

Western Australia

Parliamentary Library

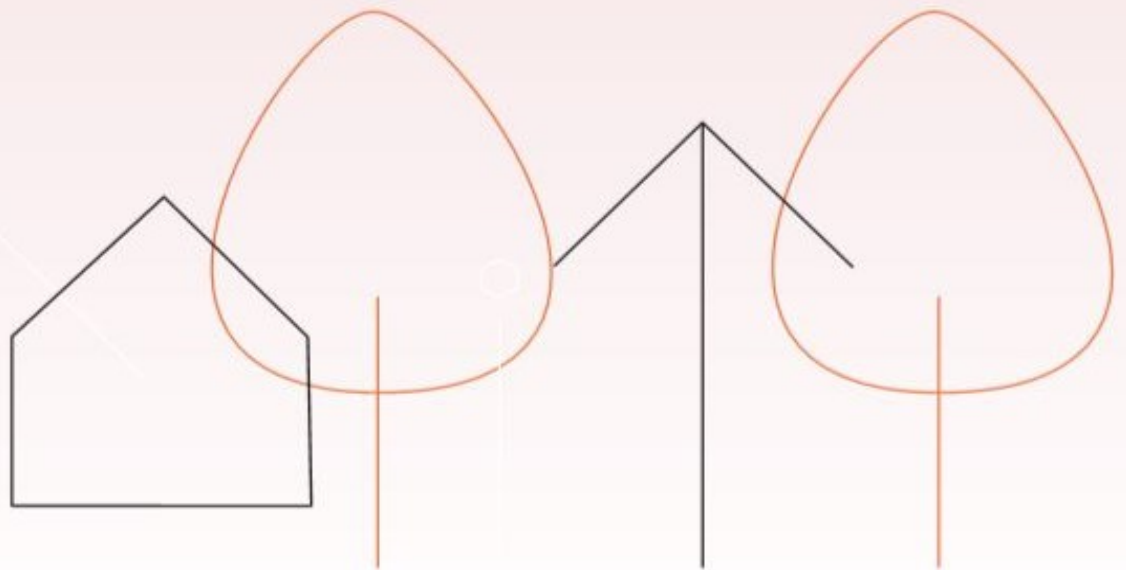
2016 Census Results

Roe (2021)

Comparison year: 2011

Benchmark area: Greater Perth

community profile



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Table of Contents

Home	1
Population highlights	3
About the profile areas	6
Population, dwellings and ethnicity	7
Estimated Resident Population	9
Service age groups	12
Five year age groups	15
Ancestry	18
Birthplace	21
Overseas arrivals	24
Proficiency in English	26
Language spoken at home	29
Religion	32
Qualifications	36
Highest level of schooling	39
Education institution attending	42
Need for assistance	45
Employment status	48
Industries	51
Occupations	55
Method of travel to work	58
Disengagement by age	61
Volunteering	65
Unpaid domestic work	68
Unpaid care	71
Unpaid childcare	74
Individual income	77
Individual income quartiles	79
Household income	82
Household income quartiles	85
Equivalised household income	88
Household type	91
Households with children	94
Households without children	97
Household size	100
Family blending	103
Dwelling type	106
Number of bedrooms per dwelling	109
Internet connection	112
Number of cars per household	115
Housing tenure	118
Housing loan repayments	121
Housing loan quartiles	123
Housing rental payments	126
Housing rental quartiles	128
Building approvals	131
SEIFA by Local Government Area	133
SEIFA by profile area	136
About the community profile	140

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

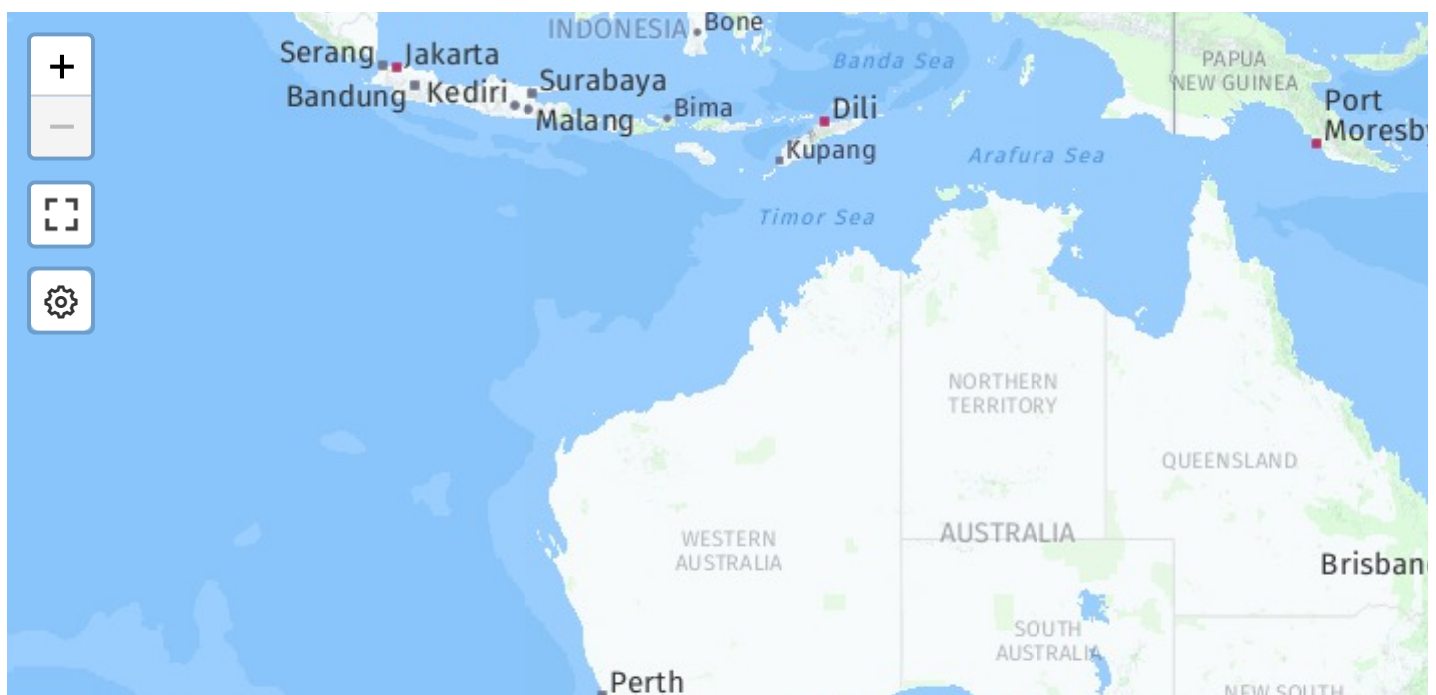
253,151,440

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

Roe (2021)

Population highlights

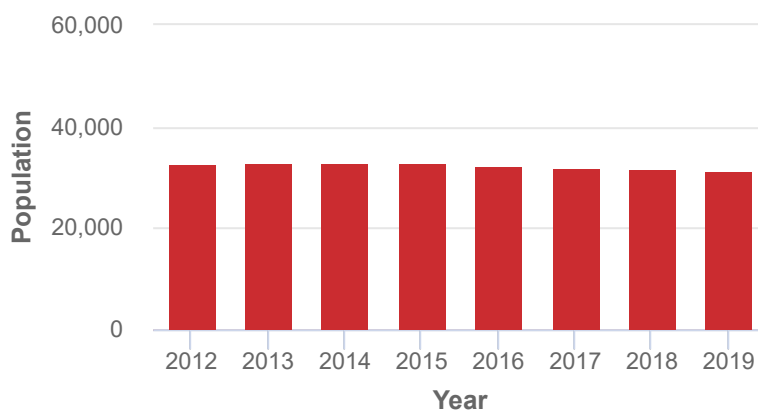
Population

37,748

ERP, 2019

▼ Declined by 389 from the previous year.

Estimated Resident Population Roe (2021)



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

Roe (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

4.7% ◀▶ (-0.4%)

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

Couples with children

25% ▼ (-4.1%)

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



Older couples without children

11% ▲ (1%)

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

Lone person households

25%  (0.2%)

Greater Perth	22% ▼
WA	22% 
Australia	23% 

Medium and high density Housing

7% ▼ (-2%)

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

Median weekly household income

\$1,260 ▲ (\$240)

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

Median weekly mortgage repayment

\$281

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

Median weekly rent

\$192

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

Households renting

28% ▼ (-2.5%)

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

Households with a mortgage

24% ▼ (-1.8%)

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

Overseas born

14%  (-0.2%)

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



Language at home other than English

5%  (0.2%)

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

University attendance

1%  (0%)

Greater Perth	5% 
WA	4% 
Australia	5% ▲

University qualification

10% ▲ (1.5%)

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

Trade qualification (certificate)

21% ▲ (1.1%)

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

Unemployment rate

4.4% ▲ (1.3%)

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

Participation rate (population in labour force)

59% ▼ (-4.9%)

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

Public transport (to work)

4% ▲ (2.2%)

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

SEIFA index of disadvantage 2016

982

Greater Perth	1026 ▲
WA	1015 ▲
Australia	1002 ▲

Median age

36 ◀▶ (0)

WA	36 ▶
Australia	38 ▲

Roe (2021)

About the profile areas

Important Statistics

Population

37,748

2019 ABS ERP

Land area

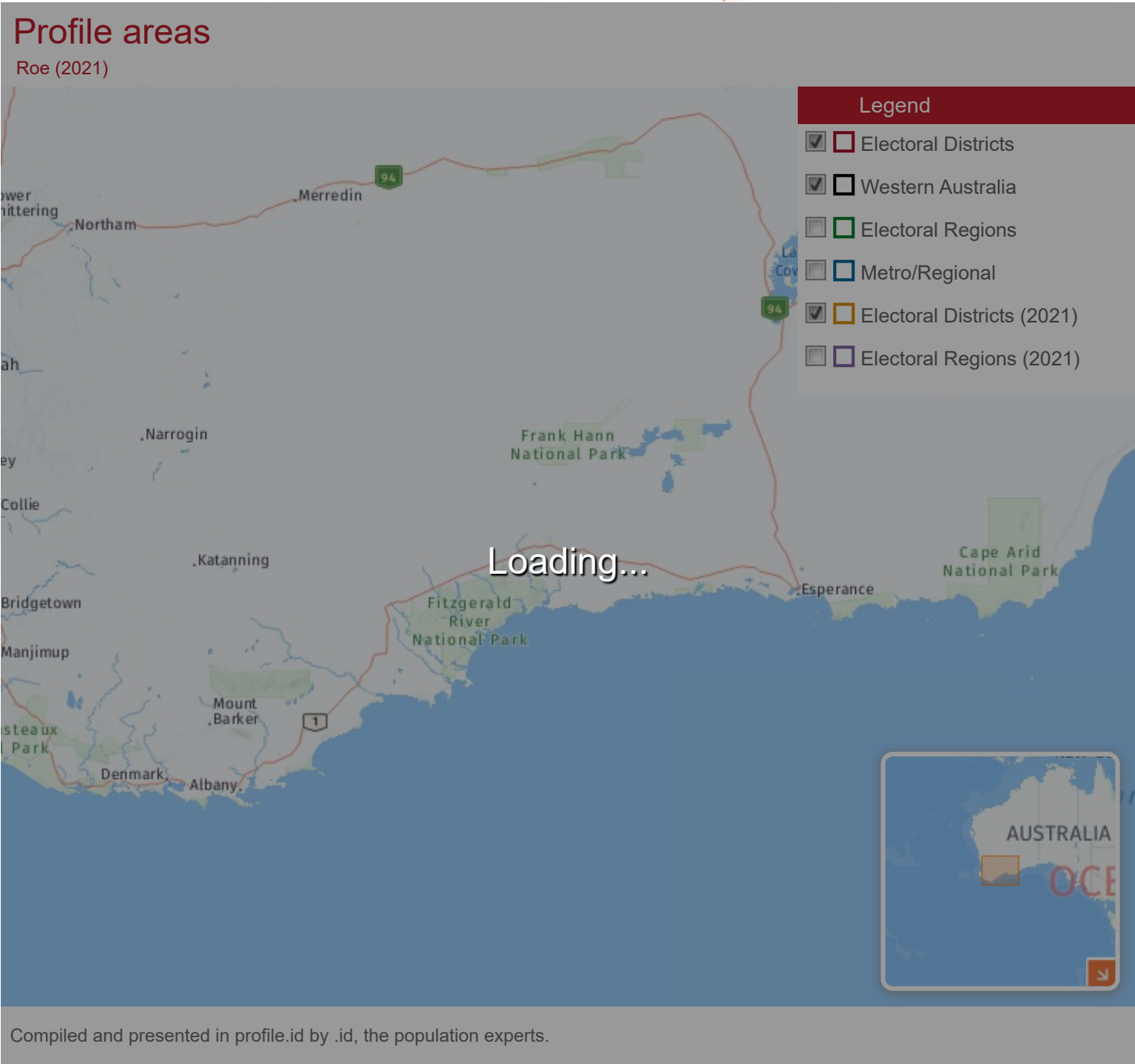
10,493,389

ha (104,934 Km²)

Population density

0.00

persons per hectare



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

Roe (2021) - Total persons	2016			2011			Change
Population	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Estimated Resident Population	39,046	--	--	--	--	--	--
Enumerated Population	37,893	--	--	37,198	--	--	+695
Usual Resident Population	38,366	--	--	37,961	--	--	+405

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

Roe (2021) - Total people (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Population group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Males	19,554	51.0	49.6	19,324	50.9	49.6	+230
Females	18,810	49.0	50.4	18,637	49.1	50.4	+173
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	1,811	4.7	1.6	1,931	5.1	1.6	-120
Australian citizens	63,164	164.6	78.3	33,267	87.6	80.0	+29,897
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	47,331	123.4	59.1	24,206	63.8	60.6	+23,125
Population over 15	30,523	79.6	80.9	29,267	77.1	80.8	+1,256
Employed Population	17,336	95.6	91.9	18,254	96.9	95.2	-918
Overseas visitors (enumerated)	214	--	--	258	--	--	-44

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

Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total dwellings	19,055	100.0	100.0	19,307	100.0	100.0	-252
Occupied private dwellings	15,296	80.3	89.4	14,771	76.5	90.8	+525
Population in non-private dwellings	1,741	--	--	1,690	--	--	+51
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.38	--	2.55	2.42	--	2.55	-0.04

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

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

Roe (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)

