

Western Australia

Parliamentary Library

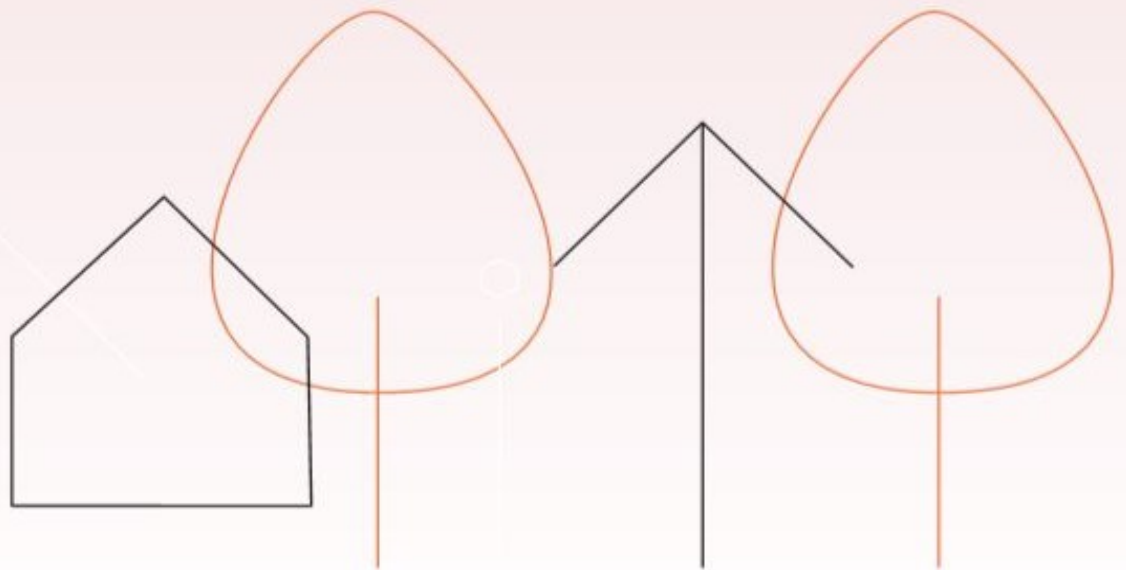
2016 Census Results

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Comparison year: 2011

Benchmark area: Greater Perth

community profile



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Welcome to the Western Australia Parliamentary Library Electorate Profiles

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

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

Population

2,621,509

ABS ERP 2019

Land area

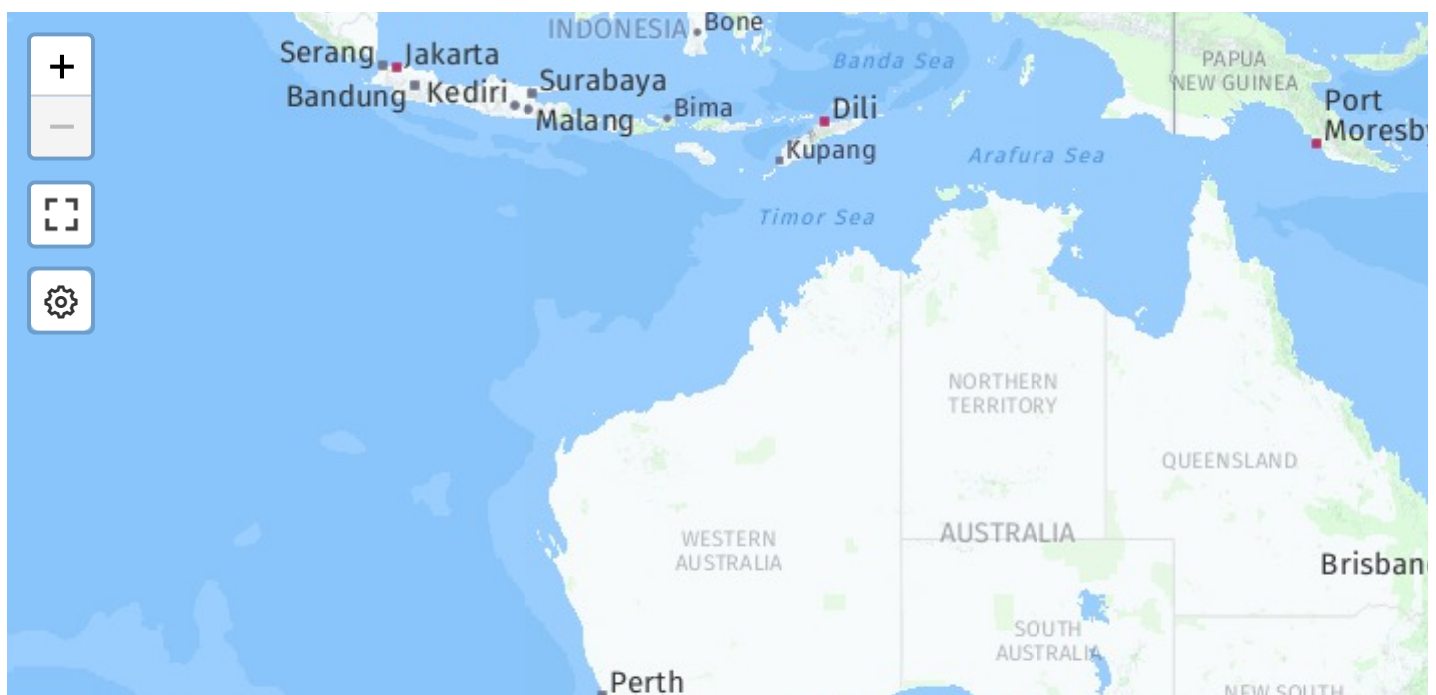
253,151,440

ha (2,531,514 Km²)

Population density

0.01

persons per hectare





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

News

[more >](#)

Vulnerable communities assessment

Case study.

15 April 2020

Australia's fastest growing areas

Insights from the latest ABS population figures.

30 March 2020

Charting vulnerability

Understand vulnerable communities across LGAs.

19 March 2020

Covid-19 support

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

17 March 2020

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Population highlights

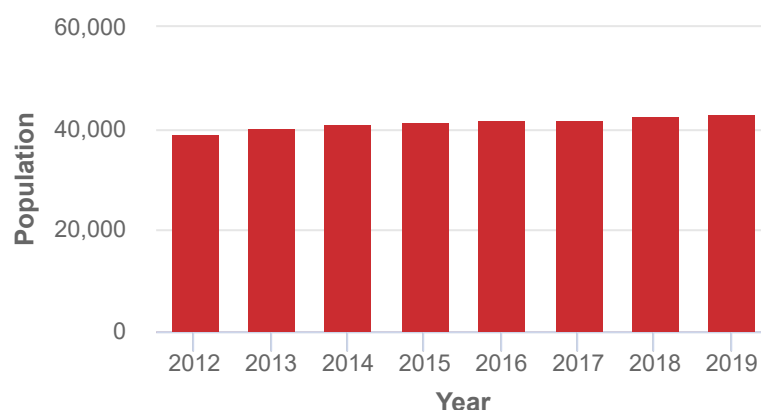
Population

43,218

ERP, 2019

▲ Grown by 491 from the previous year.

Estimated Resident Population Murray-Wellington (2021)



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

Murray-Wellington (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

2.4% ▶ (0.3%)

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

Couples with children

30% ▼ (-1.8%)

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



Older couples without children

14% ▲ (1.8%)

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

Lone person households

20%  (0.3%)

Greater Perth	22% ▼
WA	22% 
Australia	23% 

Medium and high density Housing

5%  (0.2%)

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

Median weekly household income

\$1,330 ▲ (\$78)

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

Median weekly mortgage repayment

\$415

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

Median weekly rent

\$307

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

Households renting

20% ▼ (-2.1%)

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

Households with a mortgage

37%  (0%)

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

Overseas born

19%  (-0.1%)

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



Language at home other than English

5% ▲ (0.6%)

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

University attendance

2%  (0.4%)

Greater Perth	5% 
WA	4% 
Australia	5% ▲

University qualification

8% ▲ (1.7%)

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

Trade qualification (certificate)

26% ▲ (1.7%)

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

Unemployment rate

8.6% ▲ (3.6%)

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

Participation rate (population in labour force)

56% ▼ (-2.8%)

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

Public transport (to work)

6% ▲ (2.1%)

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

SEIFA index of disadvantage 2016

977

Greater Perth	1026 ▲
WA	1015 ▲
Australia	1002 ▲

Median age

36 ▶▶ (0)

WA	36 ▶▶
Australia	38 ▲

Murray-Wellington (2021)

About the profile areas

Important Statistics

Population

43,218

2019 ABS ERP

Land area

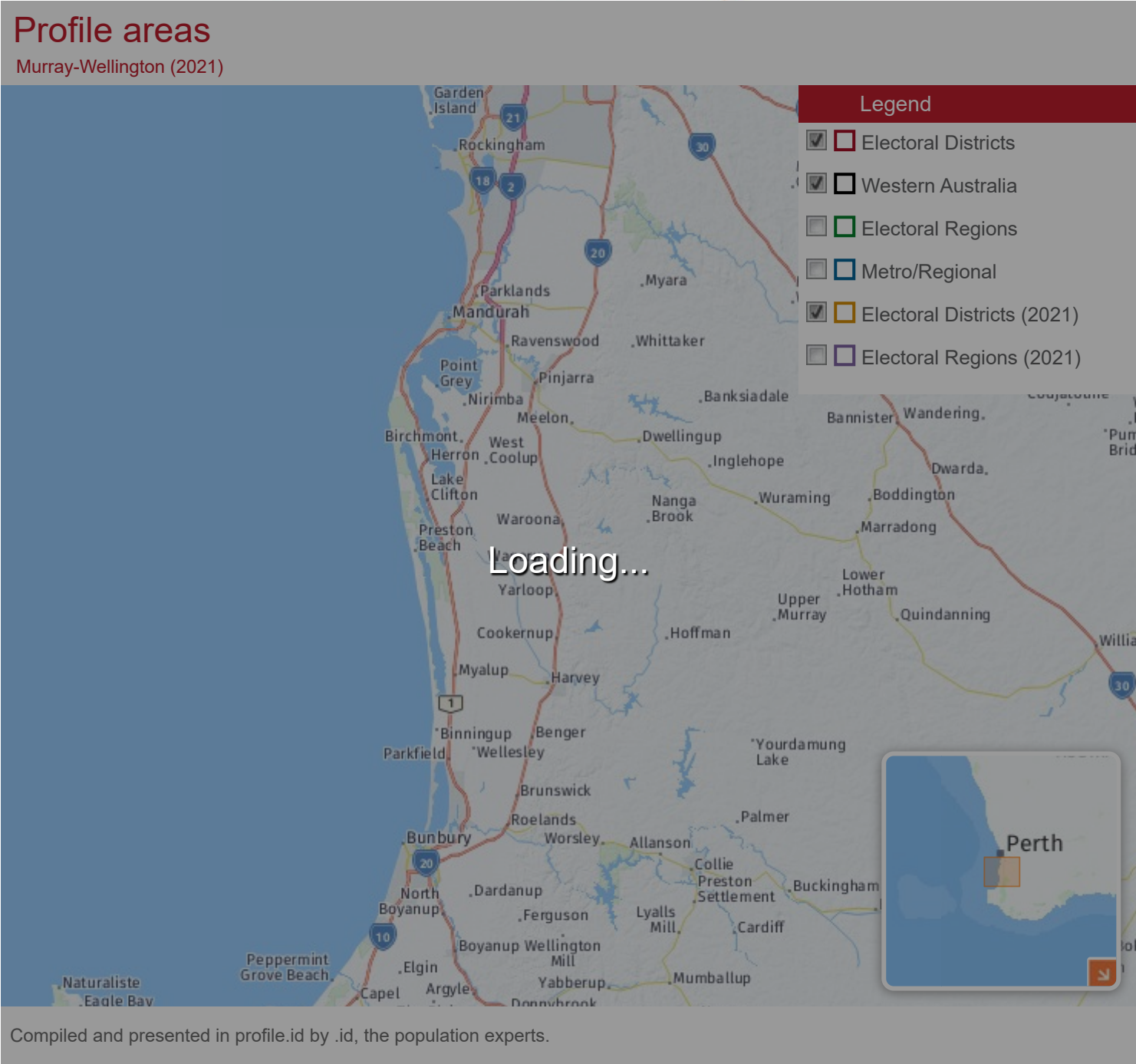
435,203

ha (4,352 Km²)

Population density

0.10

persons per hectare



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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons	2016			2011			Change
Population	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Estimated Resident Population	41,654	--	--	--	--	--	--
Enumerated Population	39,609	--	--	35,493	--	--	+4,116
Usual Resident Population	40,952	--	--	36,881	--	--	+4,071

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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total people (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Population group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Males	20,602	50.3	49.6	18,612	50.5	49.6	+1,990
Females	20,349	49.7	50.4	18,269	49.5	50.4	+2,080
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	963	2.4	1.6	775	2.1	1.6	+188
Australian citizens	69,271	169.2	78.3	31,740	86.1	80.0	+37,531
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	51,730	126.3	59.1	23,320	63.2	60.6	+28,410
Population over 15	32,725	79.9	80.9	28,963	78.5	80.8	+3,762
Employed Population	16,731	91.4	91.9	16,159	95.0	95.2	+572
Overseas visitors (enumerated)	183	--	--	184	--	--	-1

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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total dwellings	18,415	100.0	100.0	16,742	100.0	100.0	+1,673
Occupied private dwellings	15,488	84.1	89.4	13,839	82.7	90.8	+1,649
Population in non-private dwellings	554	--	--	395	--	--	+159
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.53	--	2.55	2.55	--	2.55	-0.02

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.

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

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

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

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

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

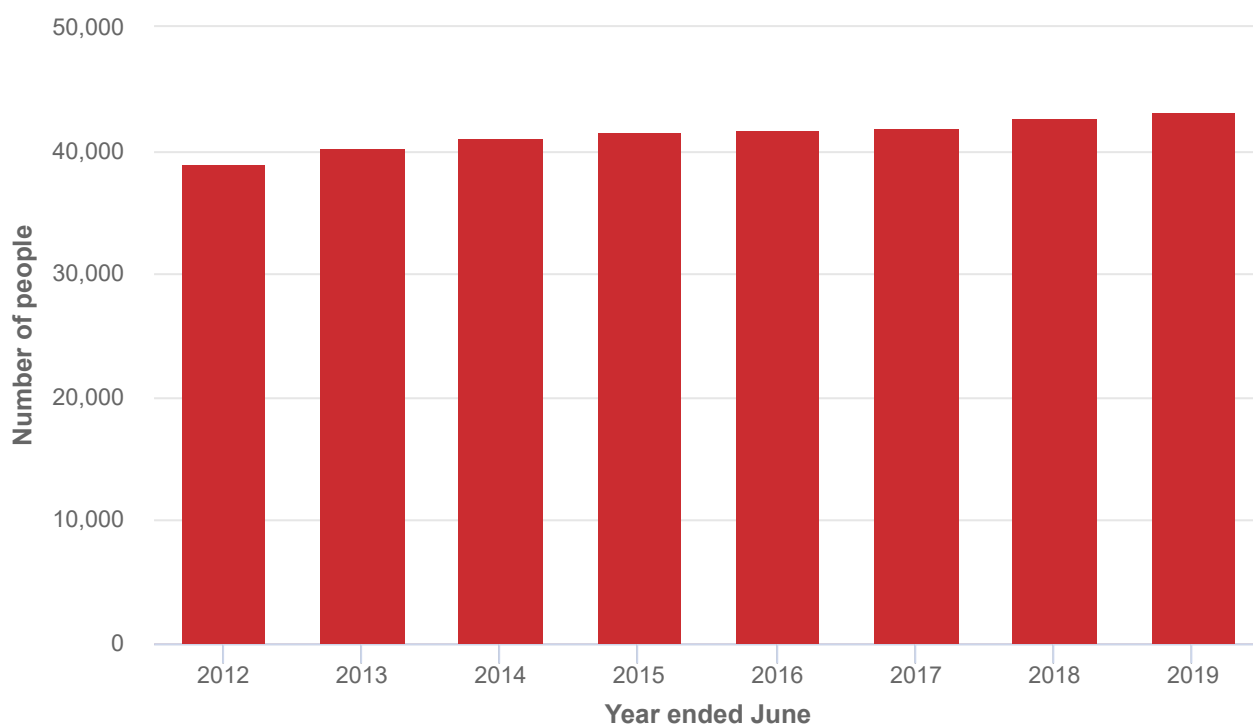
Year (ending June 30)	Number	Change in number	Change in percent	Greater Perth change in percent
2012	39,035	--	--	--
2013	40,228	+1,193	+3.06	+2.89
2014	41,066	+838	+2.08	+1.53
2015	41,568	+502	+1.22	+1.19
2016	41,654	+86	+0.21	+0.86
2017	41,940	+286	+0.69	+0.92
2018	42,727	+787	+1.88	+1.01
2019	43,218	+491	+1.15	+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

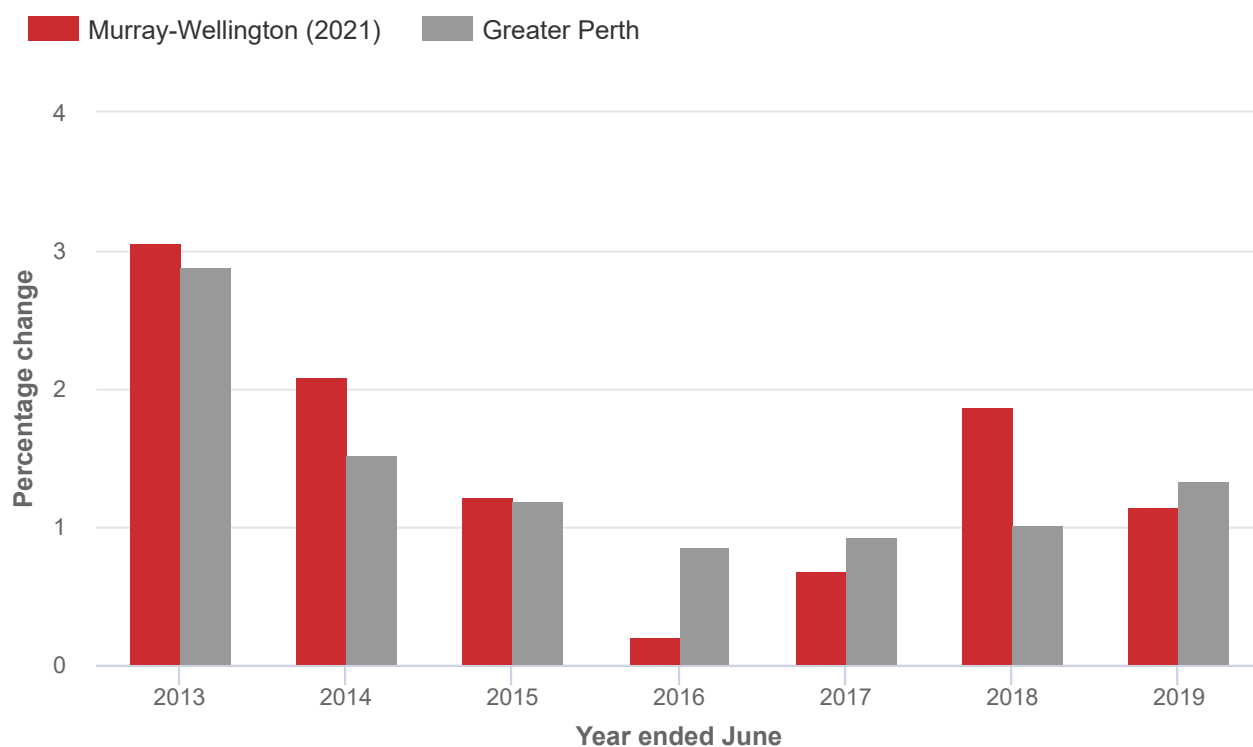
Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

Murray-Wellington (2021)



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

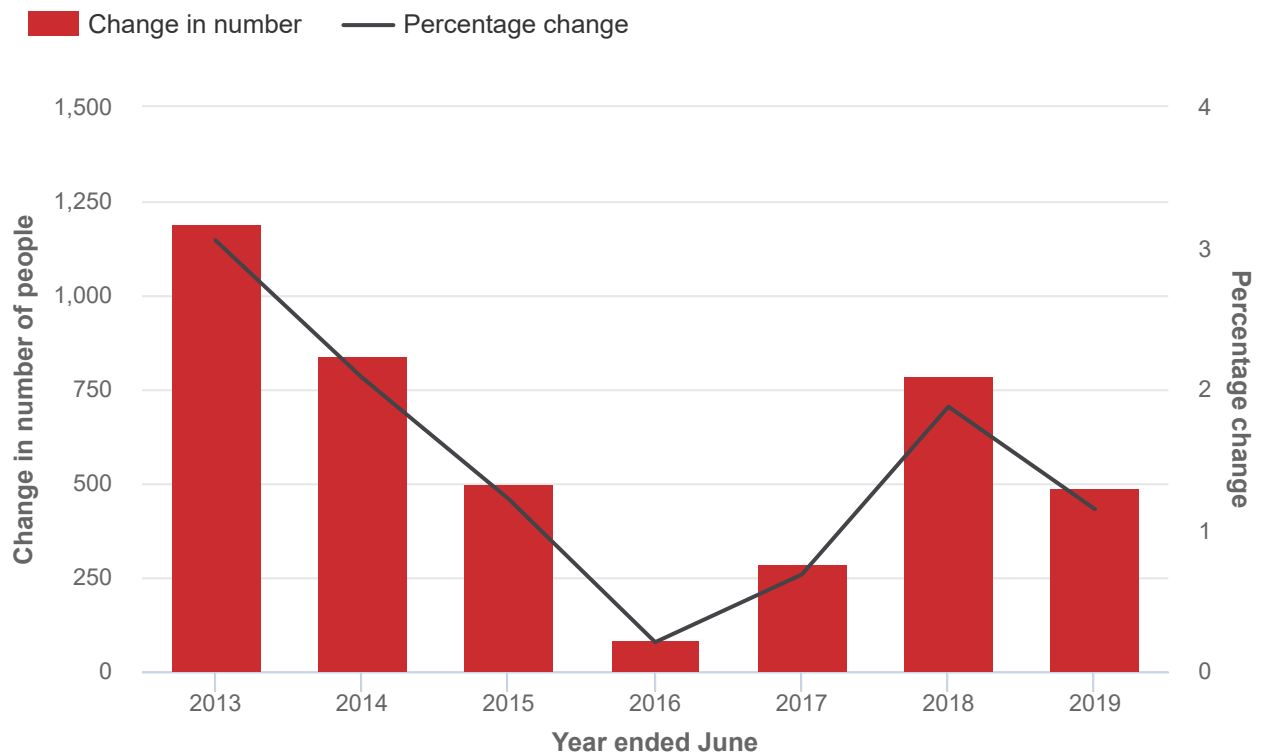
Percentage change in ERP - Murray-Wellington (2021) compared to Greater Perth



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)

Murray-Wellington (2021)



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

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Service age groups

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

Age structure - Service age groups

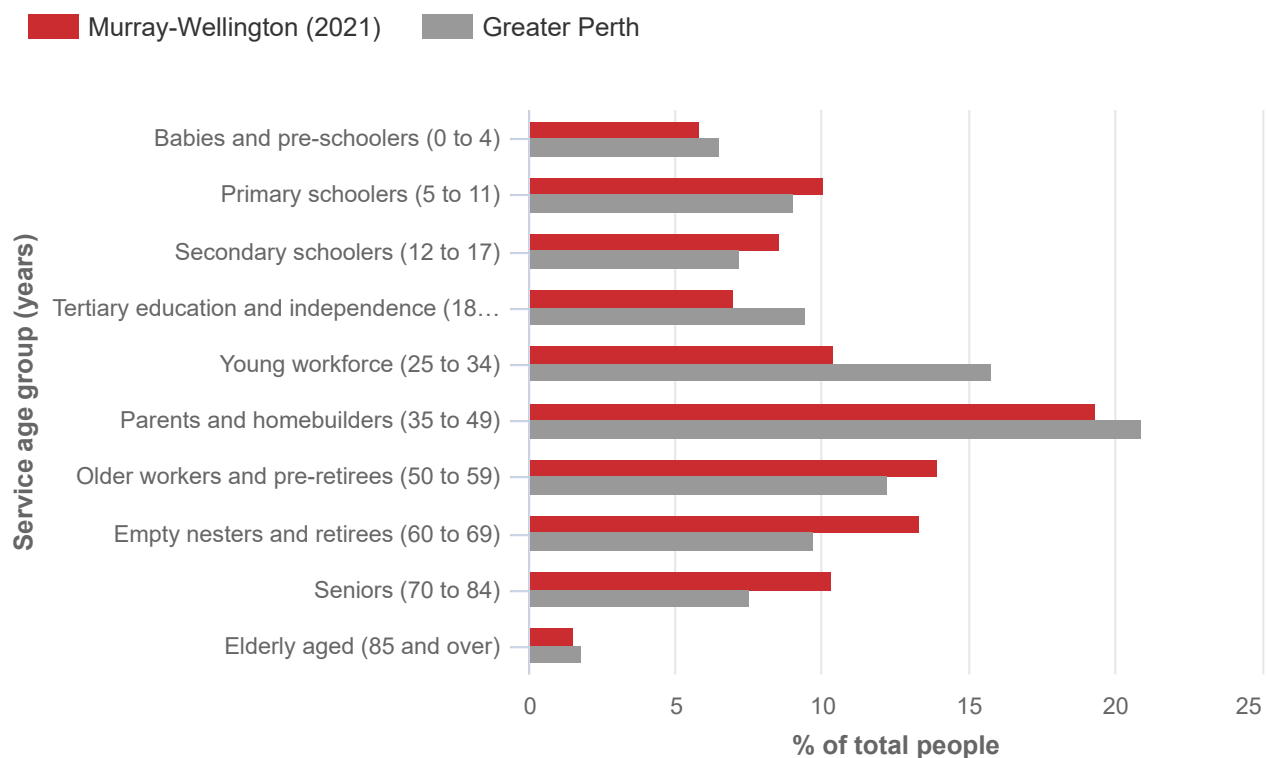
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Service age group (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	2,366	5.8	6.5	2,473	6.7	6.6	-108
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	4,097	10.0	9.0	3,671	10.0	8.7	+426
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	3,502	8.6	7.2	3,451	9.4	7.9	+51
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	2,844	6.9	9.4	2,529	6.9	10.2	+314
Young workforce (25 to 34)	4,239	10.4	15.8	3,939	10.7	14.7	+300
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	7,900	19.3	20.9	7,691	20.9	21.6	+208
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	5,710	13.9	12.2	5,057	13.7	12.4	+653
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	5,448	13.3	9.7	4,382	11.9	9.2	+1,065
Seniors (70 to 84)	4,216	10.3	7.5	3,228	8.8	7.0	+987
Elderly aged (85 and over)	613	1.5	1.8	454	1.2	1.6	+158
Total	40,935	100.0	100.0	36,880	100.0	100.0	+4,054

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

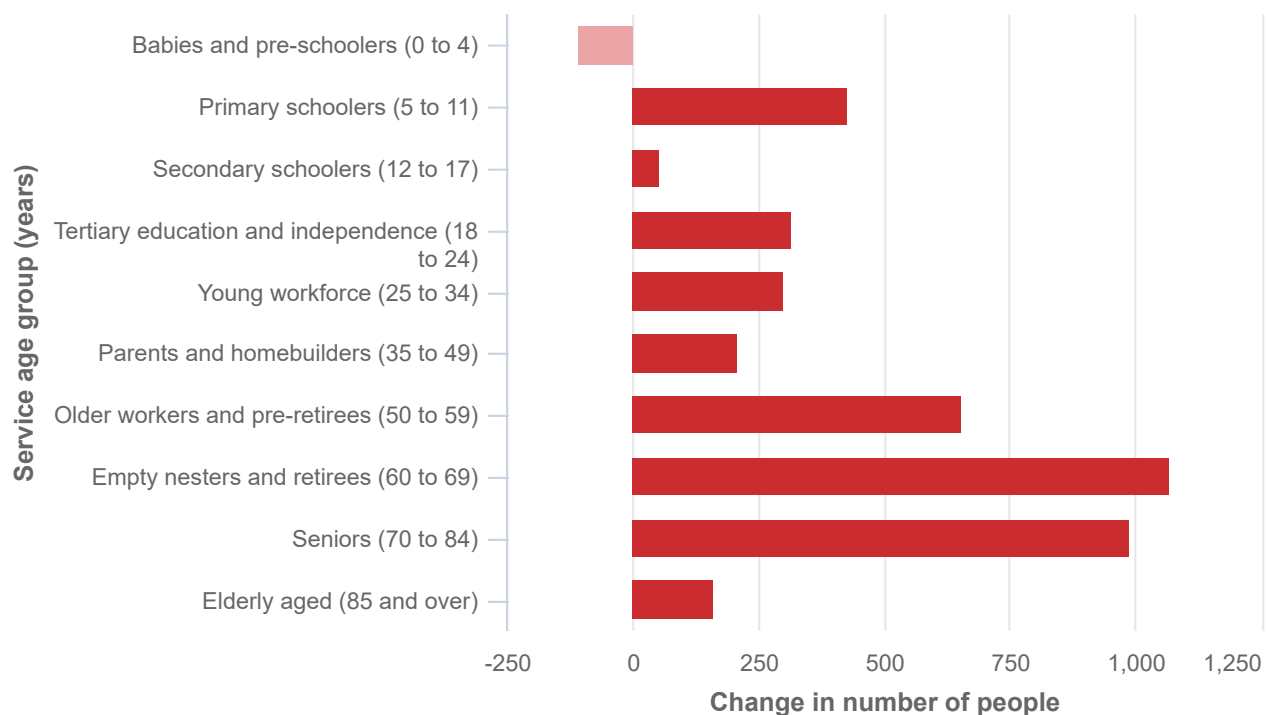
Total persons



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) as well as a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years).

Overall, 24.3% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 25.1% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of 'Empty nesters and retirees' (13.3% compared to 9.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of 'Seniors' (10.3% compared to 7.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Young workforce' (10.4% compared to 15.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Tertiary education & independence' (6.9% compared to 9.4%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Murray-Wellington (2021)'s population increased by 4,055 people (11.0%). This represents an average annual population change of 2.11% per year over the period.

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

- Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (+1,065 people)
- Seniors (70 to 84) (+987 people)
- Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59) (+653 people)
- Primary schoolers (5 to 11) (+426 people)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Five year age groups

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

Age structure - Five year age groups

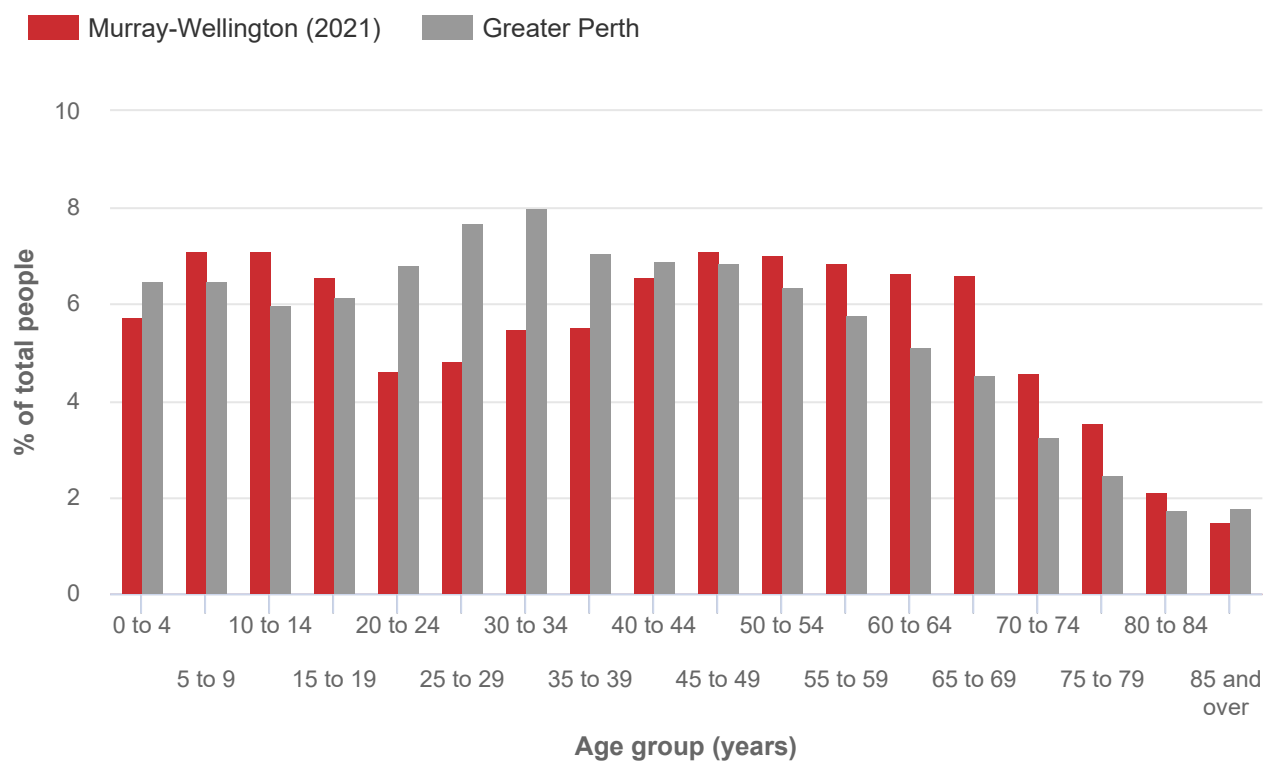
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Five year age groups (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
0 to 4	2,366	5.8	6.5	2,473	6.7	6.6	-108
5 to 9	2,926	7.1	6.5	2,584	7.0	6.2	+342
10 to 14	2,925	7.1	6.0	2,825	7.7	6.4	+99
15 to 19	2,702	6.6	6.2	2,512	6.8	6.8	+190
20 to 24	1,895	4.6	6.9	1,730	4.7	7.5	+165
25 to 29	1,992	4.9	7.7	1,857	5.0	7.7	+135
30 to 34	2,255	5.5	8.0	2,082	5.6	7.0	+173
35 to 39	2,283	5.6	7.1	2,379	6.5	7.2	-97
40 to 44	2,696	6.6	6.9	2,647	7.2	7.4	+49
45 to 49	2,925	7.1	6.9	2,664	7.2	7.1	+260
50 to 54	2,896	7.1	6.4	2,657	7.2	6.5	+238
55 to 59	2,814	6.9	5.8	2,399	6.5	5.8	+415
60 to 64	2,735	6.7	5.1	2,469	6.7	5.3	+266
65 to 69	2,715	6.6	4.6	1,913	5.2	3.8	+802
70 to 74	1,892	4.6	3.3	1,591	4.3	3.0	+300
75 to 79	1,463	3.6	2.5	1,019	2.8	2.3	+443
80 to 84	861	2.1	1.7	617	1.7	1.8	+244
85 and over	613	1.5	1.8	454	1.2	1.6	+158
Total population	40,954	100.0	100.0	36,880	100.0	100.0	+4,073

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

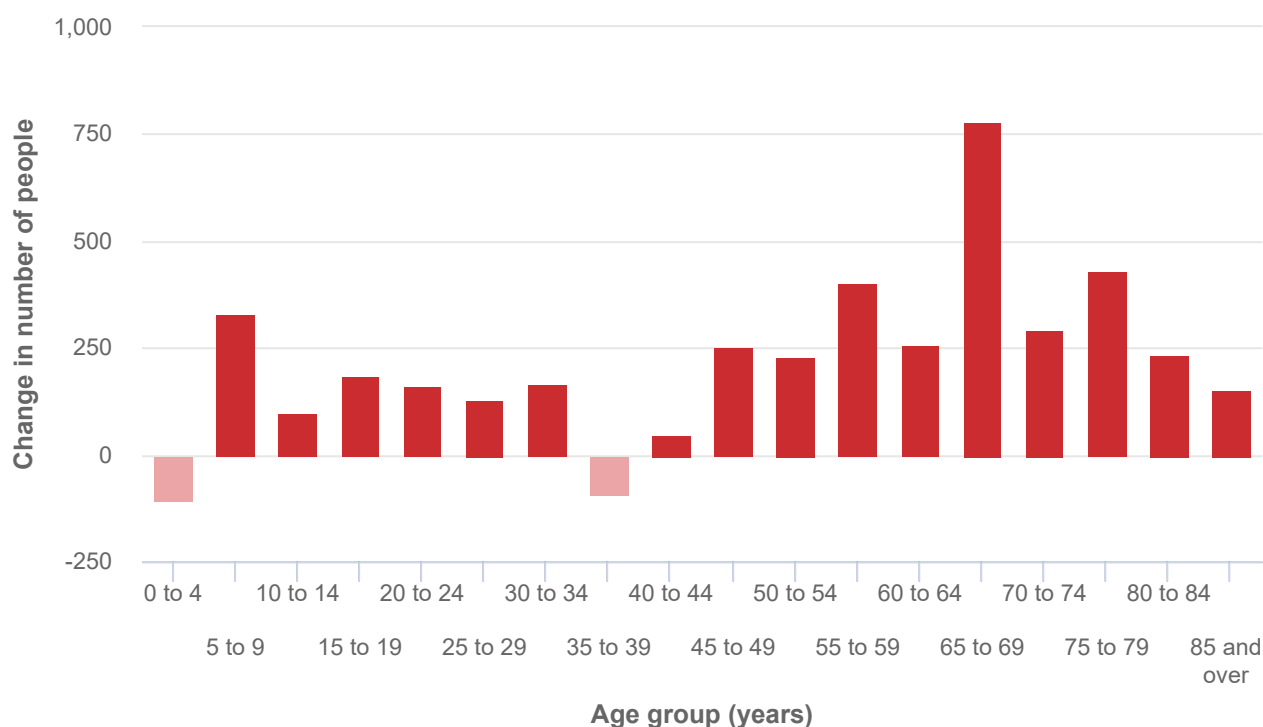
Total persons



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) as well as a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 20.1% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 18.4% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (6.6% compared to 4.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 25 to 29 (4.9% compared to 7.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 30 to 34 (5.5% compared to 8.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 20 to 24 (4.6% compared to 6.9%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Murray-Wellington (2021)'s population increased by 4,074 people (11.0%). This represents an average annual population change of 2.12% per year over the period.