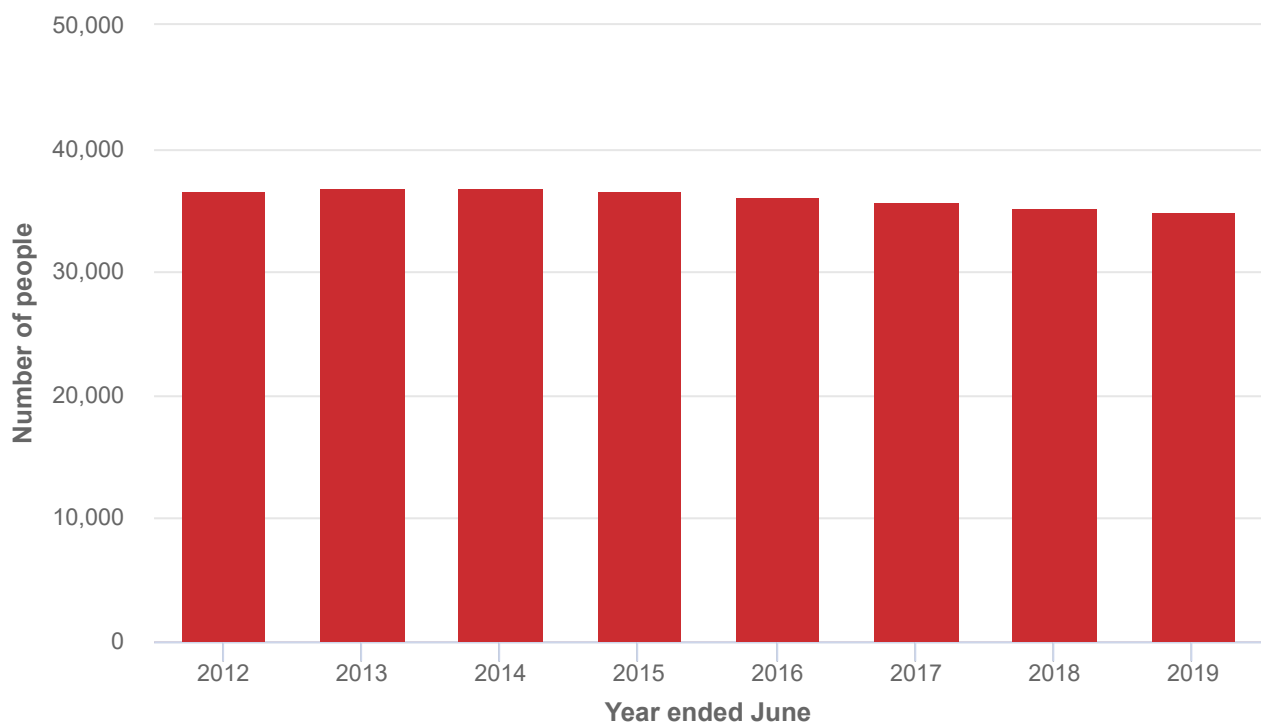
Year (ending June 30)	Number	Change in number	Change in percent	Greater Perth change in percent
2012	39,558	--	--	--
2013	39,886	+328	+0.83	+2.89
2014	39,908	+22	+0.06	+1.53
2015	39,691	-217	-0.54	+1.19
2016	39,046	-645	-1.63	+0.86
2017	38,678	-368	-0.94	+0.92
2018	38,137	-541	-1.40	+1.01
2019	37,748	-389	-1.02	+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

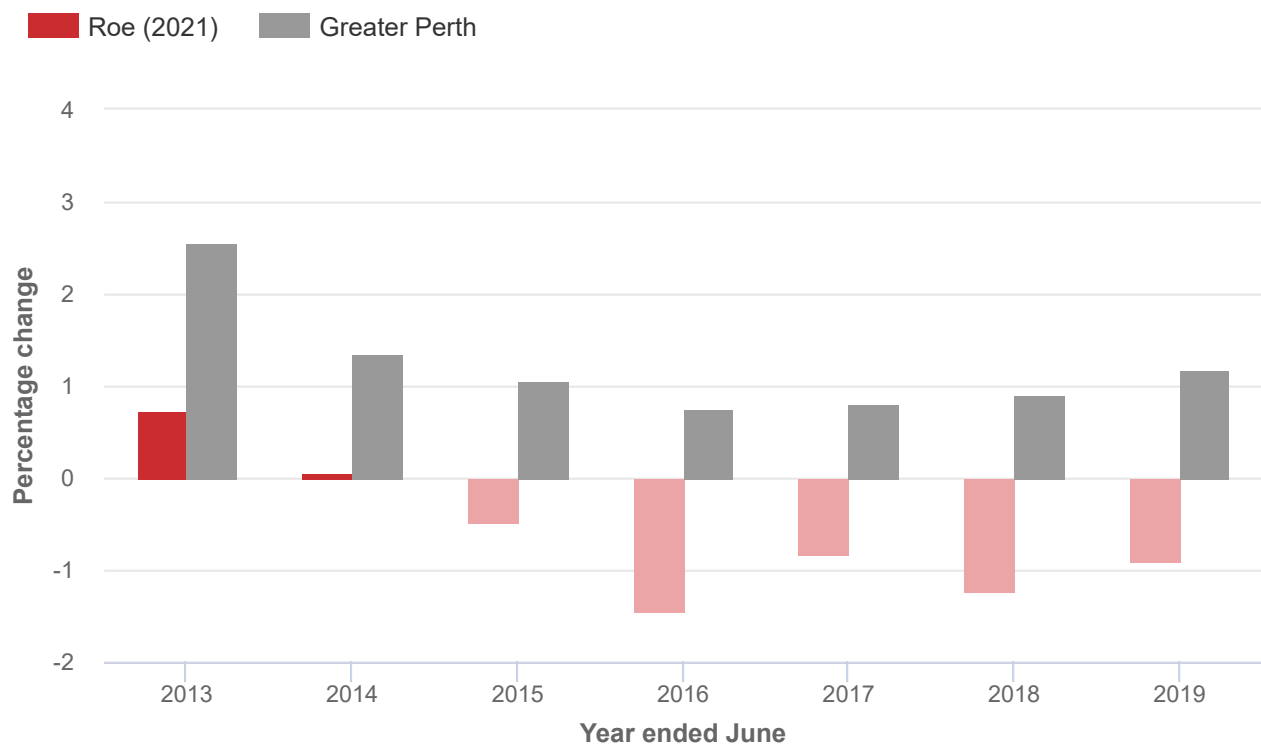
Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

Roe (2021)



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

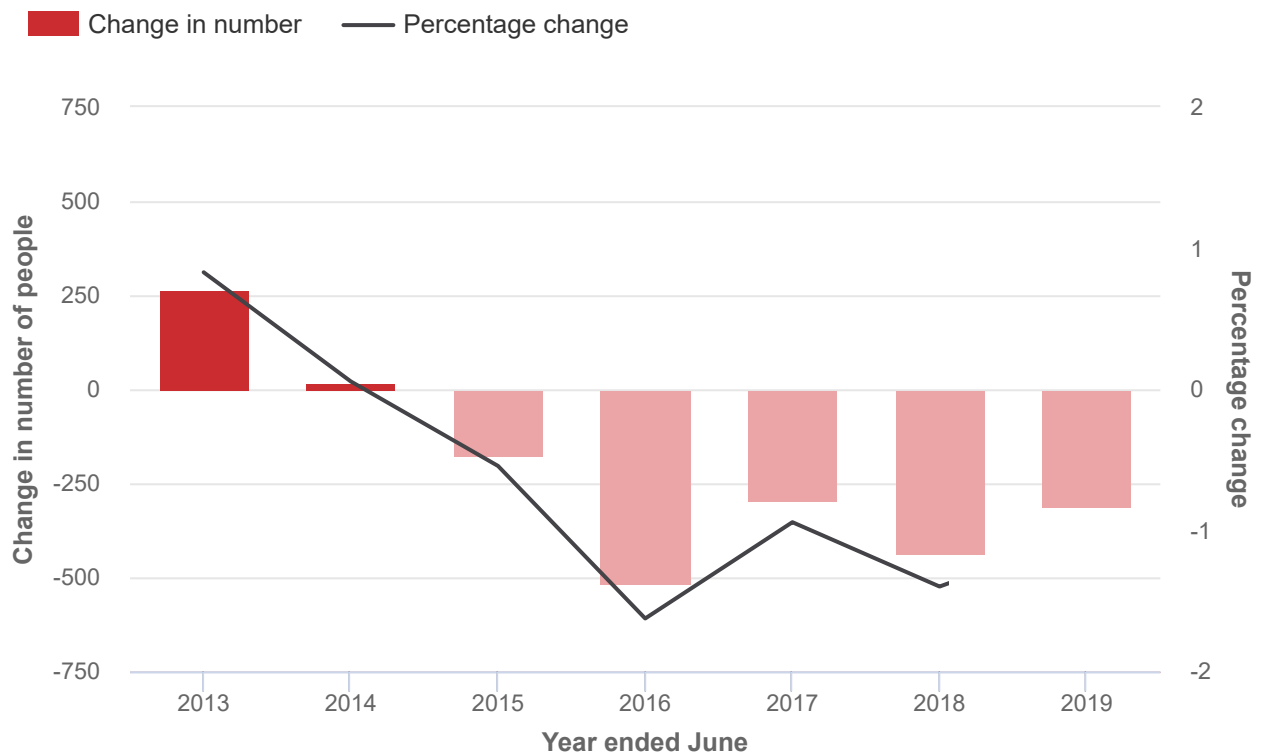
Percentage change in ERP - Roe (2021) compared to Greater Perth



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)

Roe (2021)



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

Roe (2021)

Service age groups

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

Age structure - Service age groups

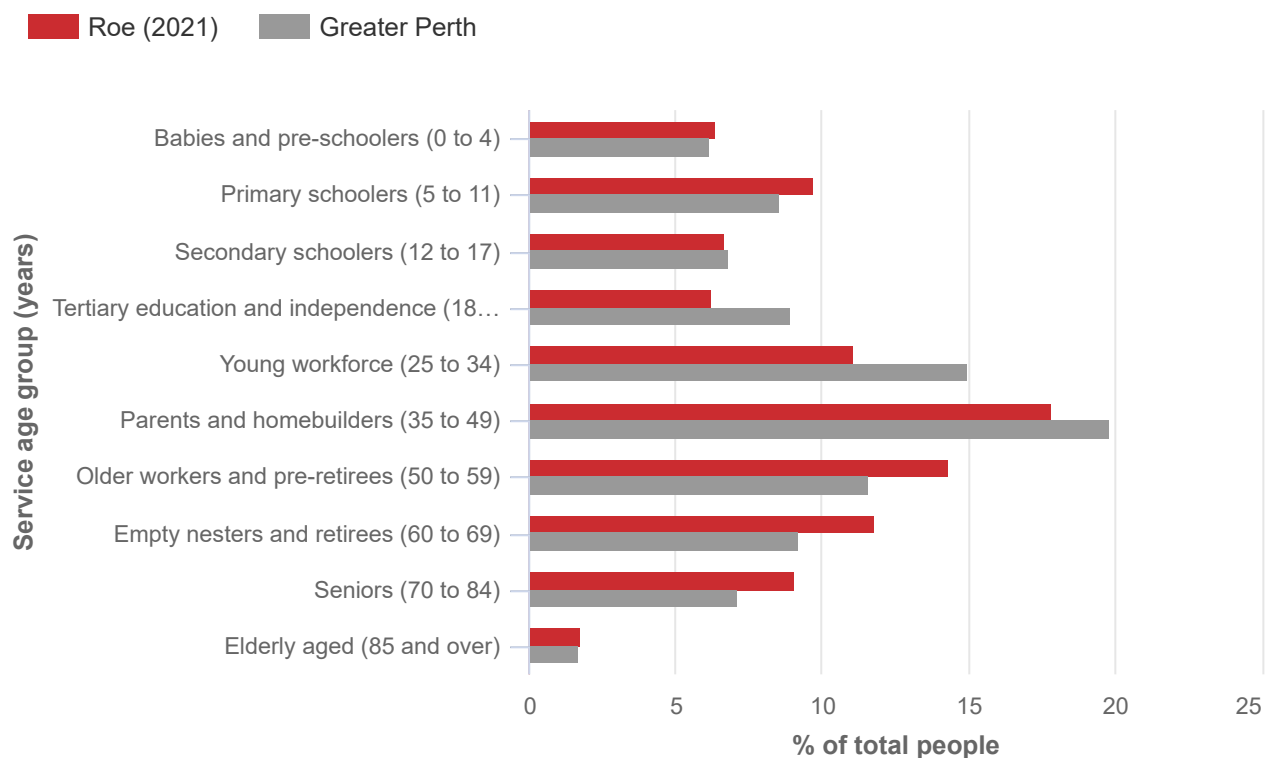
Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Service age group (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	2,564	6.7	6.5	2,975	7.8	6.6	-411
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	3,935	10.3	9.0	3,966	10.4	8.7	-31
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	2,703	7.0	7.2	3,189	8.4	7.9	-486
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	2,529	6.6	9.4	2,472	6.5	10.2	+57
Young workforce (25 to 34)	4,469	11.6	15.8	4,241	11.2	14.7	+228
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	7,204	18.8	20.9	8,101	21.3	21.6	-897
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	5,787	15.1	12.2	5,329	14.0	12.4	+458
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	4,782	12.5	9.7	3,999	10.5	9.2	+783
Seniors (70 to 84)	3,678	9.6	7.5	3,148	8.3	7.0	+530
Elderly aged (85 and over)	717	1.9	1.8	541	1.4	1.6	+176
Total	38,368	100.0	100.0	37,961	100.0	100.0	+407

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

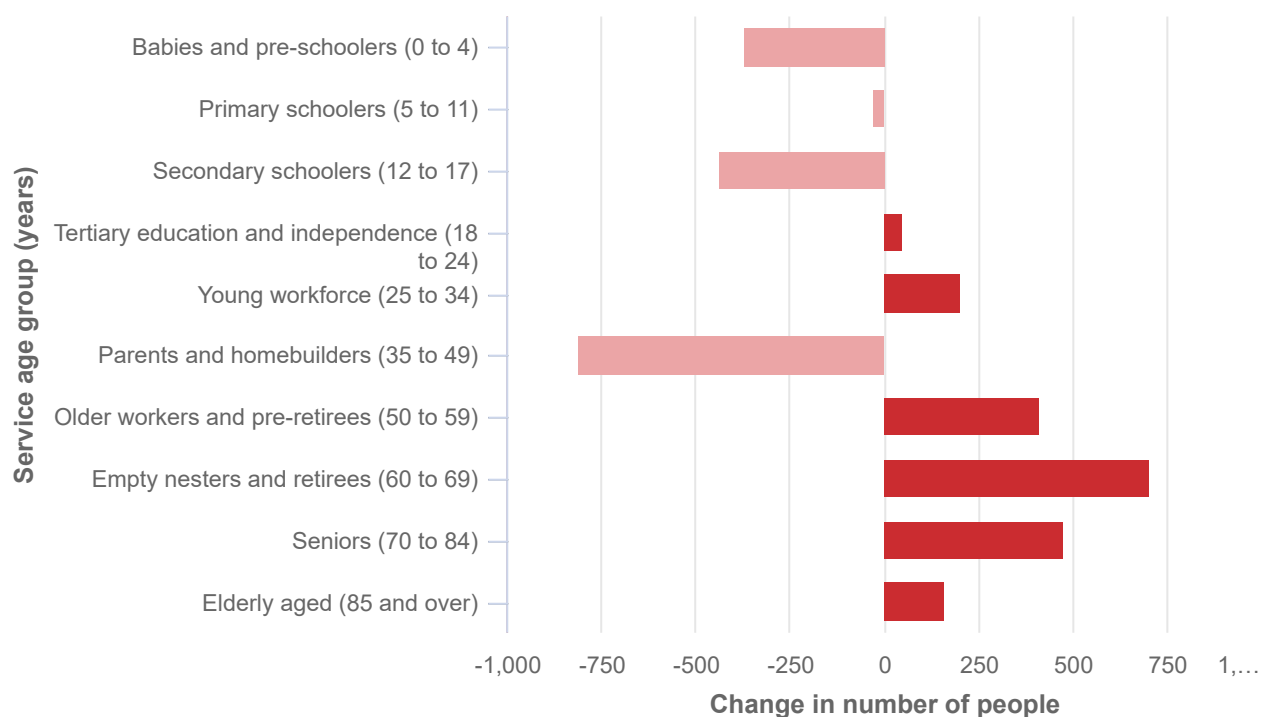
Total persons



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

Roe (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 Roe (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, 24.0% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 23.9% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 22.7% and 19.0% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of 'Older workers & pre-retirees' (15.1% compared to 12.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of 'Empty nesters and retirees' (12.5% compared to 9.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Young workforce' (11.6% compared to 15.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Tertiary education & independence' (6.6% compared to 9.4%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Roe (2021)'s population increased by 407 people (1.1%). This represents an average annual population change of 0.21% per year over the period.

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

- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (-897 people)
- Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (+783 people)
- Seniors (70 to 84) (+530 people)
- Secondary schoolers (12 to 17) (-486 people)

Roe (2021)

Five year age groups

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

Age structure - Five year age groups

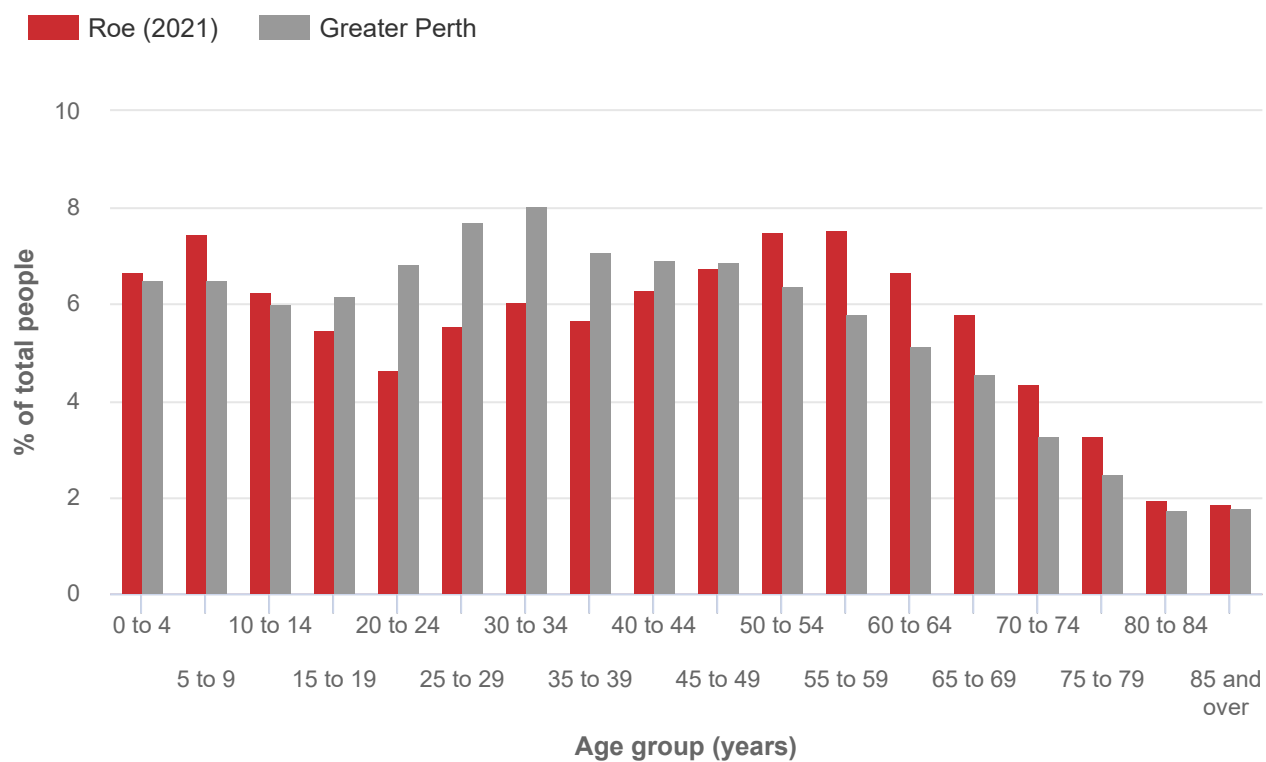
Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Five year age groups (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
0 to 4	2,564	6.7	6.5	2,975	7.8	6.6	-411
5 to 9	2,869	7.5	6.5	2,810	7.4	6.2	+59
10 to 14	2,408	6.3	6.0	2,812	7.4	6.4	-404
15 to 19	2,102	5.5	6.2	2,184	5.8	6.8	-82
20 to 24	1,788	4.7	6.9	1,821	4.8	7.5	-33
25 to 29	2,137	5.6	7.7	2,072	5.5	7.7	+65
30 to 34	2,328	6.1	8.0	2,169	5.7	7.0	+159
35 to 39	2,182	5.7	7.1	2,537	6.7	7.2	-355
40 to 44	2,423	6.3	6.9	2,665	7.0	7.4	-242
45 to 49	2,599	6.8	6.9	2,899	7.6	7.1	-300
50 to 54	2,881	7.5	6.4	2,843	7.5	6.5	+38
55 to 59	2,904	7.6	5.8	2,486	6.5	5.8	+418
60 to 64	2,562	6.7	5.1	2,272	6.0	5.3	+290
65 to 69	2,225	5.8	4.6	1,727	4.5	3.8	+498
70 to 74	1,667	4.3	3.3	1,411	3.7	3.0	+256
75 to 79	1,254	3.3	2.5	1,012	2.7	2.3	+242
80 to 84	748	2.0	1.7	725	1.9	1.8	+23
85 and over	717	1.9	1.8	541	1.4	1.6	+176
Total population	38,358	100.0	100.0	37,961	100.0	100.0	+397

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

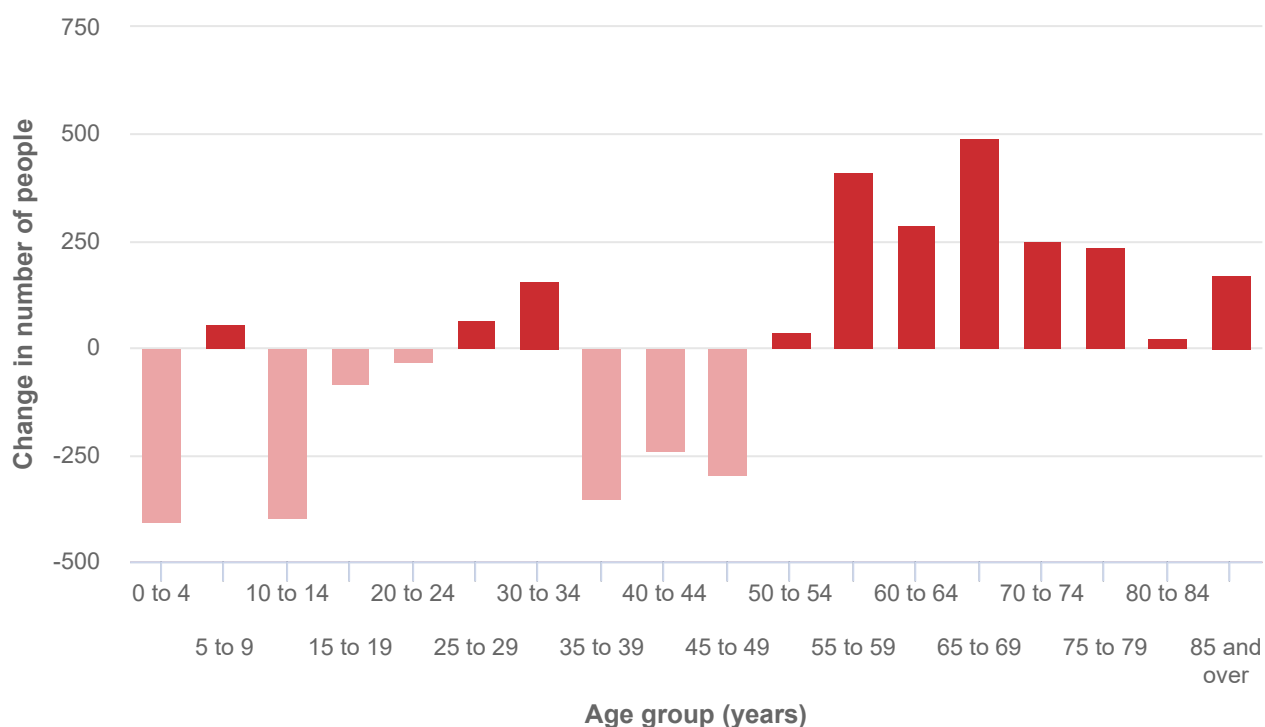
Total persons



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

Roe (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 Roe (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, 20.4% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 17.2% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 19.1% and 13.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 55 to 59 (7.6% compared to 5.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 20 to 24 (4.7% compared to 6.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 25 to 29 (5.6% compared to 7.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 30 to 34 (6.1% compared to 8.0%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Roe (2021)'s population increased by 397 people (1.0%). This represents an average annual population change of 0.21% 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 (+498 persons)
- 55 to 59 (+418 persons)
- 0 to 4 (-411 persons)
- 10 to 14 (-404 persons)

Roe (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 Roe (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 Roe (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

Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Australian	17,022	44.4	28.3	17,515	46.1	30.1	-493
English	15,138	39.5	37.2	15,652	41.2	37.6	-514
Scottish	3,238	8.4	8.6	3,454	9.1	8.3	-216
Irish	2,962	7.7	9.2	3,032	8.0	8.3	-70
German	1,455	3.8	2.8	1,564	4.1	2.7	-109
Italian	1,023	2.7	5.3	1,145	3.0	5.4	-122
Dutch	524	1.4	1.9	614	1.6	2.1	-90
Maori	518	1.4	1.1	466	1.2	1.0	+52
New Zealander	494	1.3	1.3	472	1.2	1.2	+22
Filipino	355	0.9	1.5	185	0.5	0.9	+170

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

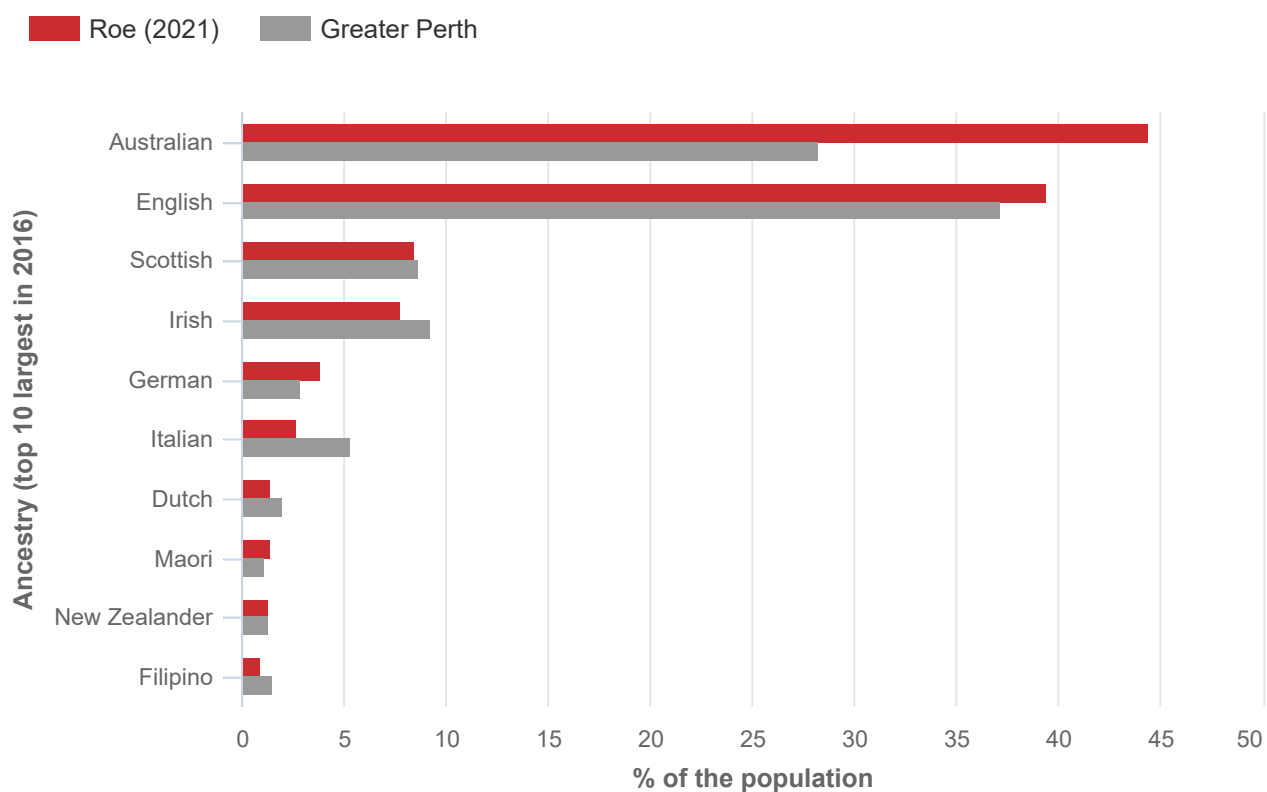
Ancestry - Totals

Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry totals	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Not stated	4,475	9.6	5.3	2,496	5.3	5.6	+1,979
Total responses	46,555	--	--	47,463	--	--	-908
Total people	38,368	--	--	37,961	--	--	+407