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

- 65 to 69 (+802 persons)
- 75 to 79 (+443 persons)
- 55 to 59 (+415 persons)
- 5 to 9 (+342 persons)

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
English	18,492	45.2	37.2	16,520	44.8	37.6	+1,971
Australian	16,519	40.4	28.3	15,018	40.7	30.1	+1,500
Scottish	3,782	9.2	8.6	3,296	8.9	8.3	+486
Irish	3,714	9.1	9.2	3,018	8.2	8.3	+696
Italian	2,627	6.4	5.3	2,422	6.6	5.4	+205
German	1,287	3.1	2.8	1,174	3.2	2.7	+113
Dutch	791	1.9	1.9	759	2.1	2.1	+31
New Zealander	558	1.4	1.3	410	1.1	1.2	+147
Filipino	523	1.3	1.5	249	0.7	0.9	+274
Maori	459	1.1	1.1	453	1.2	1.0	+6

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

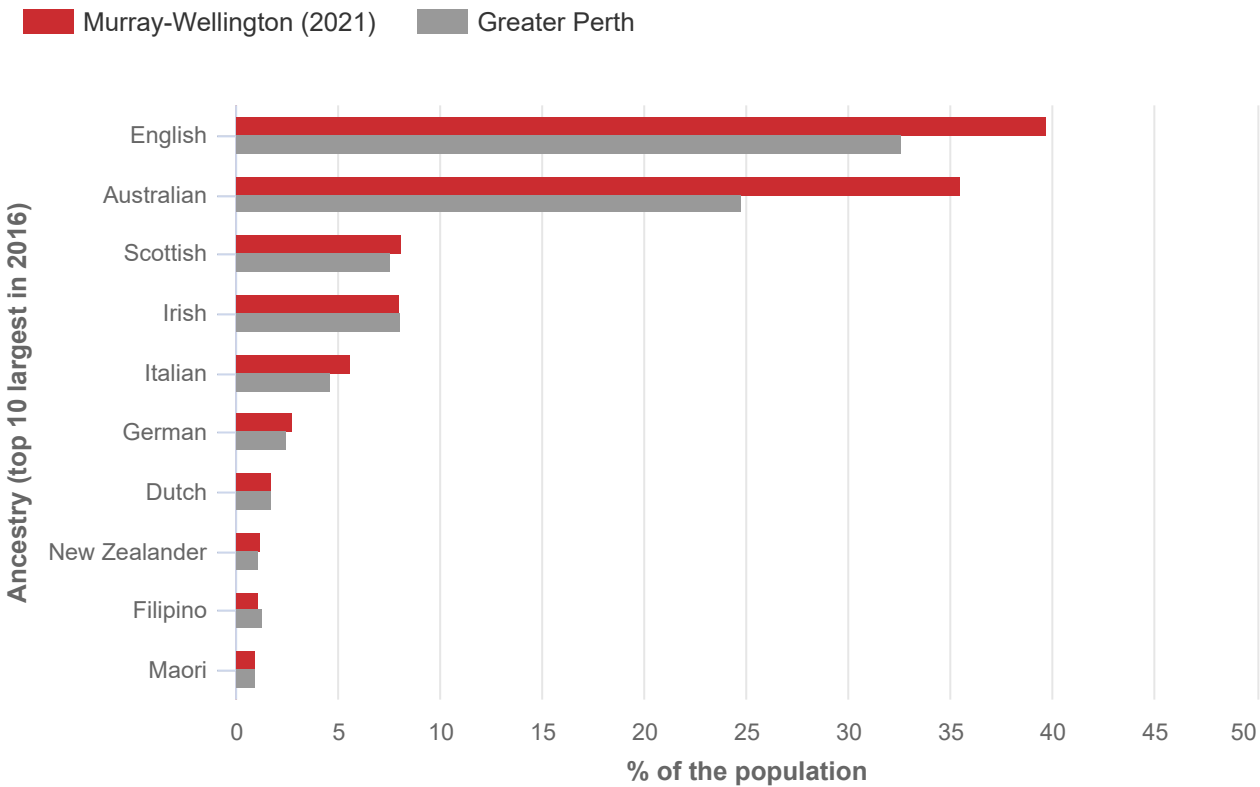
Ancestry - Totals

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry totals	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Not stated	3,439	6.6	5.3	2,656	5.8	5.6	+783
Total responses	52,393	--	--	46,123	--	--	+6,269
Total people	40,935	--	--	36,880	--	--	+4,054

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

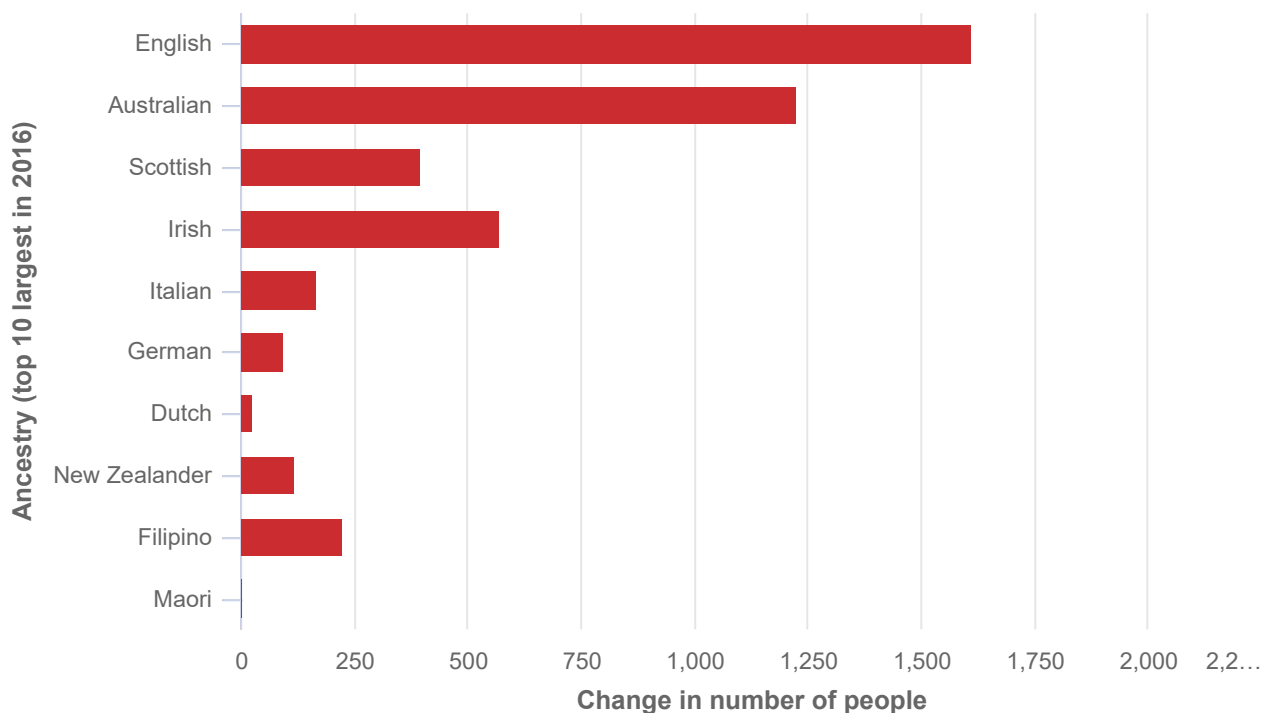
Ancestry, 2016



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 shows that the top five ancestries nominated were:

- English (18,492 people or 45.2%)
- Australian (16,519 people or 40.4%)
- Scottish (3,782 people or 9.2%)
- Irish (3,714 people or 9.1%)
- Italian (2,627 people or 6.4%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 45,134 responses in total, or 110.26% of all responses.

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

- A *larger* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (40.4% compared to 28.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with English ancestry (45.2% compared to 37.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Chinese ancestry (0.6% compared to 5.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Indian ancestry (0.3% compared to 3.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- English (+1,971 persons)
- Australian (+1,500 persons)
- Irish (+696 persons)
- Scottish (+486 persons)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Birthplace

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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)				2016			2011	Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016	
Total overseas born	7,600	18.6	36.1	6,897	18.7	34.4	+702	
Australia	29,647	72.4	57.3	27,652	75.0	59.7	+1,995	
Not stated	3,699	9.0	6.6	2,322	6.3	5.9	+1,377	
Total Population	40,946	100.0	100.0	36,872	100.0	100.0	+4,074	

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

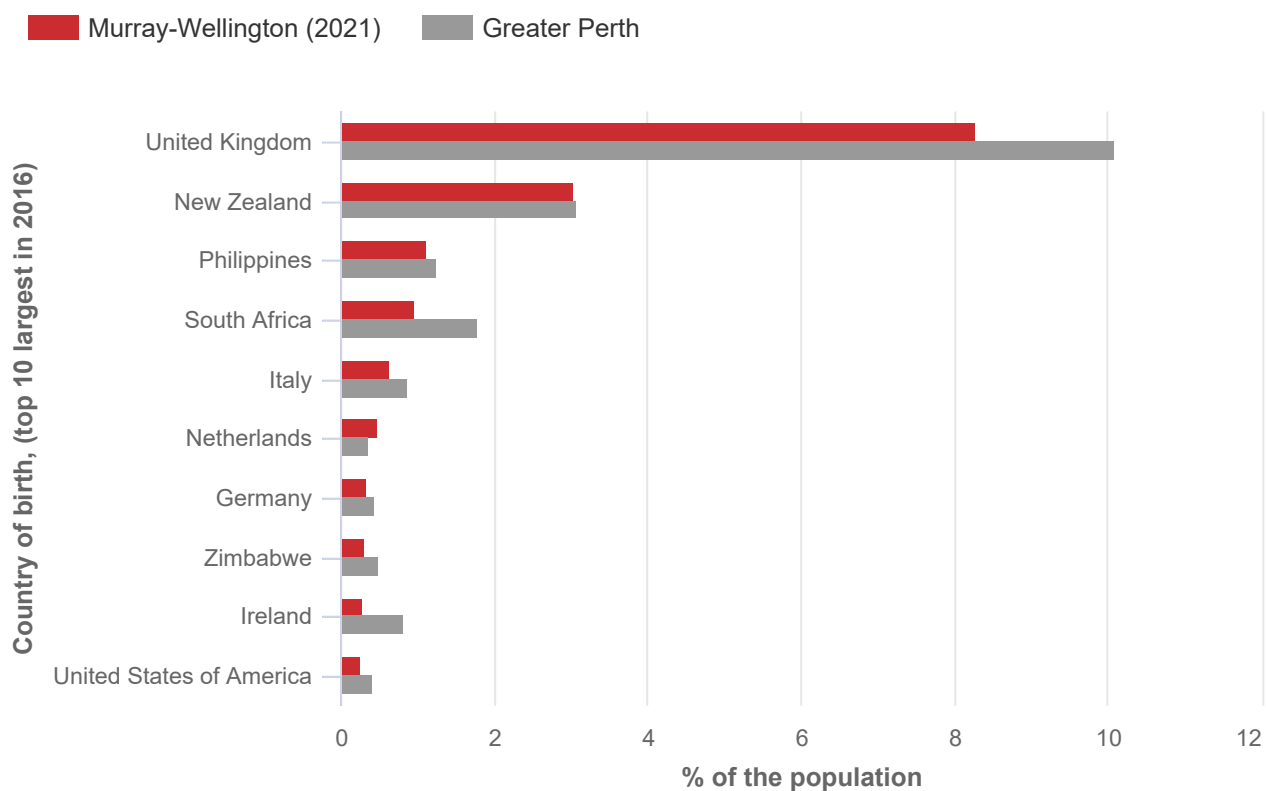
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Birthplace - Ranked by size

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
United Kingdom	3,494	8.5	10.4	3,394	9.2	11.4	+99
New Zealand	1,284	3.1	3.2	1,214	3.3	3.1	+70
Philippines	473	1.2	1.3	239	0.6	0.8	+234
South Africa	402	1.0	1.8	304	0.8	1.7	+98
Italy	272	0.7	0.9	283	0.8	1.0	-12
Netherlands	198	0.5	0.4	196	0.5	0.5	+1
Germany	139	0.3	0.4	119	0.3	0.5	+20
Zimbabwe	124	0.3	0.5	129	0.3	0.5	-5
Ireland	122	0.3	0.8	122	0.3	0.7	0
United States of America	108	0.3	0.4	75	0.2	0.4	+32

Excludes countries of birth with fewer than 10 people.

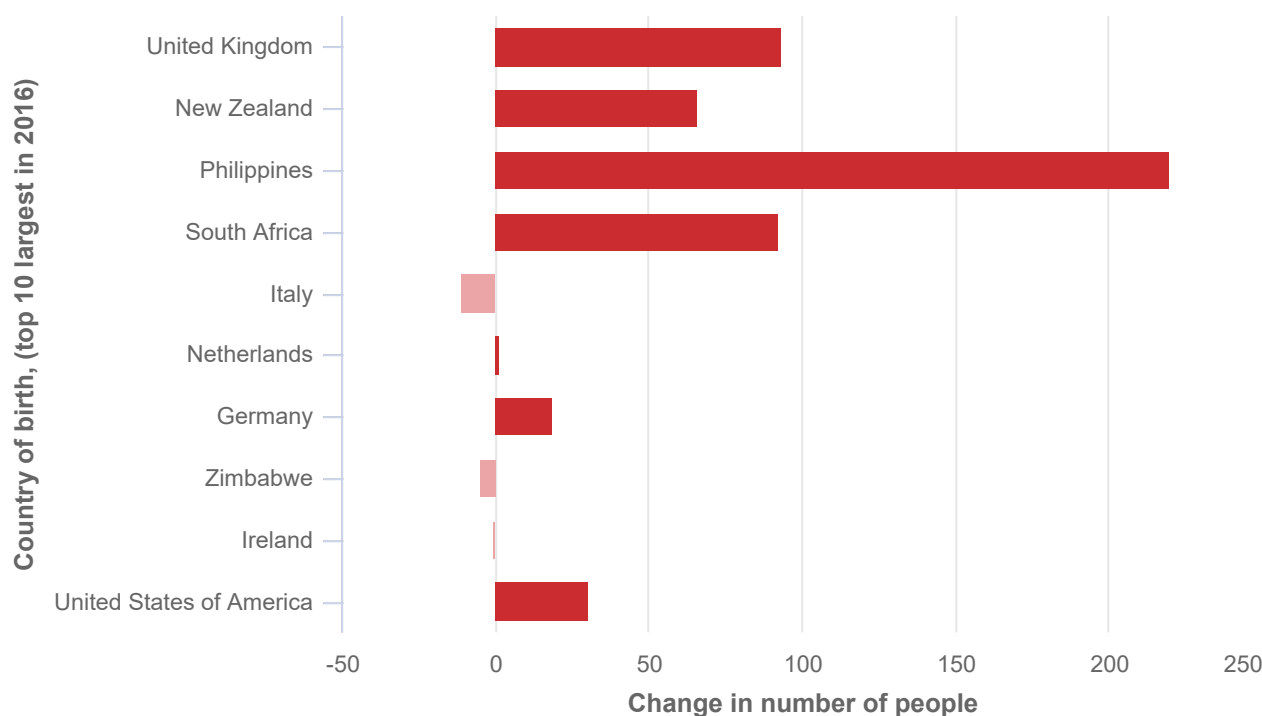
Birthplace, 2016



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

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

Overall, 18.6% of the population was born overseas, compared with 36.1% for Greater Perth.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Murray-Wellington (2021) was Philippines, where 1.2% of the population, or 473 people, were born.

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

- A *smaller* percentage of people born in India (0.2% compared to 2.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (8.5% compared to 10.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in Malaysia (0.1% compared to 1.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in China (0.1% compared to 1.3%)

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people born overseas increased by 703 or 10.2%.

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

- Philippines (+234 persons)
- United Kingdom (+99 persons)
- South Africa (+98 persons)
- New Zealand (+70 persons)

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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.

Murray-Wellington (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

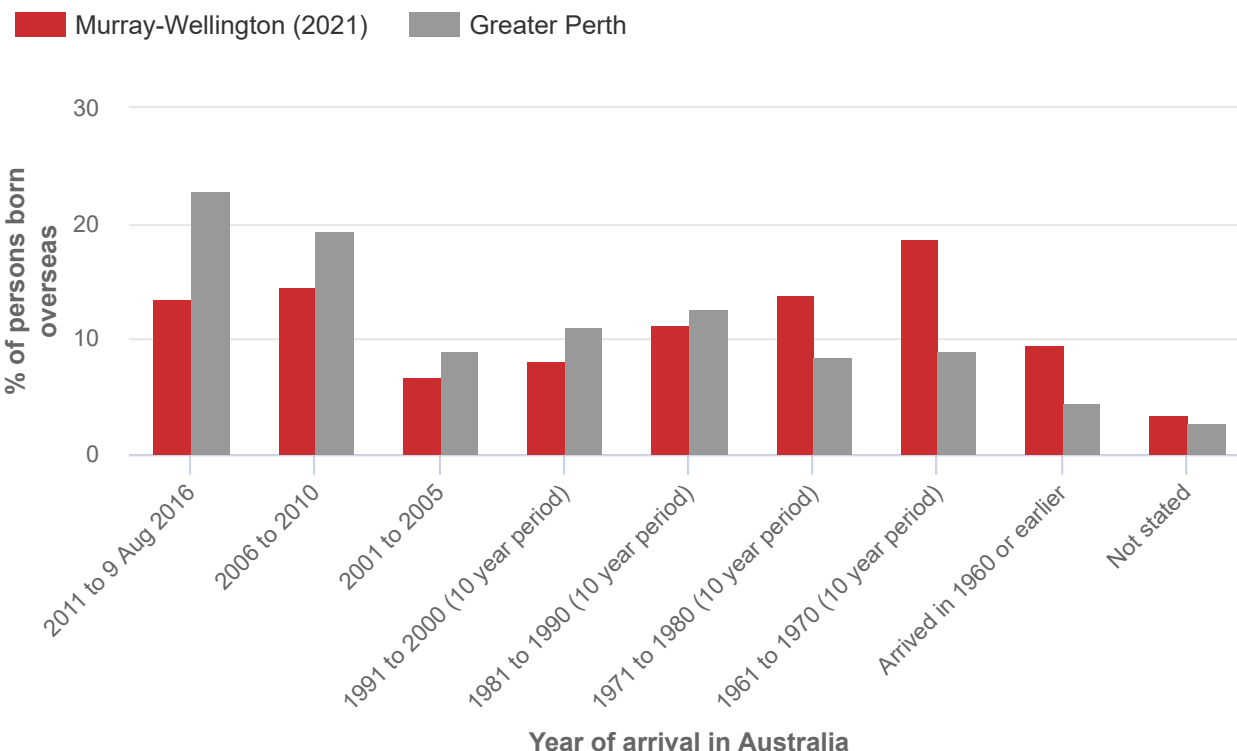
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)		2016	
Year of arrival in Australia	Number	%	Greater Perth %
2011 to 9 Aug 2016	1,025	13.5	22.8
2006 to 2010	1,106	14.5	19.4
2001 to 2005	513	6.7	9.1
1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	621	8.2	11.0
1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	864	11.4	12.7
1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	1,062	14.0	8.5
1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	1,429	18.8	9.0
Arrived in 1960 or earlier	728	9.6	4.5
Not stated	260	3.4	2.9
Total	7,608	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 Murray-Wellington (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, 61.8% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 13% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) and Greater Perth are:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1961 and 1970 (18.8% compared to 9.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1971 and 1980 (14.0% compared to 8.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between in 1960 or earlier (9.6% compared to 4.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 2011 to 9 Aug 2016 (13.5% compared to 22.8%)

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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

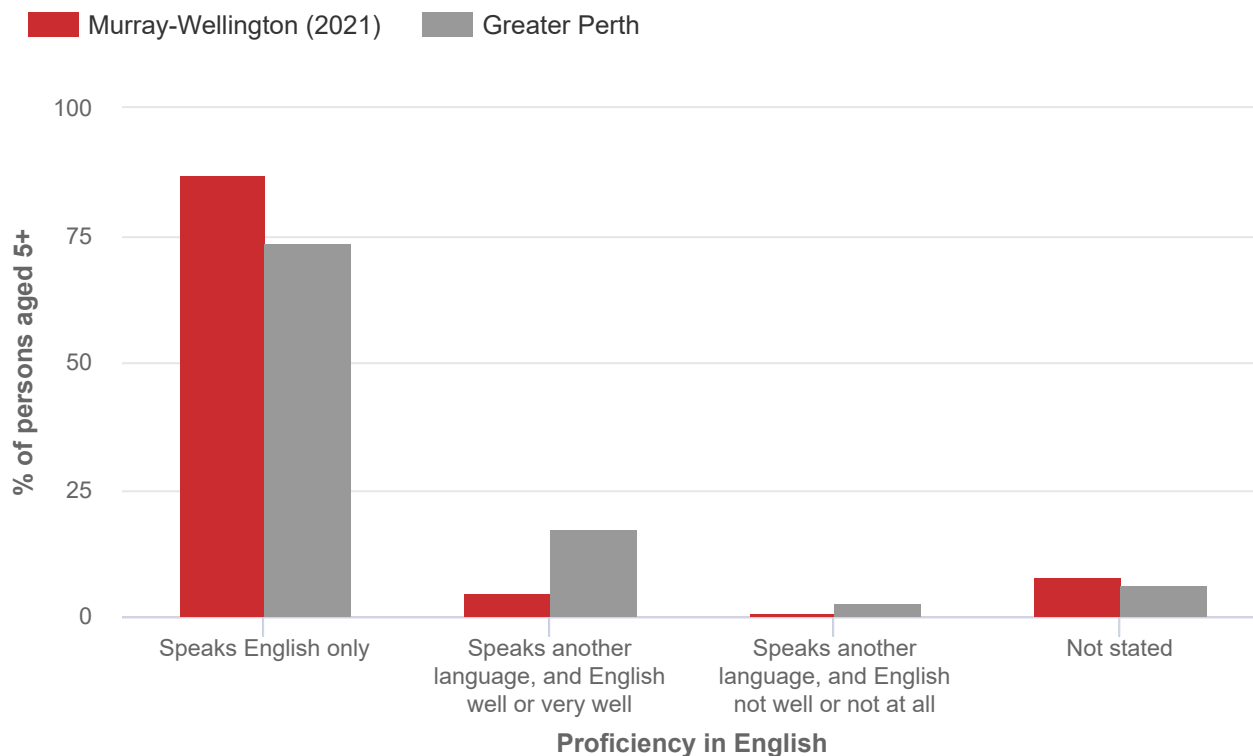
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
English proficiency	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	35,575	86.9	73.5	33,143	89.9	77.8	+2,431
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	1,949	4.8	17.3	1,510	4.1	14.3	+439
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	247	0.6	2.9	222	0.6	2.4	+25
Not stated	3,176	7.8	6.3	2,004	5.4	5.4	+1,171
Total population	40,947	100.0	100.0	36,880	100.0	100.0	+4,066

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

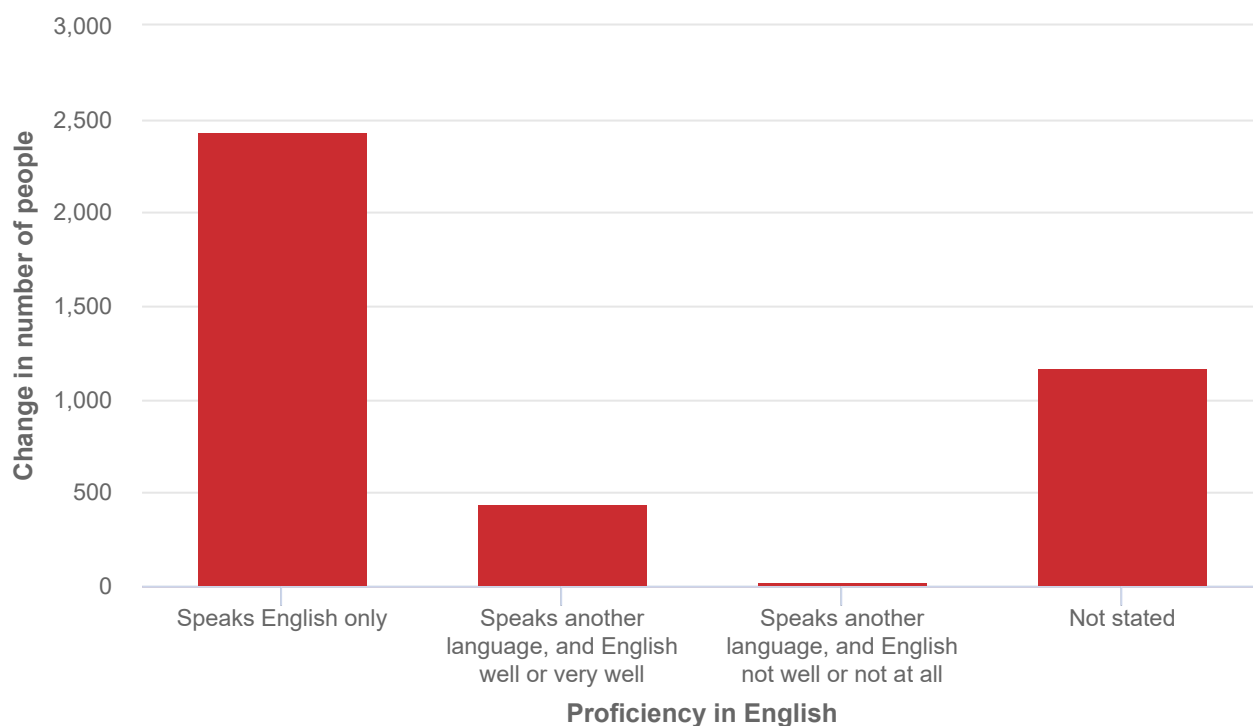
Total persons



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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, 86.9% of people spoke English only, and 0.6% 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 (+2,431 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+439 persons)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Language spoken at home

Murray-Wellington (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.

Murray-Wellington (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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language summary	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	35,575	86.9	73.5	33,146	89.9	77.8	+2,428
Non-English total	2,095	5.1	20.1	1,660	4.5	16.6	+435
Not stated	3,284	8.0	6.4	2,080	5.6	5.5	+1,203
Total Population	40,954	100.0	100.0	36,887	100.0	100.0	+4,066

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

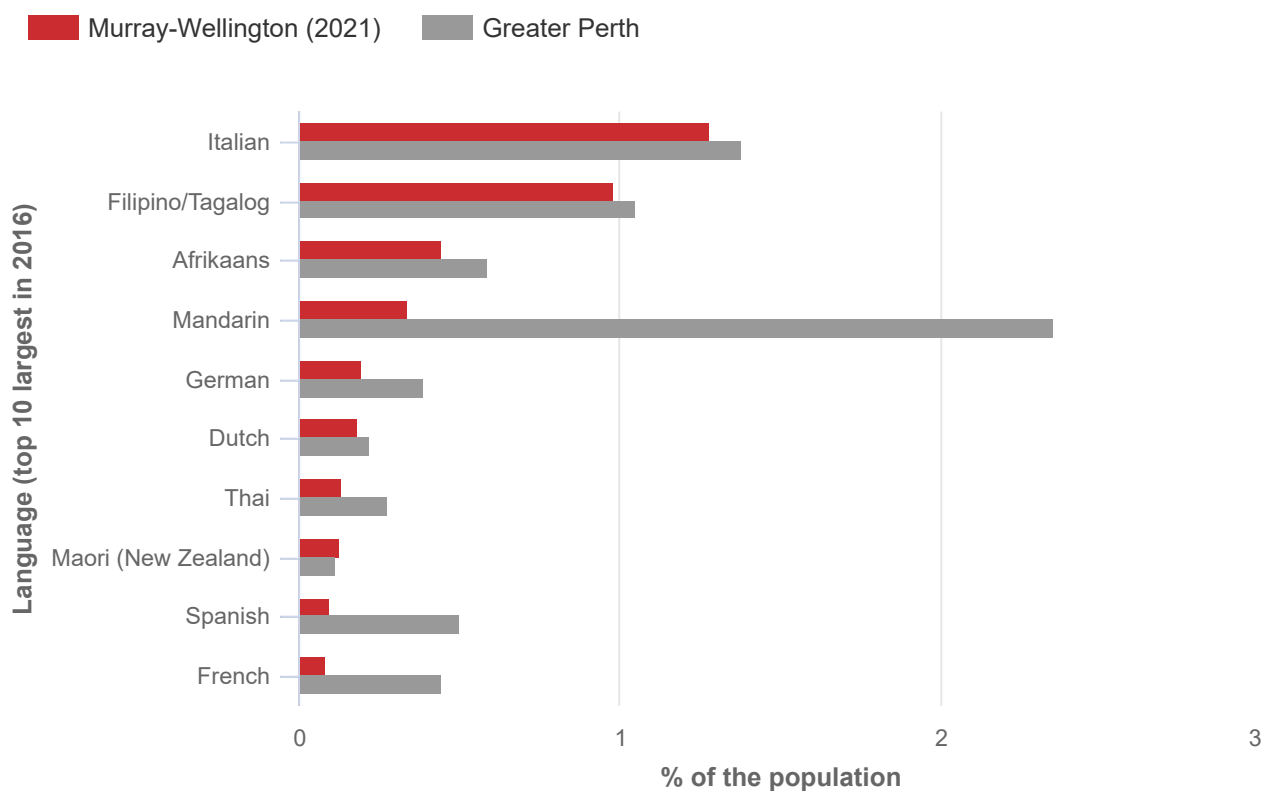
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Language spoken at home - Ranked by size

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Italian	524	1.3	1.4	595	1.6	1.6	-72
Filipino/Tagalog	401	1.0	1.0	209	0.6	0.6	+192
Afrikaans	181	0.4	0.6	109	0.3	0.5	+72
Mandarin	137	0.3	2.3	49	0.1	1.5	+88
German	78	0.2	0.4	67	0.2	0.4	+10
Dutch	75	0.2	0.2	43	0.1	0.3	+32
Thai	53	0.1	0.3	33	0.1	0.2	+20
Maori (New Zealand)	52	0.1	0.1	53	0.1	0.1	-1
Spanish	38	0.1	0.5	15	0.0	0.4	+23
French	33	0.1	0.4	37	0.1	0.4	-4

Excludes languages spoken at home by fewer than 10 people.

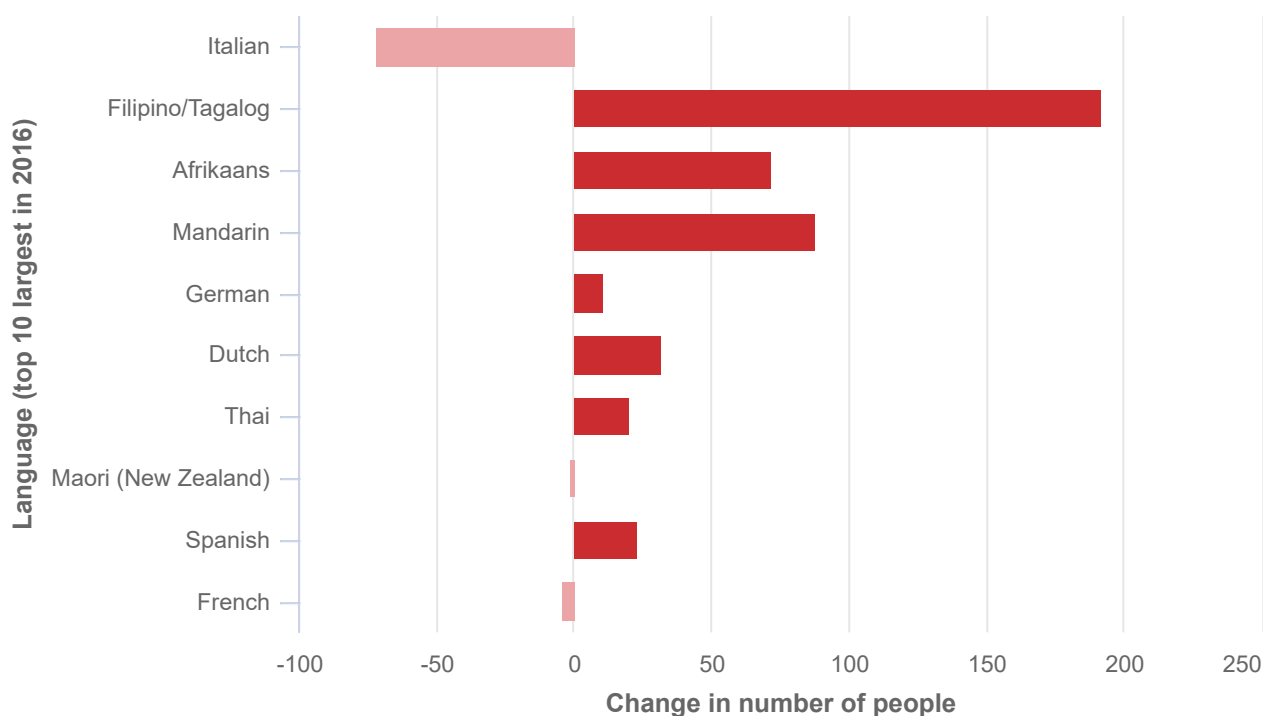
Language spoken at home, 2016



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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, 86.9% of the population spoke English only, and 5.1% spoke a non-English language, compared with 73.5% and 20.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Murray-Wellington (2021) was Italian, with 1.3% of the population, or 524 people speaking this language at home.

The major difference between the languages spoken at home for the population of Murray-Wellington (2021) and Greater Perth in 2016 was:

- A smaller percentage speaking Mandarin at home (0.3% compared to 2.3%)

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 435 or 26.2%, and the number of people who spoke English only increased by 2,429 or 7.3%.

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

- Filipino/Tagalog (+192 persons)
- Mandarin (+88 persons)
- Afrikaans (+72 persons)
- Italian (-72 persons)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Religion

Murray-Wellington (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.

Murray-Wellington (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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2011			Change
Religion totals	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
Christian total	22,345	60.6	58.4	22,345	60.6	58.4	0
Non Christian total	504	1.4	6.9	504	1.4	6.9	0
Non-classifiable religious belief	309	0.8	0.9	309	0.8	0.9	0
No religion	9,950	27.0	25.1	9,950	27.0	25.1	0
Not stated	3,768	10.2	8.8	3,768	10.2	8.8	0
Total Population	36,878	100.0	100.0	36,878	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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2011			Change
Religion	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
Anglican	8,912	24.2	18.5	8,912	24.2	18.5	0
Western (Roman) Catholic	8,138	22.1	24.4	8,138	22.1	24.4	0
Uniting Church	1,409	3.8	3.0	1,409	3.8	3.0	0
Christian,nfd	1,000	2.7	2.8	1,000	2.7	2.8	0
Presbyterian and Reformed	815	2.2	2.2	815	2.2	2.2	0
Baptist	667	1.8	1.9	667	1.8	1.9	0
Jehova's Witnesses	361	1.0	0.5	361	1.0	0.5	0
Buddhism	277	0.8	2.5	277	0.8	2.5	0
Pentecostal	180	0.5	1.2	180	0.5	1.2	0
Churches of Christ	151	0.4	0.4	151	0.4	0.4	0

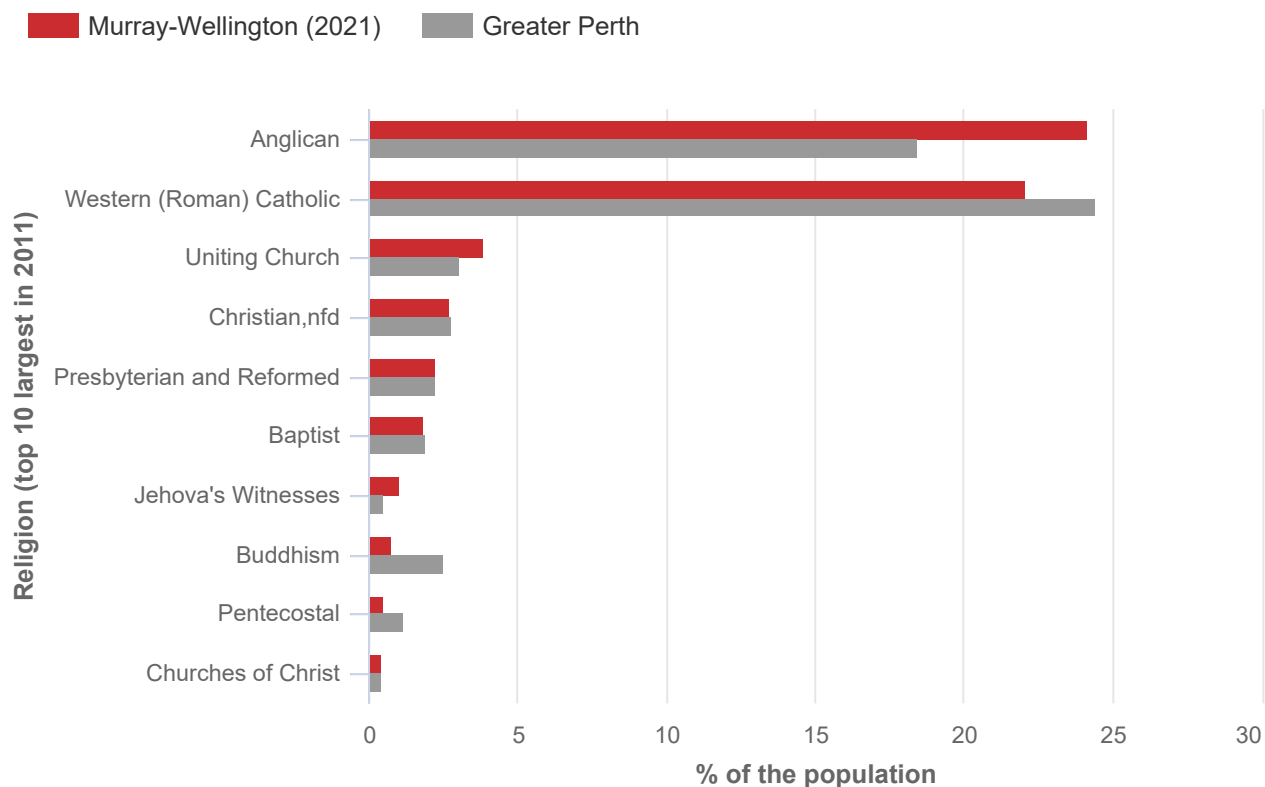
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

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

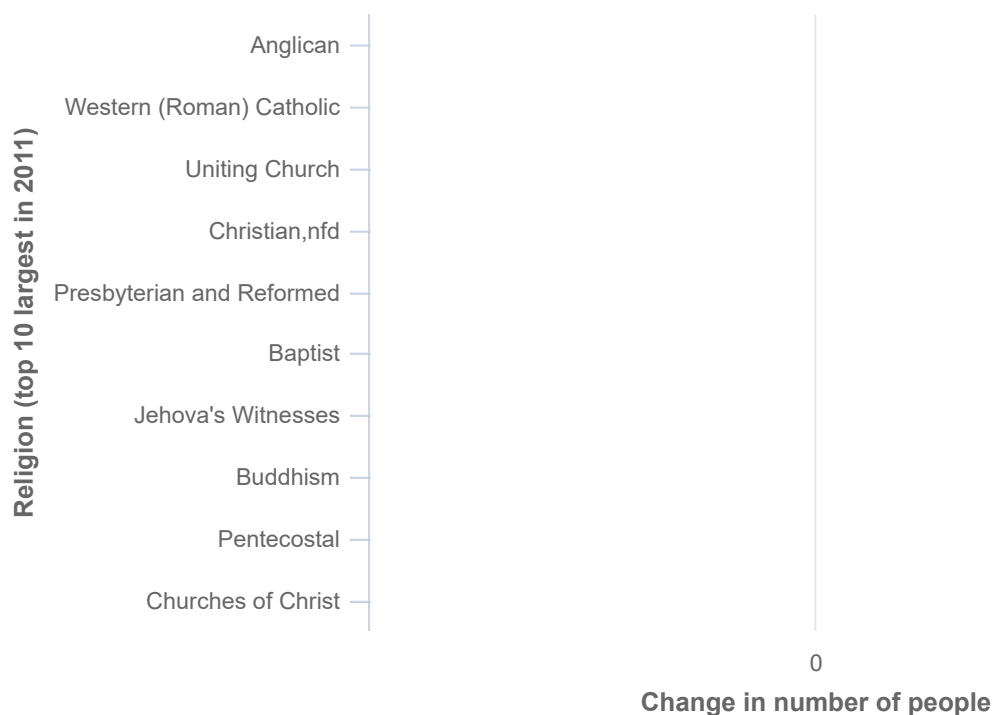
Religion, 2011



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2011 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of people who professed a religion and a higher proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 62.0% of the population nominated a religion, and 27.0% said they had no religion, compared with 65.2% and 25.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The largest single religion in Murray-Wellington (2021) was Anglican, with 24.2% of the population or 8,912 people as adherents.