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

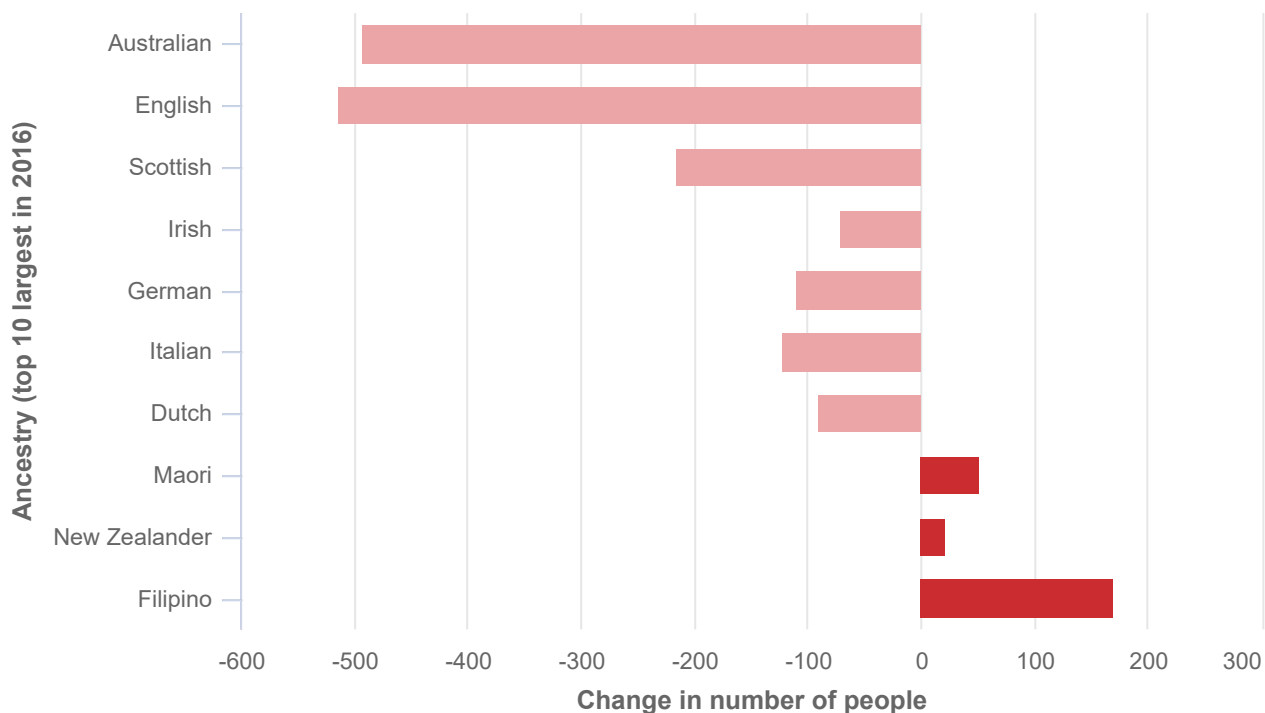
Ancestry, 2016



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

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

- Australian (17,022 people or 44.4%)
- English (15,138 people or 39.5%)
- Scottish (3,238 people or 8.4%)
- Irish (2,962 people or 7.7%)
- German (1,455 people or 3.8%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 39,815 responses in total, or 103.77% of all responses.

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

- A *larger* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (44.4% compared to 28.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Chinese ancestry (0.5% compared to 5.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Indian ancestry (0.4% compared to 3.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Italian ancestry (2.7% compared to 5.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- English (-514 persons)
- Australian (-493 persons)
- Scottish (-216 persons)
- Filipino (+170 persons)

Roe (2021)

Birthplace

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

Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total overseas born	5,196	13.5	36.1	5,204	13.7	34.4	-8
Australia	28,420	74.1	57.3	30,657	80.8	59.7	-2,237
Not stated	4,745	12.4	6.6	2,095	5.5	5.9	+2,650
Total Population	38,361	100.0	100.0	37,956	100.0	100.0	+405

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

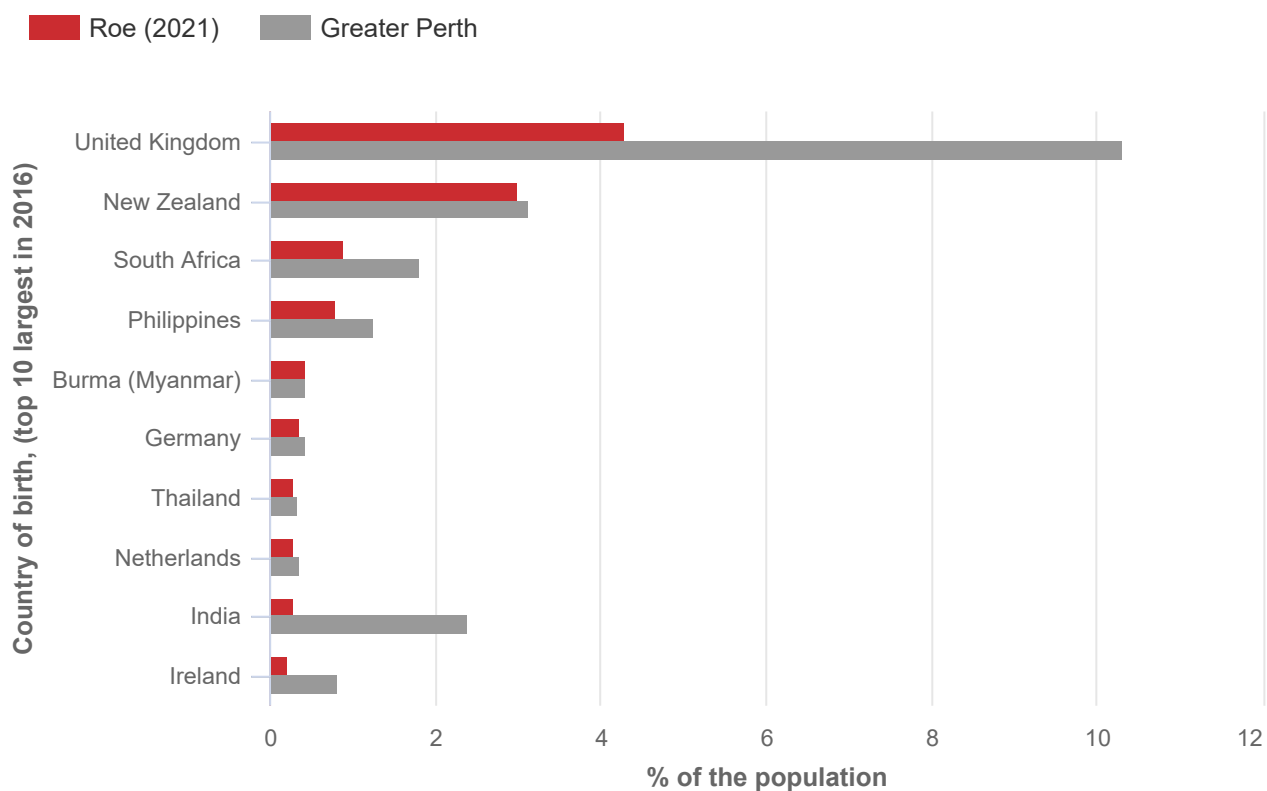
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Birthplace - Ranked by size

Roe (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
United Kingdom	1,656	4.3	10.4	1,874	4.9	11.4	-218
New Zealand	1,149	3.0	3.2	1,143	3.0	3.1	+6
South Africa	344	0.9	1.8	336	0.9	1.7	+8
Philippines	309	0.8	1.3	166	0.4	0.8	+143
Burma (Myanmar)	163	0.4	0.4	108	0.3	0.4	+55
Germany	136	0.4	0.4	154	0.4	0.5	-18
Thailand	114	0.3	0.3	64	0.2	0.3	+50
Netherlands	109	0.3	0.4	118	0.3	0.5	-9
India	107	0.3	2.4	50	0.1	1.6	+57
Ireland	85	0.2	0.8	74	0.2	0.7	+11

Excludes countries of birth with fewer than 10 people.

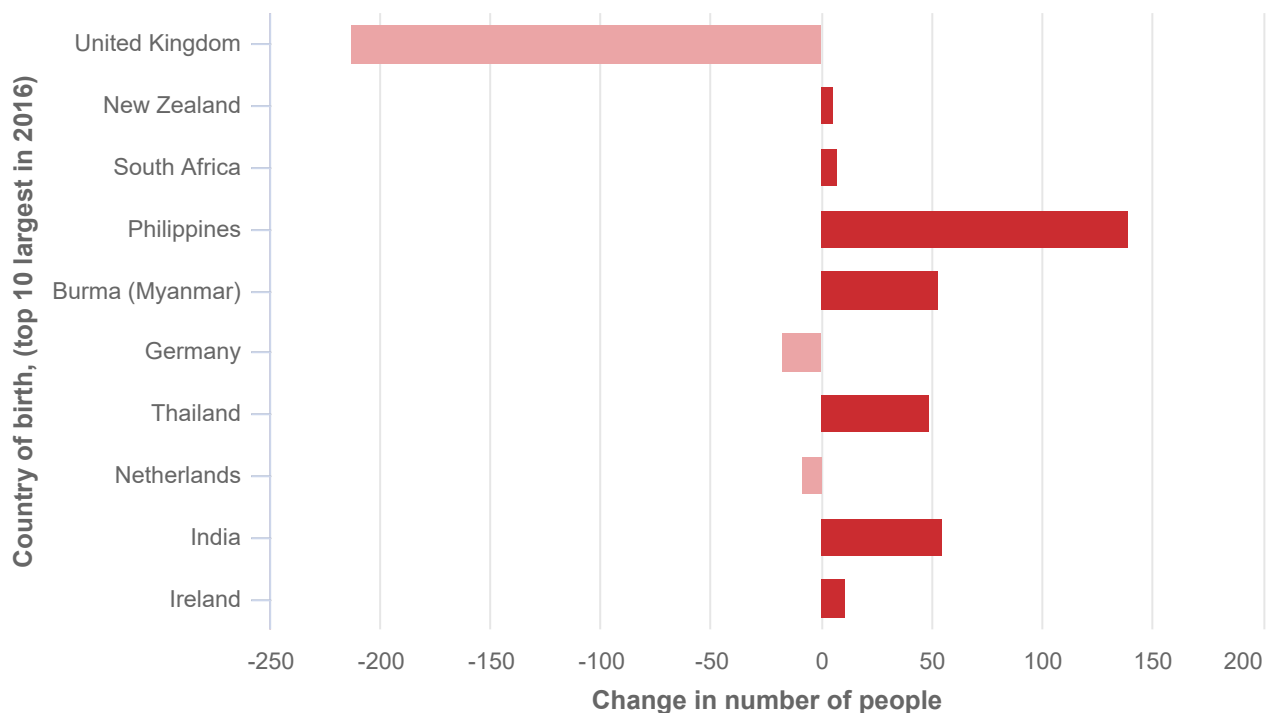
Birthplace, 2016



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

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

Overall, 13.5% of the population was born overseas, compared with 36.1% for Greater Perth.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Roe (2021) was Philippines, where 0.8% of the population, or 309 people, were born.

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

- A *smaller* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (4.3% compared to 10.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in India (0.3% compared to 2.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in Malaysia (0.1% compared to 1.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in China (0.1% compared to 1.3%)

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people born overseas decreased by 8 or 0.2%.

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

- United Kingdom (-218 persons)
- Philippines (+143 persons)
- China (-59 persons)
- India (+57 persons)

Roe (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 Roe (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.

Roe (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

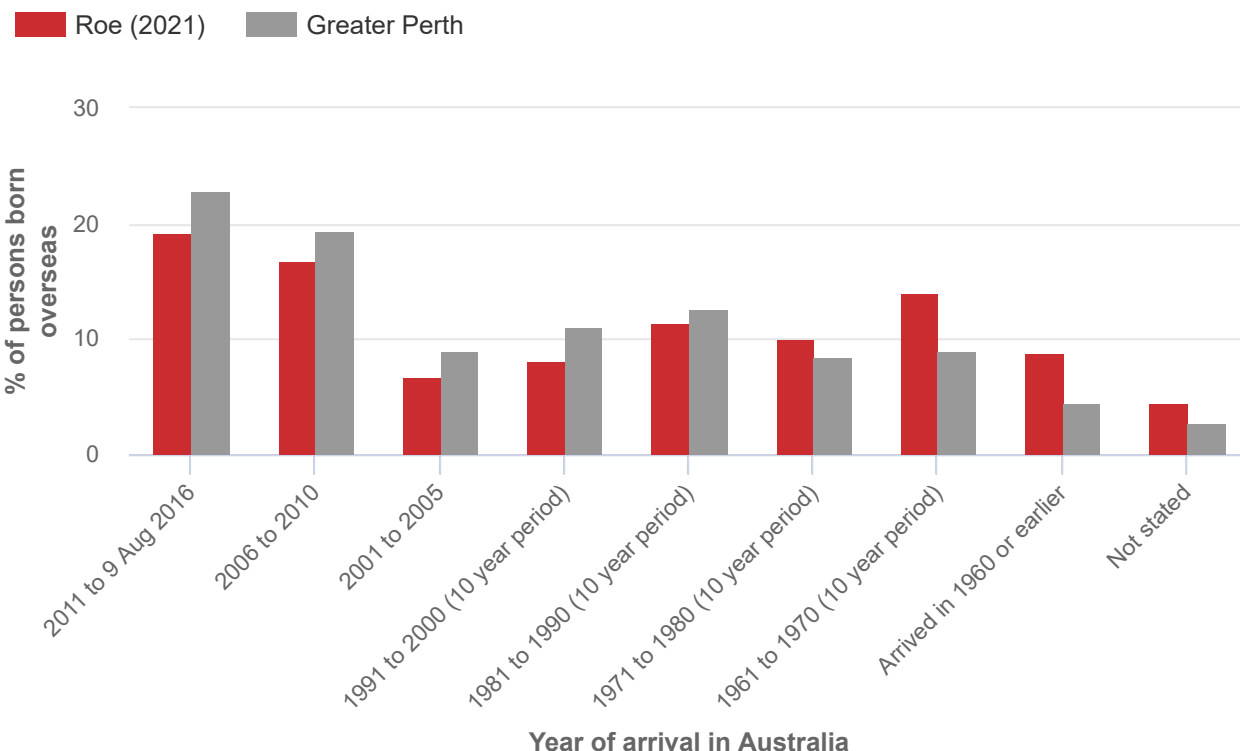
Roe (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)		2016	
Year of arrival in Australia	Number	%	Greater Perth %
2011 to 9 Aug 2016	998	19.2	22.8
2006 to 2010	876	16.8	19.4
2001 to 2005	349	6.7	9.1
1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	424	8.1	11.0
1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	600	11.5	12.7
1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	521	10.0	8.5
1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	734	14.1	9.0
Arrived in 1960 or earlier	463	8.9	4.5
Not stated	239	4.6	2.9
Total	5,204	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 Roe (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, 52.7% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 19% 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 Roe (2021) and Greater Perth are:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1961 and 1970 (14.1% compared to 9.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between in 1960 or earlier (8.9% compared to 4.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 2011 to 9 Aug 2016 (19.2% compared to 22.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1991 and 2000 (8.1% compared to 11.0%)

Roe (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 Roe (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

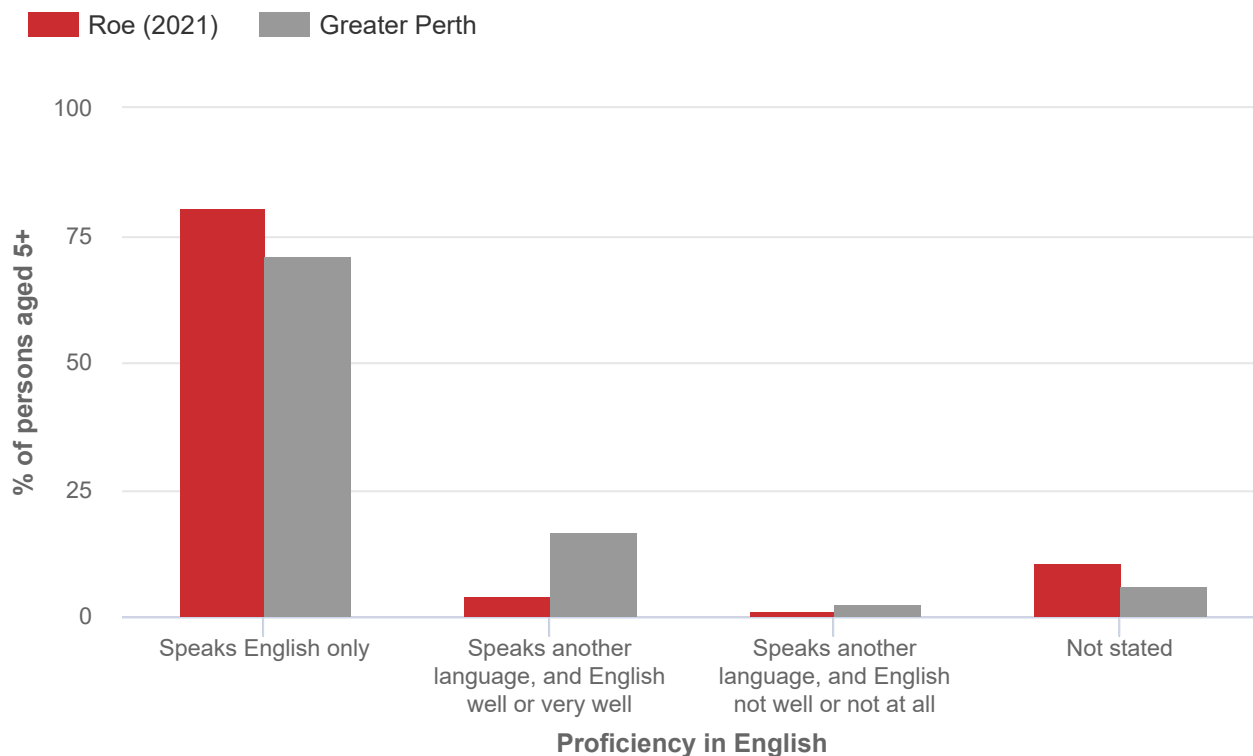
Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
English proficiency	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	32,057	83.6	73.5	34,214	90.2	77.8	-2,157
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	1,702	4.4	17.3	1,659	4.4	14.3	+43
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	442	1.2	2.9	393	1.0	2.4	+49
Not stated	4,167	10.9	6.3	1,680	4.4	5.4	+2,487
Total population	38,368	100.0	100.0	37,946	100.0	100.0	+422

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

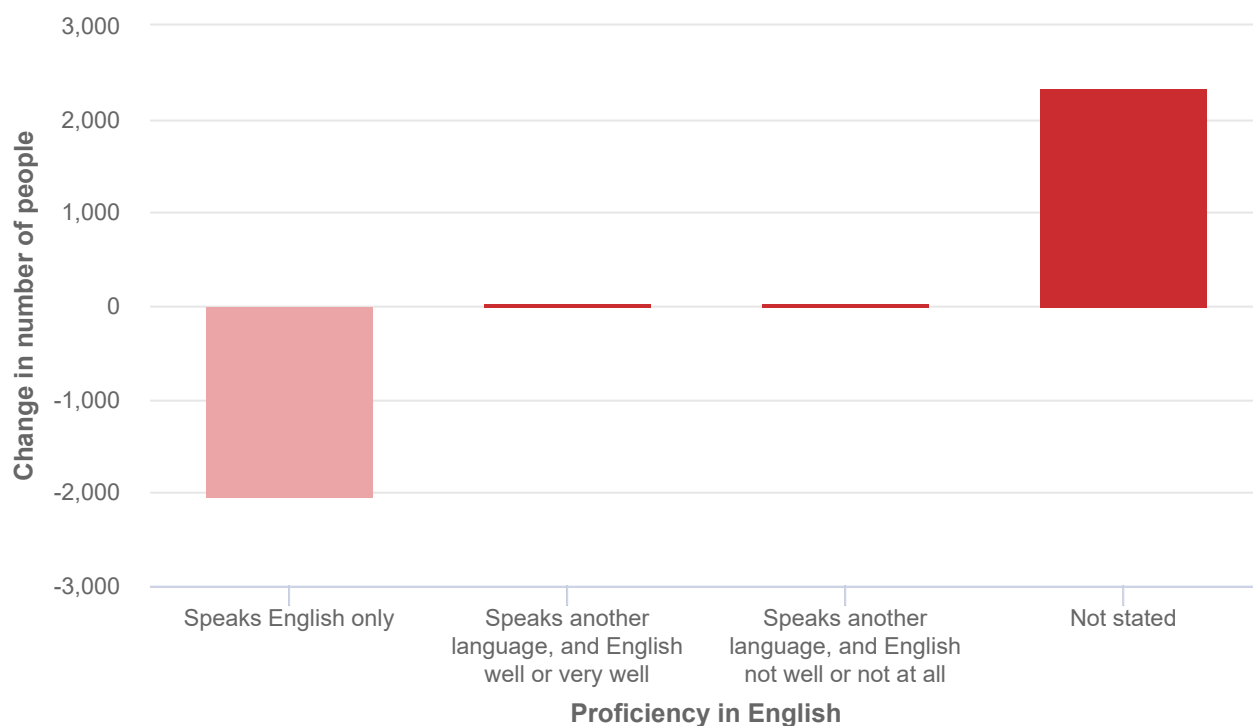
Total persons



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

Roe (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 Roe (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, 83.6% of people spoke English only, and 1.2% 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 change in the proficiency in English of the population in this area between 2011 and 2016 was in those speaking:

- Speaks English only (-2,157 persons)

Roe (2021)

Language spoken at home

Roe (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.

Roe (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

Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language summary	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	32,057	83.5	73.5	34,244	90.2	77.8	-2,187
Non-English total	2,029	5.3	20.1	1,933	5.1	16.6	+96
Not stated	4,286	11.2	6.4	1,785	4.7	5.5	+2,501
Total Population	38,372	100.0	100.0	37,962	100.0	100.0	+410

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

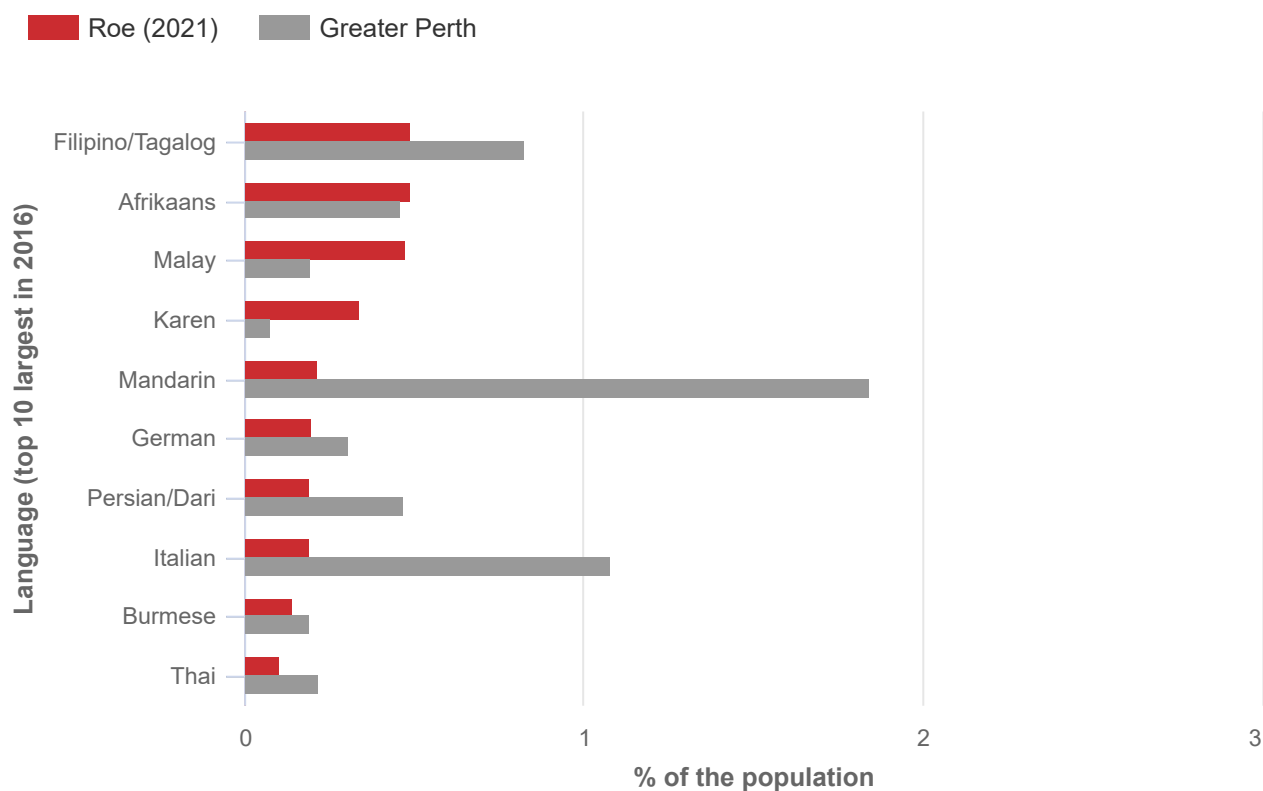
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Language spoken at home - Ranked by size

Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Filipino/Tagalog	238	0.6	1.0	115	0.3	0.6	+123
Afrikaans	237	0.6	0.6	246	0.6	0.5	-9
Malay	231	0.6	0.3	274	0.7	0.3	-43
Karen	165	0.4	0.1	88	0.2	0.1	+77
Mandarin	105	0.3	2.3	126	0.3	1.5	-21
German	96	0.3	0.4	97	0.3	0.4	-1
Persian/Dari	92	0.2	0.6	44	0.1	0.4	+48
Italian	92	0.2	1.4	139	0.4	1.6	-47
Burmese	69	0.2	0.2	54	0.1	0.2	+15
Thai	49	0.1	0.3	30	0.1	0.2	+19

Excludes languages spoken at home by fewer than 10 people.

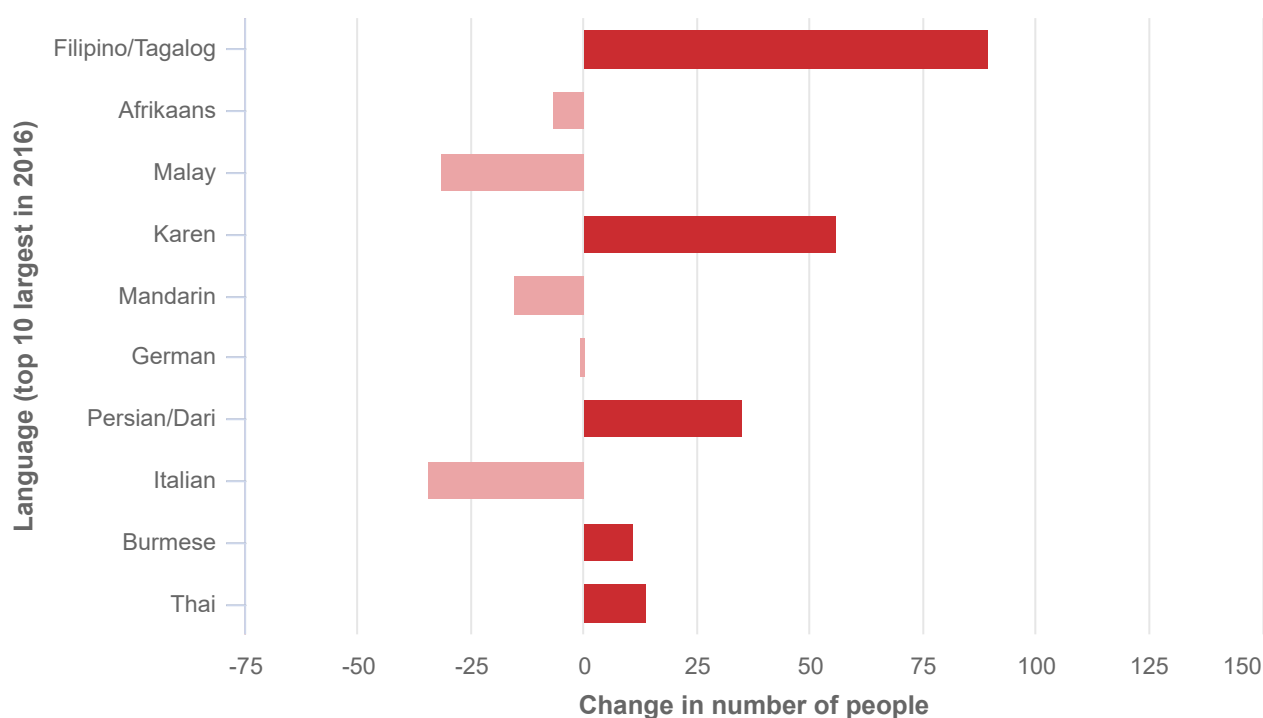
Language spoken at home, 2016



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

Roe (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 Roe (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, 83.5% of the population spoke English only, and 5.3% 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 Roe (2021) was Filipino/Tagalog, with 0.6% of the population, or 238 people speaking this language at home.

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

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

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 96 or 5.0%, and the number of people who spoke English only decreased by 2,187 or 6.4%.

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

- Filipino/Tagalog (+123 persons)
- Karen (+77 persons)

Roe (2021)

Religion

Roe (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.