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

- A *larger* percentage who nominated Anglican (24.2% compared to 18.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Western (Roman) Catholic (22.1% compared to 24.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Islam (0.1% compared to 2.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Buddhism (0.8% compared to 2.5%)

Emerging groups

There were no major differences in Murray-Wellington (2021) between 2011 and 2011.

Murray-Wellington (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**, Murray-Wellington (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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Qualification level	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Bachelor or Higher degree	2,776	8.5	22.9	1,950	6.7	19.6	+825
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	2,352	7.2	9.3	1,733	6.0	8.6	+619
Vocational	8,425	25.7	19.4	6,958	24.1	18.6	+1,467
No qualification	15,098	46.1	38.1	14,875	51.5	42.3	+223
Not stated	4,068	12.4	10.2	3,390	11.7	10.9	+677
Total persons aged 15+	32,719	100.0	100.0	28,908	100.0	100.0	+3,811

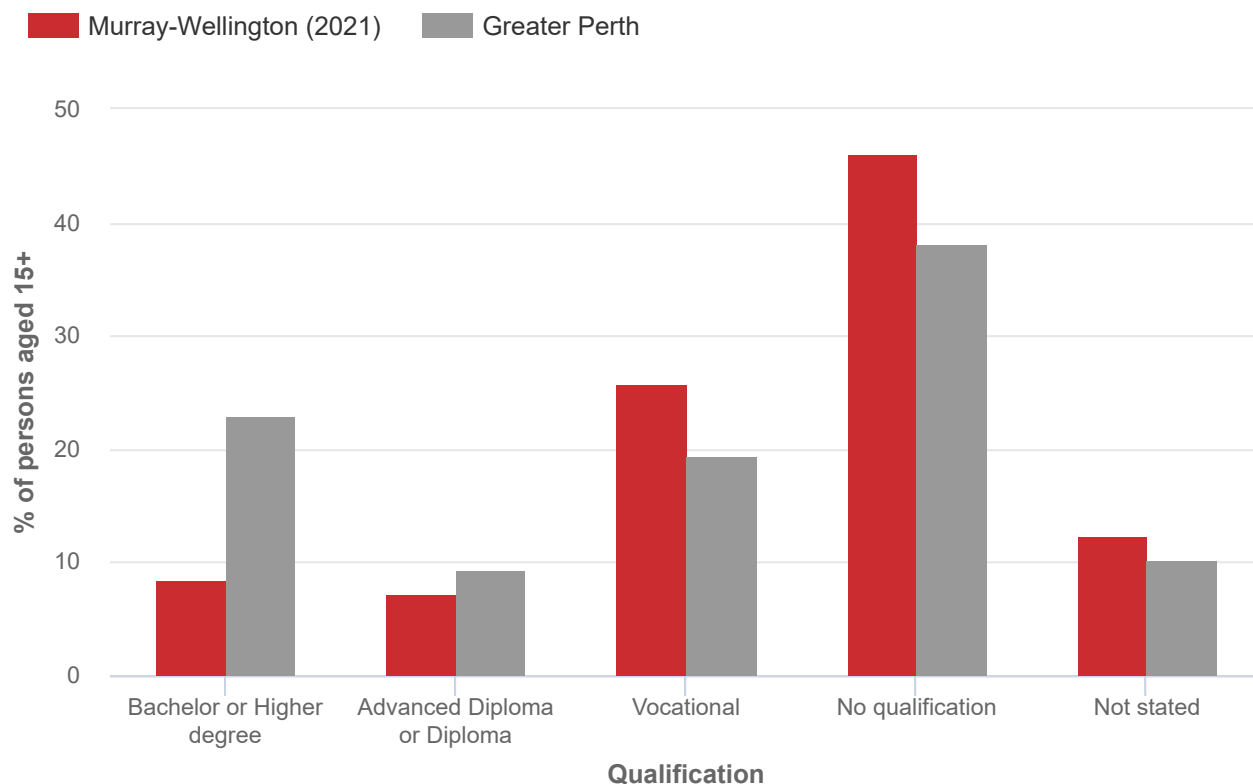
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People with university qualifications

a People with trade qualifications (Certificate)

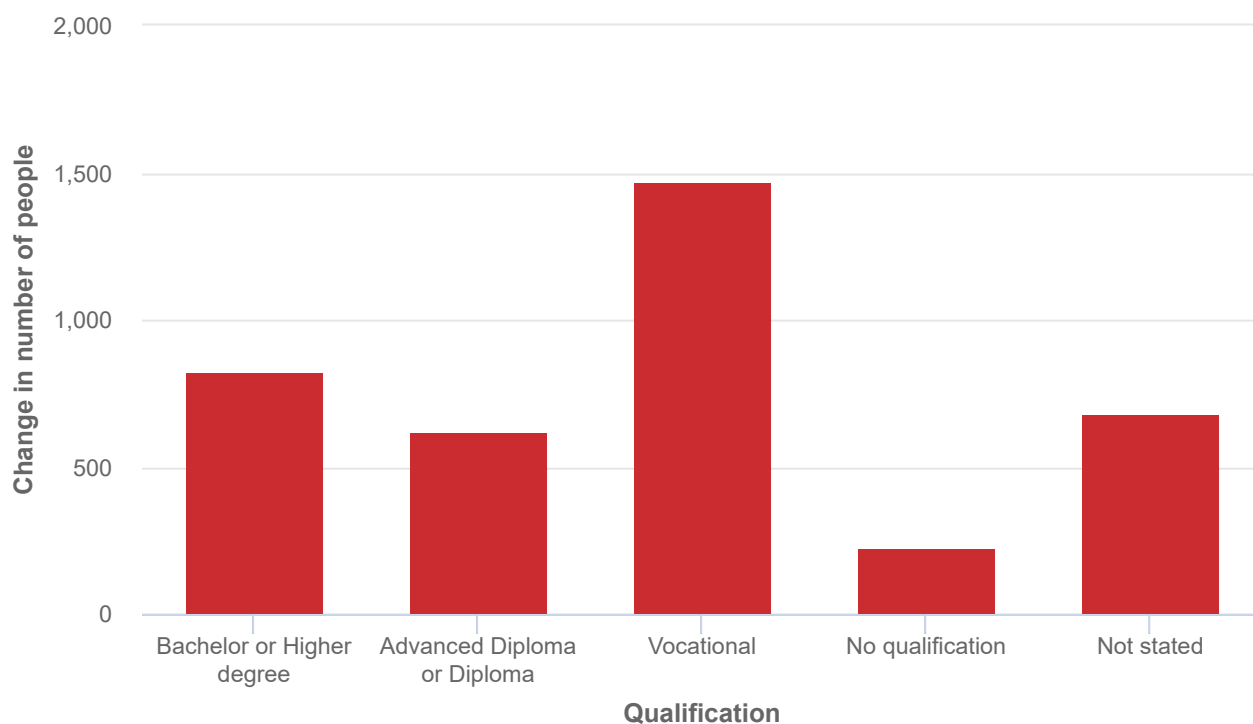
Highest qualification achieved, 2016



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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, 41.4% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 46.1% had no qualifications, compared with 51.7% and 38.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons with No qualifications (46.1% compared to 38.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (25.7% compared to 19.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (8.5% compared to 22.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (7.2% compared to 9.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- Vocational qualifications (+1,467 persons)
- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+825 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+619 persons)
- No qualifications (+223 persons)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Highest level of schooling

Murray-Wellington (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

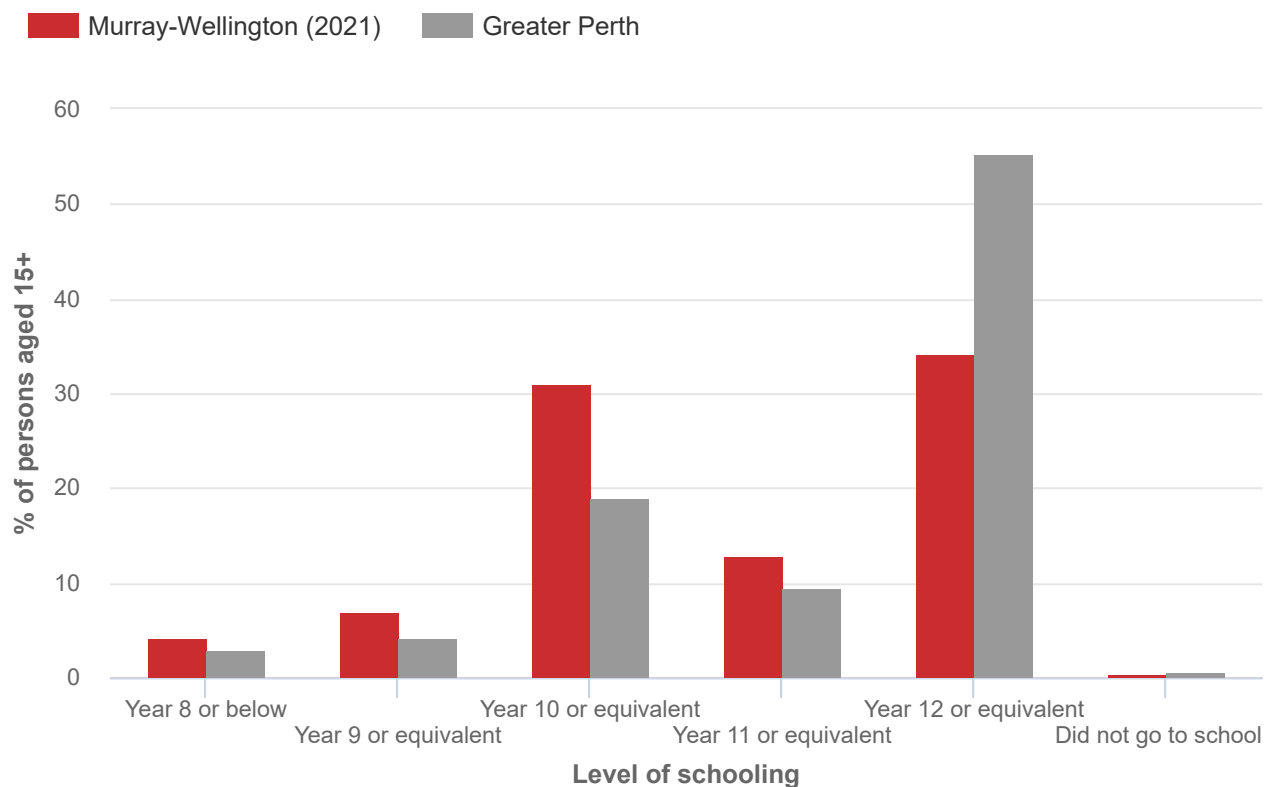
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Level of schooling	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Year 8 or below	1,374	4.2	3.1	1,513	5.2	3.7	-139
Year 9 or equivalent	2,252	6.9	4.2	2,054	7.1	4.4	+198
Year 10 or equivalent	10,171	31.1	19.1	9,649	33.3	21.2	+521
Year 11 or equivalent	4,223	12.9	9.4	3,787	13.1	10.3	+435
Year 12 or equivalent	11,217	34.3	55.3	9,152	31.6	51.2	+2,065
Did not go to school	115	0.4	0.7	106	0.4	0.6	+9
Not stated	3,368	10.3	8.4	2,696	9.3	8.6	+672
Total persons aged 15+	32,720	100.0	100.0	28,960	100.0	100.0	+3,760

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

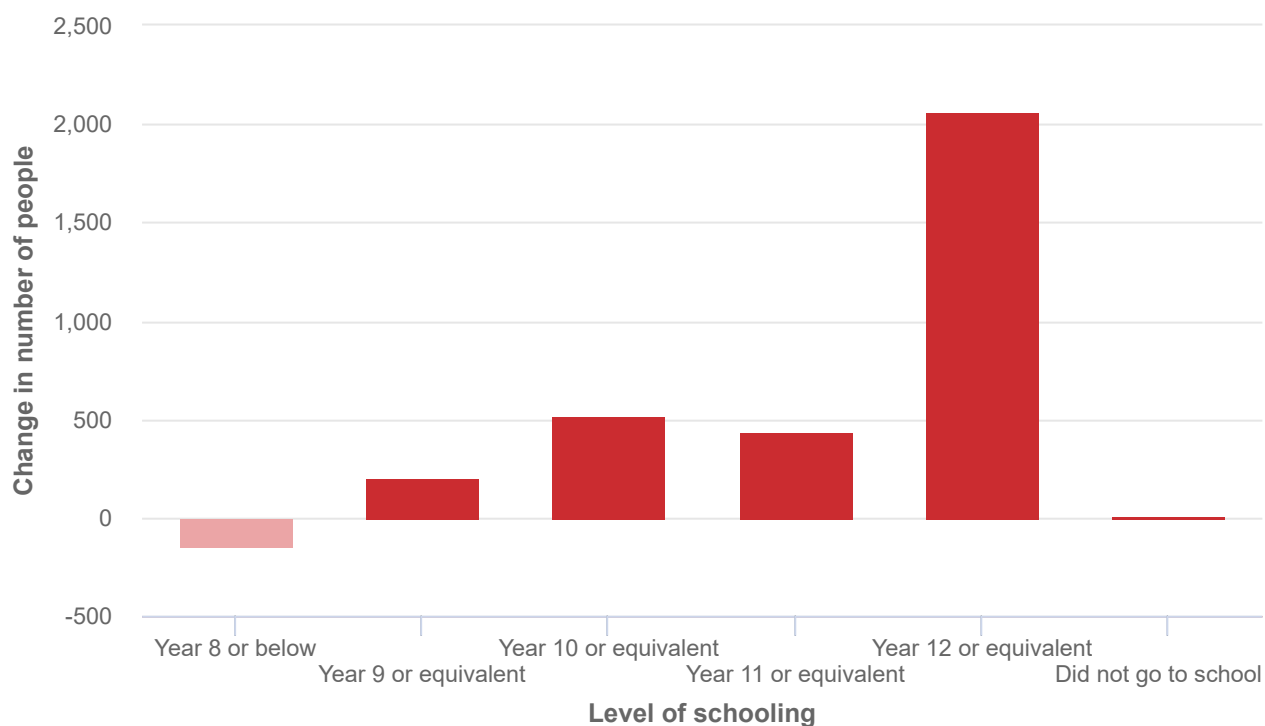
Highest level of schooling completed, 2016



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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, 42.5% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 34.3% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (31.1% compared to 19.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 11 or equivalent (12.9% compared to 9.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 9 or equivalent (6.9% compared to 4.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (34.3% compared to 55.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- Year 12 or equivalent (+2,065 persons)
- Year 10 or equivalent (+521 persons)
- Year 11 or equivalent (+435 persons)
- Year 9 or equivalent (+198 persons)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Education institution attending

The share of Murray-Wellington (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](#).

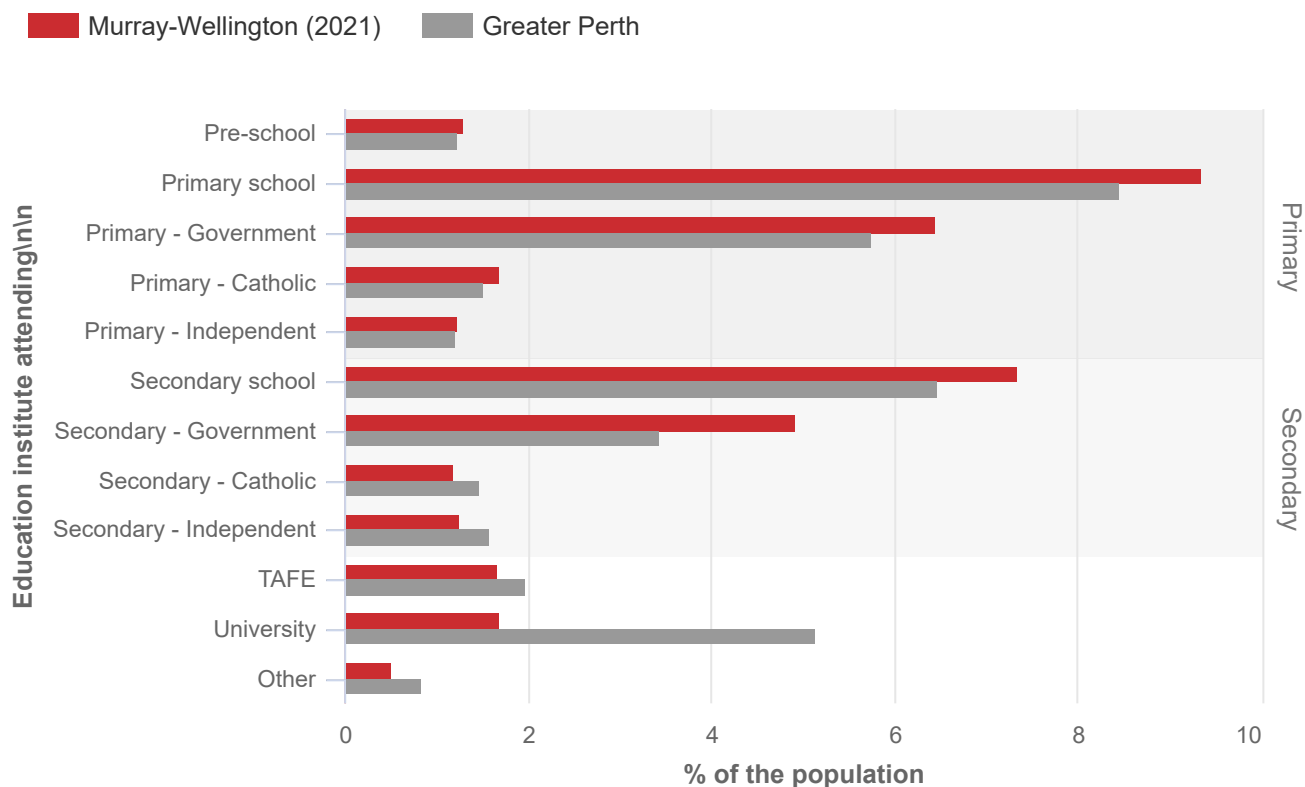
Education institution attending

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Type of institution	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Pre-school	1,027	1.3	1.2	515	1.4	1.4	+512
Primary school	7,408	9.4	8.4	3,614	9.8	8.2	+3,793
Primary - Government	5,103	6.4	5.7	2,339	6.3	5.5	+2,763
Primary - Catholic	1,340	1.7	1.5	820	2.2	1.5	+520
Primary - Independent	965	1.2	1.2	455	1.2	1.2	+510
Secondary school	5,807	7.3	6.5	2,253	6.1	5.7	+3,554
Secondary - Government	3,892	4.9	3.4	1,528	4.1	2.8	+2,363
Secondary - Catholic	932	1.2	1.5	381	1.0	1.5	+550
Secondary - Independent	983	1.2	1.6	343	0.9	1.5	+640
TAFE	1,322	1.7	2.0	689	1.9	2.2	+633
University	1,333	1.7	5.1	485	1.3	4.9	+847
Other	400	0.5	0.8	125	0.3	0.7	+275
Not attending	55,156	69.6	68.9	26,291	71.3	69.5	+28,865
Not stated	6,768	8.5	7.1	2,903	7.9	7.4	+3,865
Total	79,221	100.0	100.0	36,877	100.0	100.0	+42,344

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

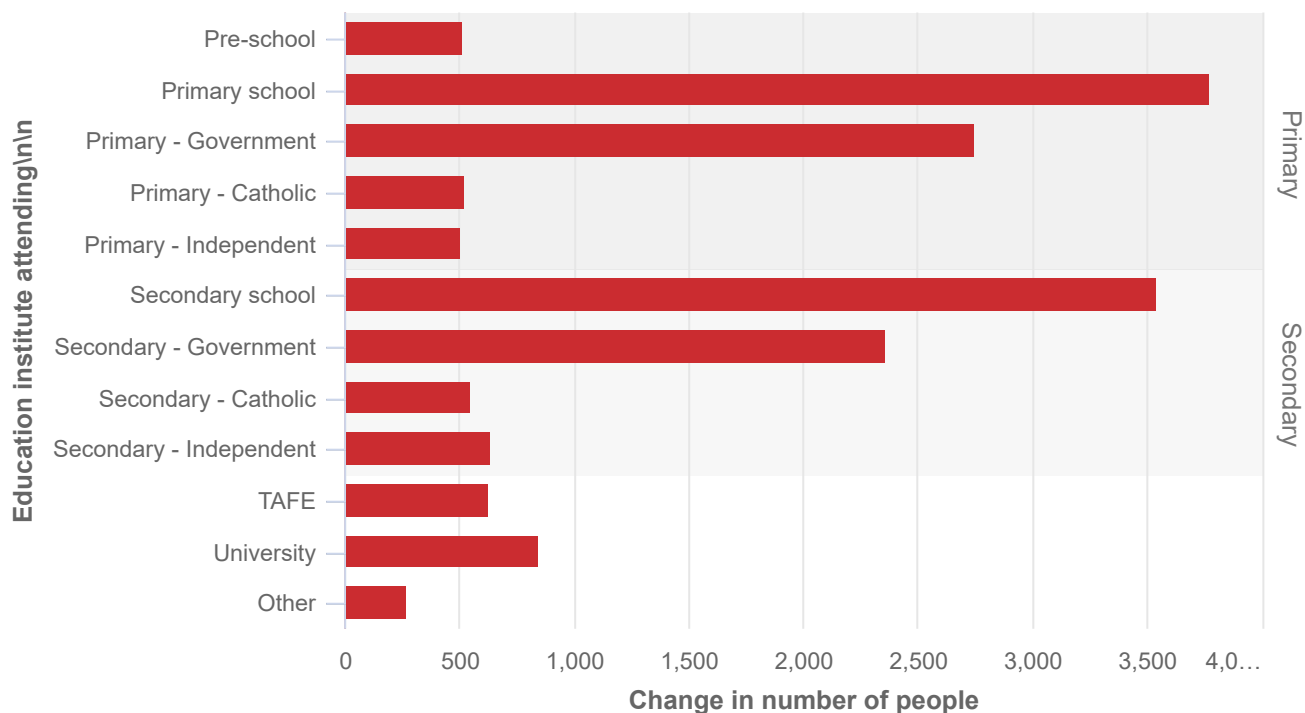
Education institution attending, 2016



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion attending primary school, a higher proportion attending secondary school, and a lower proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 9.4% of the population were attending primary school, 7.3% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 3.4% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons attending a Catholic secondary school (4.9% compared to 3.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending University (1.7% compared to 5.1%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Murray-Wellington (2021)'s population increased by 42,347 people (+114.8%). This represents an average annual change of 16.53% per year over the period.

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

- Primary school (+3,793 persons)
- Secondary school (+3,554 persons)
- Primary - Government (+2,763 persons)
- Secondary - Government (+2,363 persons)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Need for assistance

Murray-Wellington (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. Murray-Wellington (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

Murray-Wellington (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	33	1.4	1.0	27	1.1	0.9	+6
5 to 9	82	2.8	2.6	62	2.4	2.2	+20
10 to 19	154	2.7	2.4	110	2.0	1.7	+44
20 to 59	482	2.4	1.8	377	2.1	1.6	+104
60 to 64	133	4.9	4.8	148	5.9	4.7	-15
65 to 69	181	6.7	6.1	95	5.1	5.8	+86
70 to 74	154	8.2	8.7	112	7.1	8.5	+42
75 to 79	184	12.5	14.1	127	13.1	14.1	+56
80 to 84	177	20.5	23.7	114	18.0	24.4	+62
85 and over	234	38.6	43.0	177	40.9	45.3	+56
Total persons needing assistance	1,810	4.4	3.9	1,351	3.7	3.6	+459

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

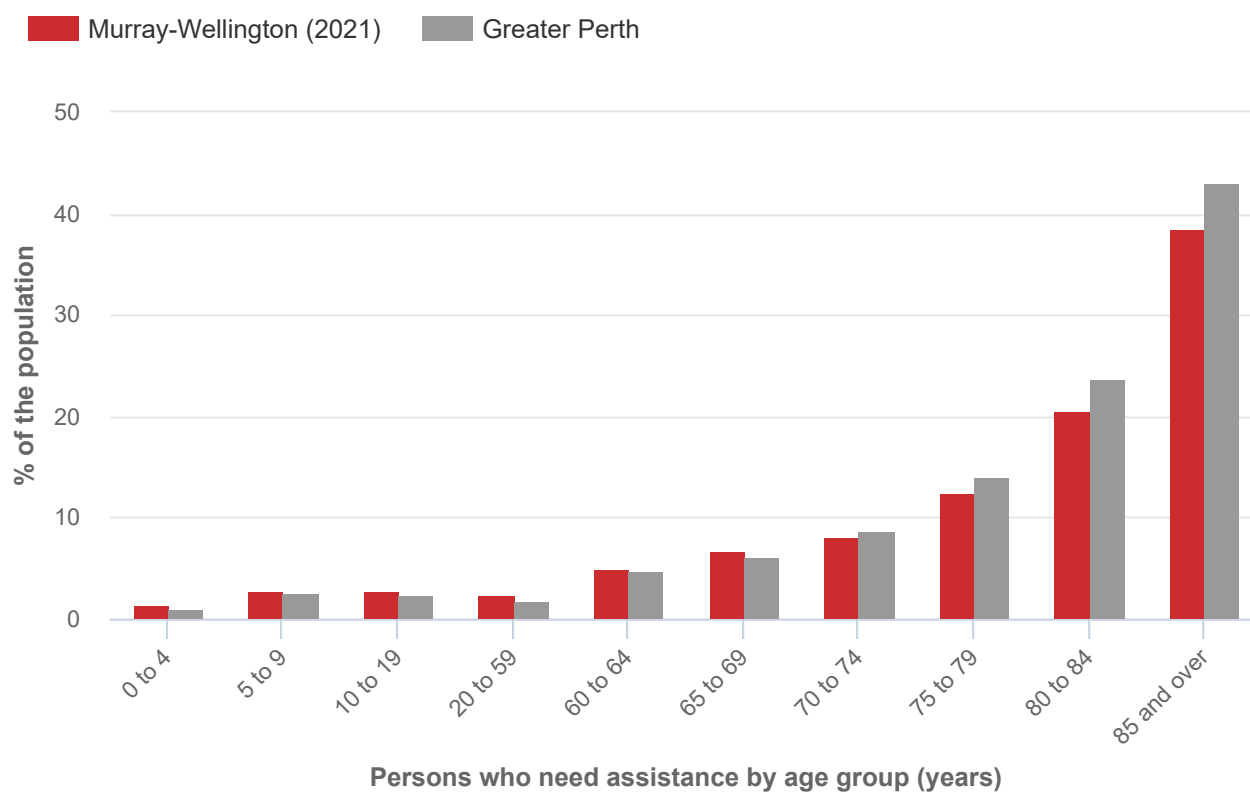
Need for assistance with core activities summary

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total persons needing assistance	1,810	4.4	3.9	1,351	3.7	3.6	+459
Total persons not needing assistance	35,556	86.8	89.1	33,219	90.1	90.4	+2,336
Not stated	3,581	8.7	7.0	2,291	6.2	6.1	+1,290
Total Population	40,947	100.0	100.0	36,862	100.0	100.0	+4,084

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

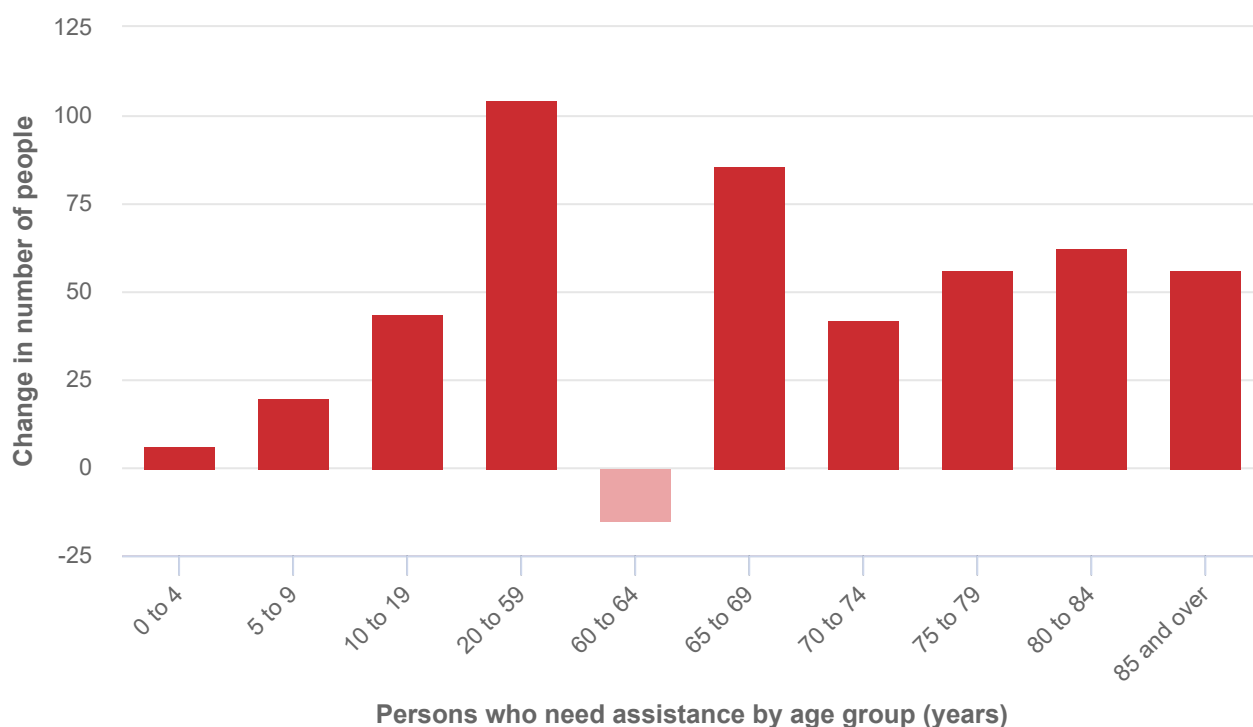
Need for assistance with core activities, 2016



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

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

Overall, 4.4203% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 85 and over (38.6% compared to 43.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (20.5% compared to 23.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (12.5% compared to 14.1%)

Emerging groups

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

- 20 to 59 (+104 persons)
- 65 to 69 (+86 persons)
- 80 to 84 (+62 persons)
- 75 to 79 (+56 persons)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Employment status

Murray-Wellington (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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Employment status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Employed	16,731	91.4	91.9	16,158	95.0	95.2	+572
Employed full-time	9,722	53.1	56.4	9,739	57.3	60.2	-17
Employed part-time	6,658	36.4	33.9	6,002	35.3	33.1	+656
Hours worked not stated	351	1.9	1.5	417	2.5	1.9	-66
Unemployed (Unemployment rate)	1,574	8.6	8.1	842	5.0	4.8	+732
Looking for full-time work	1,063	5.8	4.8	562	3.3	2.7	+501
Looking for part-time work	511	2.8	3.3	280	1.6	2.0	+231
Total labour force	18,305	100.0	100.0	17,000	100.0	100.0	+1,304

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

Murray-Wellington (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)	18,305	55.9	63.7	17,000	58.7	64.5	+1,304
Not in the labour force	11,692	35.7	29.8	10,110	34.9	29.6	+1,581
Labour force status not stated	2,725	8.3	6.5	1,851	6.4	5.9	+874
Total persons aged 15+	32,725	100.0	100.0	28,962	100.0	100.0	+3,762

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

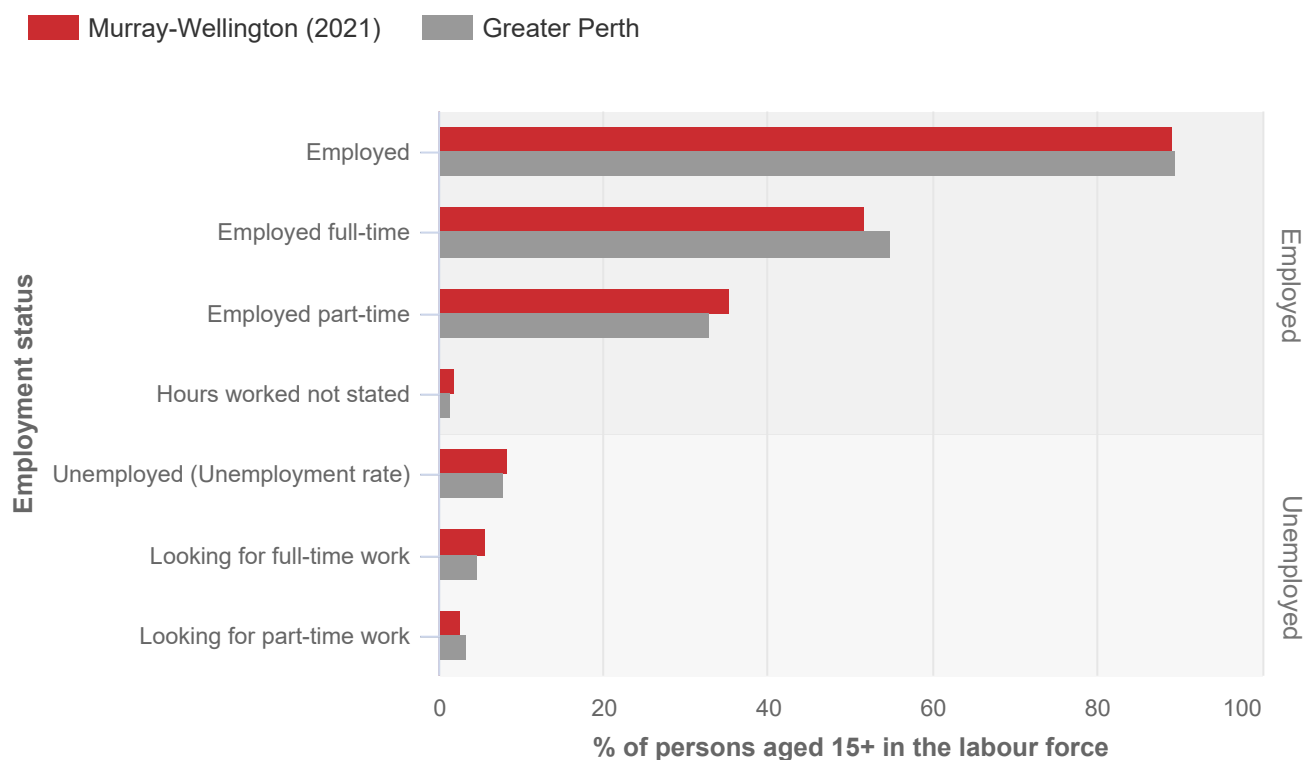
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

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

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

Employment status, 2016

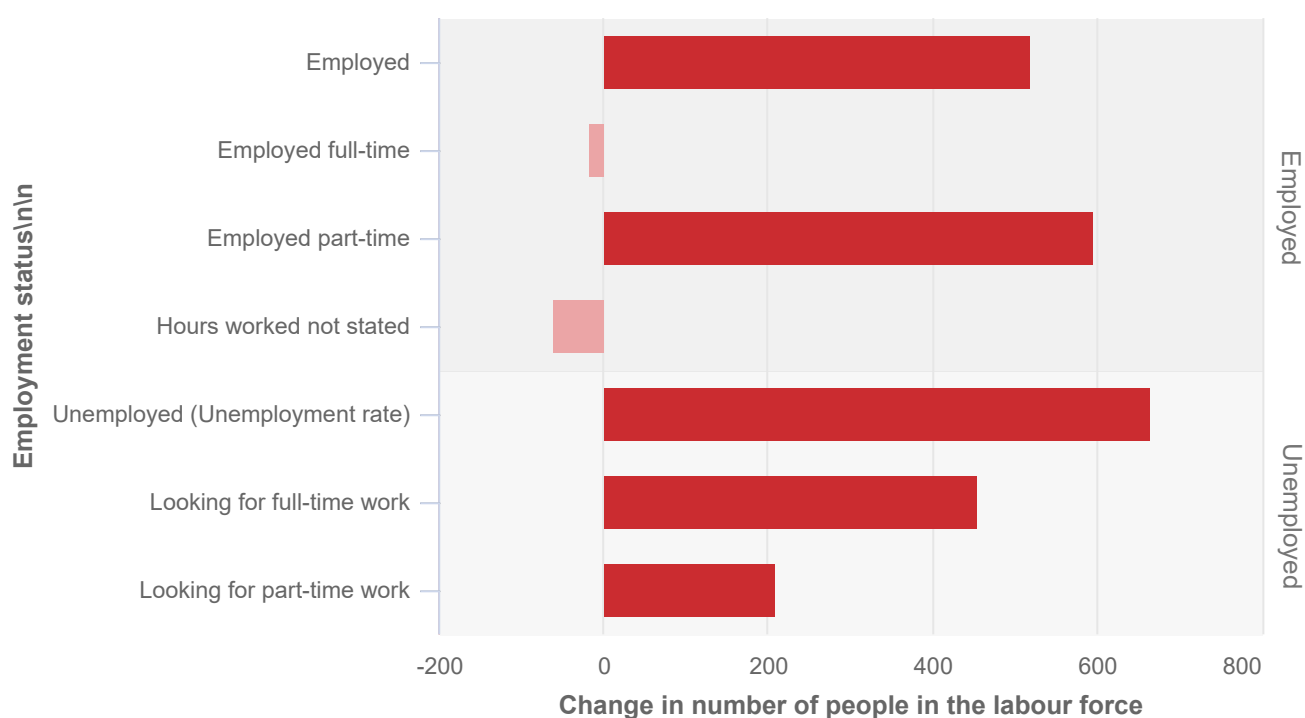
Total persons in the labour force



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

Change in employment status, 2011 to 2016

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021)'s labour force in 2016 was 18,305, of which 6,658 were employed part-time and 9,722 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion in employment, as well as a similar proportion unemployed. Overall, 91.4% of the labour force was employed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), and 8.6% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 shows that there was a lower proportion in the labour force (55.9%) compared with Greater Perth (63.7%).