Roe (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

Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2011			Change
Religion totals	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
Christian total	23,064	60.8	58.4	23,064	60.8	58.4	0
Non Christian total	844	2.2	6.9	844	2.2	6.9	0
Non-classifiable religious belief	255	0.7	0.9	255	0.7	0.9	0
No religion	10,140	26.7	25.1	10,140	26.7	25.1	0
Not stated	3,642	9.6	8.8	3,642	9.6	8.8	0
Total Population	37,945	100.0	100.0	37,945	100.0	100.0	0

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Religion - Ranked by size

Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2011			Change
Religion	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
Anglican	8,351	22.0	18.5	8,351	22.0	18.5	0
Western (Roman) Catholic	6,518	17.2	24.4	6,518	17.2	24.4	0
Uniting Church	2,436	6.4	3.0	2,436	6.4	3.0	0
Baptist	1,438	3.8	1.9	1,438	3.8	1.9	0
Christian,nfd	1,351	3.6	2.8	1,351	3.6	2.8	0
Presbyterian and Reformed	736	1.9	2.2	736	1.9	2.2	0
Lutheran	604	1.6	0.5	604	1.6	0.5	0
Islam	401	1.1	2.1	401	1.1	2.1	0
Pentecostal	391	1.0	1.2	391	1.0	1.2	0
Jehova's Witnesses	280	0.7	0.5	280	0.7	0.5	0

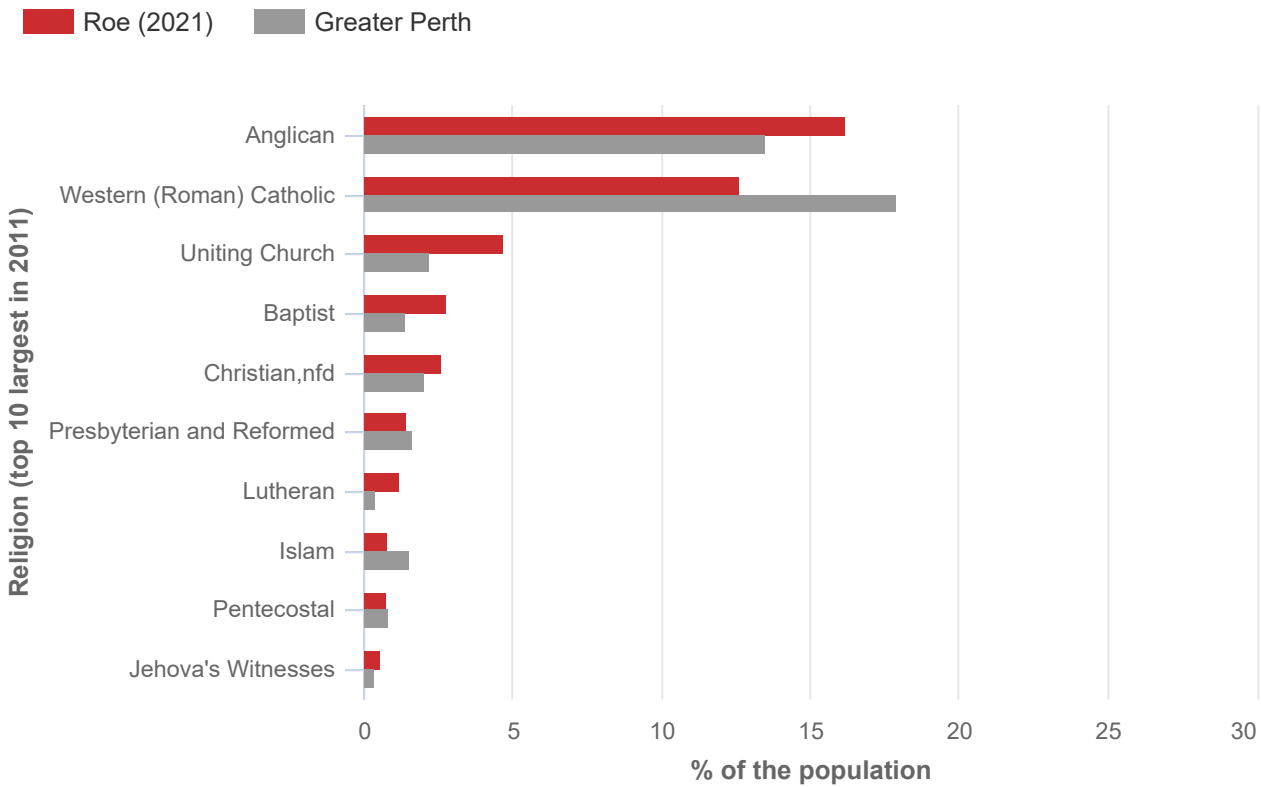
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Excludes religions with fewer than 10 adherents.

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

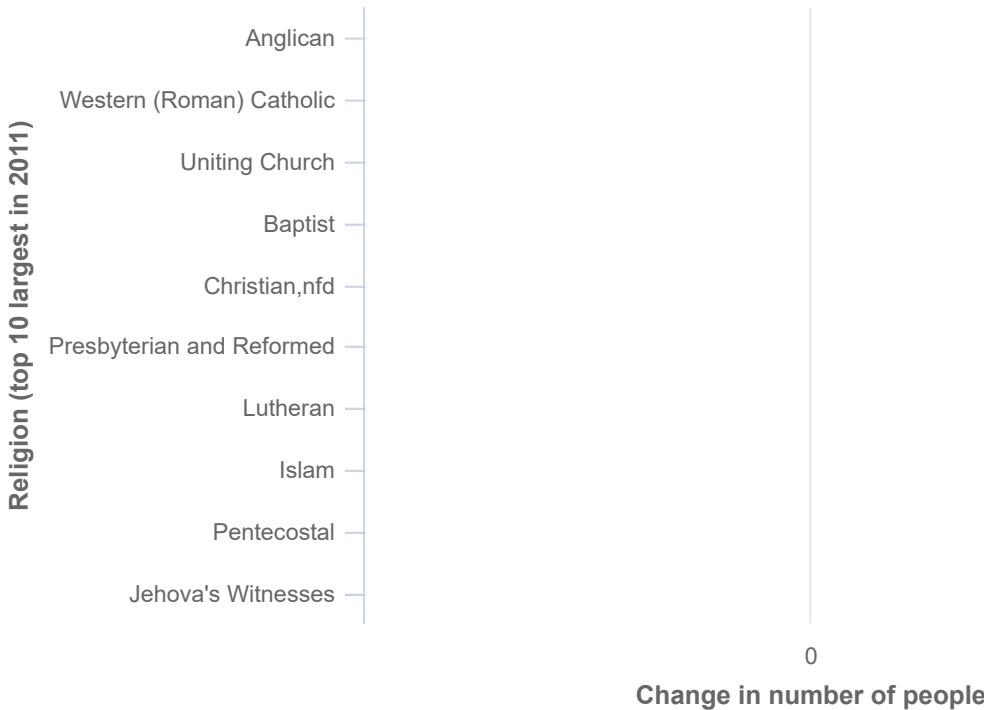
Religion, 2011



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

Change in religion, 2011 to 2011

Roe (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 Roe (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, 63.0% of the population nominated a religion, and 26.7% said they had no religion, compared with 65.2% and 25.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The largest single religion in Roe (2021) was Anglican, with 22.0% of the population or 8,351 people as adherents.

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

- A *larger* percentage who nominated Anglican (22.0% compared to 18.5%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Uniting Church (6.4% compared to 3.0%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Baptist (3.8% compared to 1.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Western (Roman) Catholic (17.2% compared to 24.4%)

Emerging groups

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

Roe (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**, Roe (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

Roe (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Qualification level	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Bachelor or Higher degree	3,041	10.0	22.9	2,482	8.5	19.6	+559
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	1,921	6.3	9.3	1,708	5.8	8.6	+213
Vocational	6,377	20.9	19.4	5,800	19.8	18.6	+577
No qualification	14,319	46.9	38.1	16,042	54.8	42.3	-1,723
Not stated	4,857	15.9	10.2	3,229	11.0	10.9	+1,628
Total persons aged 15+	30,515	100.0	100.0	29,261	100.0	100.0	+1,254

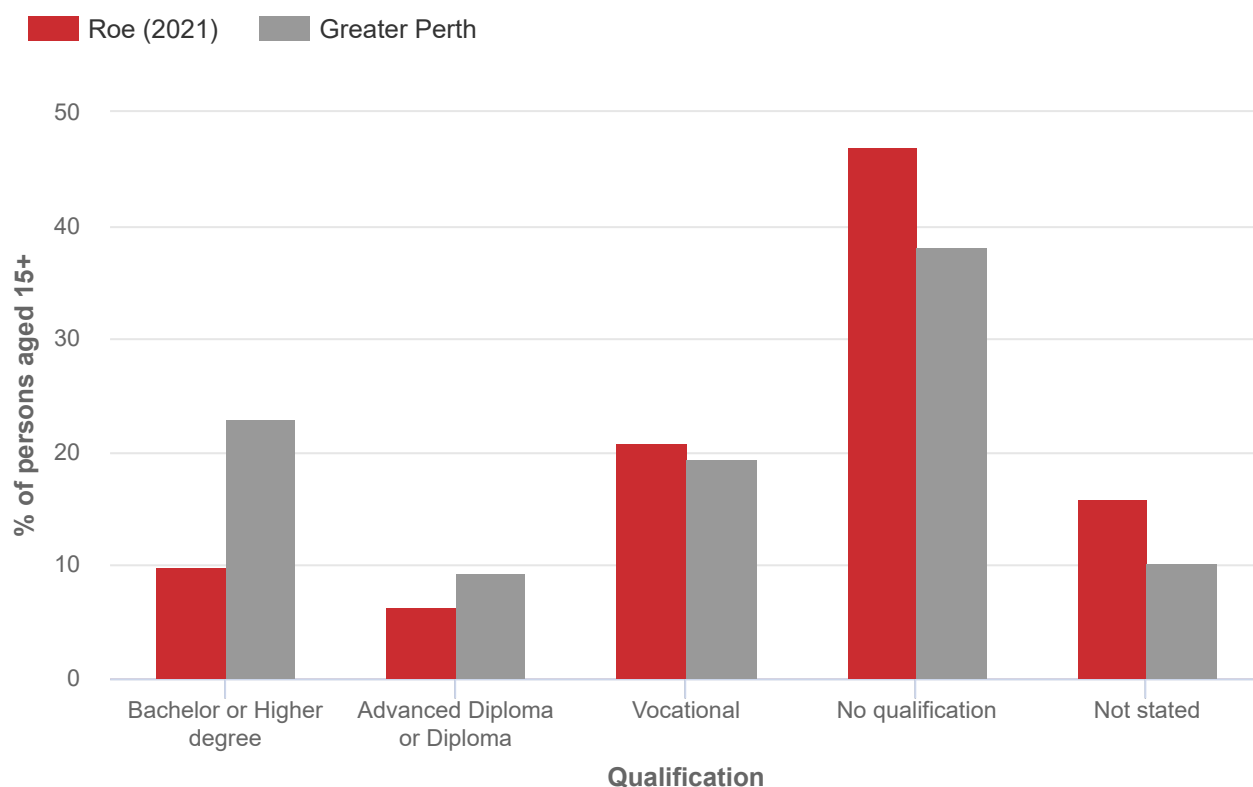
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People with university qualifications

a People with trade qualifications (Certificate)

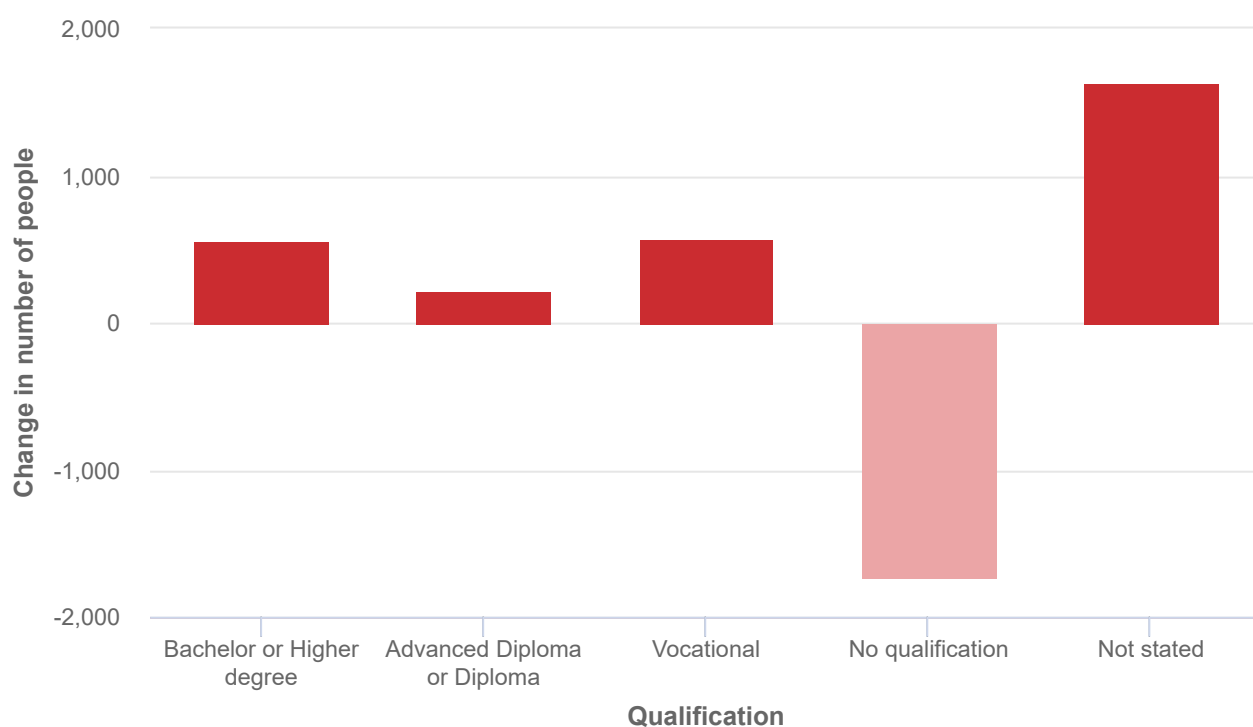
Highest qualification achieved, 2016



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

Roe (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 Roe (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, 37.2% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 46.9% had no qualifications, compared with 51.7% and 38.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons with No qualifications (46.9% compared to 38.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (20.9% compared to 19.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (10.0% compared to 22.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (6.3% compared to 9.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- No qualifications (-1,723 persons)
- Vocational qualifications (+577 persons)
- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+559 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+213 persons)

Roe (2021)