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people employed in Murray-Wellington (2021) showed an increase of 573, and the number unemployed showed an increase of 732. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 1,305 or 7.7%.

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Industry sector of employment

Murray-Wellington (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.

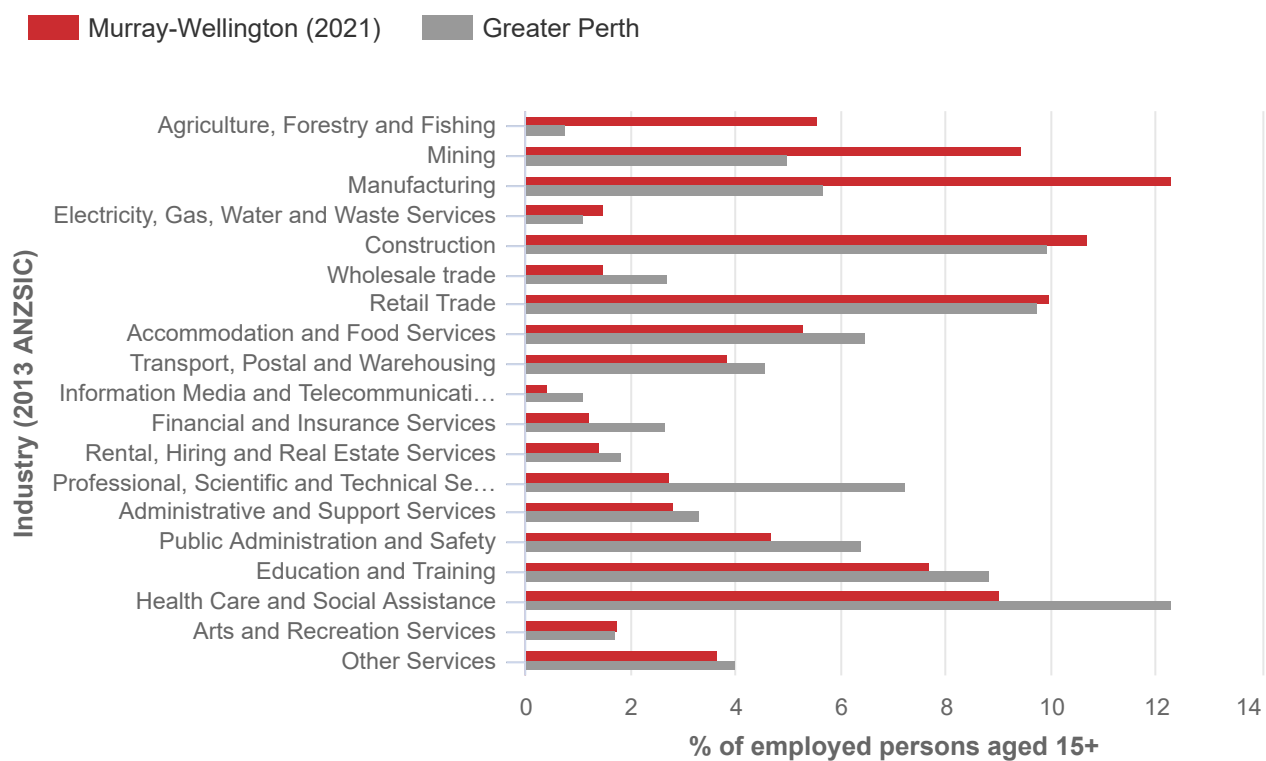
Industry sector of employment

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	930	5.6	0.8	854	5.3	0.6	+75
Mining	1,581	9.4	5.0	1,117	7.0	4.8	+464
Manufacturing	2,055	12.3	5.7	2,739	17.1	8.5	-685
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	250	1.5	1.1	232	1.4	1.1	+18
Construction	1,792	10.7	9.9	2,081	13.0	10.0	-290
Wholesale trade	249	1.5	2.7	310	1.9	3.9	-61
Retail Trade	1,666	10.0	9.8	1,653	10.3	10.4	+12
Accommodation and Food Services	885	5.3	6.5	820	5.1	5.8	+64
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	640	3.8	4.6	617	3.8	4.4	+23
Information Media and Telecommunications	70	0.4	1.1	29	0.2	1.2	+40
Financial and Insurance Services	203	1.2	2.7	155	1.0	2.9	+48
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	234	1.4	1.8	223	1.4	1.8	+11
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	458	2.7	7.2	504	3.1	8.3	-47
Administrative and Support Services	473	2.8	3.3	399	2.5	3.2	+74
Public Administration and Safety	784	4.7	6.4	721	4.5	6.4	+62
Education and Training	1,284	7.7	8.8	1,082	6.7	8.1	+202
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,511	9.0	12.3	1,323	8.2	10.9	+187
Arts and Recreation Services	292	1.7	1.7	221	1.4	1.5	+70
Other Services	614	3.7	4.0	629	3.9	3.9	-15
Inadequately described or not stated	753	4.5	4.7	338	2.1	2.2	+415
Total employed persons aged 15+	16,737	100.0	100.0	16,054	100.0	100.0	+682

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Industry sector of employment, 2016

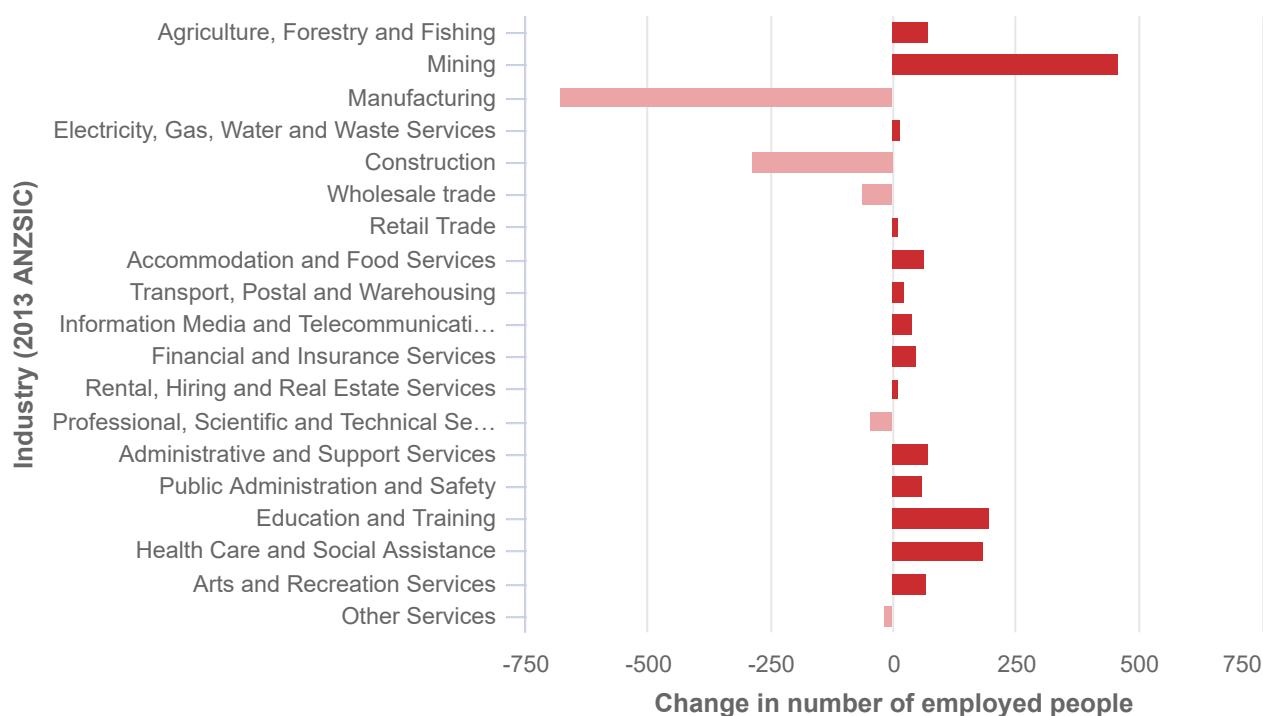
Total employed persons



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

Change in industry sector of employment, 2011 to 2016

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Manufacturing (2,055 people or 12.3%)
- Construction (1,792 people or 10.7%)
- Retail Trade (1,666 people or 10.0%)

In combination, these three industries employed 5,513 people in total or 32.9% of the total employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Perth employed 5.7% in Manufacturing; 9.9% in Construction; and 9.8% in Retail Trade.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in manufacturing (12.3% compared to 5.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (5.6% compared to 0.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in mining (9.4% compared to 5.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in professional, scientific and technical services (2.7% compared to 7.2%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 683 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Manufacturing (-685 persons)
- Mining (+464 persons)
- Construction (-290 persons)
- Education and Training (+202 persons)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Occupation of employment

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

Occupation of employment

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Occupation	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Managers	1,779	10.6	11.5	1,840	11.5	11.4	-62
Professionals	1,833	11.0	22.2	1,776	11.0	21.7	+57
Technicians and Trades Workers	3,356	20.1	15.6	3,352	20.9	16.1	+3
Community and Personal Service Workers	1,676	10.0	10.8	1,381	8.6	9.7	+294
Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,791	10.7	13.6	1,800	11.2	15.3	-9
Sales Workers	1,488	8.9	9.2	1,262	7.9	9.0	+225
Machinery Operators And Drivers	2,118	12.7	6.5	2,089	13.0	6.6	+29
Labourers	2,370	14.2	9.0	2,332	14.5	8.8	+37
Not stated or inadequately described	324	1.9	1.6	238	1.5	1.4	+85
Total employed persons aged 15+	16,737	100.0	100.0	16,075	100.0	100.0	+662

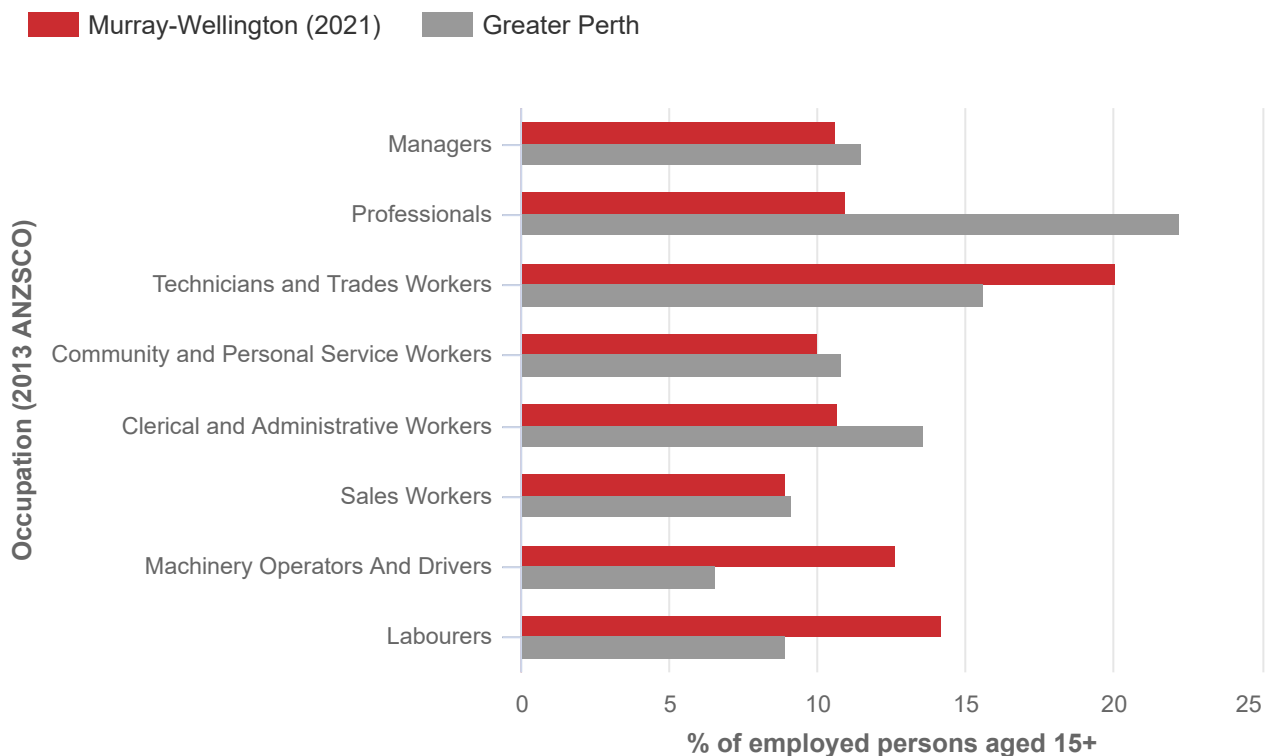
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People employed as Managers or Professionals

Occupation of employment, 2016

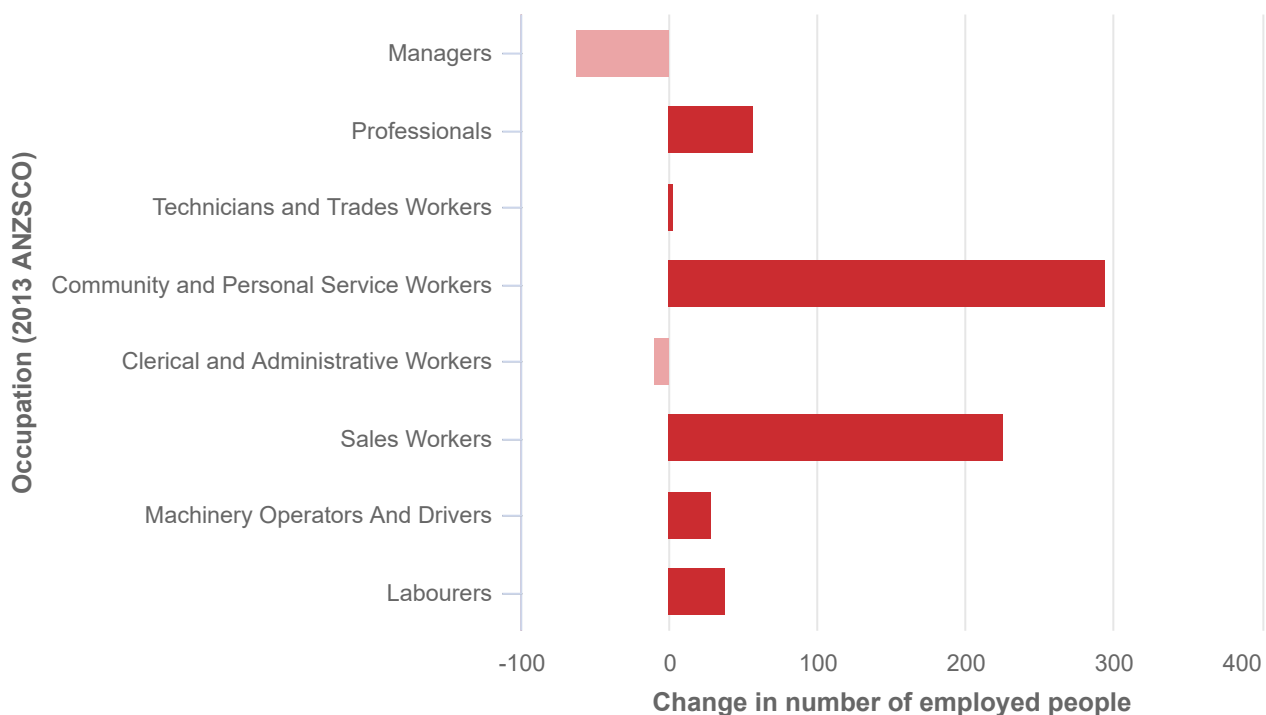
Total employed persons



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Technicians and Trades Workers (3,356 people or 20.1%)
- Labourers (2,370 people or 14.2%)
- Machinery Operators And Drivers (2,118 people or 12.7%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 7,844 people in total or 46.9% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Perth employed 15.6% in Technicians and Trades Workers; 9.0% in Labourers; and 6.5% in Machinery Operators And Drivers.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Machinery Operators And Drivers (12.7% compared to 6.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Labourers (14.2% compared to 9.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Technicians and Trades Workers (20.1% compared to 15.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (11.0% compared to 22.2%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 662 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Community and Personal Service Workers (+294 persons)
- Sales Workers (+225 persons)
- Managers (-62 persons)
- Professionals (+57 persons)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Method of travel to work

Murray-Wellington (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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Main method of travel	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Train	513	3.1	6.1	99	0.6	6.5	+414
Bus	403	2.4	4.1	454	2.8	4.0	-51
Tram or Ferry	5	0.0	0.0	0	--	0.0	+5
Taxi	8	0.0	0.2	0	--	0.2	+8
Car - as driver	10,941	65.4	64.1	10,088	62.7	61.5	+852
Car - as passenger	869	5.2	4.6	1,088	6.8	5.4	-220
Truck	194	1.2	0.7	213	1.3	0.9	-19
Motorbike	62	0.4	0.5	83	0.5	0.6	-21
Bicycle	41	0.2	1.0	24	0.1	1.1	+17
Walked only	372	2.2	2.1	431	2.7	2.3	-60
Other	0	--	1.9	391	2.4	1.8	-391
Worked at home	869	5.2	3.9	790	4.9	3.4	+78
Did not go to work	2,222	13.3	9.9	2,167	13.5	11.0	+55
Not stated	243	1.5	1.0	270	1.7	1.3	-27
Total employed persons aged 15+	16,742	100.0	100.0	16,101	100.0	100.0	+640

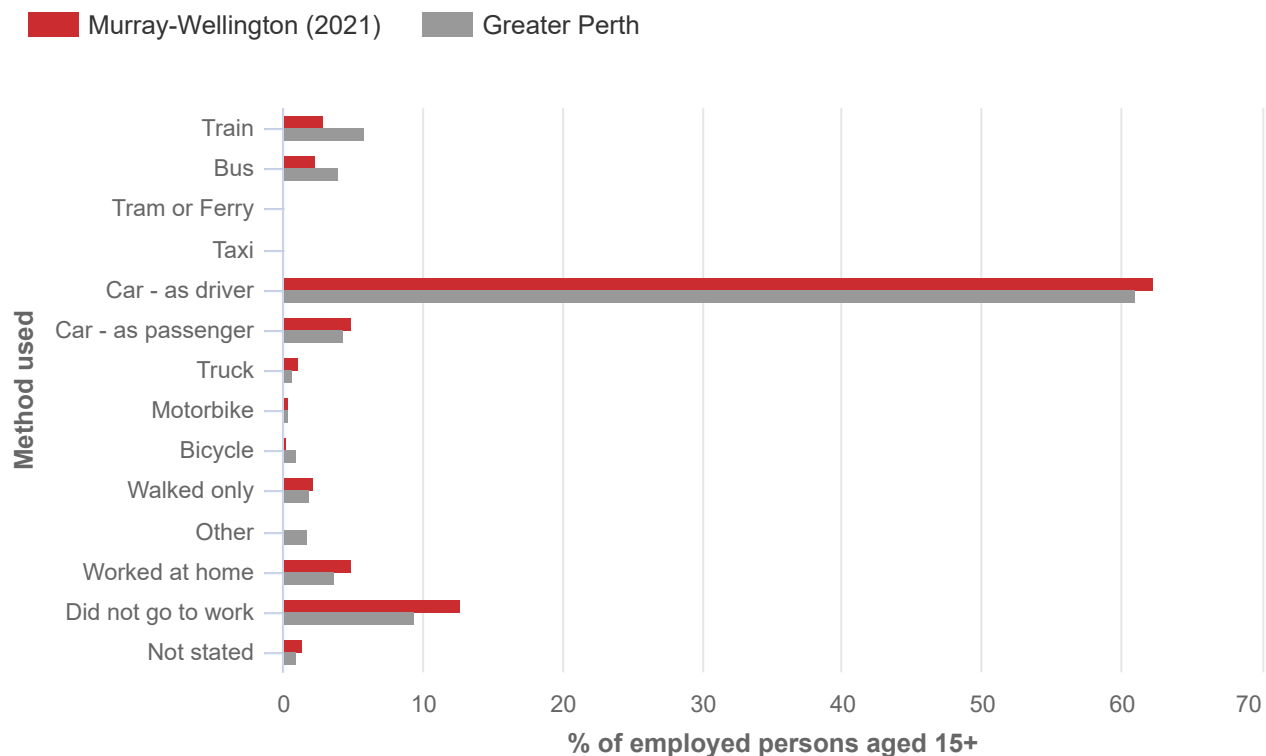
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

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

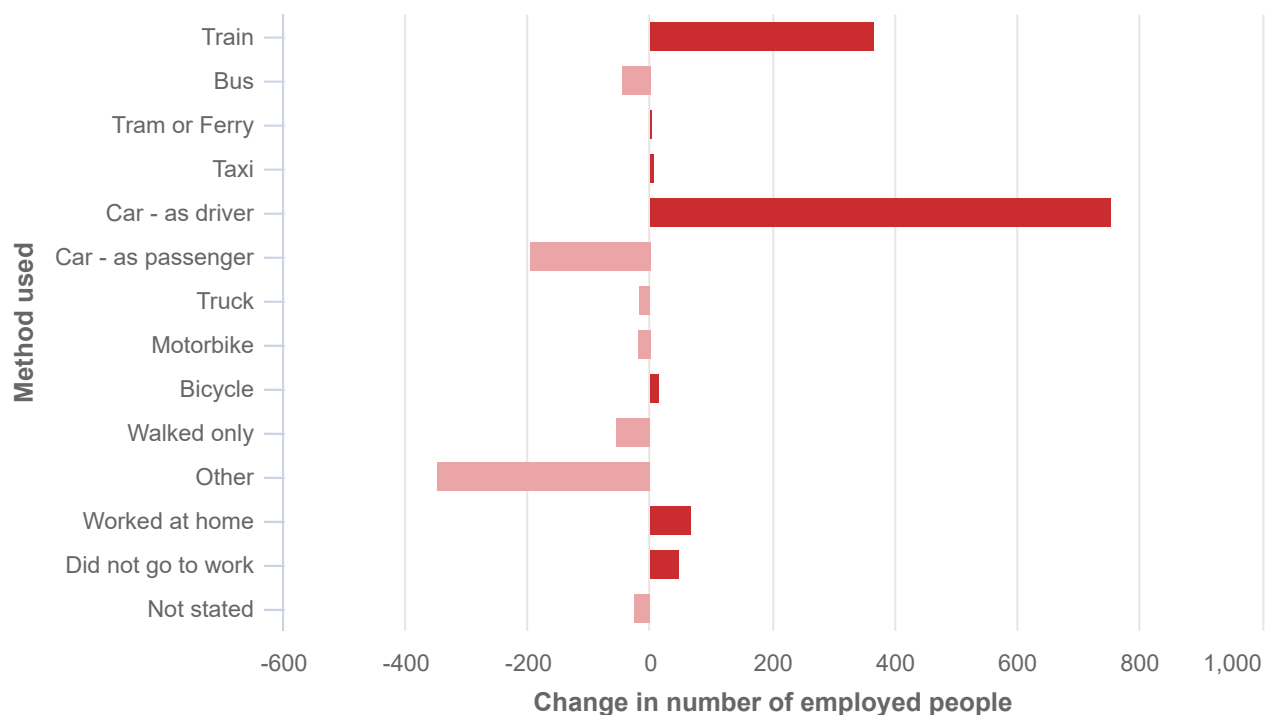
Total employed persons



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

Murray-Wellington (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 921 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Murray-Wellington (2021), compared with 12,066 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016, compared to Greater Perth, shows that 5.5% used public transport, while 72.1% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who did not go to work (13.3% compared to 9.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by train (3.1% 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 (2.4% compared to 4.1%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 641 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Car - as driver (+852 persons)
- Train (+414 persons)
- Other (-391 persons)
- Car - as passenger (-220 persons)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Disengagement by age

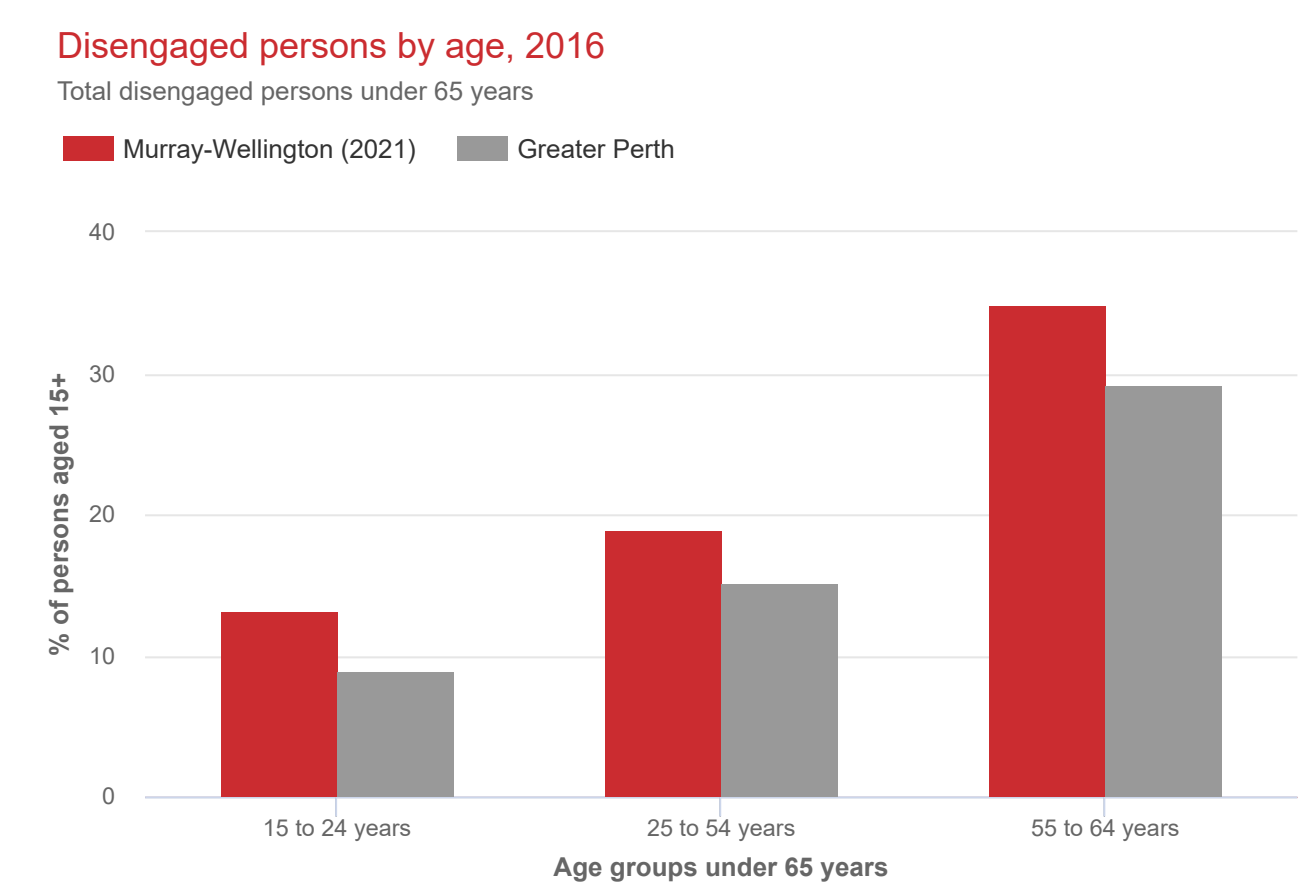
Engagement in employment and education looks at the level of participation by age and sex of the population in the labour market, or full or part-time education. A full time employed or full-time student would be "Fully engaged", while part-time students may be fully engaged if they are also employed,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

Murray-Wellington (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	2,942	64.0	72.8	2,875	68.6	74.5	+67
15 to 24 years	Partially engaged	666	14.5	12.0	538	12.8	11.0	+127
15 to 24 years	Disengaged	643	14.0	9.4	532	12.7	8.4	+110
15 to 24 years	Undetermined/Not stated	344	7.5	5.7	247	5.9	6.0	+97
15 to 24 years	Total	4,595	100.0	100.0	4,193	100.0	100.0	+401
25 to 54 years	Fully engaged	7,078	47.1	54.8	6,880	48.7	56.6	+197
25 to 54 years	Partially engaged	3,757	25.0	22.1	3,623	25.7	22.4	+133
25 to 54 years	Disengaged	3,023	20.1	16.2	2,749	19.5	14.8	+273
25 to 54 years	Undetermined/Not stated	1,182	7.9	6.9	865	6.1	6.1	+317
25 to 54 years	Total	15,040	100.0	100.0	14,119	100.0	100.0	+920
55 to 64 years	Fully engaged	1,691	30.5	38.3	1,568	32.6	39.3	+123
55 to 64 years	Partially engaged	1,315	23.7	24.1	1,094	22.7	24.2	+221
55 to 64 years	Disengaged	2,058	37.1	31.3	1,888	39.2	31.0	+170
55 to 64 years	Undetermined/Not stated	480	8.7	6.3	264	5.5	5.5	+216
55 to 64 years	Total	5,544	100.0	100.0	4,815	100.0	100.0	+729
65 years and over	Fully engaged	338	4.5	5.3	213	4.0	4.7	+124
65 years and over	Partially engaged	555	7.4	8.4	341	6.3	7.5	+214
65 years and over	Disengaged	5,718	75.8	75.7	4,302	80.0	76.6	+1,416
65 years and over	Undetermined/Not stated	934	12.4	10.7	519	9.7	11.2	+414
65 years and over	Total	7,545	100.0	100.0	5,376	100.0	100.0	+2,169
Total aged 15+	Fully engaged	12,049	36.8	47.0	11,537	40.5	49.4	+511
Total aged 15+	Partially engaged	6,293	19.2	18.4	5,598	19.6	18.3	+695
Total aged 15+	Disengaged	11,442	35.0	27.3	9,472	33.2	25.5	+1,969
Total aged 15+	Undetermined/Not stated	2,940	9.0	7.3	1,895	6.7	6.8	+1,044
Total aged 15+	Total	32,724	100.0	100.0	28,504	100.0	100.0	+4,219

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

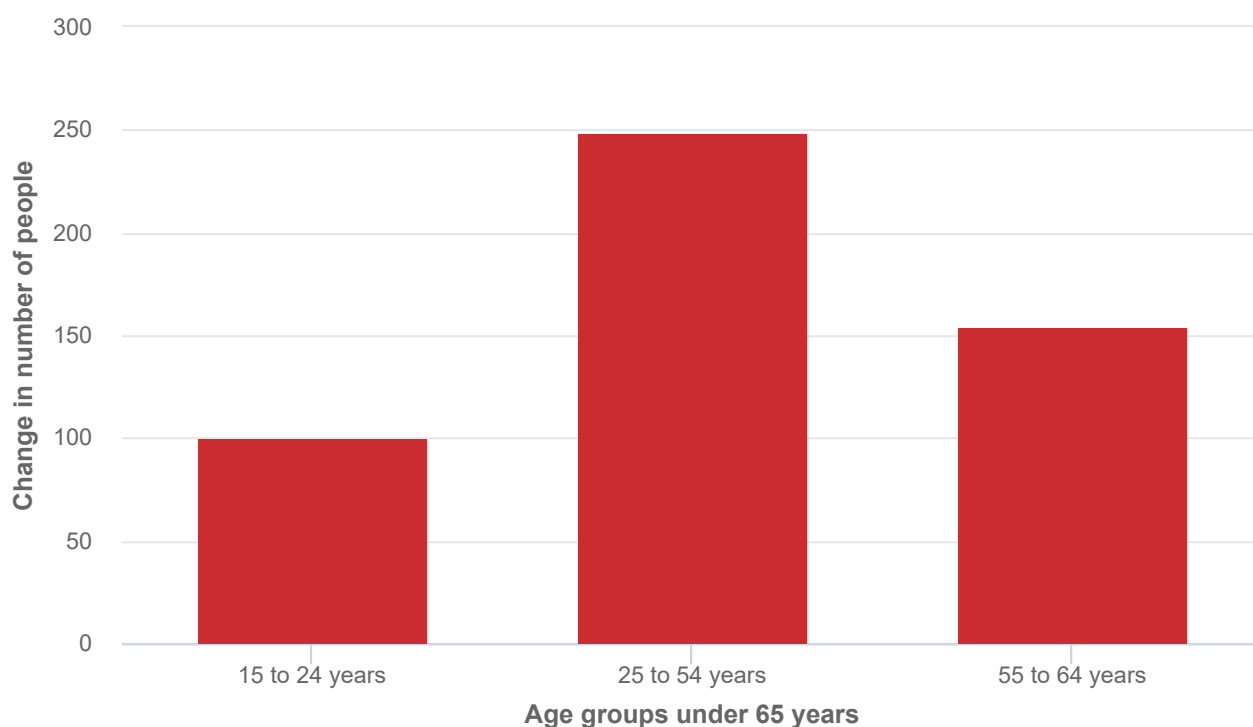
a Disengaged youth (aged 15-24 not employed or in education)



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 was 4,595, of this, 14.0% were disengaged and 14.5% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) showed an increase of 401.

The number of disengaged people aged 15 to 24 years showed an increase of 111 or 20.9%.

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

Volunteer work

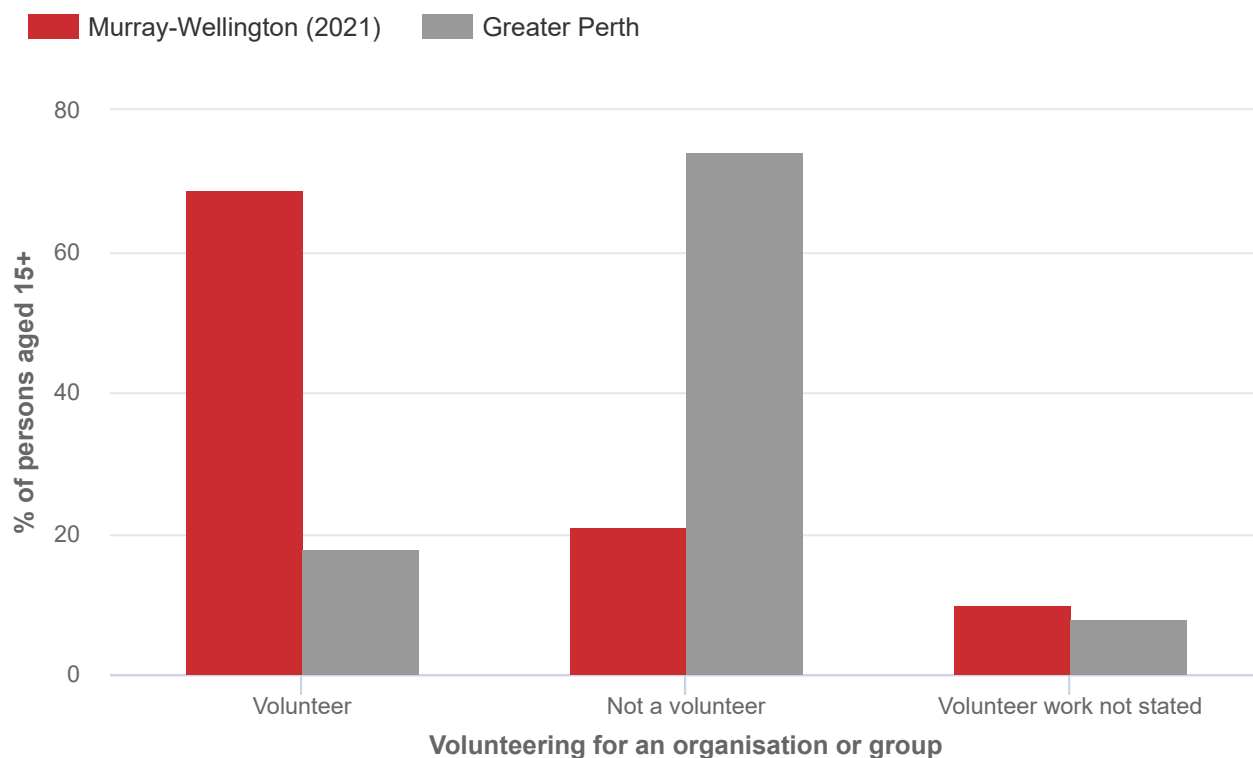
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Volunteer status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Volunteer	22,582	69.0	17.9	5,561	19.2	15.6	+17,021
Not a volunteer	6,880	21.0	74.2	20,867	72.1	76.2	-13,987
Volunteer work not stated	3,265	10.0	7.9	2,524	8.7	8.2	+741
Total persons aged 15+	32,727	100.0	100.0	28,952	100.0	100.0	+3,775

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

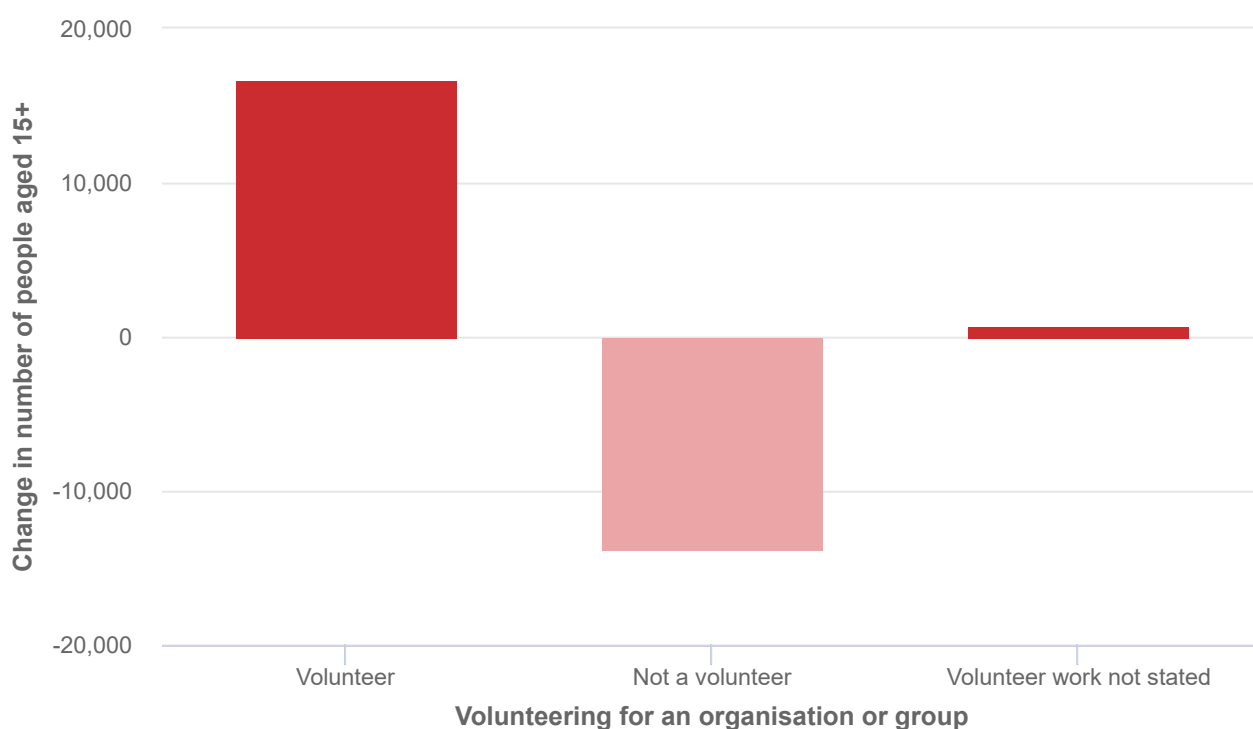
Total persons



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people who volunteered for an organisation or group. Overall, 69.0% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 17.9% for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of volunteers in Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 17,021 people between 2011 and 2016.

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

Unpaid domestic work

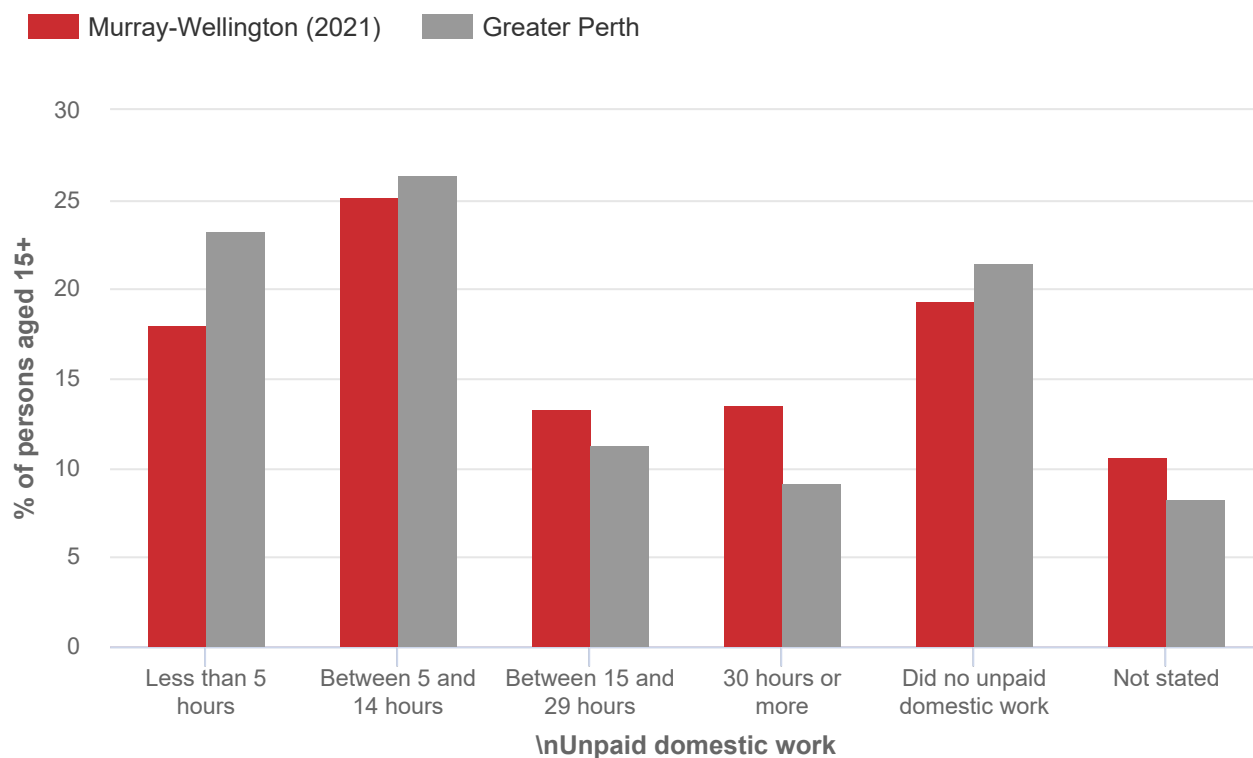
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Hours spent on unpaid domestic work	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Did unpaid domestic work	0	--	70.2	20,534	70.9	70.6	-20,535
Less than 5 hours	5,890	18.0	23.3	5,155	17.8	23.1	+734
Between 5 and 14 hours	8,240	25.2	26.5	7,006	24.2	26.0	+1,234
Between 15 and 29 hours	4,346	13.3	11.3	4,092	14.1	11.6	+253
30 hours or more	4,435	13.6	9.1	4,279	14.8	10.0	+155
Did no unpaid domestic work	6,324	19.3	21.5	5,756	19.9	21.0	+568
Not stated	3,482	10.6	8.3	2,672	9.2	8.5	+809
Total persons aged 15+	32,717	100.0	100.0	28,963	100.0	100.0	+3,753

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

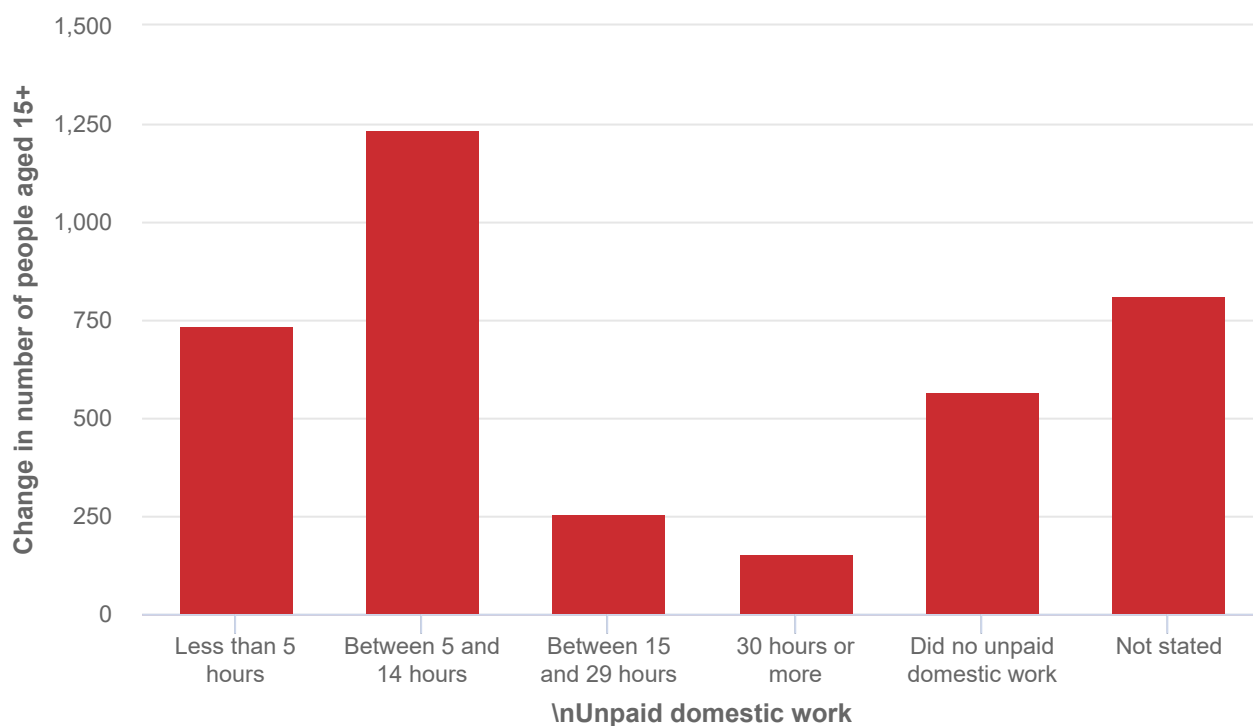
Total persons



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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, 27% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who did unpaid domestic work (total) (13.6% 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 (18.0% compared to 23.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did no unpaid domestic work (19.3% compared to 21.5%)

Emerging groups

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

- Did unpaid domestic work (-20,535 persons)
- Between 5 and 14 hours (+1,234 persons)
- Less than 5 hours (+734 persons)
- Did no unpaid domestic work (+568 persons)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Unpaid care

The proportion of people providing unpaid care for the aged and disabled in Murray-Wellington (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

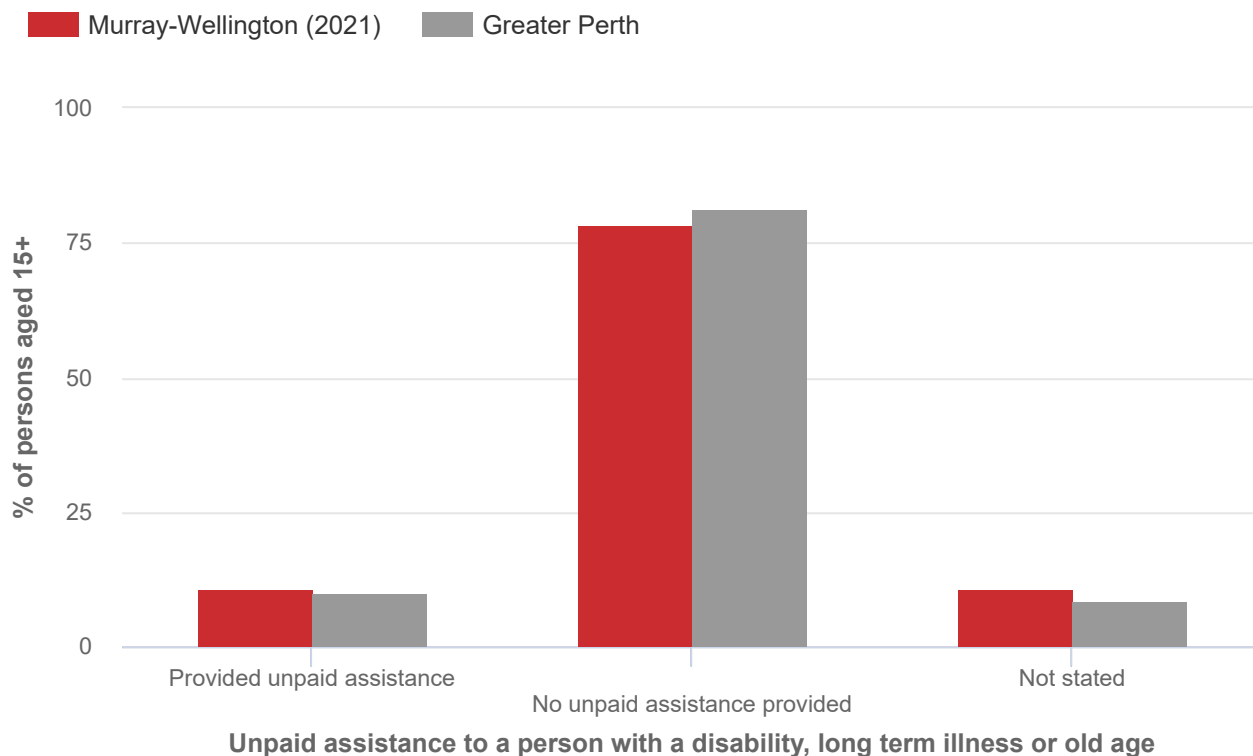
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Provided unpaid assistance	3,547	10.8	9.9	2,959	10.2	9.4	+587
No unpaid assistance provided	25,628	78.3	81.6	23,396	80.8	82.1	+2,231
Not stated	3,546	10.8	8.5	2,612	9.0	8.5	+934
Total persons aged 15+	32,721	100.0	100.0	28,968	100.0	100.0	+3,752

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

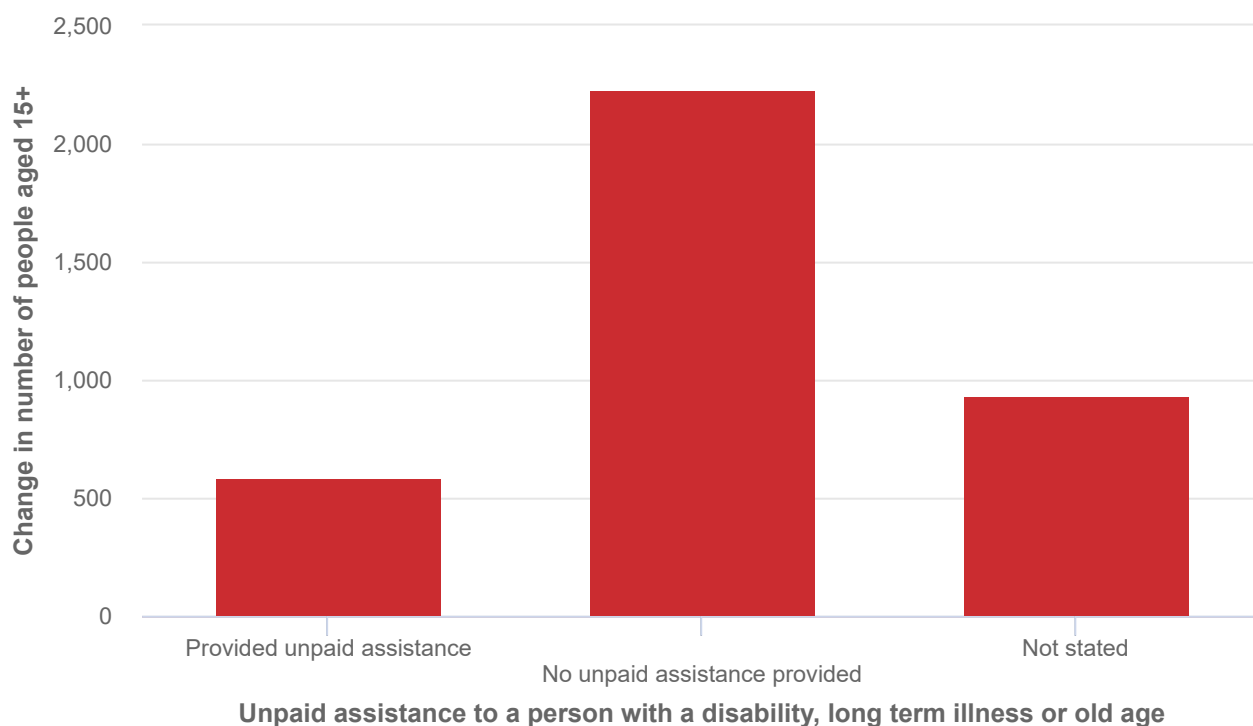
Total persons



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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, 10.8% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 588 between 2011 and 2016.

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Unpaid childcare

The role of unpaid childcare in Murray-Wellington (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

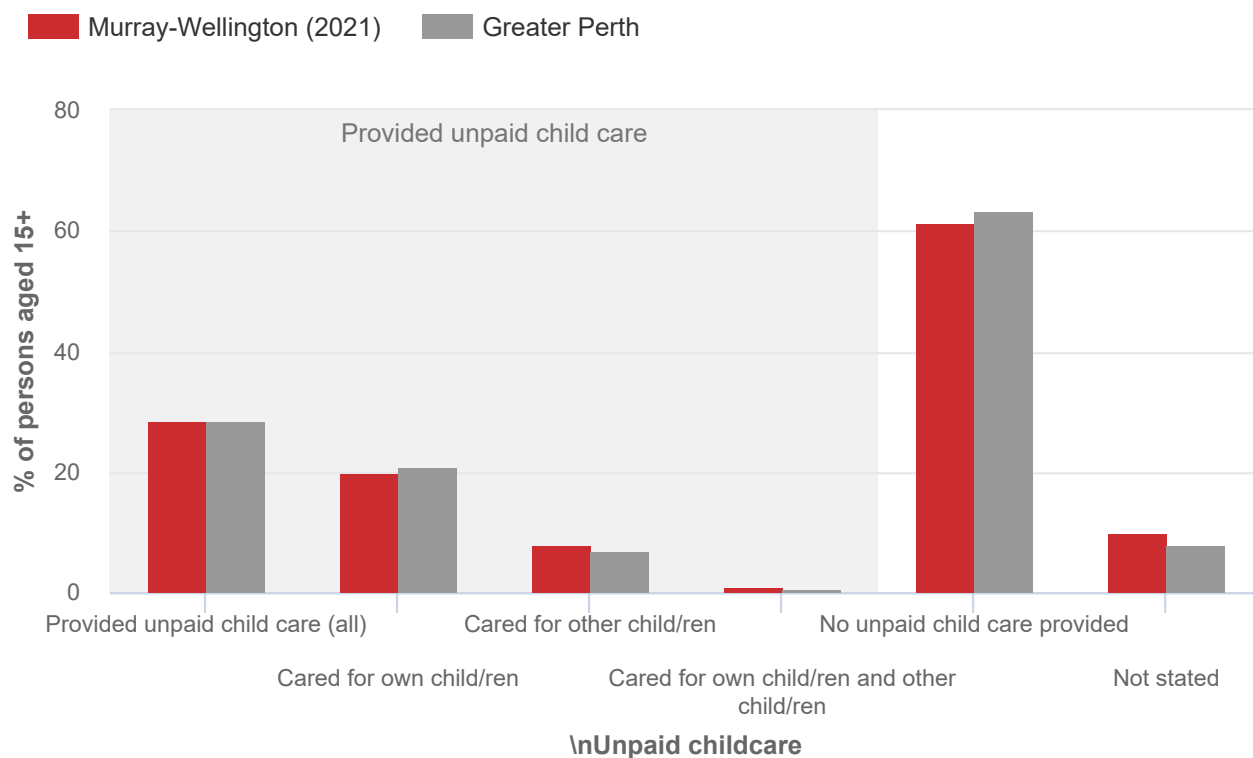
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Unpaid child care	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Provided unpaid child care (all)	9,378	28.7	28.7	8,638	29.8	28.2	+740
Cared for own child/ren	6,481	19.8	20.9	6,116	21.1	20.1	+364
Cared for other child/ren	2,578	7.9	7.1	2,120	7.3	7.1	+458
Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren	319	1.0	0.8	401	1.4	1.0	-83
No unpaid child care provided	20,061	61.3	63.2	17,886	61.7	63.9	+2,174
Not stated	3,284	10.0	8.0	2,450	8.5	7.9	+833
Total persons aged 15+	32,723	100.0	100.0	28,976	100.0	100.0	+3,747

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

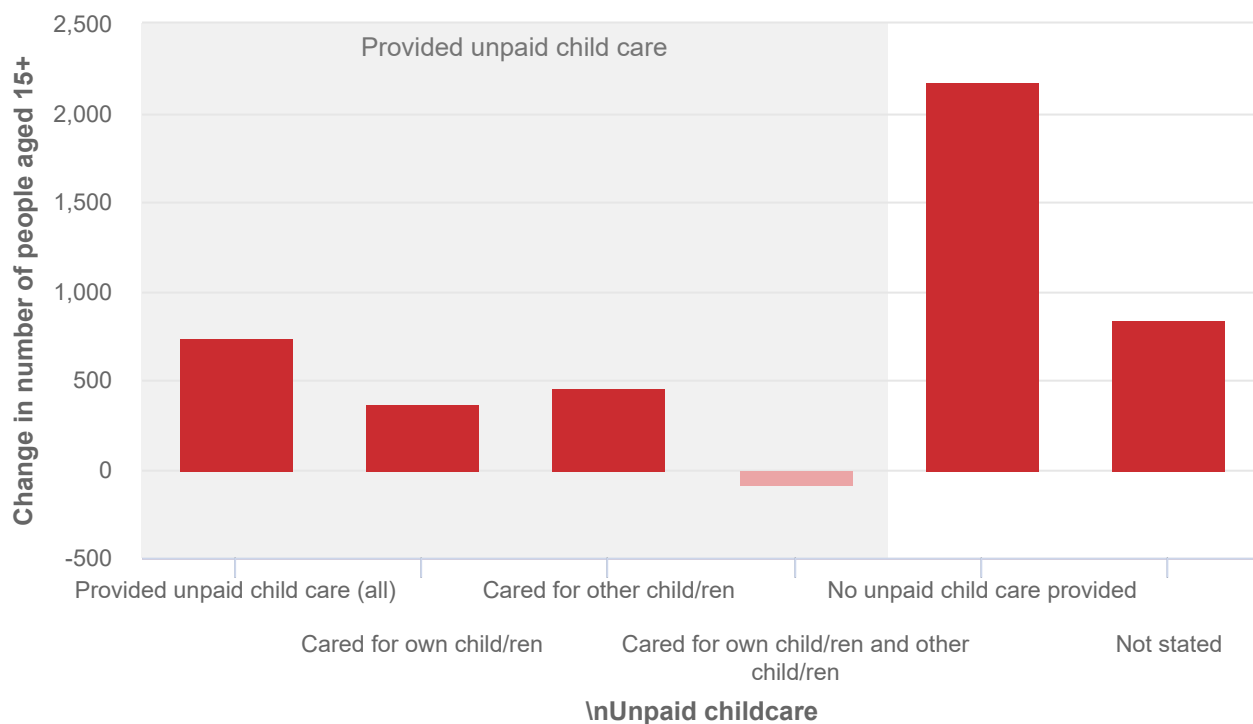
Total persons



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion of people who provided unpaid child care either to their own or to other children. Overall, 28.7% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *smaller* percentage who did not provide care for children (61.3% compared to 63.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage who provided unpaid childcare for own child/ren (19.8% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 740 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- No unpaid child care provided (+2,174 persons)
- Cared for other child/ren (+458 persons)
- Cared for own child/ren (+364 persons)
- Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren (-83 persons)

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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

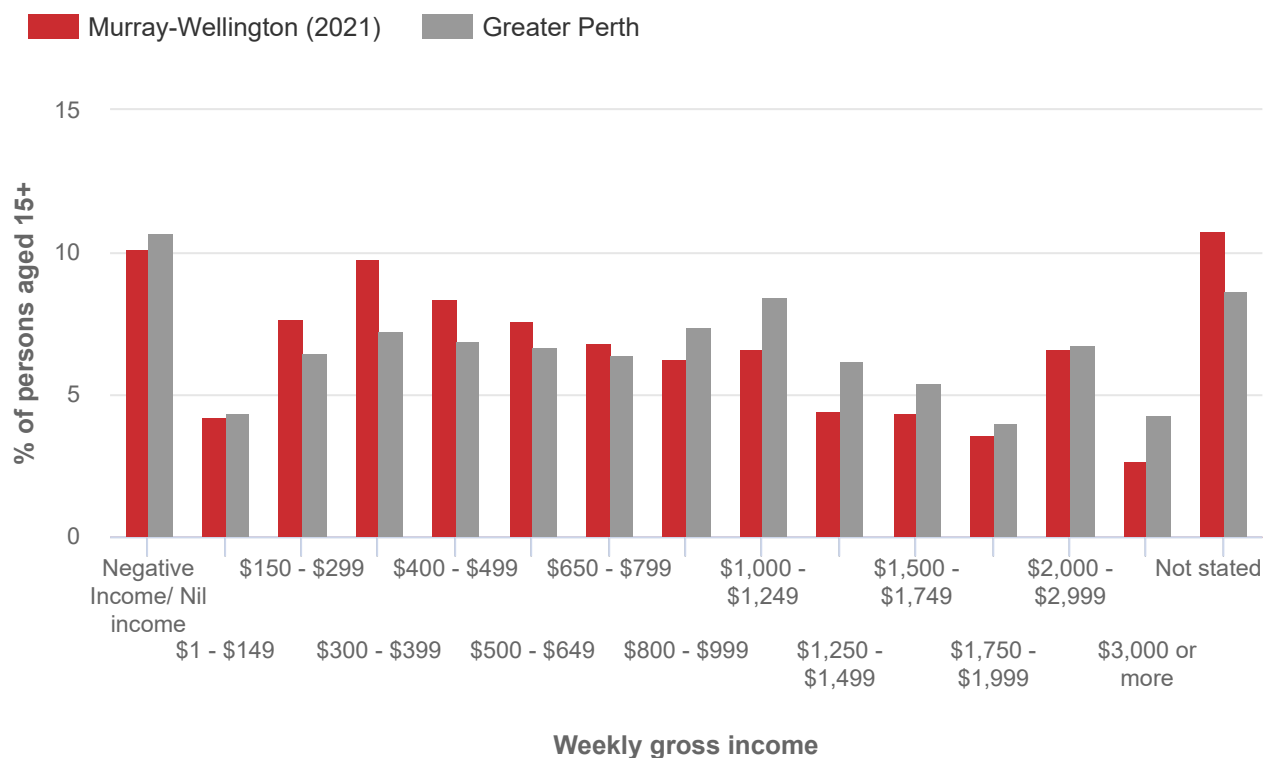
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016		
Weekly gross income	Number	%	Greater Perth %
Negative Income/ Nil income	3,311	10.1	10.7
\$1 - \$149	1,387	4.2	4.4
\$150 - \$299	2,505	7.7	6.5
\$300 - \$399	3,211	9.8	7.2
\$400 - \$499	2,747	8.4	6.9
\$500 - \$649	2,480	7.6	6.7
\$650 - \$799	2,235	6.8	6.4
\$800 - \$999	2,050	6.3	7.4
\$1,000 - \$1,249	2,173	6.6	8.5
\$1,250 - \$1,499	1,450	4.4	6.2
\$1,500 - \$1,749	1,436	4.4	5.5
\$1,750 - \$1,999	1,167	3.6	4.0
\$2,000 - \$2,999	2,171	6.6	6.8
\$3,000 or more	883	2.7	4.3
Not stated	3,522	10.8	8.6
Total persons aged 15+	32,728	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 Murray-Wellington (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, 12.9% of the population earned a high income, and 40.2% earned a low income, compared with 15.1% and 35.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$300 - \$399 (9.8% compared to 7.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$1,000 - \$1,249 (6.6% compared to 8.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$1,250 - \$1,499 (4.4% compared to 6.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$3,000 or more (2.7% compared to 4.3%)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Individual income quartiles

Murray-Wellington (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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	7,936	27.2	25.4	7,515	28.3	25.1	+422
Medium lowest	8,810	30.2	24.4	7,684	29.0	24.5	+1,127
Medium highest	6,270	21.5	25.2	5,621	21.2	25.4	+648
Highest group	6,188	21.2	25.0	5,710	21.5	24.9	+478
Total persons aged 15+	29,206	100.0	100.0	26,531	100.0	100.0	+2,675

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

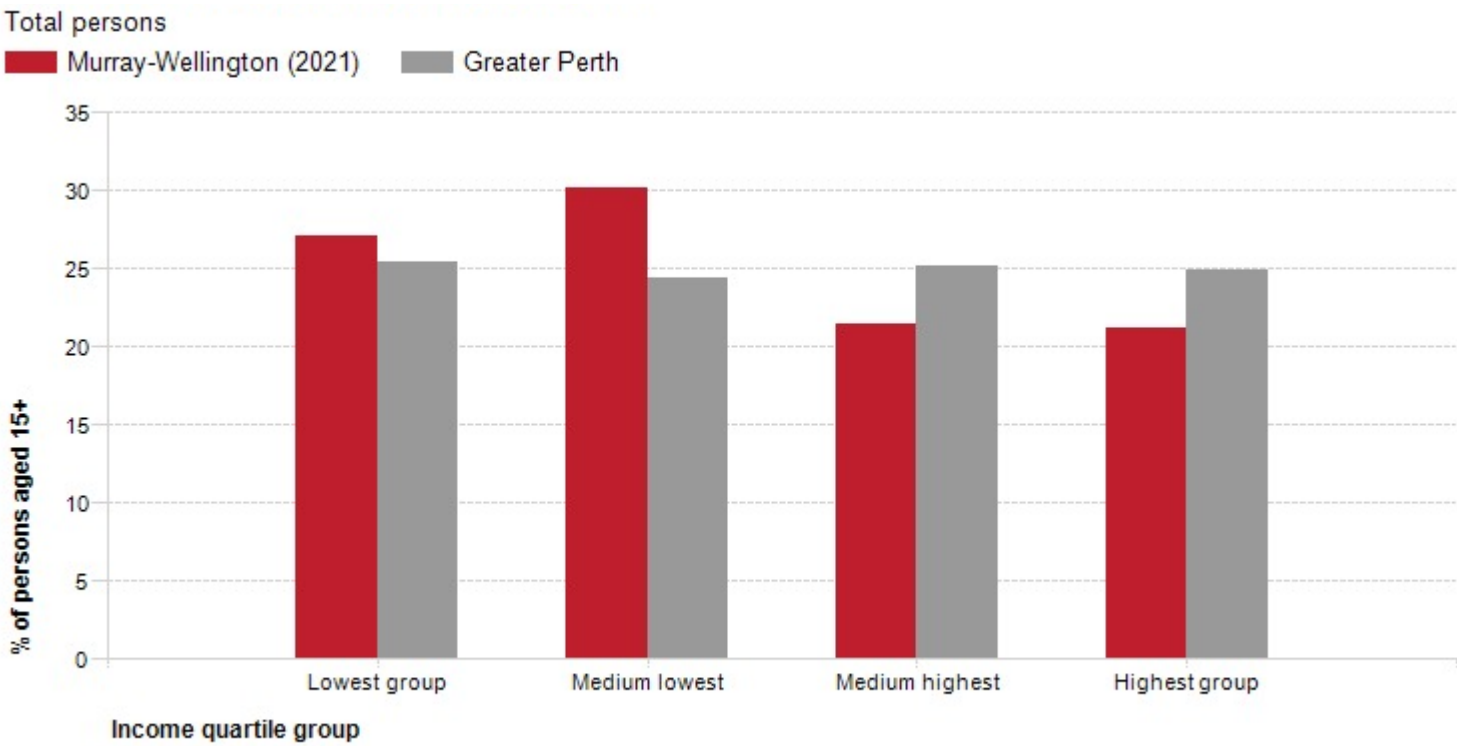
Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges

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

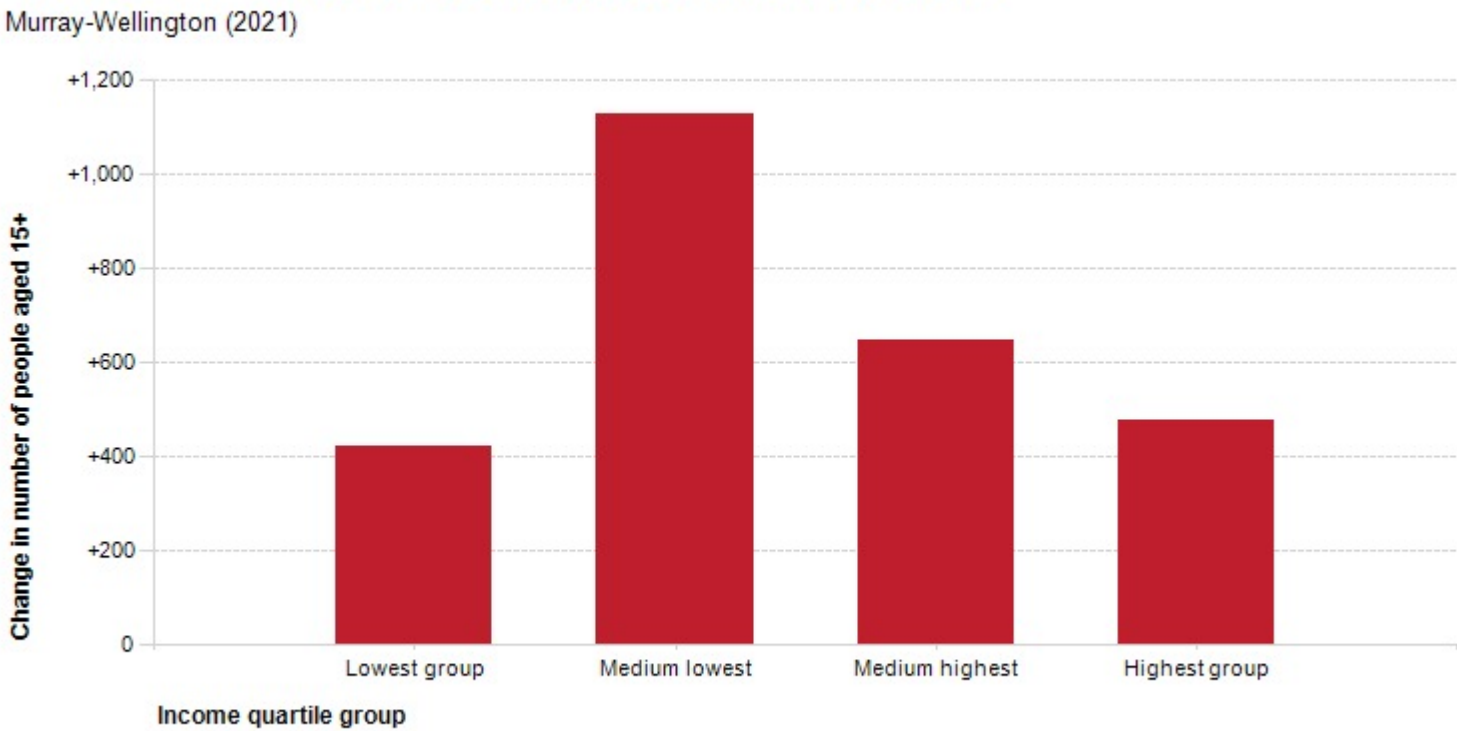
Individual income quartiles, 2016



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 Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in persons between 2011 and 2016 was in the medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 1,127 persons.