Highest level of schooling

Roe (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

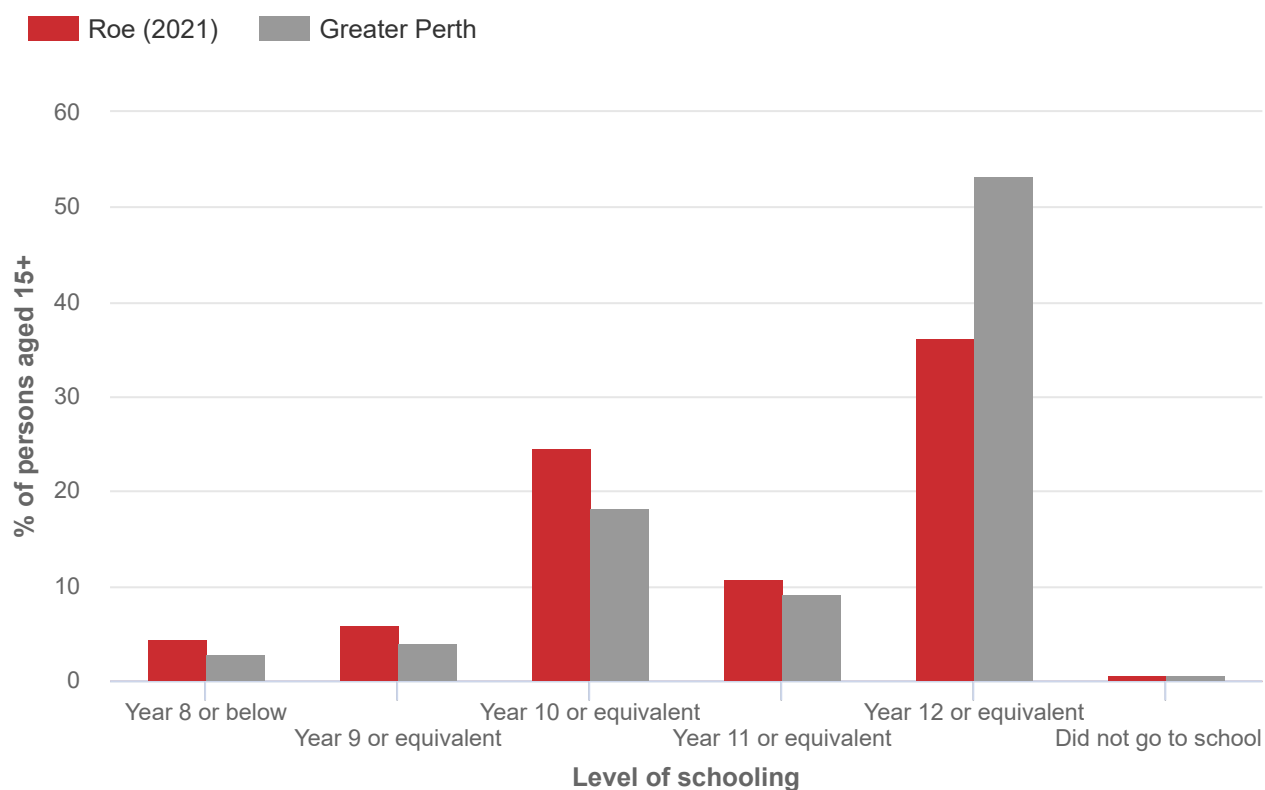
Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Level of schooling	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Year 8 or below	1,392	4.6	3.1	1,807	6.2	3.7	-415
Year 9 or equivalent	1,885	6.2	4.2	2,024	6.9	4.4	-139
Year 10 or equivalent	7,805	25.6	19.1	8,293	28.3	21.2	-488
Year 11 or equivalent	3,425	11.2	9.4	3,767	12.8	10.3	-342
Year 12 or equivalent	11,502	37.7	55.3	10,753	36.6	51.2	+749
Did not go to school	221	0.7	0.7	192	0.7	0.6	+29
Not stated	4,286	14.0	8.4	2,507	8.5	8.6	+1,779
Total persons aged 15+	30,516	100.0	100.0	29,343	100.0	100.0	+1,173

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

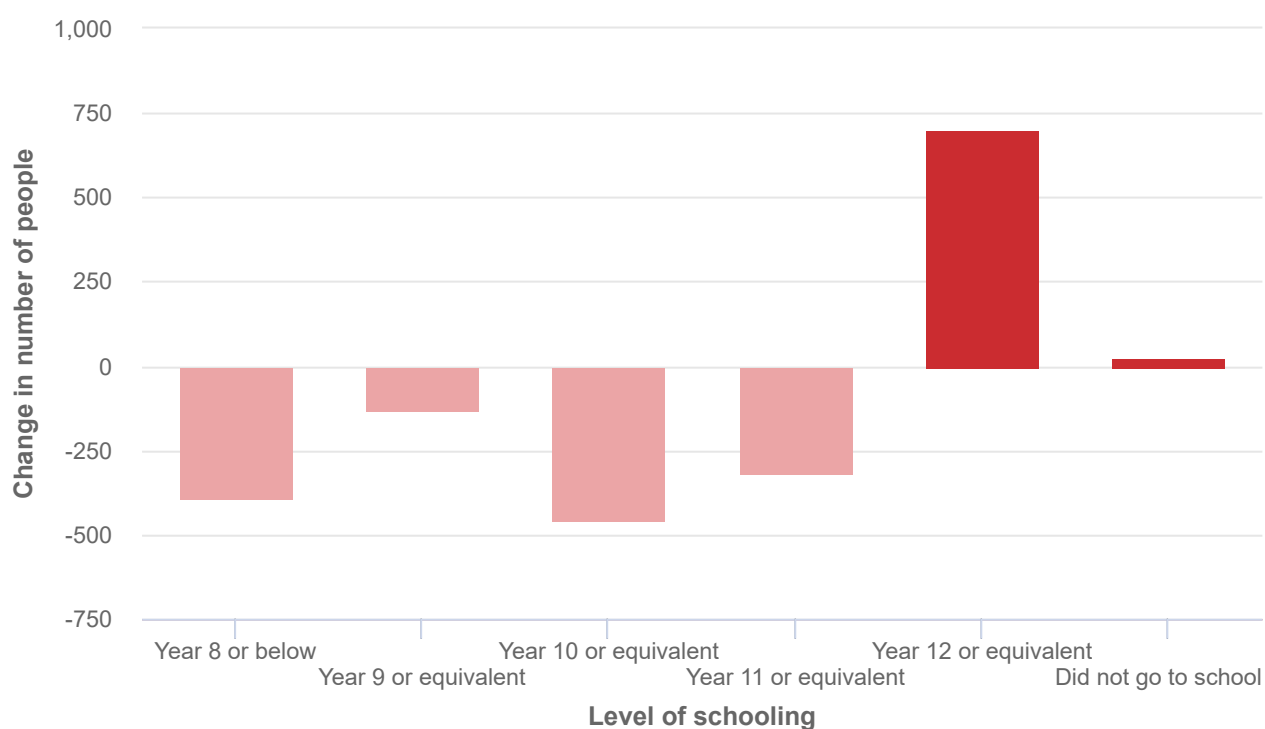
Highest level of schooling completed, 2016



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

Roe (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 Roe (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, 37.0% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 37.7% 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 Roe (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (25.6% compared to 19.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 9 or equivalent (6.2% compared to 4.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 11 or equivalent (11.2% compared to 9.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (37.7% compared to 55.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- Year 12 or equivalent (+749 persons)
- Year 10 or equivalent (-488 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-415 persons)
- Year 11 or equivalent (-342 persons)

Roe (2021)

Education institution attending

The share of Roe (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](#).

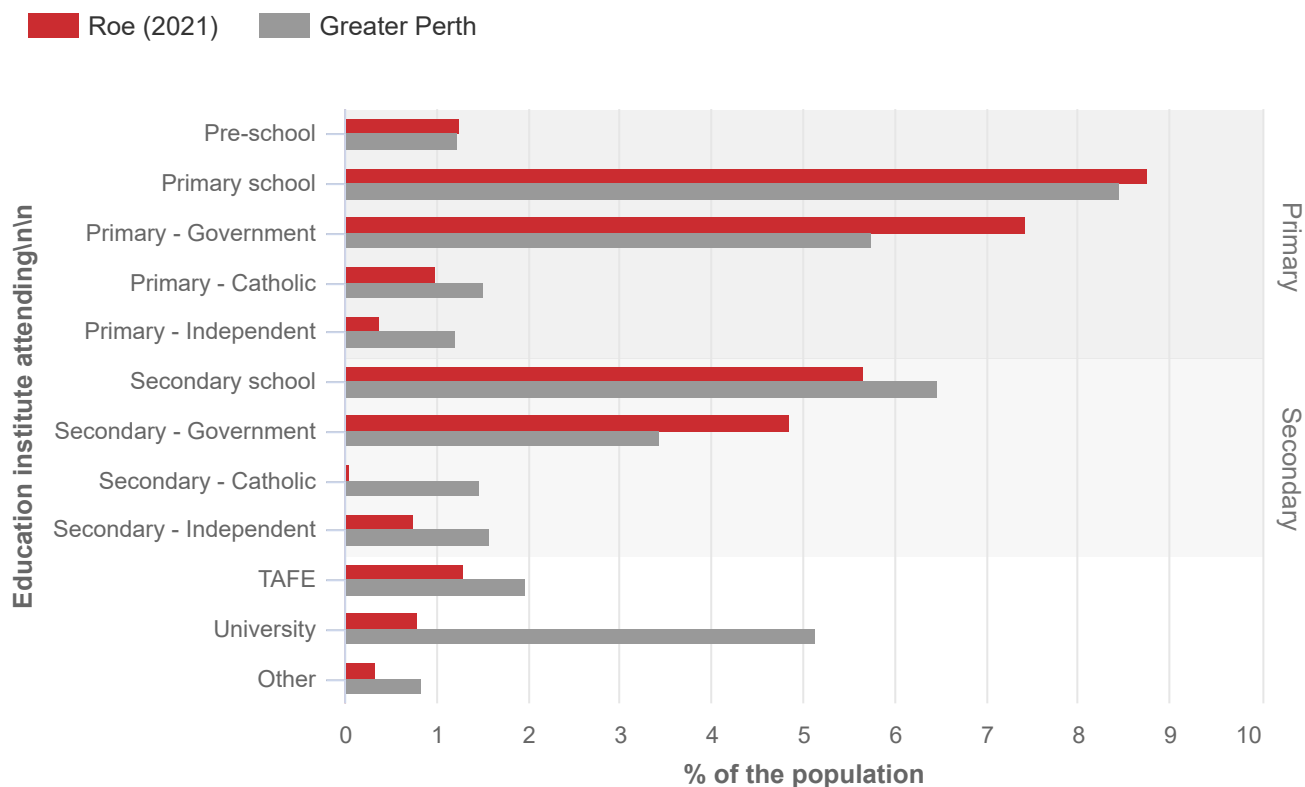
Education institution attending

Roe (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Type of institution	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Pre-school	945	1.2	1.2	699	1.8	1.4	+246
Primary school	6,636	8.8	8.4	3,861	10.2	8.2	+2,775
Primary - Government	5,625	7.4	5.7	3,184	8.4	5.5	+2,441
Primary - Catholic	738	1.0	1.5	524	1.4	1.5	+214
Primary - Independent	273	0.4	1.2	153	0.4	1.2	+120
Secondary school	4,276	5.6	6.5	2,010	5.3	5.7	+2,266
Secondary - Government	3,679	4.9	3.4	1,766	4.7	2.8	+1,913
Secondary - Catholic	32	0.0	1.5	18	0.0	1.5	+14
Secondary - Independent	565	0.7	1.6	226	0.6	1.5	+339
TAFE	974	1.3	2.0	717	1.9	2.2	+257
University	603	0.8	5.1	312	0.8	4.9	+291
Other	256	0.3	0.8	144	0.4	0.7	+112
Not attending	52,674	69.5	68.9	27,413	72.3	69.5	+25,261
Not stated	9,385	12.4	7.1	2,781	7.3	7.4	+6,604
Total	75,749	100.0	100.0	37,937	100.0	100.0	+37,812

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

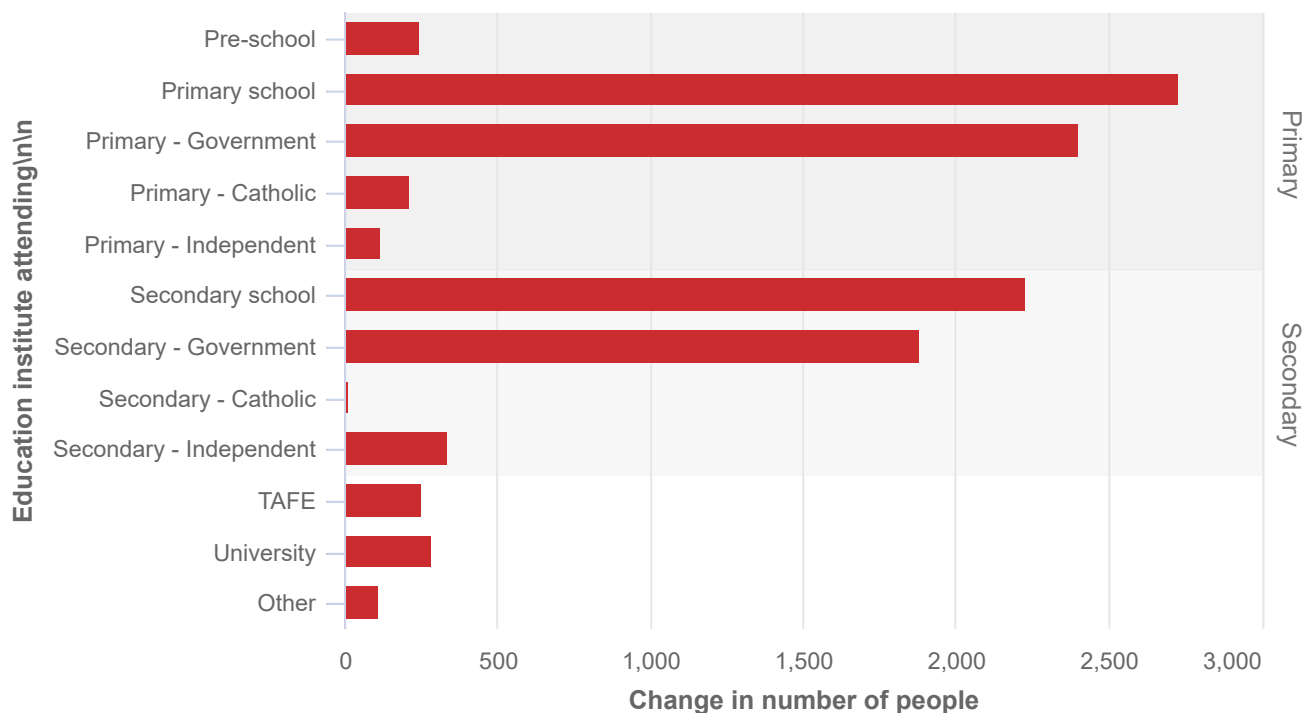
Education institution attending, 2016



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

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

Overall, 8.8% of the population were attending primary school, 5.6% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 2.1% 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 Roe (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons attending a Catholic primary school (7.4% compared to 5.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons attending a Catholic secondary school (4.9% compared to 3.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending University (0.8% compared to 5.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending and independent secondary school (0.0% compared to 1.5%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Roe (2021)'s population increased by 37,812 people (+99.7%). This represents an average annual change of 14.83% per year over the period.