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Murray-Wellington (2021)

Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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

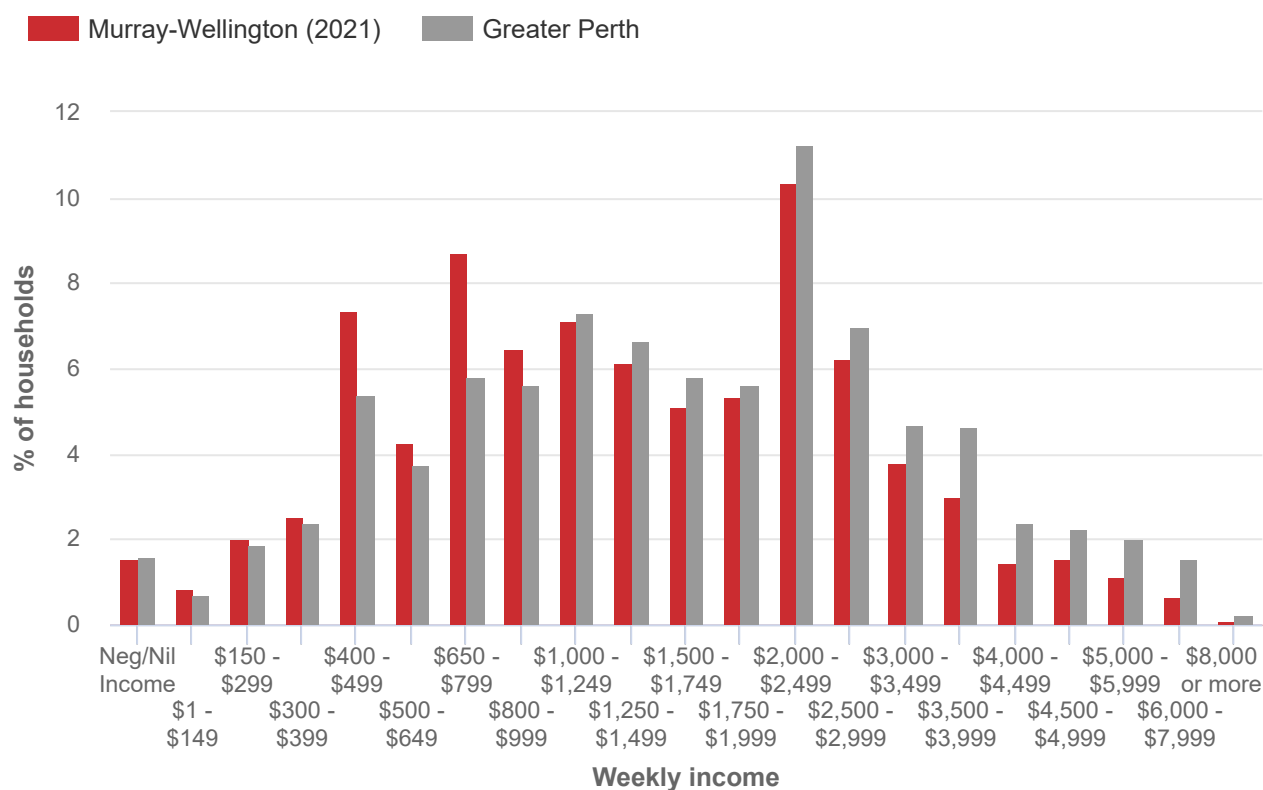
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)	2016		
Weekly income	Number	%	Greater Perth %
Neg/Nil Income	224	1.5	1.6
\$1 - \$149	123	0.8	0.7
\$150 - \$299	290	2.0	1.9
\$300 - \$399	364	2.5	2.4
\$400 - \$499	1,066	7.4	5.4
\$500 - \$649	621	4.3	3.8
\$650 - \$799	1,262	8.7	5.8
\$800 - \$999	936	6.5	5.6
\$1,000 - \$1,249	1,035	7.1	7.3
\$1,250 - \$1,499	887	6.1	6.7
\$1,500 - \$1,749	740	5.1	5.8
\$1,750 - \$1,999	777	5.4	5.6
\$2,000 - \$2,499	1,500	10.4	11.3
\$2,500 - \$2,999	901	6.2	7.0
\$3,000 - \$3,499	550	3.8	4.7
\$3,500 - \$3,999	435	3.0	4.6
\$4,000 - \$4,499	208	1.4	2.4
\$4,500 - \$4,999	225	1.6	2.3
\$5,000 - \$5,999	162	1.1	2.0
\$6,000 - \$7,999	98	0.7	1.6
\$8,000 or more	13	0.1	0.2
Not stated	2,066	14.3	11.4
Total households	14,483	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 Murray-Wellington (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, 17.9% of the households earned a high income and 18.6% were low income households, compared with 24.8% and 15.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$650 - \$799 (8.7% compared to 5.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned Not stated (14.3% compared to 11.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$400 - \$499 (7.4% compared to 5.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households who earned \$3,500 - \$3,999 (3.0% compared to 4.6%)

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	3,875	31.2	23.9	3,433	30.1	24.0	+442
Medium lowest	3,176	25.6	24.6	2,797	24.5	24.5	+379
Medium highest	2,979	24.0	25.2	2,801	24.6	25.4	+178
Highest group	2,385	19.2	26.2	2,375	20.8	26.1	+10
Total Households	12,417	100.0	100.0	11,408	100.0	100.0	+1,009

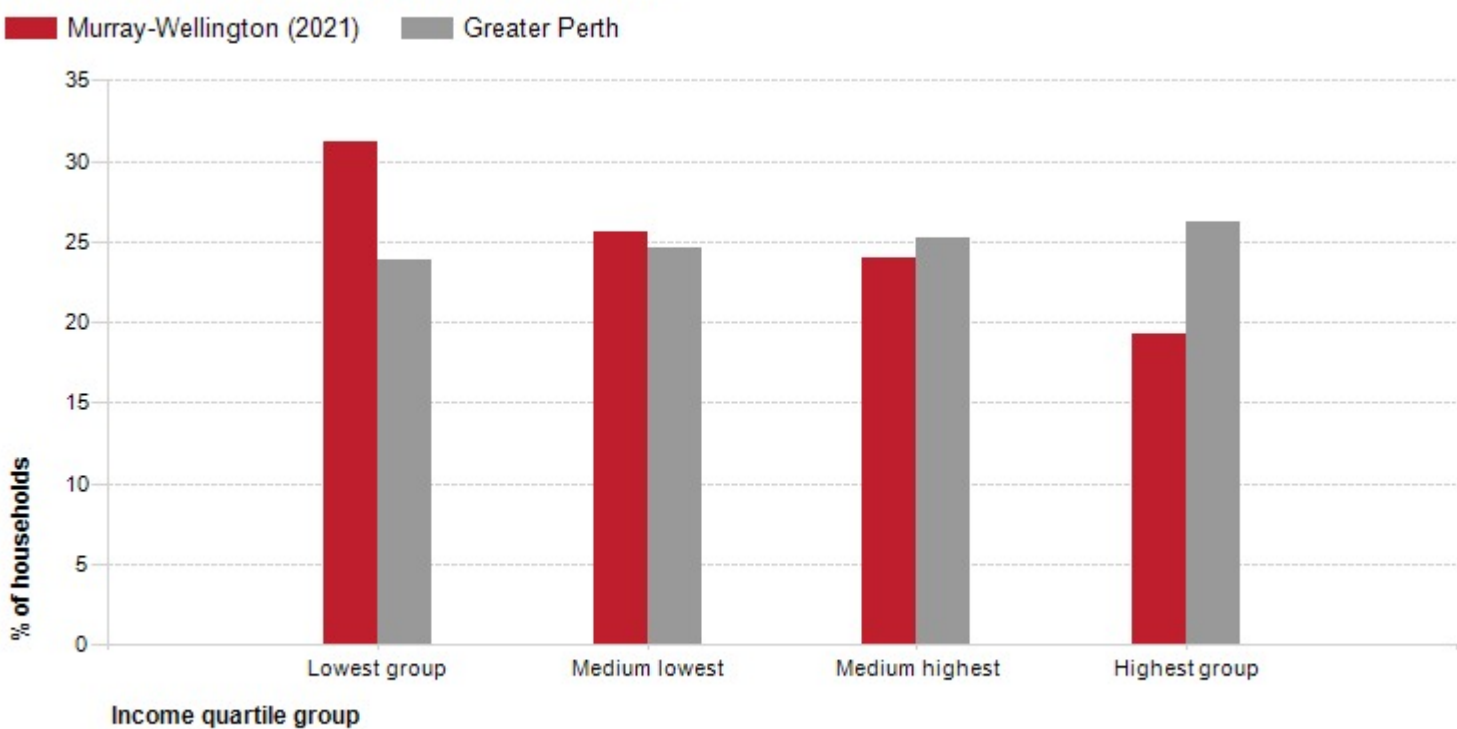
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

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

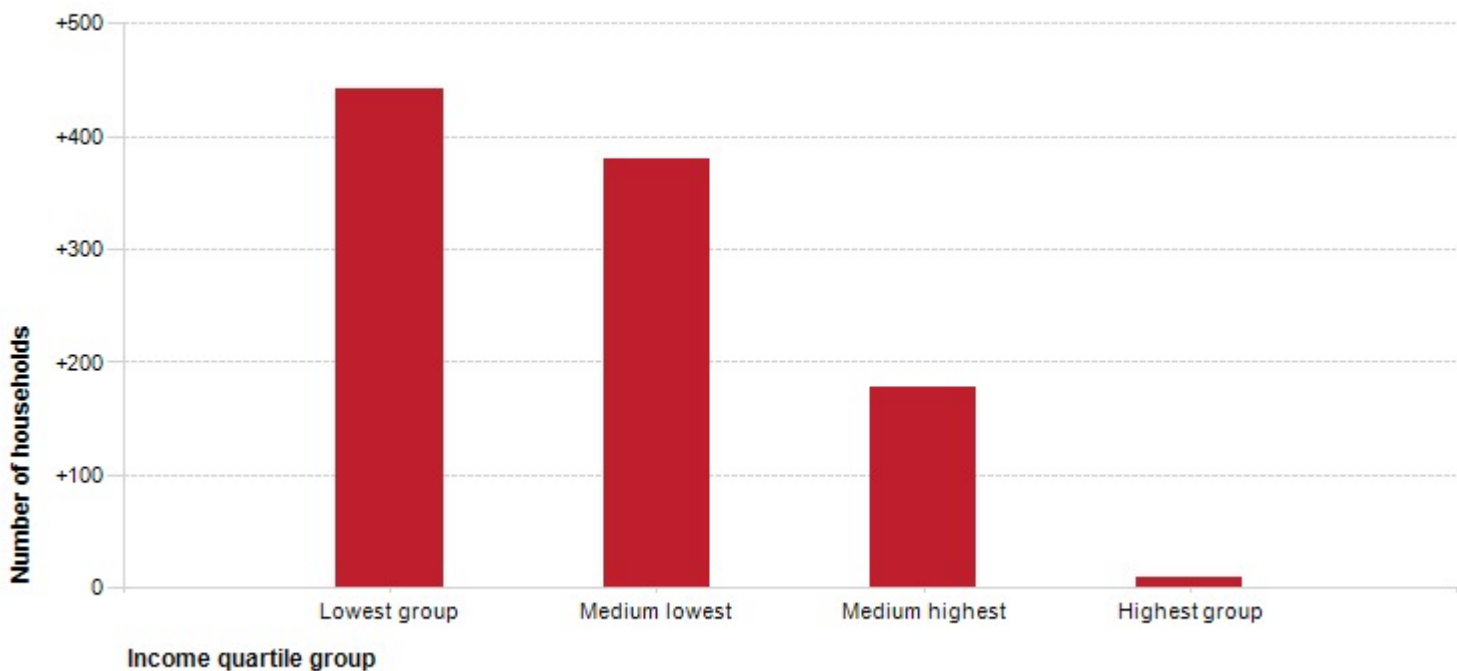


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in household income quartile, 2011 to 2016

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 442 households.

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Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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

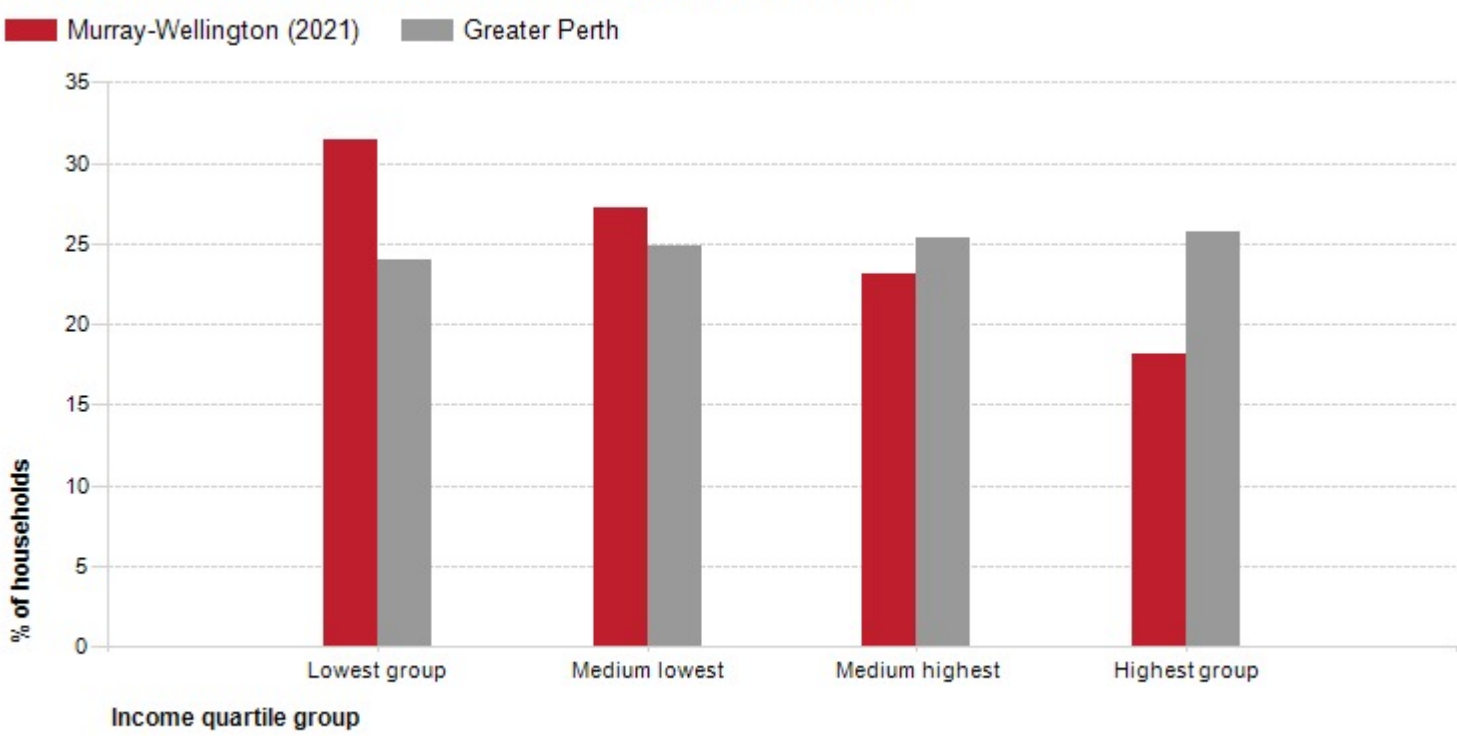
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	3,861	31.5	24.0	3,352	30.0	23.9	+509
Medium lowest	3,336	27.2	24.9	3,048	27.3	24.7	+288
Medium highest	2,831	23.1	25.3	2,584	23.1	25.6	+247
Highest group	2,231	18.2	25.8	2,183	19.5	25.8	+48
Total Households	12,261	100.0	100.0	11,169	100.0	100.0	+1,091

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

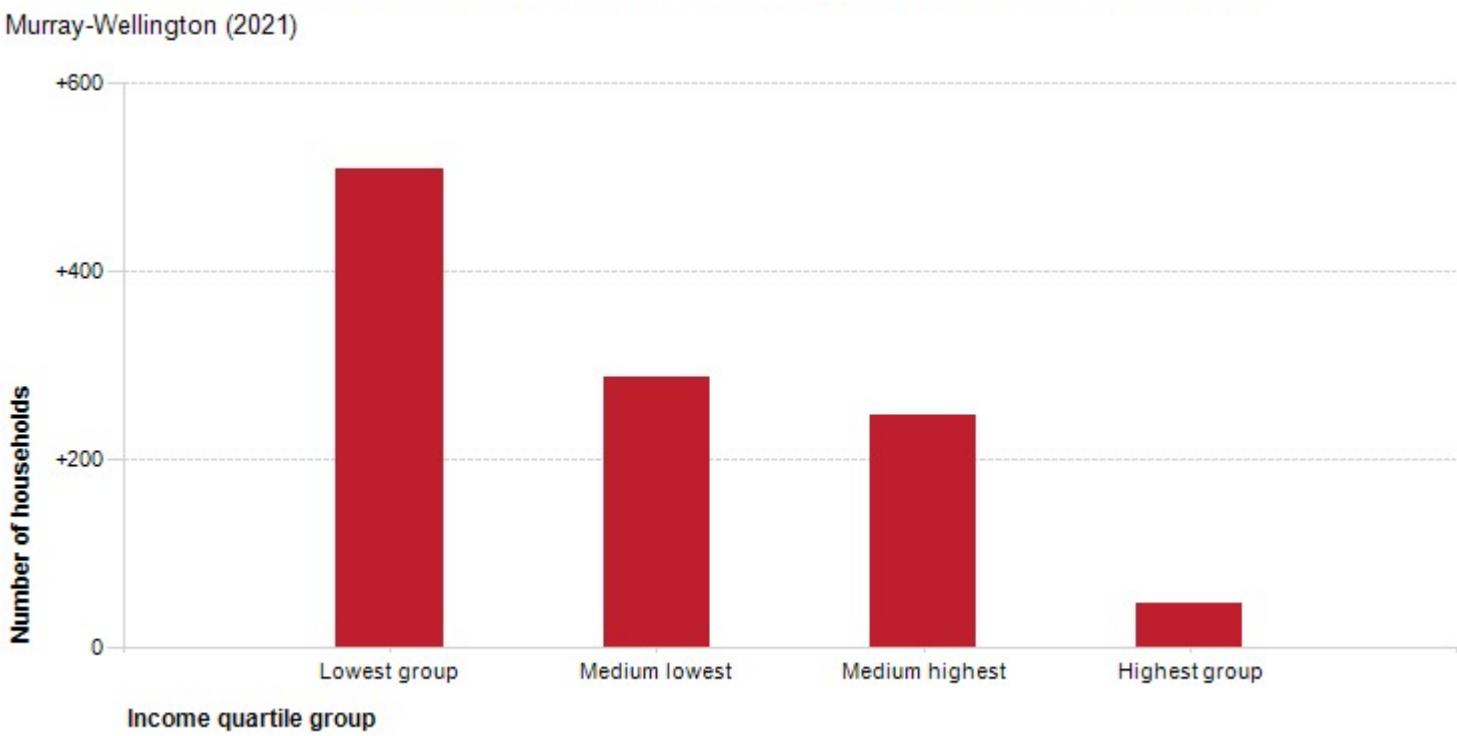
Equivalised household income quartiles, 2016



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 Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 509 households.

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Murray-Wellington (2021)

Household type

Murray-Wellington (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, Murray-Wellington (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

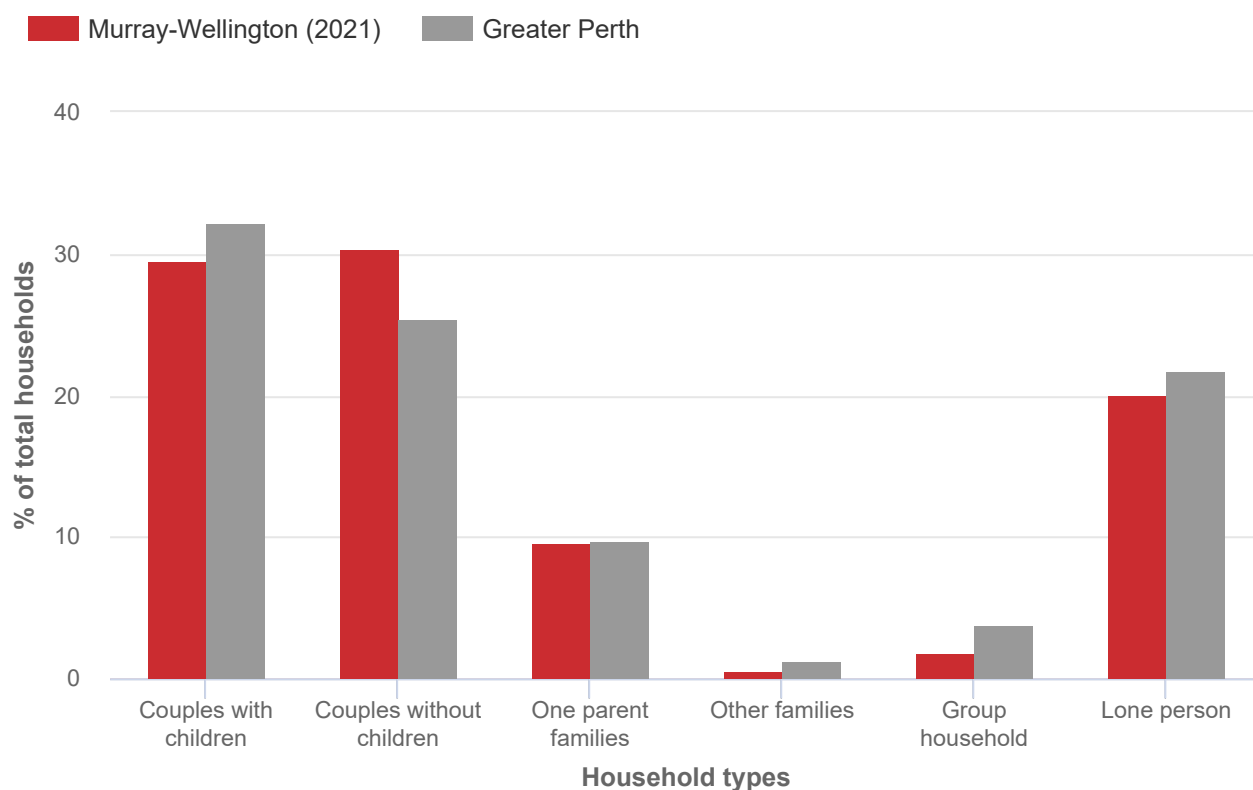
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	4,583	29.6	32.3	4,345	31.4	31.6	+237
Couples without children	4,707	30.4	25.4	4,343	31.4	25.7	+364
One parent families	1,494	9.6	9.8	1,287	9.3	9.9	+207
Other families	95	0.6	1.3	74	0.5	1.4	+20
Group household	289	1.9	3.8	252	1.8	4.0	+36
Lone person	3,110	20.1	21.7	2,730	19.7	22.4	+380
Other not classifiable household	997	6.4	4.8	543	3.9	3.9	+453
Visitor only households	220	1.4	1.0	249	1.8	1.1	-30
Total households	15,495	100.0	100.0	13,827	100.0	100.0	+1,668

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

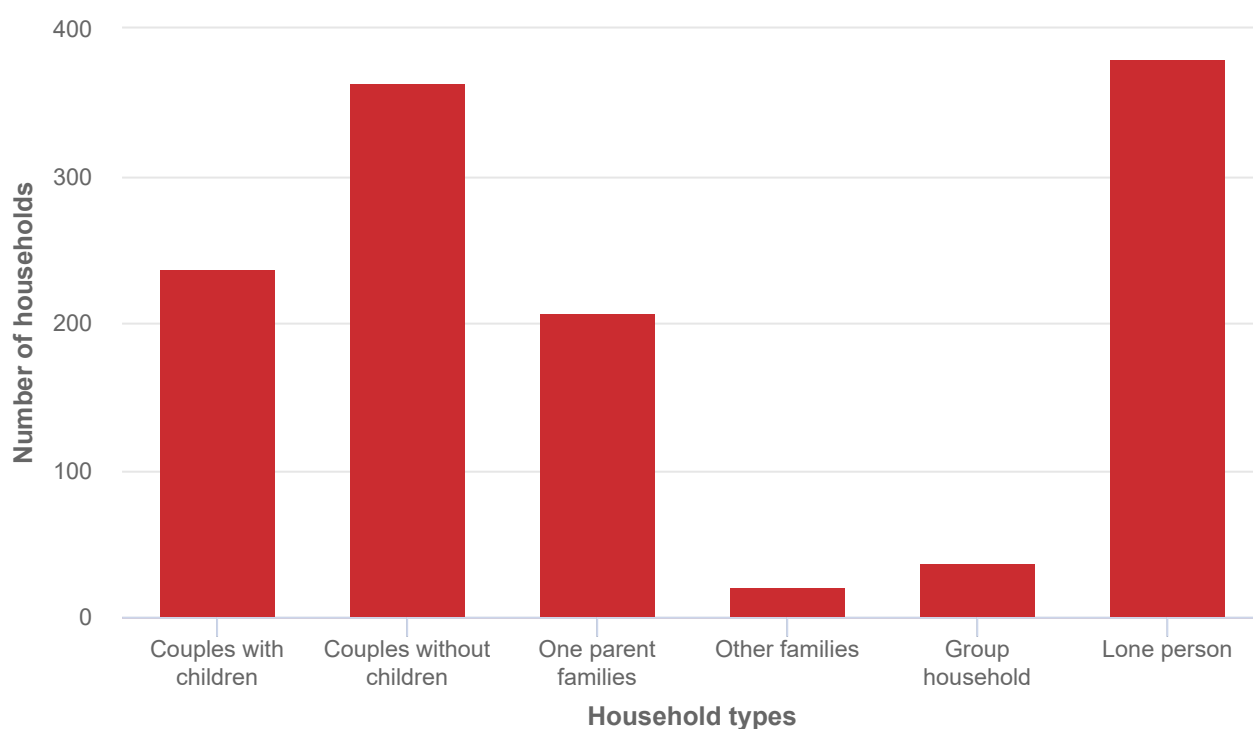
Household type, 2016



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a similar proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 29.6% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 9.6% were one-parent families, compared with 32.3% and 9.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a lower proportion of lone person households and a higher proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 20.1% compared to 21.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of couples without children was 30.4% compared to 25.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of households in Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 1,668 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Lone person (+380 households)
- Couples without children (+364 households)
- Couples with children (+237 households)
- One parent families (+207 households)

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

Households with children by life stage

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households with children	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	4,583	29.6	32.3	4,345	31.4	31.6	+237
Couples with young children	2,461	15.9	18.0	2,387	17.3	17.3	+73
Couples with mixed-age children	716	4.6	4.4	703	5.1	4.6	+12
Couples with older children	1,406	9.1	9.9	1,254	9.1	9.7	+151
Single parents with children	1,494	9.6	9.8	1,287	9.3	9.9	+207
Single parents with young children	655	4.2	3.7	588	4.3	3.9	+66
Single parents with mixed-age children	207	1.3	1.1	200	1.4	1.2	+7
Single parents with older children	632	4.1	5.0	498	3.6	4.8	+133
Total households with children	6,077	39.2	42.1	5,633	40.7	41.5	+444
Total households	15,495	100.0	100.0	13,827	100.0	100.0	+1,668

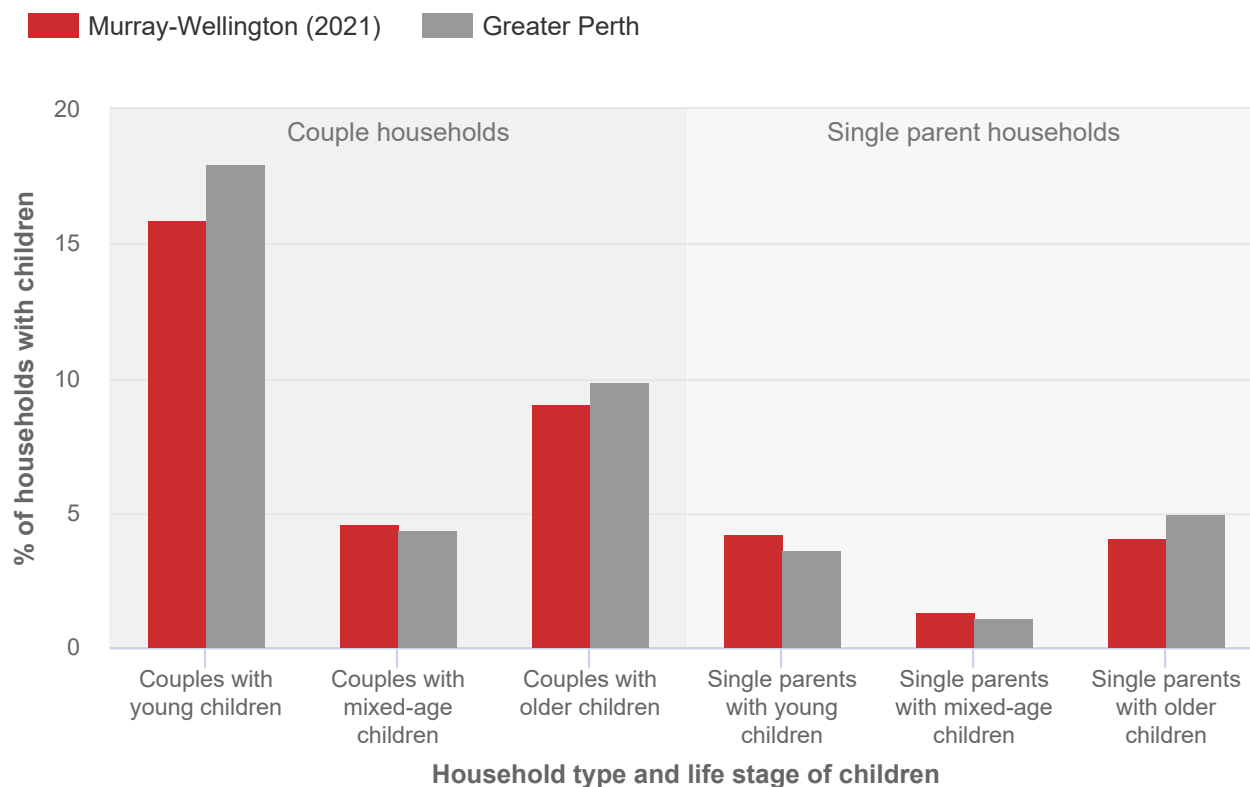
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a One parent families with dependent children

a Couple families with dependent children

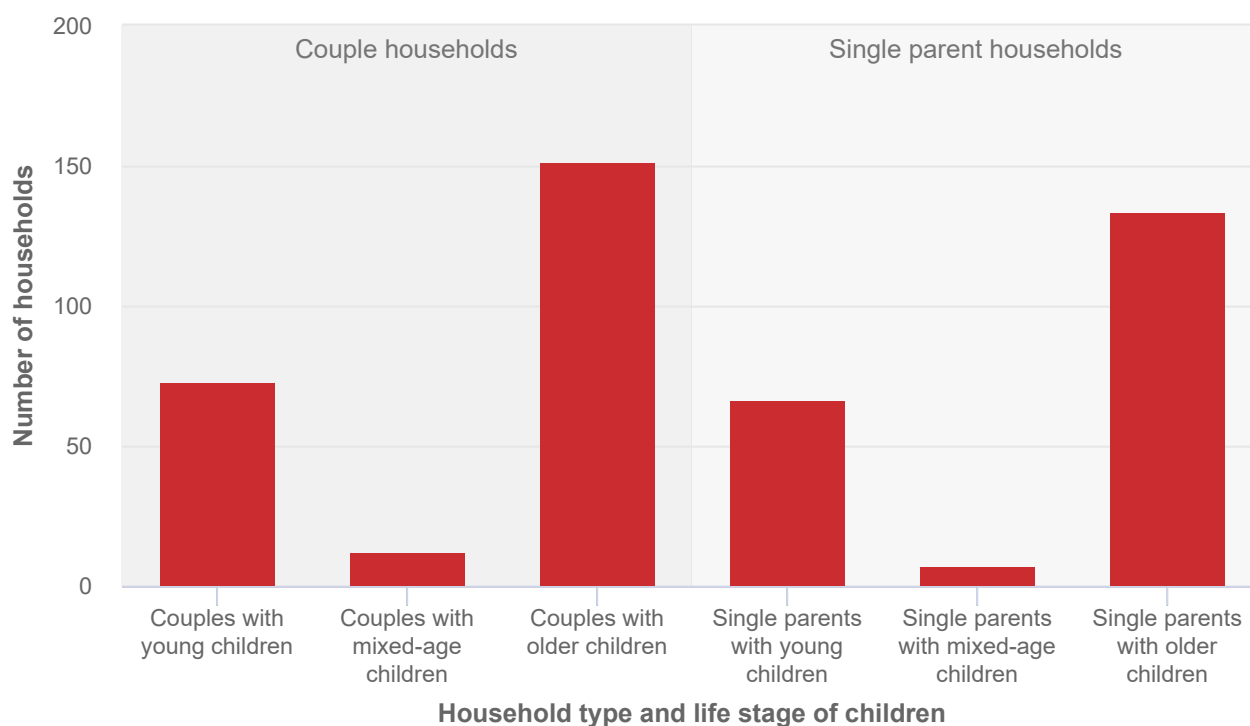
Households with children, 2016



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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, 15.9% of total households with children were couple with young children, and 9.1% 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 smaller proportion of single parent households with older children. Overall, the proportion of single parent households with young children was 4.2% compared to 3.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of single parent households with older children was 4.1% compared to 5.0% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of households with children increased by 444 households or 7.9%.

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

- Couples with older children (+151 households)
- Single parents with older children (+133 households)
- Couples with young children (+73 households)
- Single parents with young children (+66 households)

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

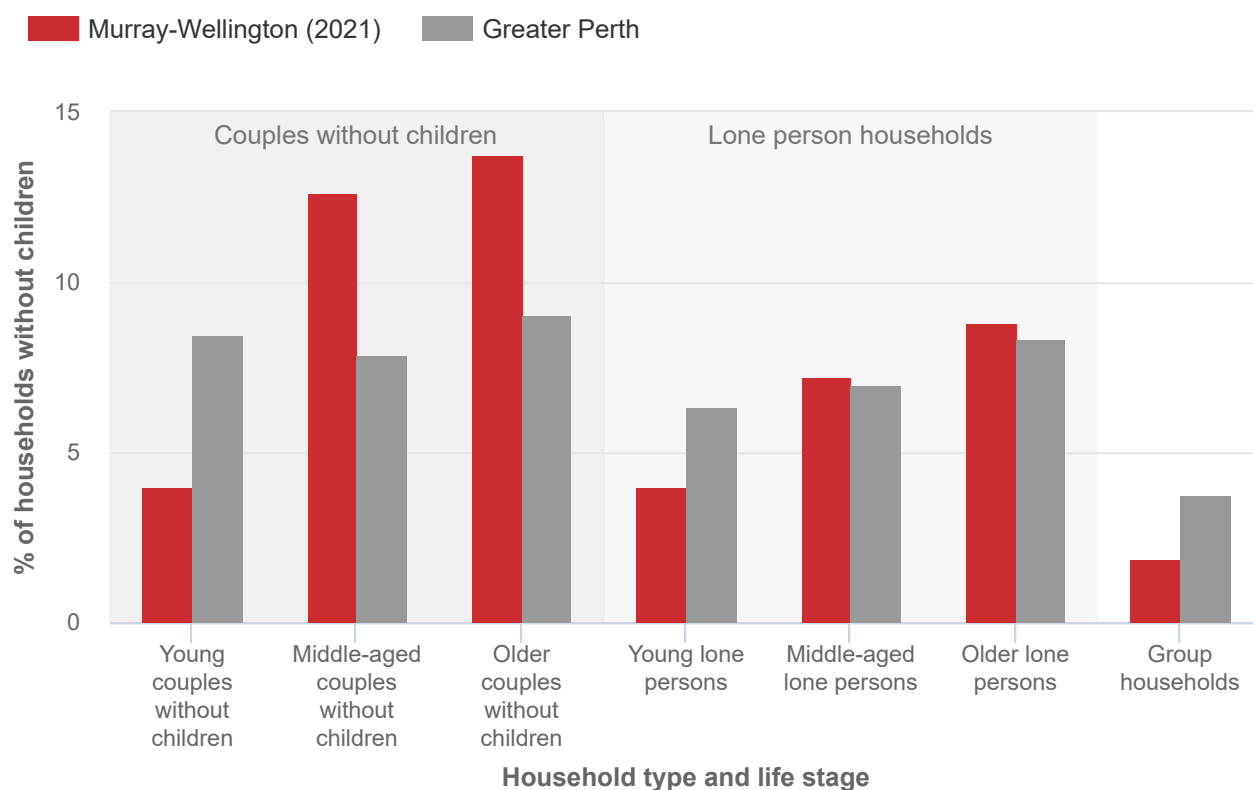
Households without children by life stage

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households without children	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples without children	4,707	30.4	25.4	4,343	31.4	25.7	+364
Young couples without children	620	4.0	8.5	698	5.1	8.3	-79
Middle-aged couples without children	1,958	12.6	7.9	1,998	14.5	9.0	-40
Older couples without children	2,129	13.7	9.0	1,646	11.9	8.4	+482
Lone person households	3,110	20.1	21.7	2,730	19.7	22.4	+380
Young lone persons	621	4.0	6.3	588	4.3	6.9	+33
Middle-aged lone persons	1,120	7.2	7.0	1,075	7.8	7.5	+45
Older lone persons	1,369	8.8	8.4	1,066	7.7	8.0	+302
Group households	289	1.9	3.8	252	1.8	4.0	+36
Total households without children	8,106	52.3	50.9	7,326	53.0	52.1	+780
Total households	15,495	100.0	100.0	13,827	100.0	100.0	+1,668

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

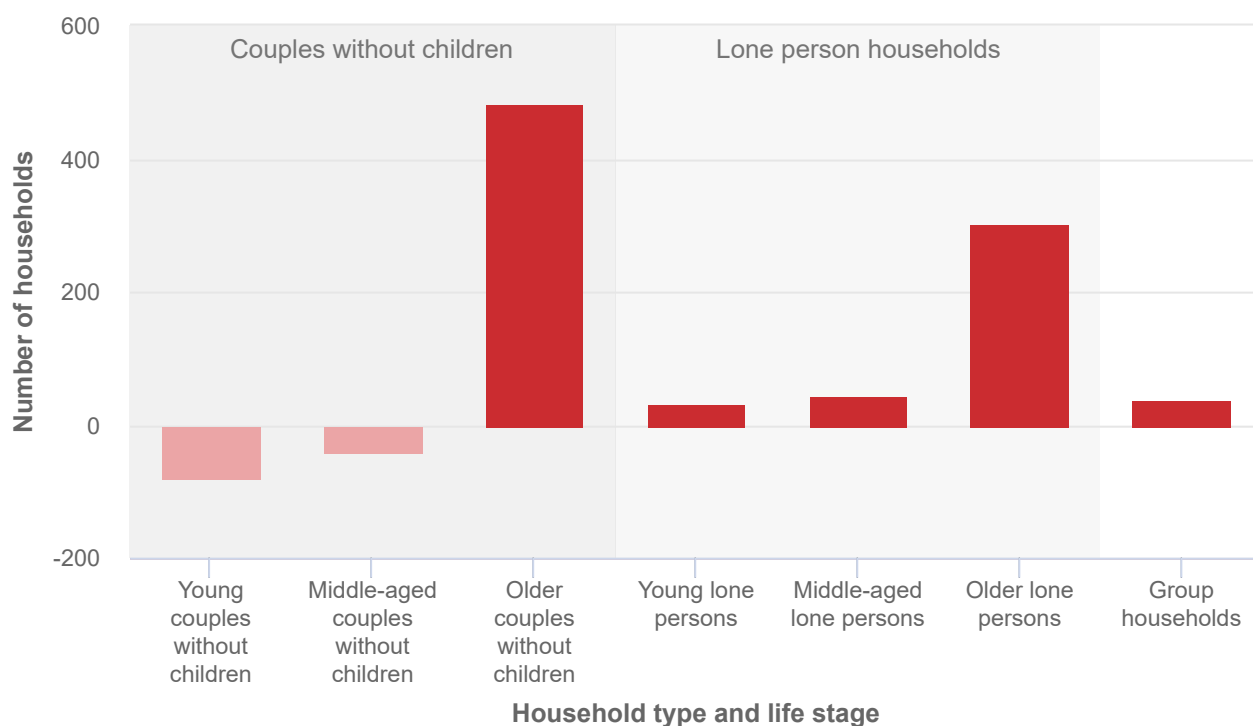
Households without children, 2016



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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 similar proportion of middle-aged lone person households, and a similar proportion of older lone person households.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of households without children increased by 780.

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

- Older couples without children (+482 persons)
- Older lone persons (+302 persons)
- Young couples without children (-79 persons)

Murray-Wellington (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, Murray-Wellington (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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of persons usually resident	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
1 person	3,106	21.8	23.0	2,730	20.9	23.6	+376
2 persons	5,392	37.8	33.4	4,984	38.2	34.0	+408
3 persons	2,137	15.0	16.8	1,896	14.5	16.3	+241
4 persons	2,169	15.2	17.0	2,109	16.2	16.5	+59
5 persons	972	6.8	6.7	920	7.1	6.6	+51
6 or more persons	494	3.5	3.1	395	3.0	2.9	+99
Total classifiable households	14,270	100.0	100.0	13,036	100.0	100.0	+1,234

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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Enumerated	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	15,488	--	--	13,839	--	--	+1,649
Persons in occupied private dwellings	39,240	--	--	35,287	--	--	+3,953
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.53	--	2.55	2.55	--	2.55	-0.02

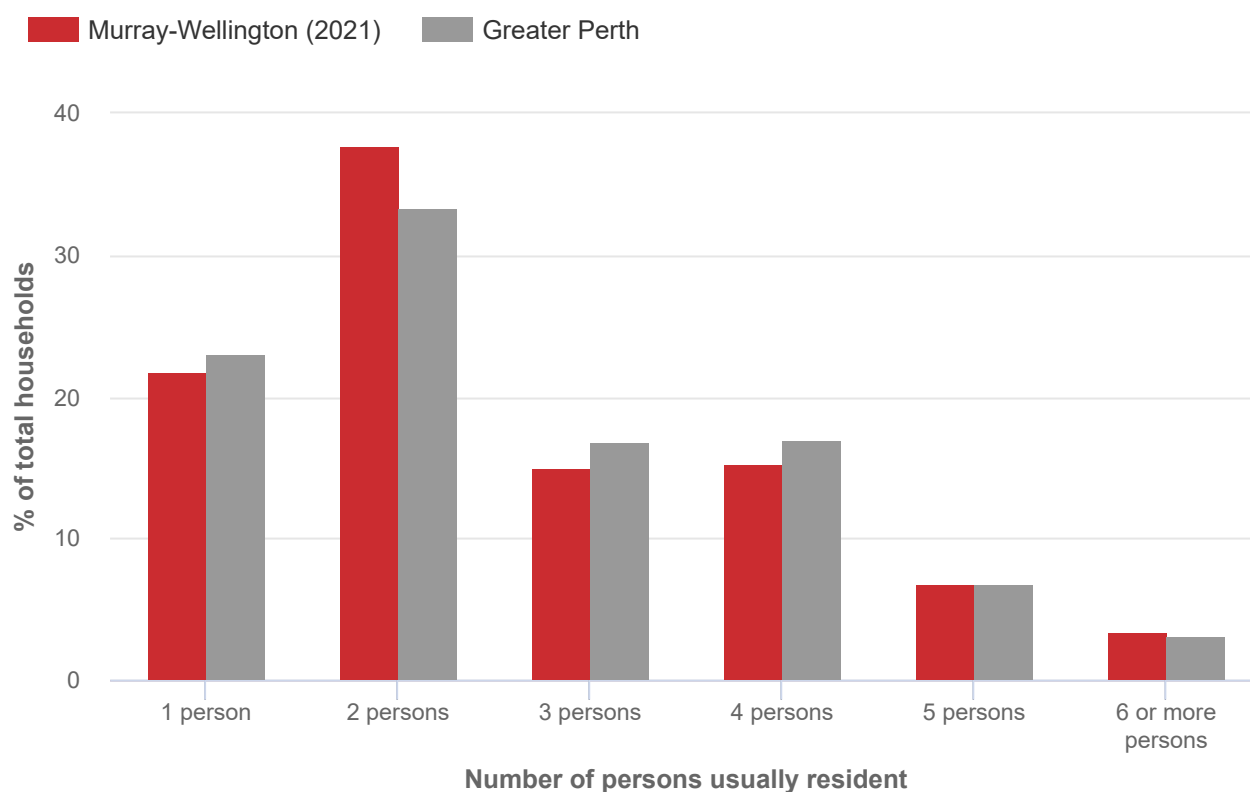
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

a Average household size

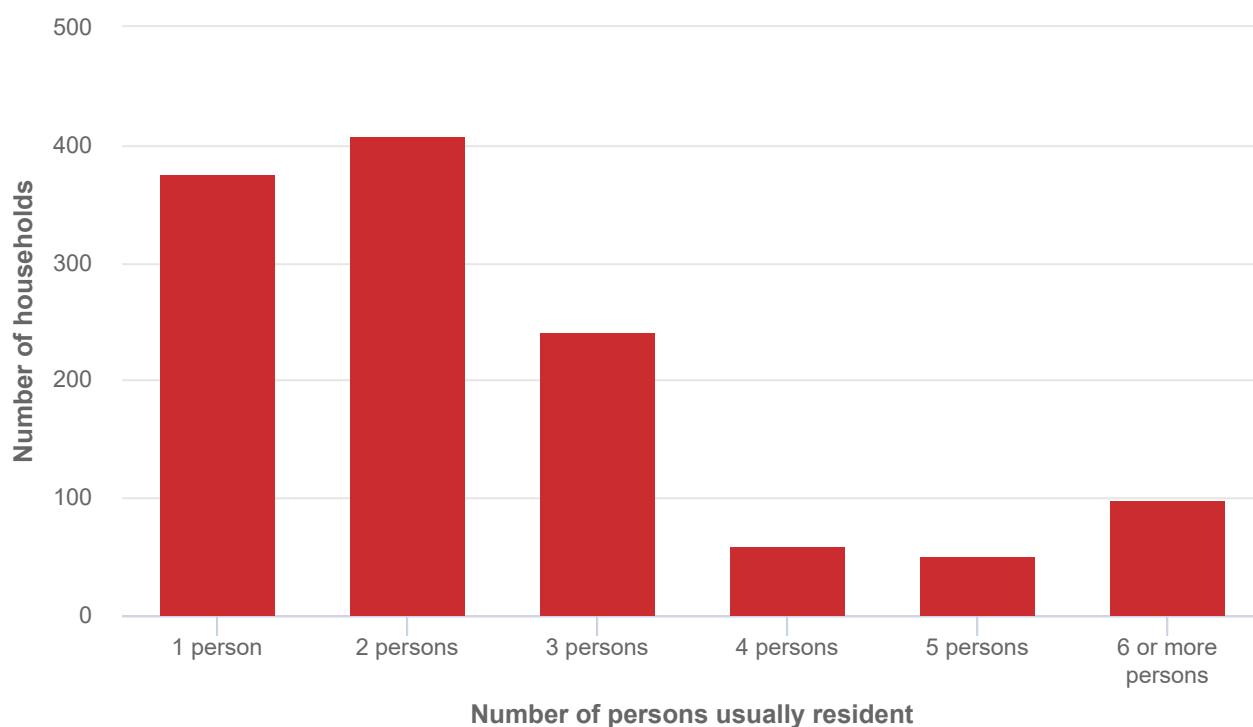
Household size, 2016



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

Change in household size, 2011 to 2016

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) compared with Greater Perth shows that there were a lower proportion of lone person households, and a lower proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 21.8% of lone person households, and 25.5% of larger households, compared with 23.0% and 26.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of households with 2 persons usually resident (37.8% compared to 33.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 3 persons usually resident (15.0% compared to 16.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 4 persons usually resident (15.2% compared to 17.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (21.8% compared to 23.0%)

Emerging groups

The number of households in Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 1,234 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- 2 persons (+408 households)
- 1 person (+376 households)
- 3 persons (+241 households)
- 6 or more persons (+99 households)

Murray-Wellington (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.

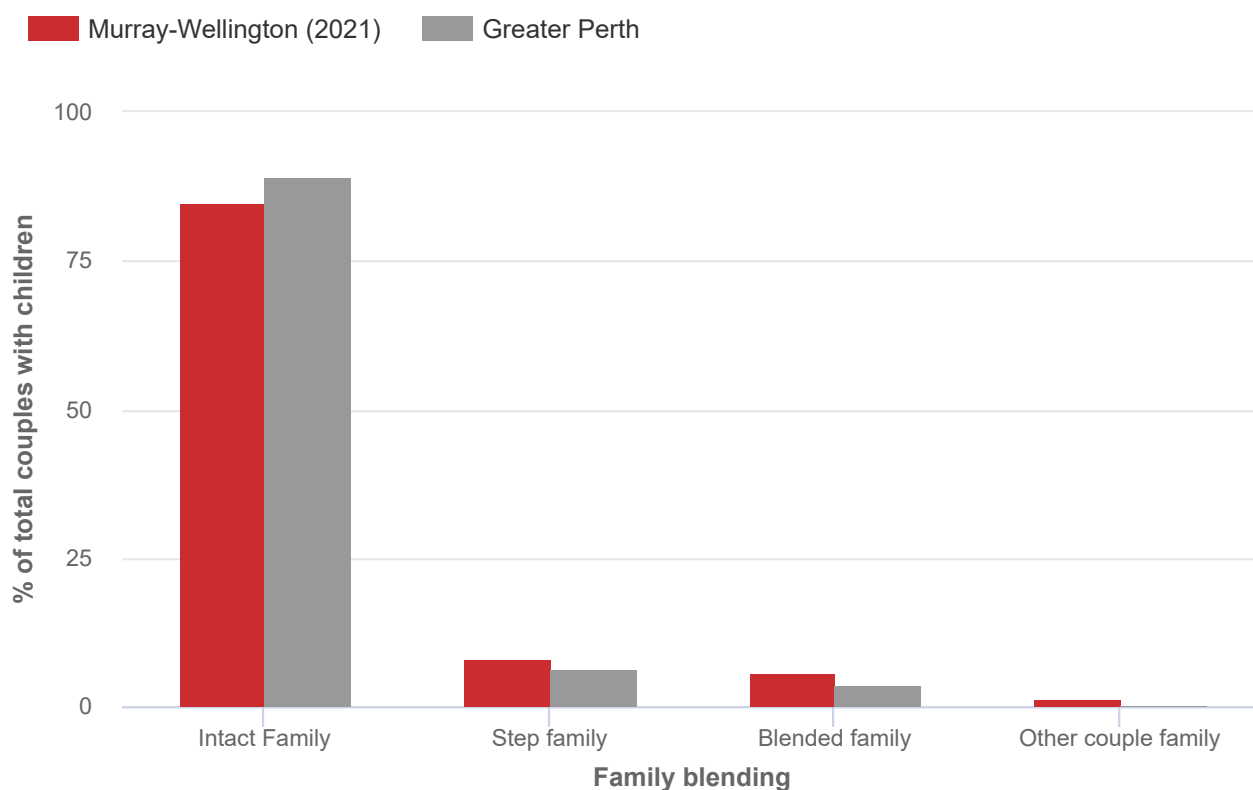
Family blending

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Total couples with children (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Family blending by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Intact Family	3,923	85.0	89.4	3,690	85.8	88.3	+232
Step family	375	8.1	6.5	324	7.5	7.3	+51
Blended family	259	5.6	3.6	276	6.4	4.0	-17
Other couple family	59	1.3	0.4	12	0.3	0.4	+47
Total couples with children	4,616	100.0	100.0	4,302	100.0	100.0	+313

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

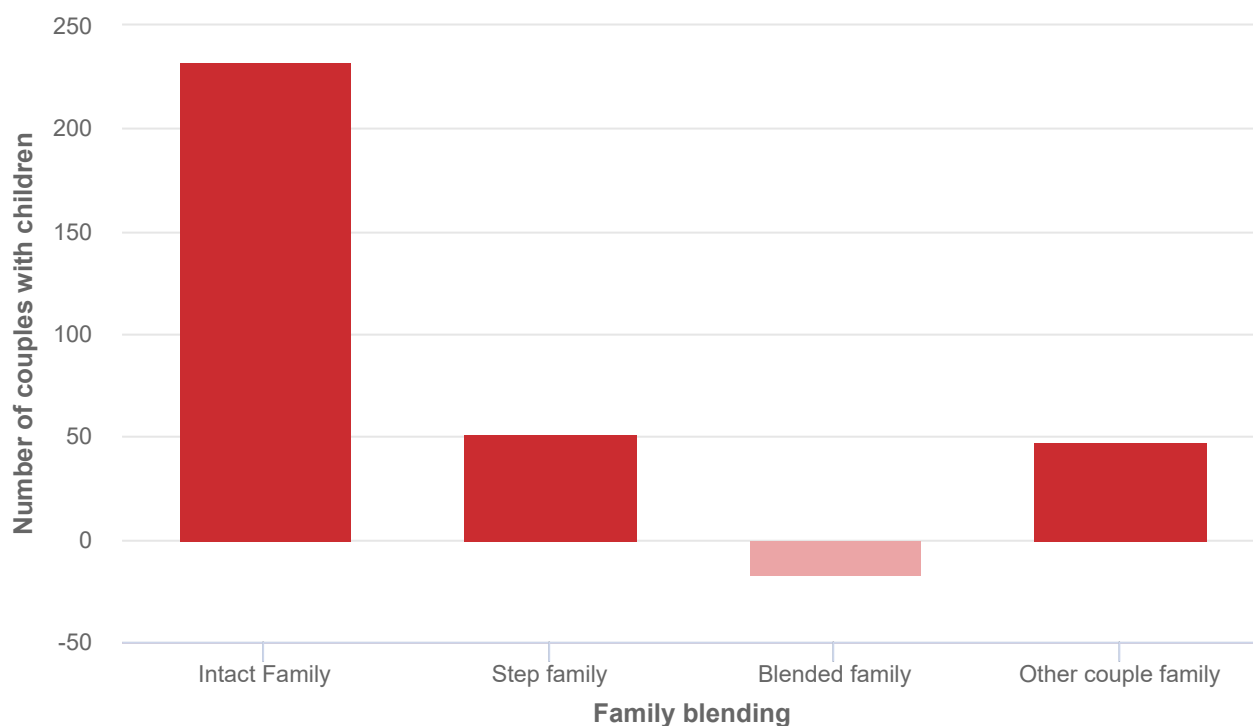
Family blending, 2016



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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, 8.1% of total couple families with children were step families, and 5.6% were blended families, compared with 6.5% and 3.6% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a higher proportion of other families and a lower proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of other families was 1.3% compared to 0.4% in Greater Perth while the proportion of intact families was 85.0% compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of couple families with children in Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 314 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in family blending in Murray-Wellington (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Intact Family (+232 couples with children)
- Step family (+51 couples with children)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021).

Dwelling structure

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Dwellings (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Separate house	16,851	91.6	74.6	15,456	92.4	76.7	+1,394
Medium density	928	5.0	19.6	805	4.8	17.9	+123
High density	0	--	5.1	0	--	4.8	0
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	438	2.4	0.3	380	2.3	0.4	+57
Other	95	0.5	0.2	62	0.4	0.1	+32
Not stated	76	0.4	0.2	22	0.1	0.1	+54
Total Private Dwellings	18,388	100.0	100.0	16,726	100.0	100.0	+1,661

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

Murray-Wellington (2021)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	15,926	84.5	89.4	13,838	82.6	90.8	+2,087
Unoccupied private dwellings	2,895	15.4	10.5	2,890	17.3	9.1	+4
Non private dwellings	30	0.2	0.1	15	0.1	0.1	+15
Total dwellings	18,851	100.0	100.0	16,744	100.0	100.0	+2,107

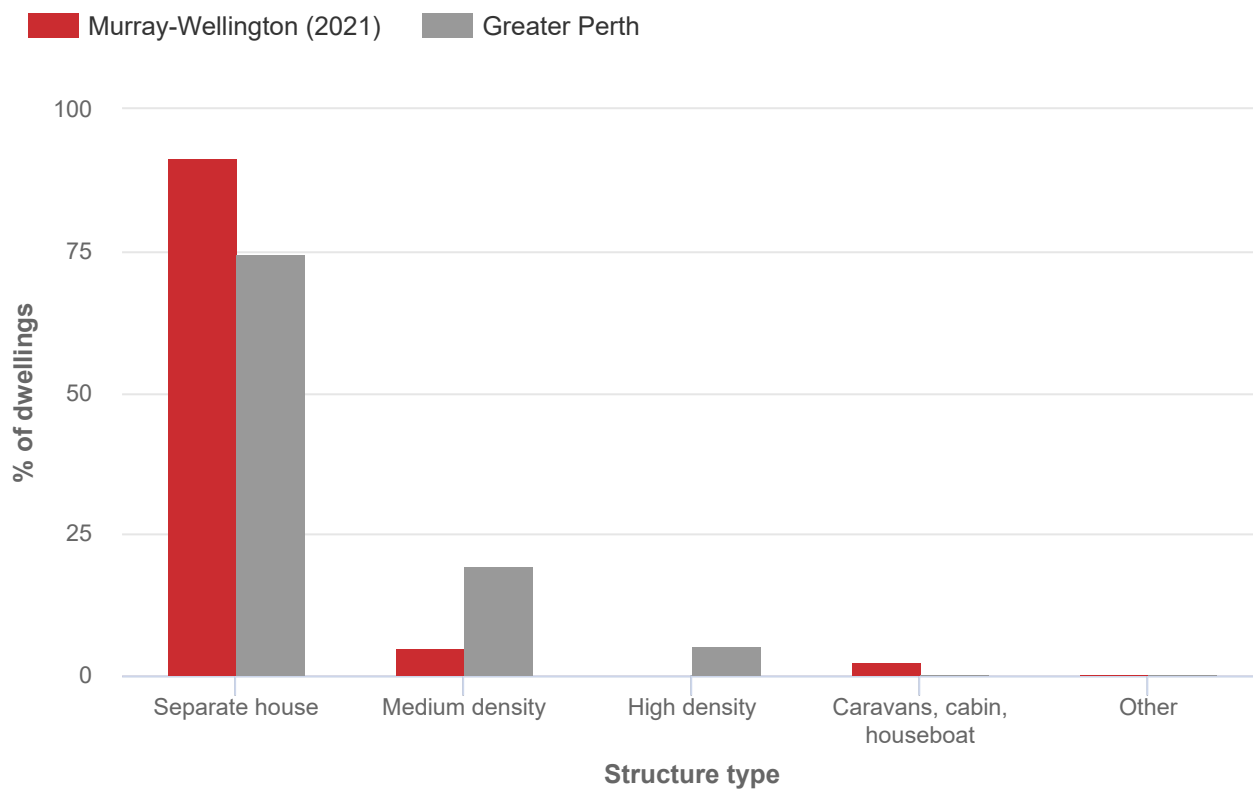
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

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

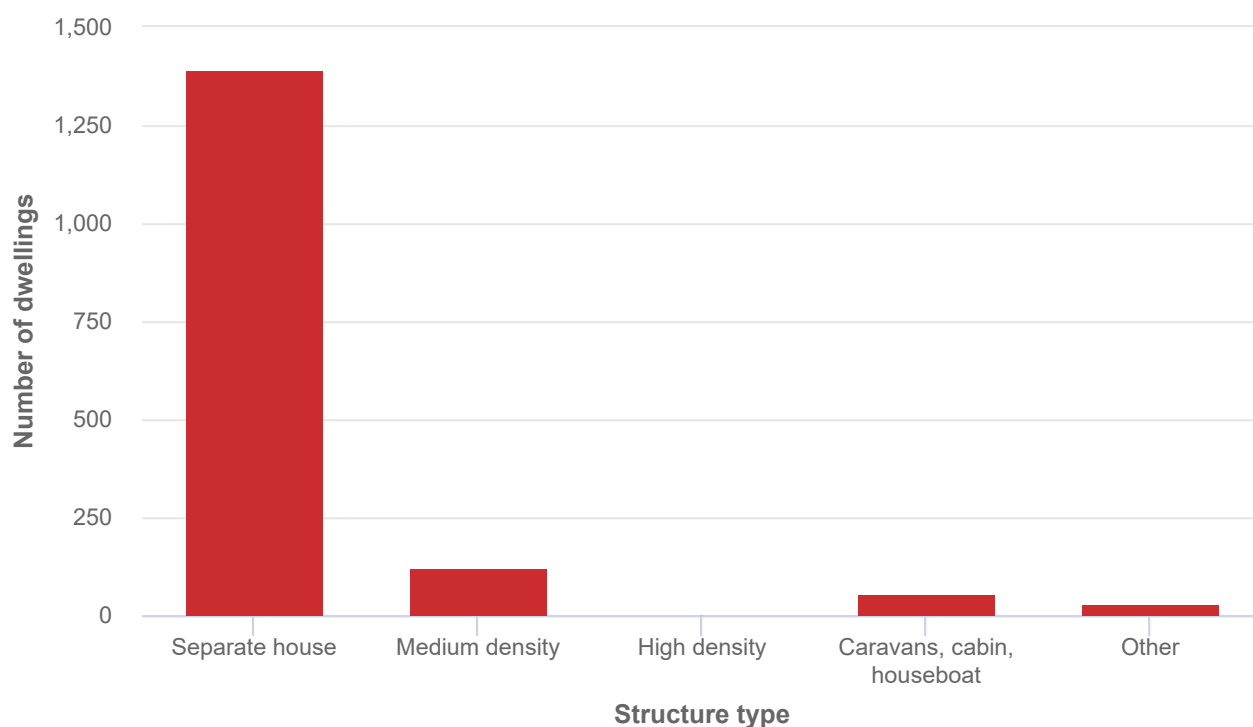
Dwelling structure, 2016



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

Murray-Wellington (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 16,851 separate houses in the area, 928 medium density dwellings, and no high density dwellings. In addition, there were 438 caravans/cabins/houseboats in the area.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 shows that 91.6% of all dwellings were separate houses; 5.0% were medium density dwellings, and 0% were in high density dwellings, compared with 74.6%, 19.6%, and 5.1% in the Greater Perth respectively.

In 2016, a total of 84.5% of the dwellings in Murray-Wellington (2021) were occupied on Census night, compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 15.4%, which is larger compared to that found in Greater Perth (10.5%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 2,107 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Separate house (+1,394 dwellings)
- Medium density (+123 dwellings)
- Caravans, cabin, houseboat (+57 dwellings)

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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.

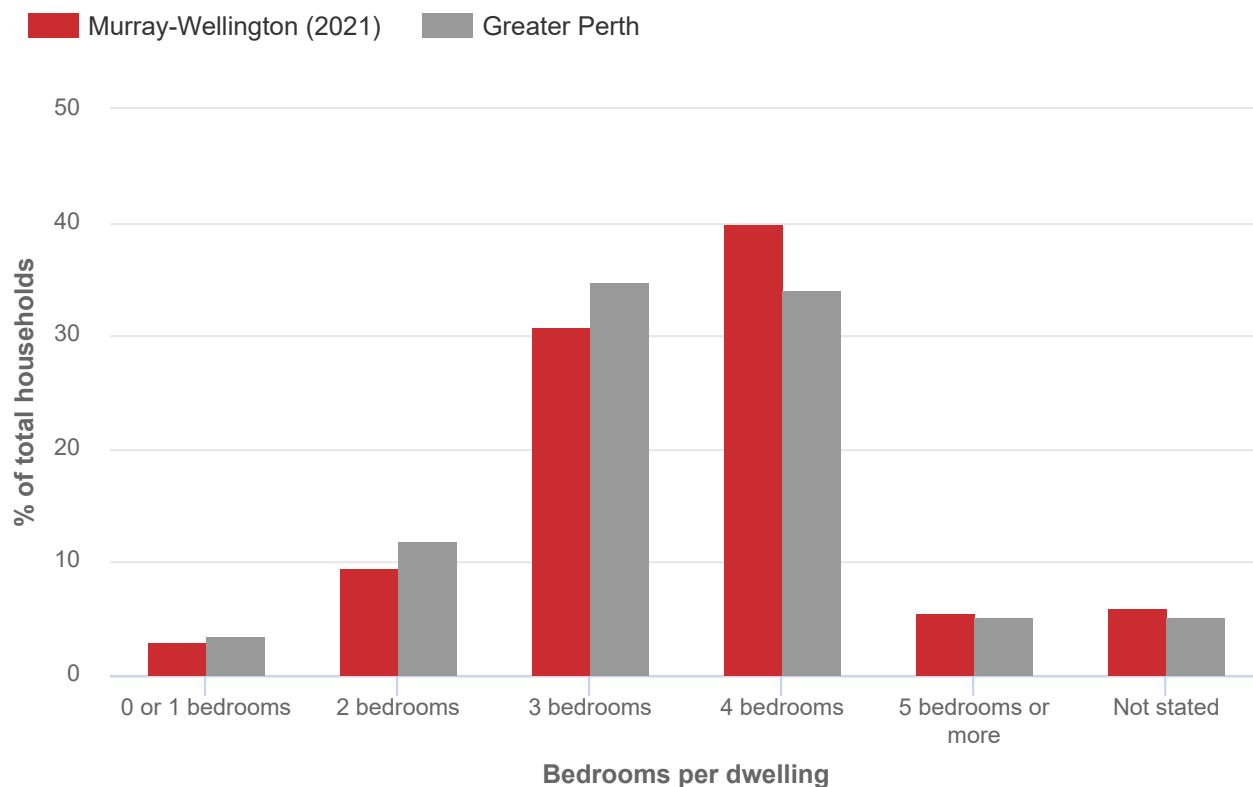
Number of bedrooms per dwelling

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2011			2011			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
0 or 1 bedrooms	435	3.1	3.6	435	3.1	3.6	0
2 bedrooms	1,395	10.1	12.6	1,395	10.1	12.6	0
3 bedrooms	4,493	32.5	36.7	4,493	32.5	36.7	0
4 bedrooms	5,805	42.0	36.0	5,805	42.0	36.0	0
5 bedrooms or more	810	5.9	5.5	810	5.9	5.5	0
Not stated	887	6.4	5.5	887	6.4	5.5	0
Total households	13,828	100.0	100.0	13,828	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

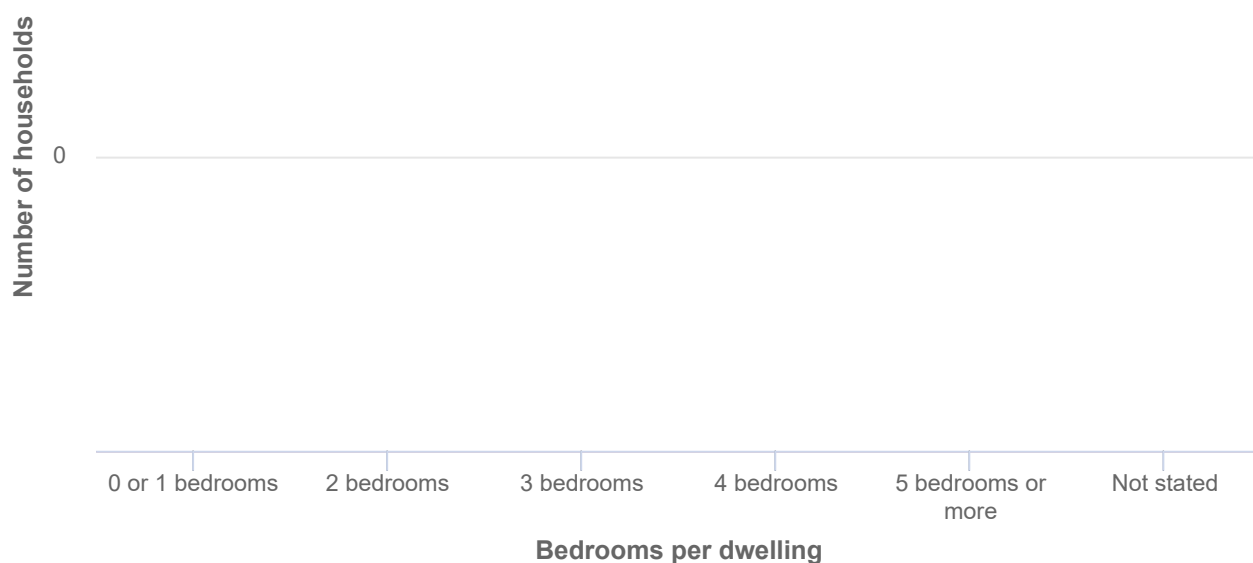
Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2011 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and a higher proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

Overall, 13.2% of households were in dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and 47.9% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (42.0% compared to 36.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 3 bedroom dwellings (32.5% compared to 36.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 2 bedroom dwellings (10.1% compared to 12.6%)

Emerging groups

There were no major differences in Murray-Wellington (2021) between 2011 and 2011.

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

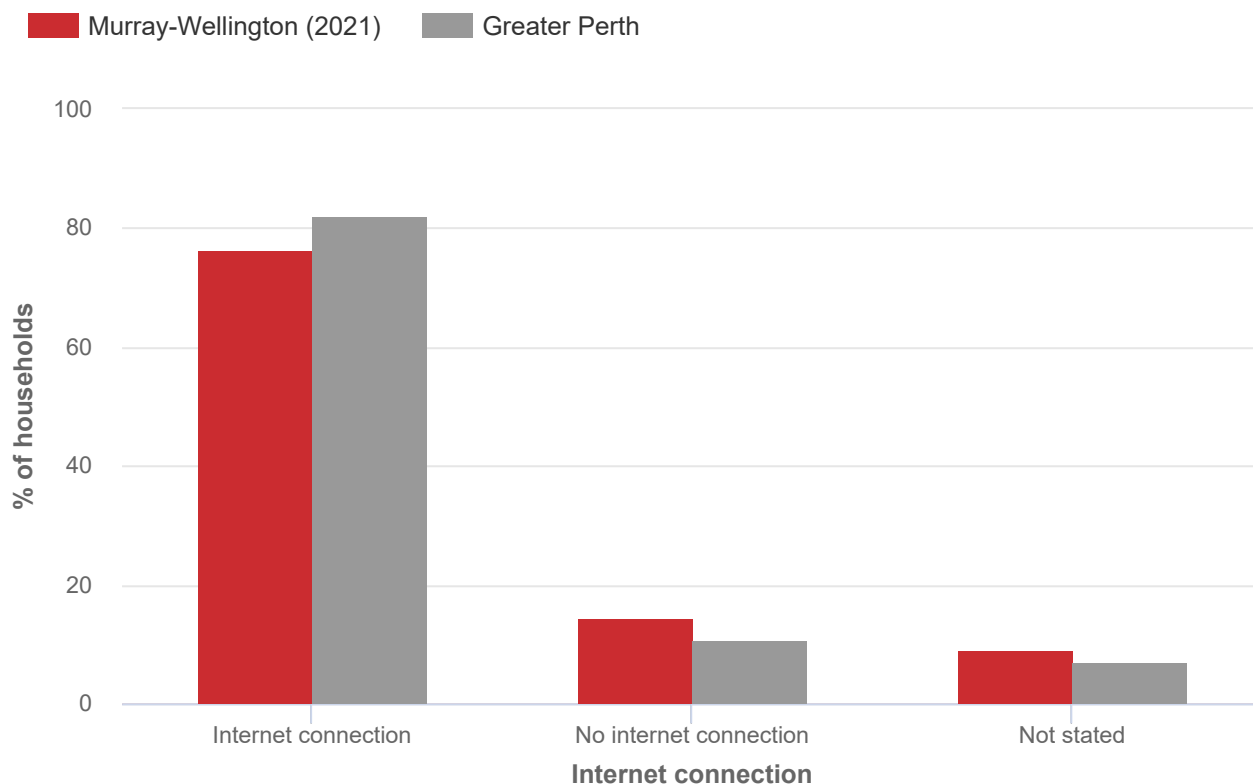
Type of internet connection

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households	2016			2011			Change
Connection type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Internet connection	11,837	76.5	82.3	9,963	72.0	77.0	+1,874
No internet connection	2,243	14.5	10.7	2,759	20.0	15.8	-516
Not stated	1,403	9.1	7.0	1,109	8.0	7.1	+294
Total households	15,483	100.0	100.0	13,831	100.0	100.0	+1,651

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

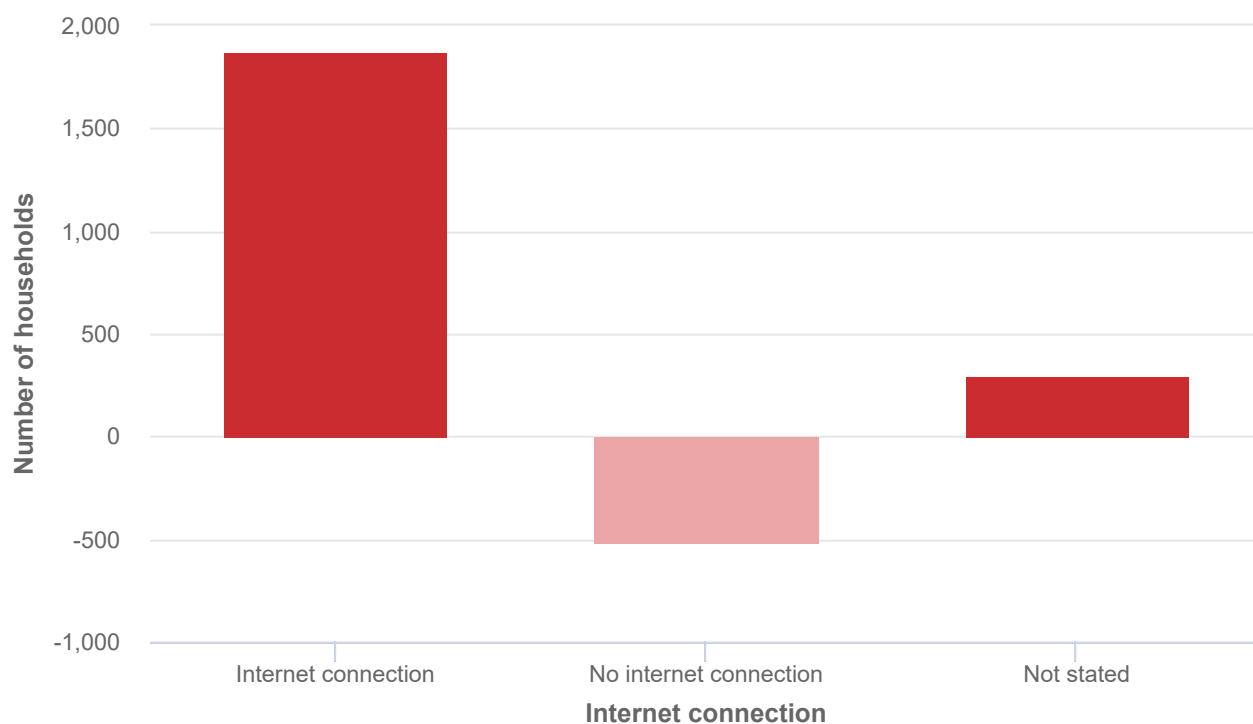
Type of internet connection, 2016



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

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

Overall 76.5% 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 1,874.

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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

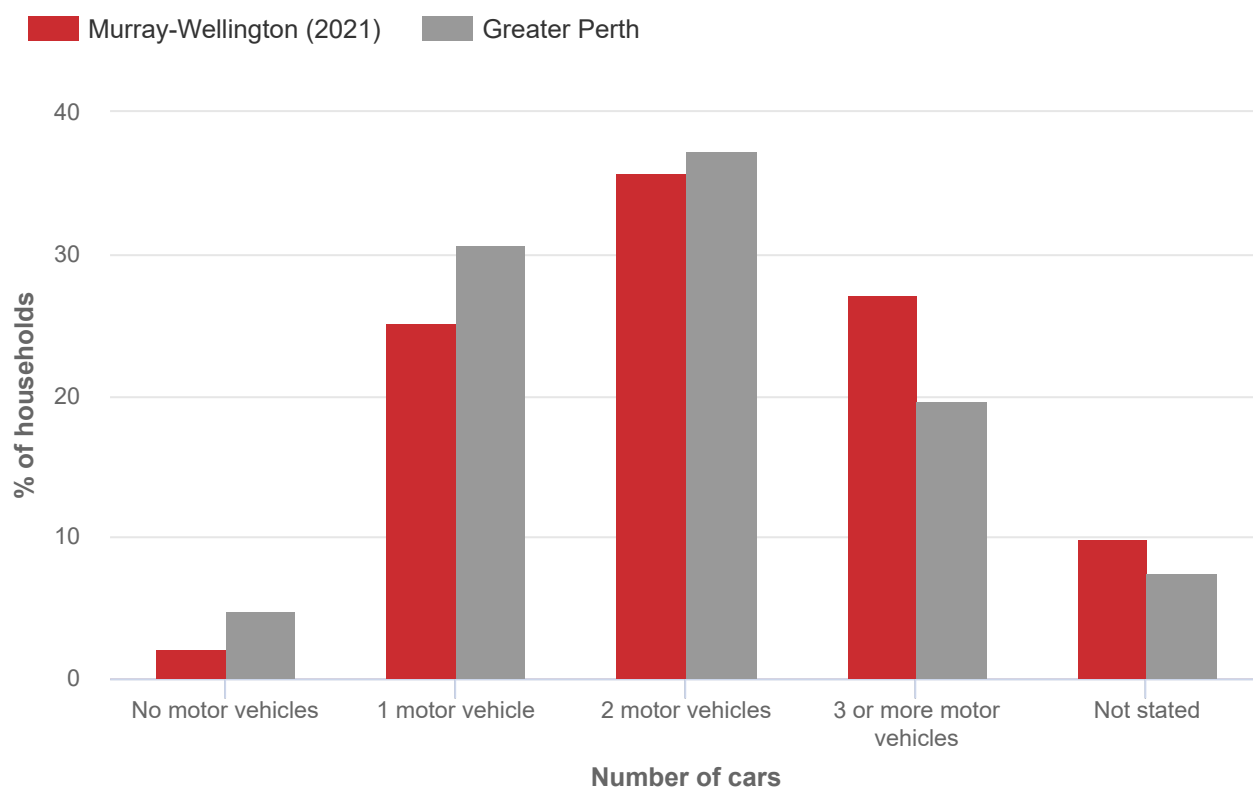
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of cars	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
No motor vehicles	333	2.2	4.7	428	3.1	6.0	-96
1 motor vehicle	3,894	25.1	30.7	3,732	27.0	32.0	+161
2 motor vehicles	5,528	35.7	37.3	5,226	37.8	37.1	+302
3 or more motor vehicles	4,207	27.2	19.7	3,408	24.7	18.4	+798
Not stated	1,525	9.8	7.5	1,020	7.4	6.5	+504
Total households	15,487	100.0	100.0	13,817	100.0	100.0	+1,669

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

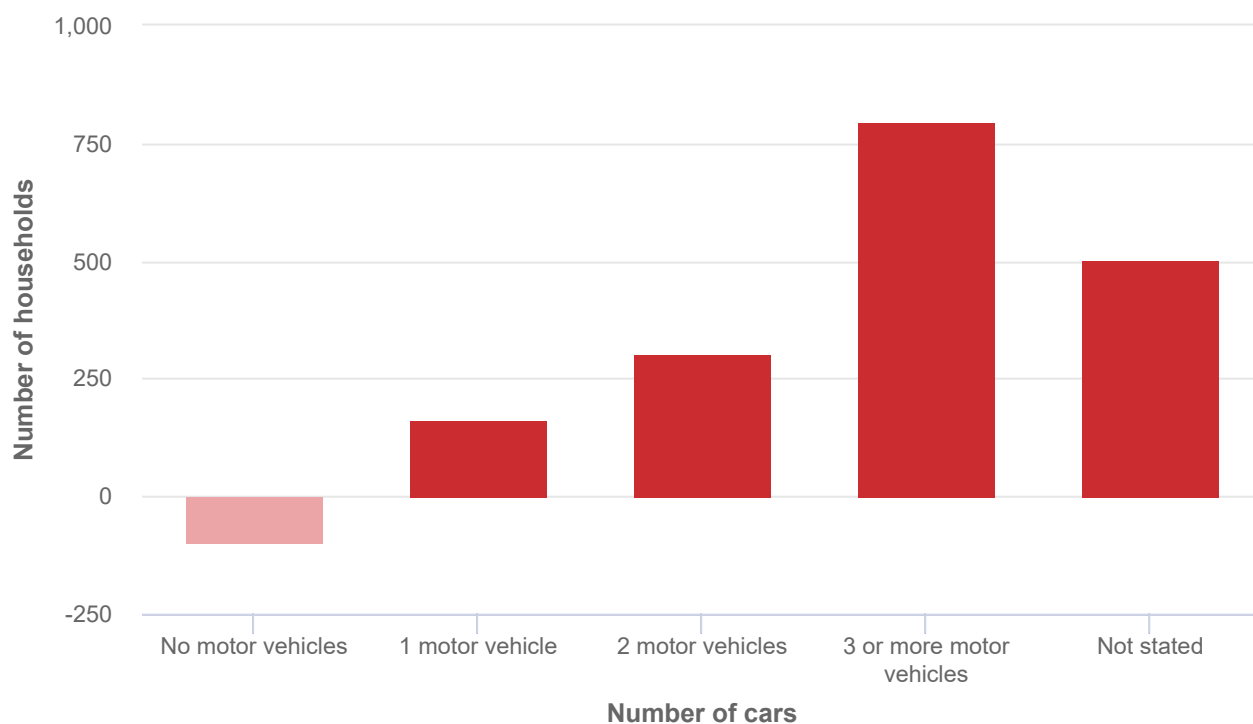
Car ownership, 2016



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

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that 88.0% of the households owned at least one car, while 2.2% did not, compared with 87.8% and 4.7% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

Overall, 25.1% of the households owned one car; 35.7% owned two cars; and 27.2% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- 3 or more motor vehicles (+798 households)
- 2 motor vehicles (+302 households)
- 1 motor vehicle (+161 households)
- No motor vehicles (-96 households)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Housing tenure

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

Housing tenure

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Tenure type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Fully owned	4,963	32.1	26.7	4,426	32.0	28.1	+537
Mortgage	5,751	37.1	39.7	5,143	37.2	38.0	+608
Renting - Total	3,094	20.0	25.5	3,051	22.1	26.7	+43
Renting - Social housing	287	1.9	3.1	339	2.5	3.6	-52
Renting - Private	2,704	17.5	22.0	2,587	18.7	22.6	+117
Renting - Not stated	103	0.7	0.4	124	0.9	0.5	-22
Other tenure type	244	1.6	1.0	215	1.6	1.1	+29
Not stated	1,429	9.2	7.1	992	7.2	6.1	+437
Total households	15,481	100.0	100.0	13,827	100.0	100.0	+1,653

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

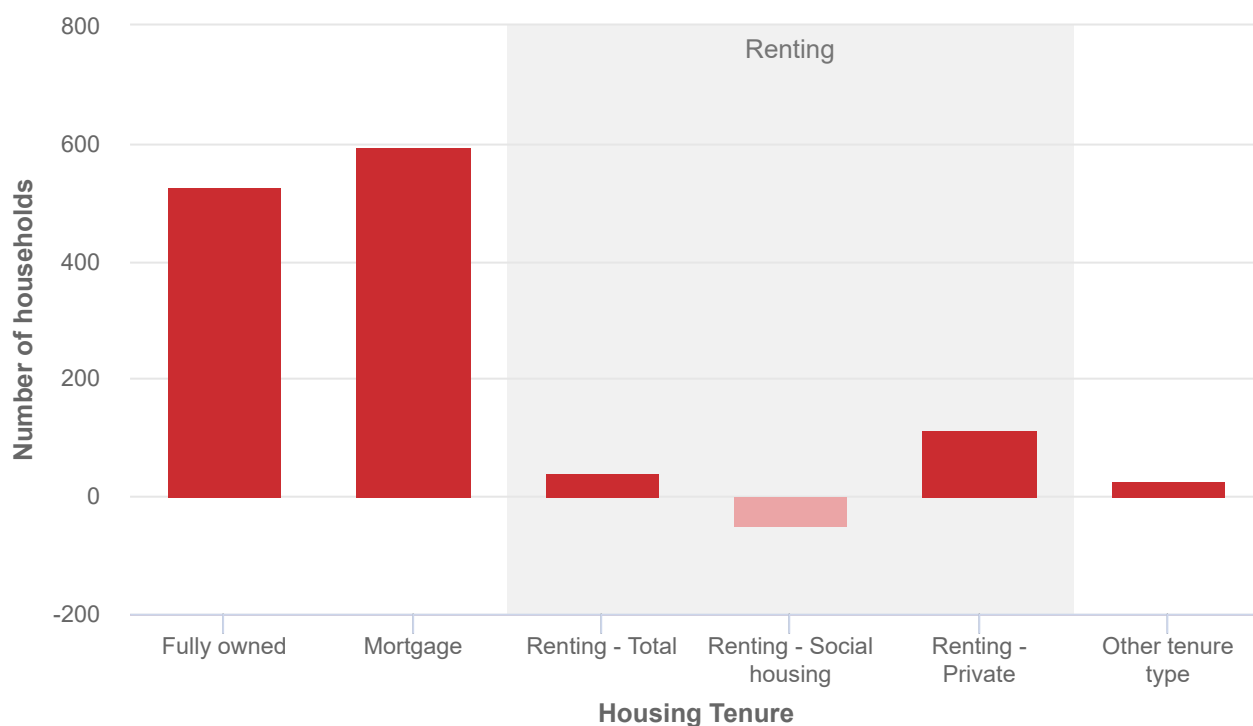
Housing tenure, 2016



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

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

Overall, 32.1% of households owned their dwelling; 37.1% were purchasing, and 20.0% 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 Murray-Wellington (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Mortgage (+608 households)
- Fully owned (+537 households)
- Renting - Private (+117 households)
- Renting - Social housing (-52 households)

The total number of households in Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 1,654 between 2011 and 2016.

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Housing loan repayments

Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices in Murray-Wellington (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**.

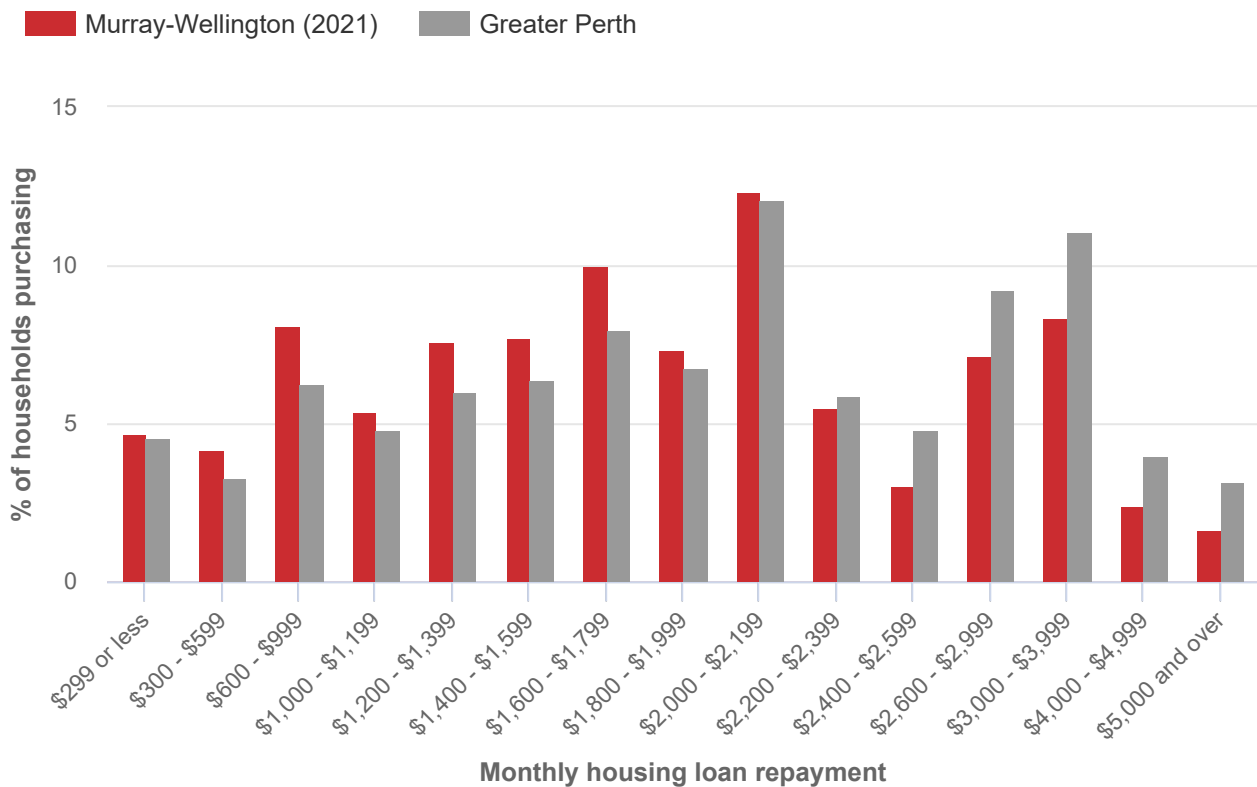
Monthly housing loan repayments

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016		
Monthly repayment amount	Number	%	Greater Perth %
\$299 or less	269	4.7	4.6
\$300 - \$599	241	4.2	3.3
\$600 - \$999	465	8.1	6.3
\$1,000 - \$1,199	310	5.4	4.8
\$1,200 - \$1,399	435	7.6	6.0
\$1,400 - \$1,599	443	7.7	6.4
\$1,600 - \$1,799	576	10.0	8.0
\$1,800 - \$1,999	421	7.3	6.8
\$2,000 - \$2,199	711	12.4	12.1
\$2,200 - \$2,399	315	5.5	5.9
\$2,400 - \$2,599	175	3.0	4.8
\$2,600 - \$2,999	411	7.1	9.2
\$3,000 - \$3,999	480	8.3	11.1
\$4,000 - \$4,999	138	2.4	4.0
\$5,000 and over	96	1.7	3.2
Not stated	264	4.6	3.7
Total	5,750	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 Murray-Wellington (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, 19.6% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 22.3% were paying low repayments, compared with 27.5% and 18.9% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of \$1,600 - \$1,799 (10.0% compared to 8.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$600 - \$999 (8.1% compared to 6.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$3,000 - \$3,999 (8.3% compared to 11.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$2,600 - \$2,999 (7.1% compared to 9.2%)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Housing loan quartiles

Mortgage repayments in Murray-Wellington (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

Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Loan repayment quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	1,535	28.0	23.2	1,271	26.0	23.2	+264
Medium lowest	1,617	29.5	24.5	1,373	28.1	24.5	+244
Medium highest	1,296	23.6	25.9	1,259	25.8	25.8	+37
Highest group	1,036	18.9	26.5	987	20.2	26.5	+49
Total households with stated mortgage repayments	5,485	100.0	100.0	4,892	100.0	100.0	+594

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

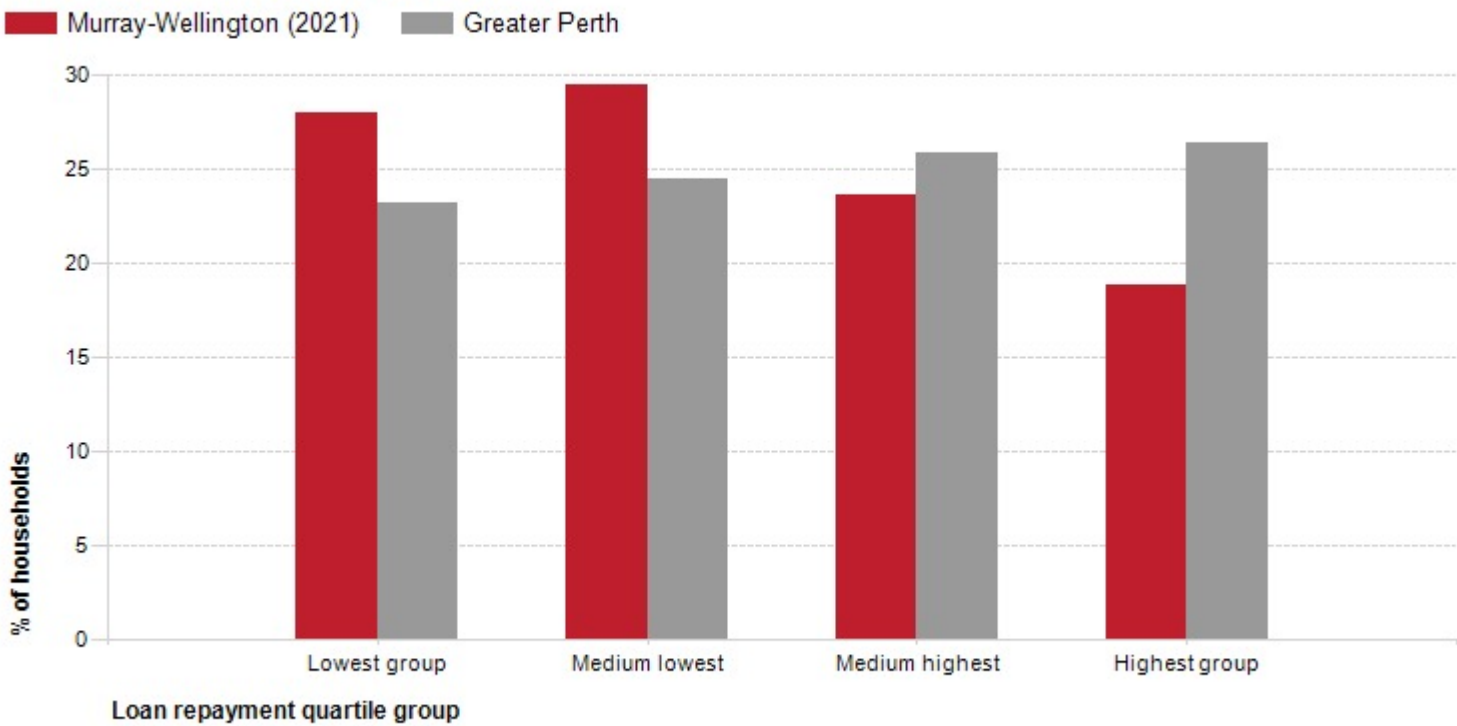
Housing loan - Quartile group dollar ranges

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

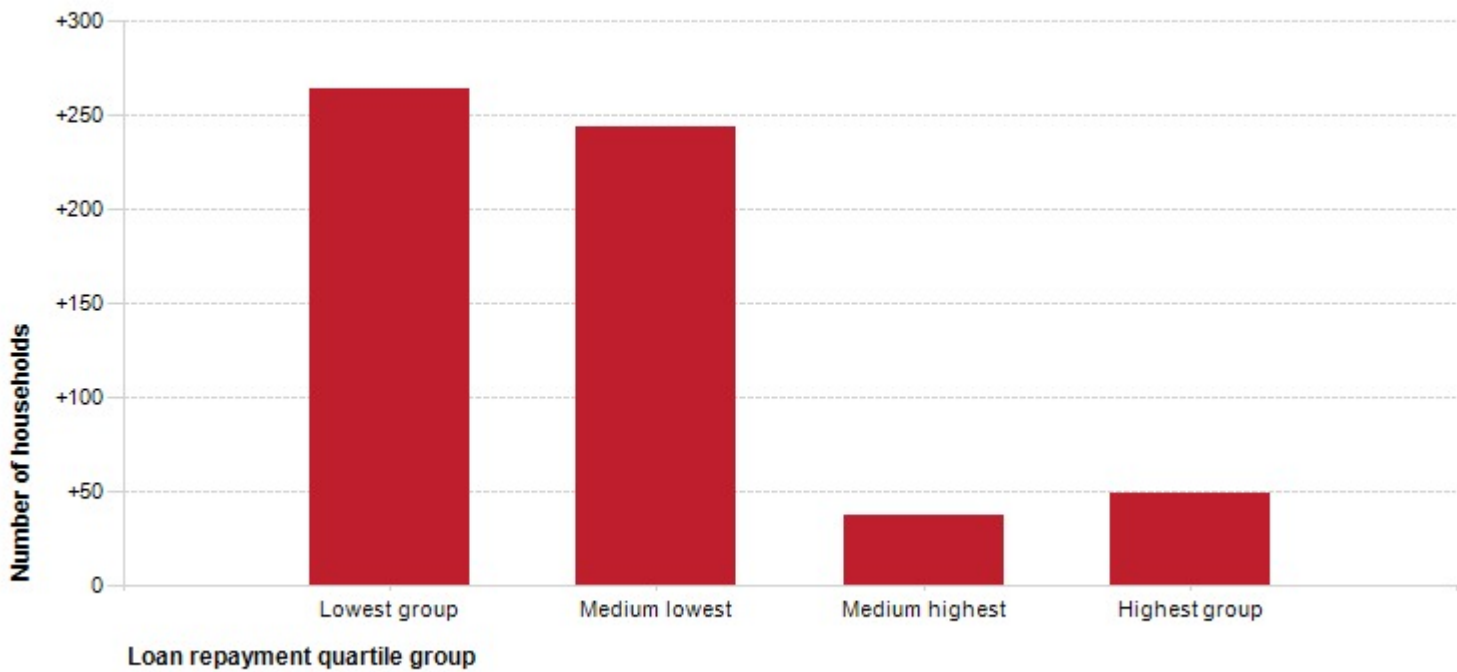


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in housing loan quartiles, 2011 to 2016

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 593 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change in Murray-Wellington (2021) during this period was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 264 households.

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Murray-Wellington (2021)

Housing rental payments

Rental payments can be a better measure of the cost of housing in Murray-Wellington (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

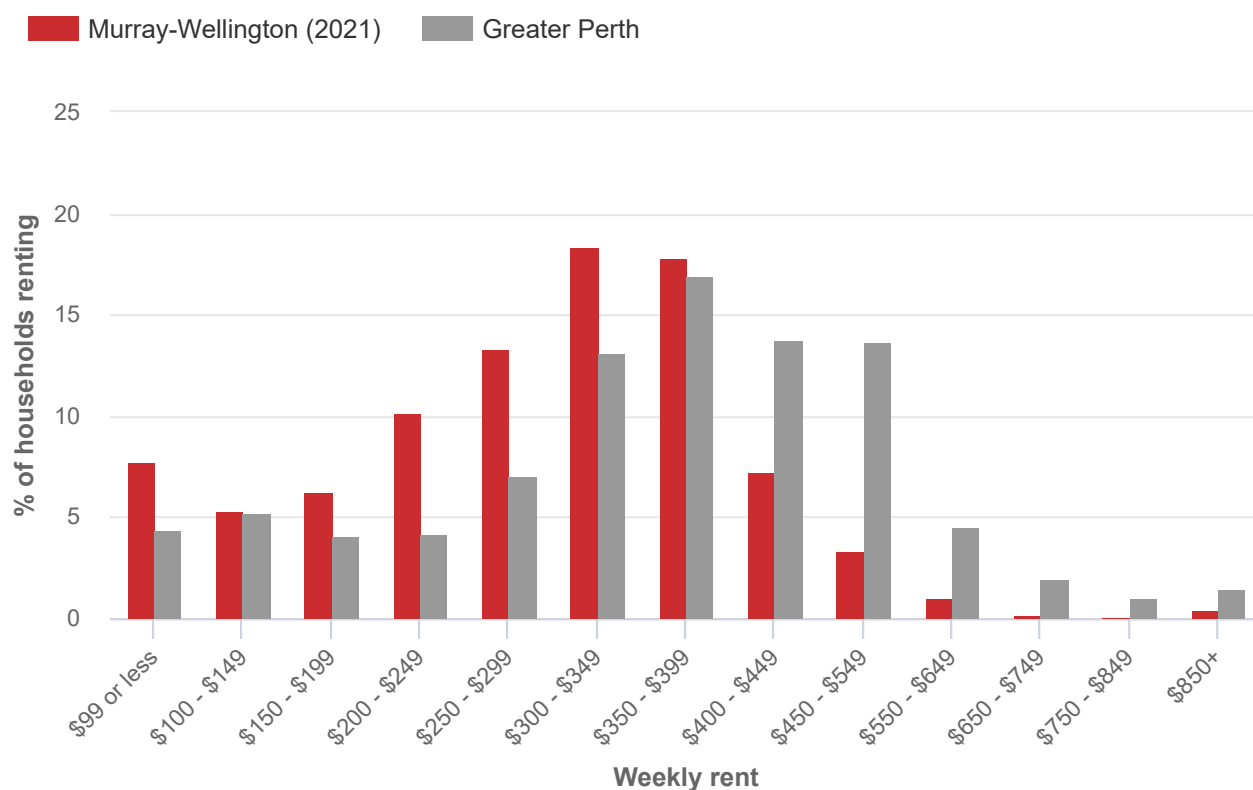
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016		
Weekly rental amount	Number	%	Greater Perth %
\$99 or less	255	8.2	4.7
\$100 - \$149	173	5.6	5.6
\$150 - \$199	204	6.6	4.4
\$200 - \$249	333	10.7	4.5
\$250 - \$299	438	14.1	7.5
\$300 - \$349	604	19.5	13.9
\$350 - \$399	586	18.9	18.0
\$400 - \$449	238	7.7	14.6
\$450 - \$549	111	3.6	14.5
\$550 - \$649	33	1.1	4.8
\$650 - \$749	5	0.2	2.0
\$750 - \$849	4	0.1	1.1
\$850+	14	0.5	1.6
Not stated	100	3.2	2.8
Total households renting	3,098	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 Murray-Wellington (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, 5.4% of households were paying high rental payments, and 31.1% were paying low payments, compared with 24.0% and 19.1% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of \$250 - \$299 (14.1% compared to 7.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$200 - \$249 (10.7% compared to 4.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$450 - \$549 (3.6% compared to 14.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$400 - \$449 (7.7% compared to 14.6%)

Murray-Wellington (2021)

Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments in Murray-Wellington (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

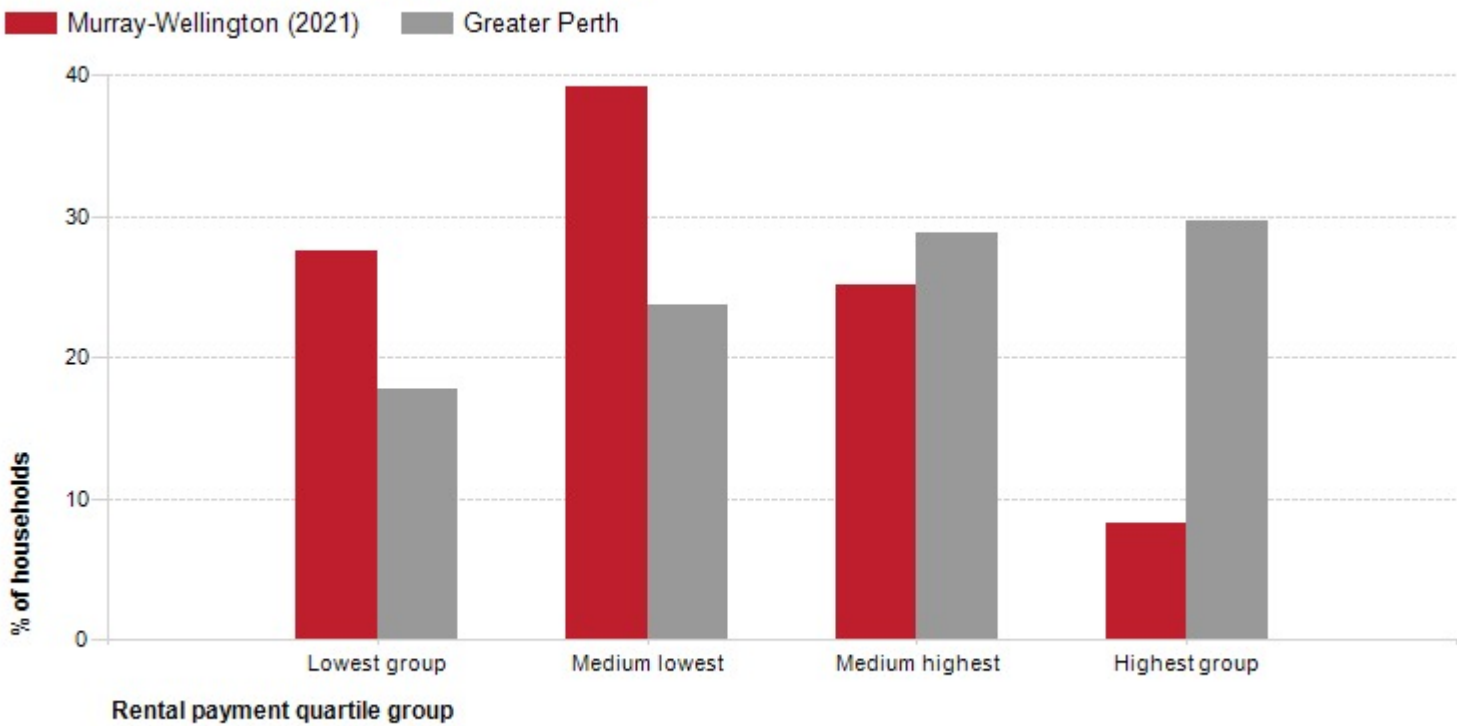
Murray-Wellington (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	825	27.5	17.7	751	25.7	17.6	+74
Medium lowest	1,174	39.2	23.8	1,299	44.5	23.4	-126
Medium highest	752	25.1	28.8	654	22.4	29.1	+99
Highest group	245	8.2	29.7	219	7.5	29.8	+27
Total households with stated rent	2,998	100.0	100.0	2,923	100.0	100.0	+74

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

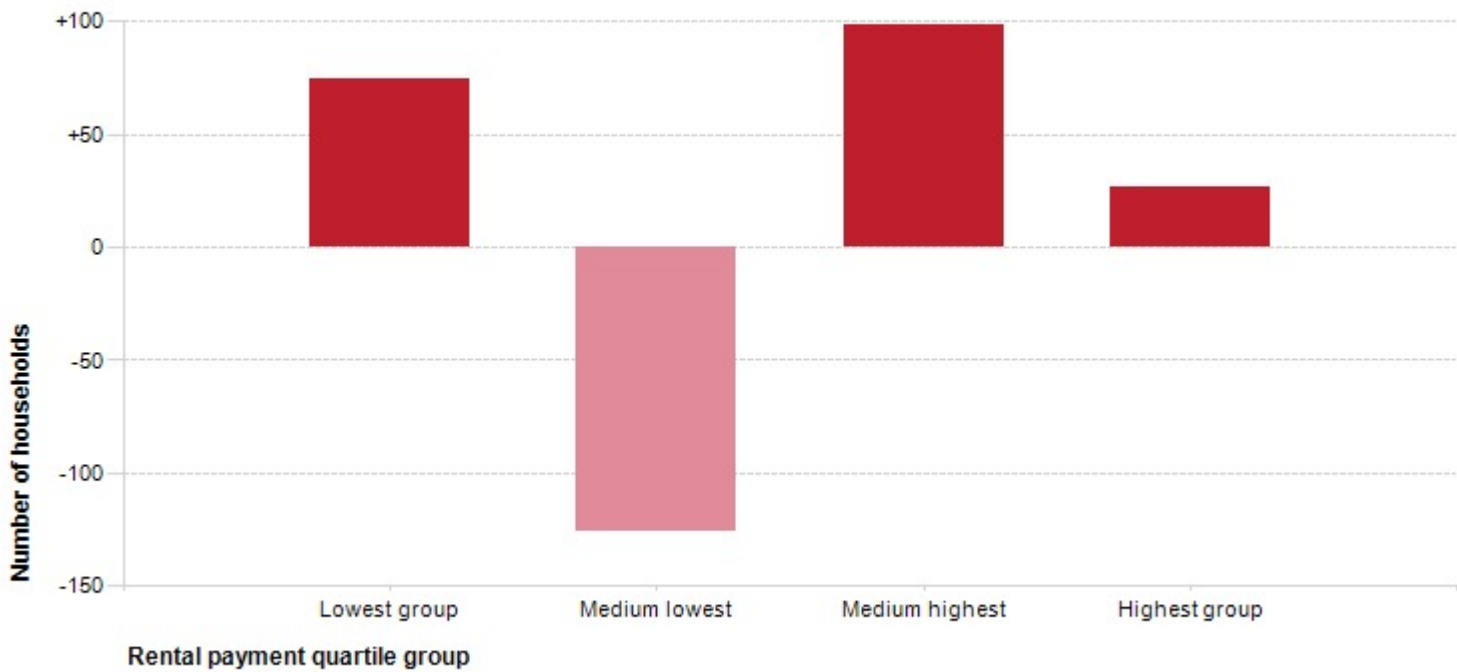


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in housing rental quartiles, 2011 to 2016

Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (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 Murray-Wellington (2021) increased by 75 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change during this period was in the medium lowest quartile which showed a slight decrease of -126 households.

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Western Australia

Residential building approvals

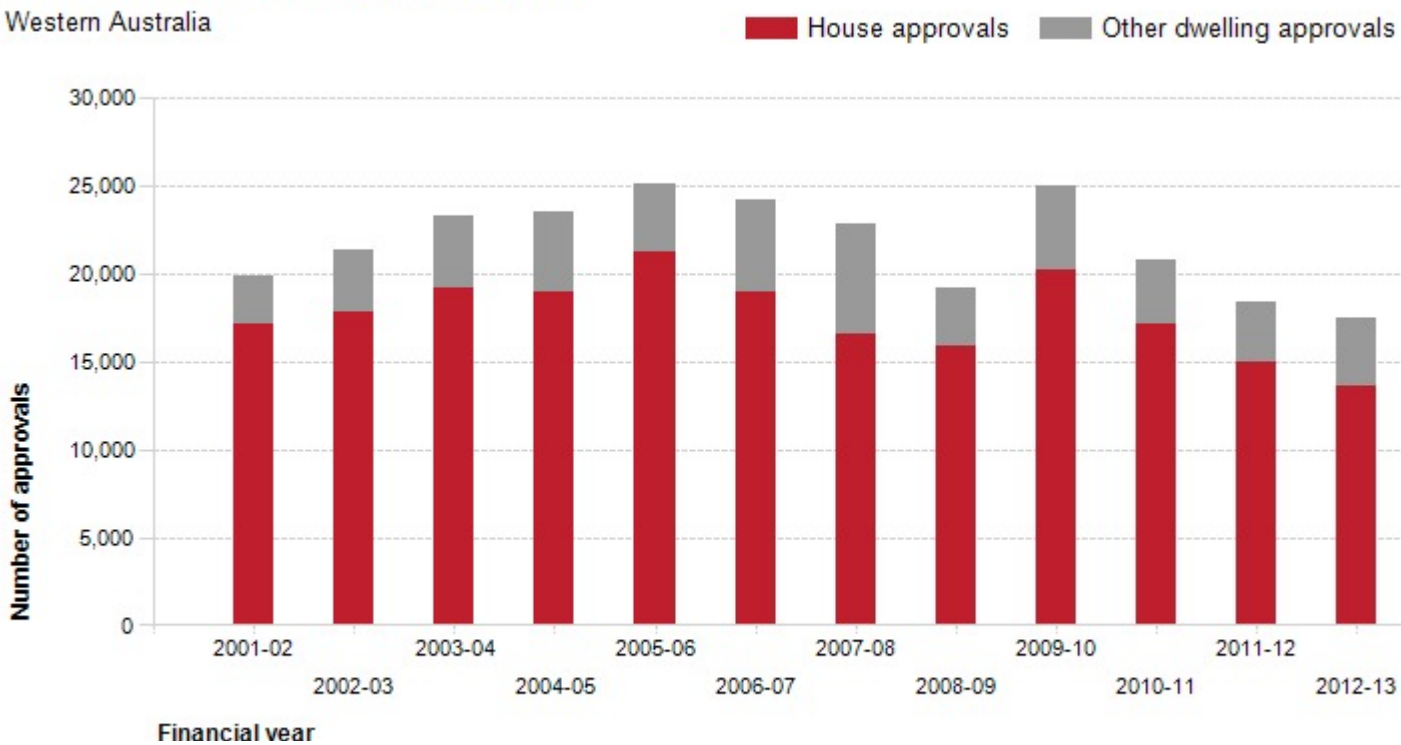
The Western Australia's building approvals are used as a leading indicator of the general level of residential development, economic activity, employment and investment. Residential building activity depends on many factors that vary with the state of the economy including interest rates, availability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

Residential building approvals

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

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

Residential building approvals



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



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Western Australia

SEIFA by Local Government Area

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

Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD)

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

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

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

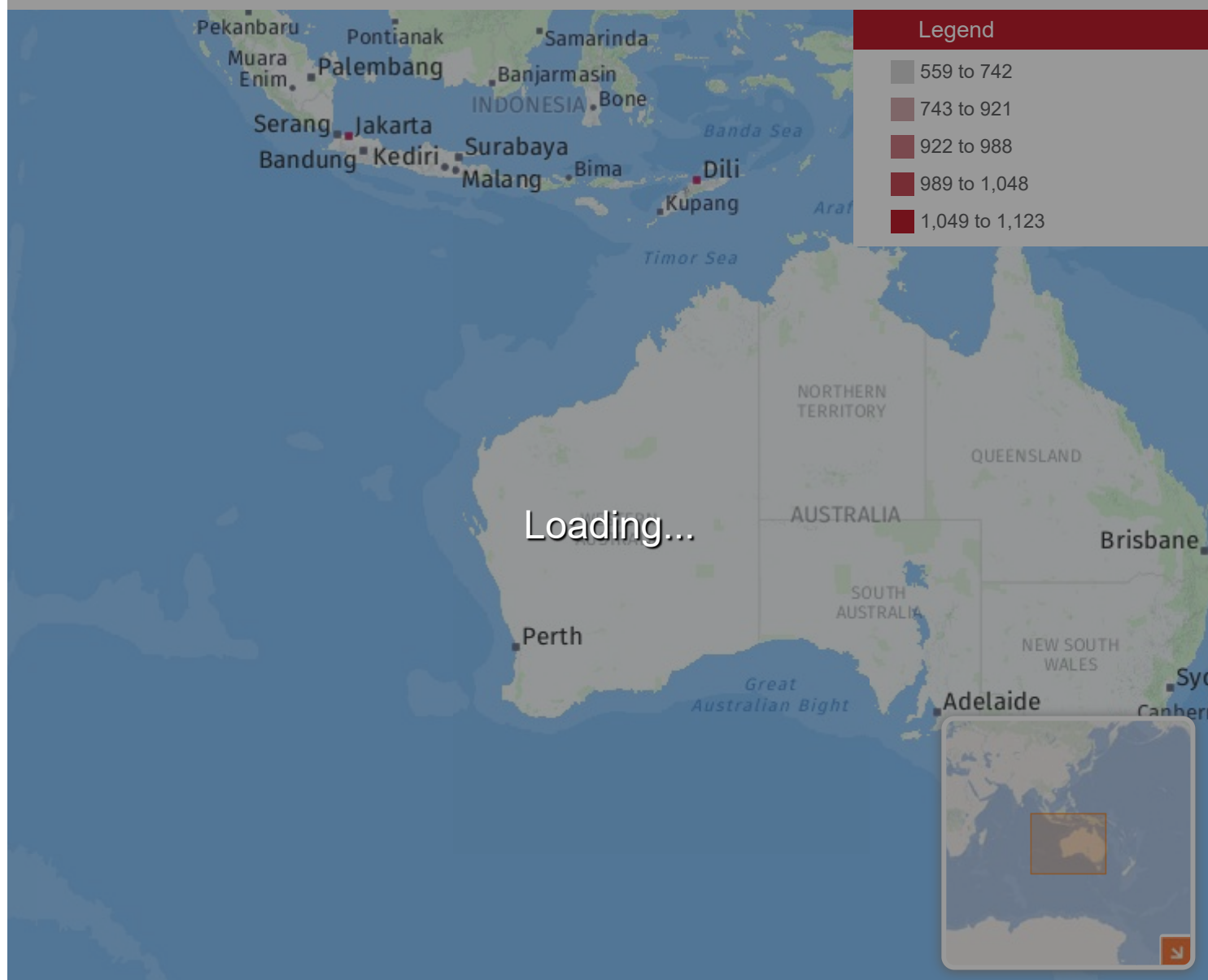
SEIFA indexes are a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others, but it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores and shed light on the type of disadvantage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

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

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

2016 Local Government Areas



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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in Western Australia

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in Western Australia

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

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

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Western Australia

SEIFA by profile area

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

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

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

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Western Australia

About the community profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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