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

- Primary school (+2,775 persons)
- Primary - Government (+2,441 persons)
- Secondary school (+2,266 persons)
- Secondary - Government (+1,913 persons)

Roe (2021)

Need for assistance

Roe (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. Roe (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

Roe (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	30	1.2	1.0	24	0.8	0.9	+6
5 to 9	57	2.0	2.6	49	1.7	2.2	+8
10 to 19	84	1.9	2.4	80	1.6	1.7	+4
20 to 59	424	2.2	1.8	400	2.1	1.6	+24
60 to 64	123	4.8	4.8	130	5.8	4.7	-7
65 to 69	125	5.6	6.1	97	5.6	5.8	+28
70 to 74	132	7.9	8.7	120	8.8	8.5	+12
75 to 79	136	10.9	14.1	130	13.2	14.1	+6
80 to 84	149	19.8	23.7	169	23.2	24.4	-20
85 and over	269	37.2	43.0	239	44.2	45.3	+30
Total persons needing assistance	1,522	4.0	3.9	1,438	3.8	3.6	+84

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

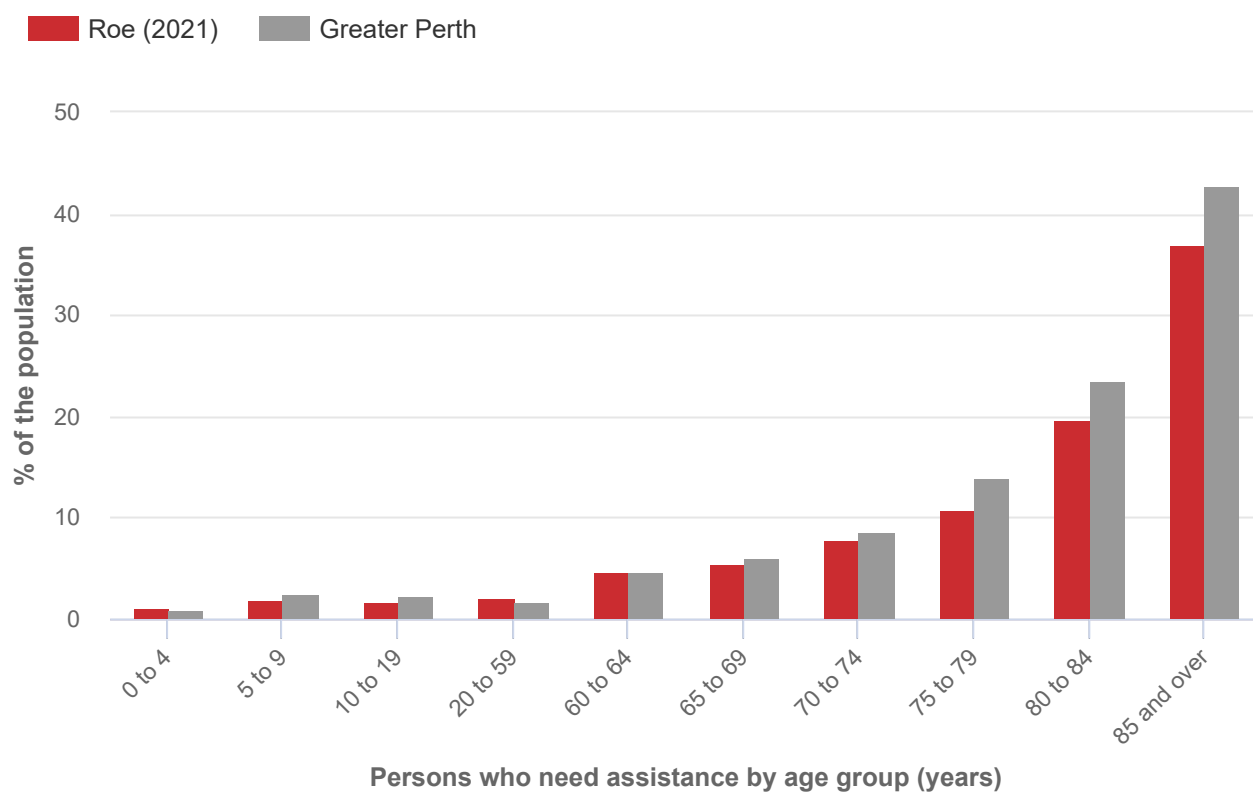
Need for assistance with core activities summary

Roe (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	1,522	4.0	3.9	1,438	3.8	3.6	+84
Total persons not needing assistance	32,312	84.2	89.1	34,423	90.7	90.4	-2,111
Not stated	4,528	11.8	7.0	2,090	5.5	6.1	+2,438
Total Population	38,362	100.0	100.0	37,951	100.0	100.0	+411

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

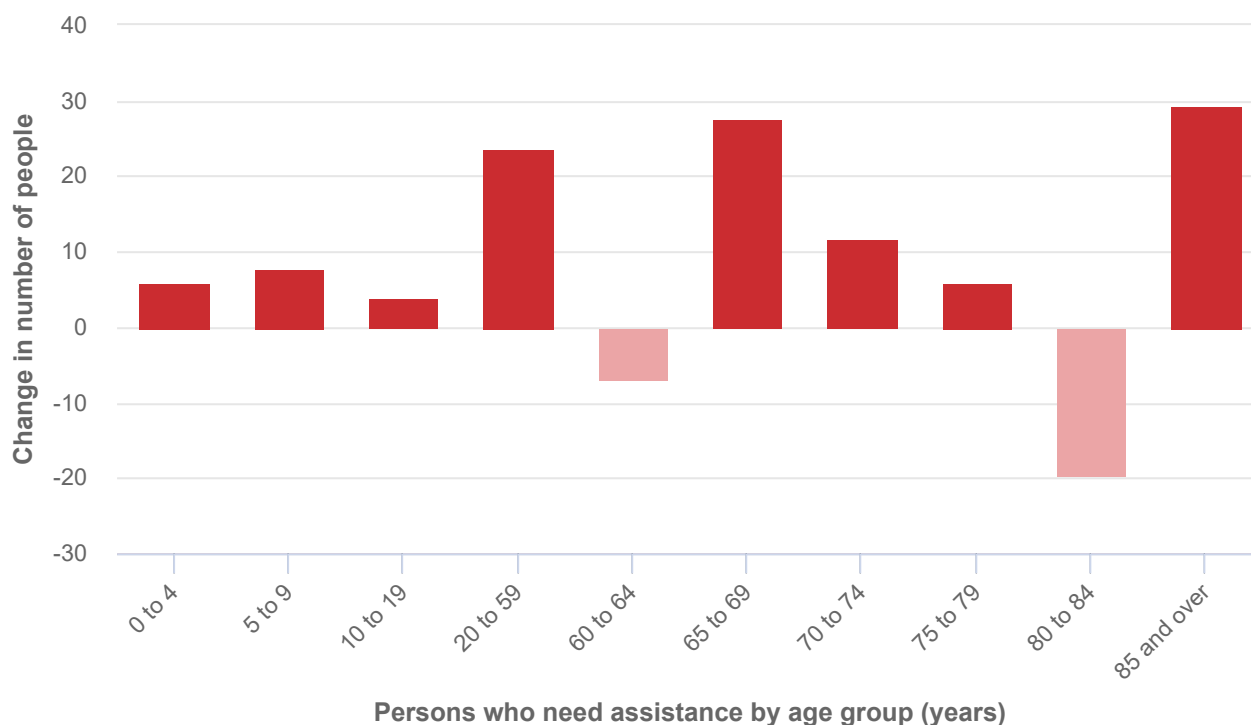
Need for assistance with core activities, 2016



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

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

Overall, 3.9675% 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 Roe (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 85 and over (37.2% compared to 43.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (19.8% compared to 23.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (10.9% compared to 14.1%)

Emerging groups

There were no major differences in Roe (2021) between 2011 and 2016.

Roe (2021)

Employment status

Roe (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

Roe (2021) - Persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Employment status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Employed	17,336	95.6	91.9	18,254	96.9	95.2	-918
Employed full-time	10,942	60.3	56.4	11,440	60.7	60.2	-498
Employed part-time	6,051	33.4	33.9	6,430	34.1	33.1	-379
Hours worked not stated	343	1.9	1.5	384	2.0	1.9	-41
Unemployed (Unemployment rate)	805	4.4	8.1	582	3.1	4.8	+223
Looking for full-time work	566	3.1	4.8	418	2.2	2.7	+148
Looking for part-time work	239	1.3	3.3	164	0.9	2.0	+75
Total labour force	18,141	100.0	100.0	18,836	100.0	100.0	-695

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

Roe (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)	18,141	59.4	63.7	18,836	64.4	64.5	-695
Not in the labour force	8,853	29.0	29.8	8,863	30.3	29.6	-10
Labour force status not stated	3,523	11.5	6.5	1,568	5.4	5.9	+1,955
Total persons aged 15+	30,523	100.0	100.0	29,267	100.0	100.0	+1,256

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

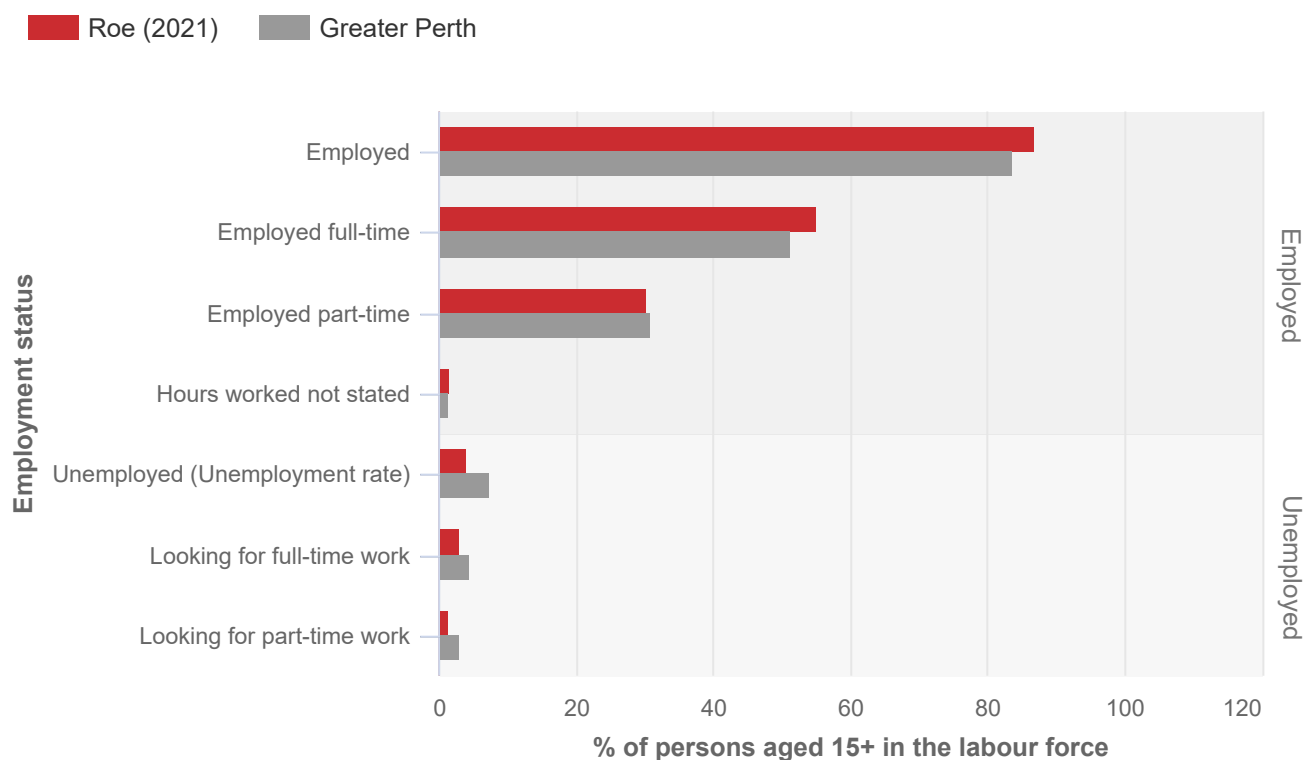
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

- 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

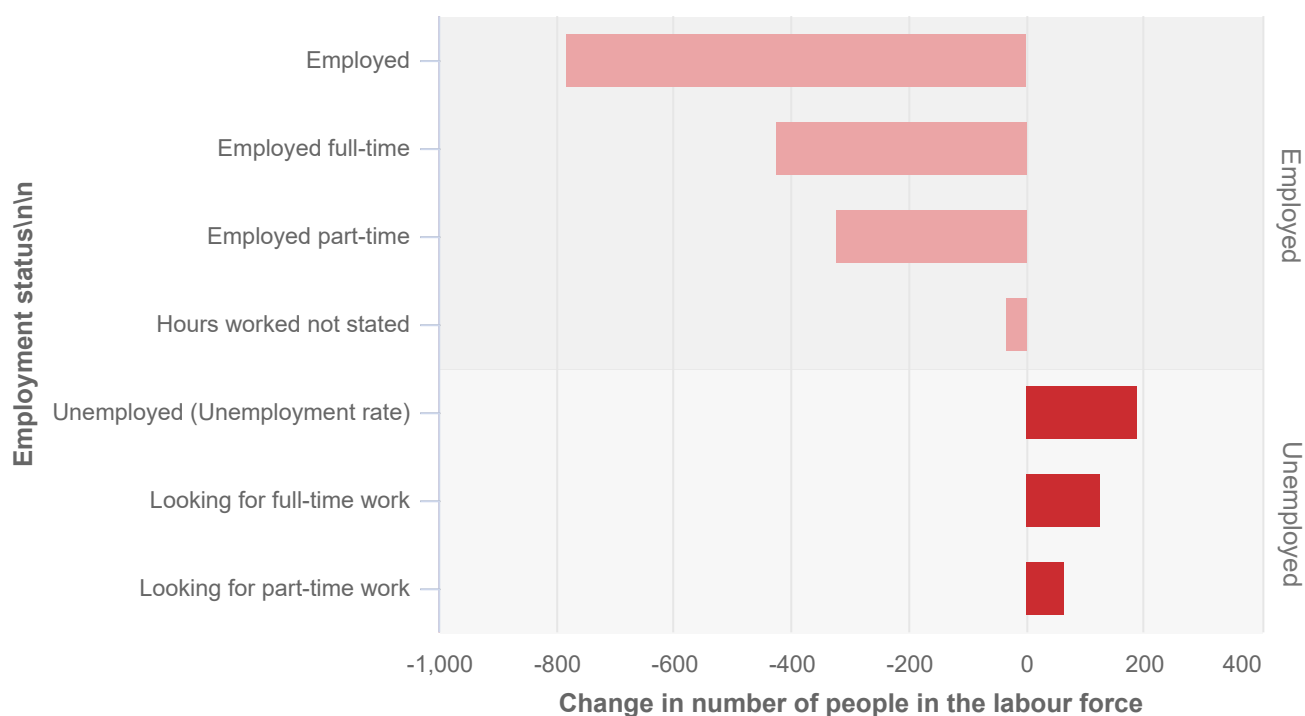
Total persons in the labour force



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

Roe (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 Roe (2021)'s labour force in 2016 was 18,141, of which 6,051 were employed part-time and 10,942 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Roe (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion in employment, and a lower proportion unemployed. Overall, 95.6% of the labour force was employed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), and 4.4% 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 Roe (2021) in 2016 shows that there was a lower proportion in the labour force (59.4%) compared with Greater Perth (63.7%).

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people employed in Roe (2021) showed a decrease of 918, and the number unemployed showed an increase of 223. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed a decrease of 695 or 3.7%.

Roe (2021)

Industry sector of employment

Roe (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

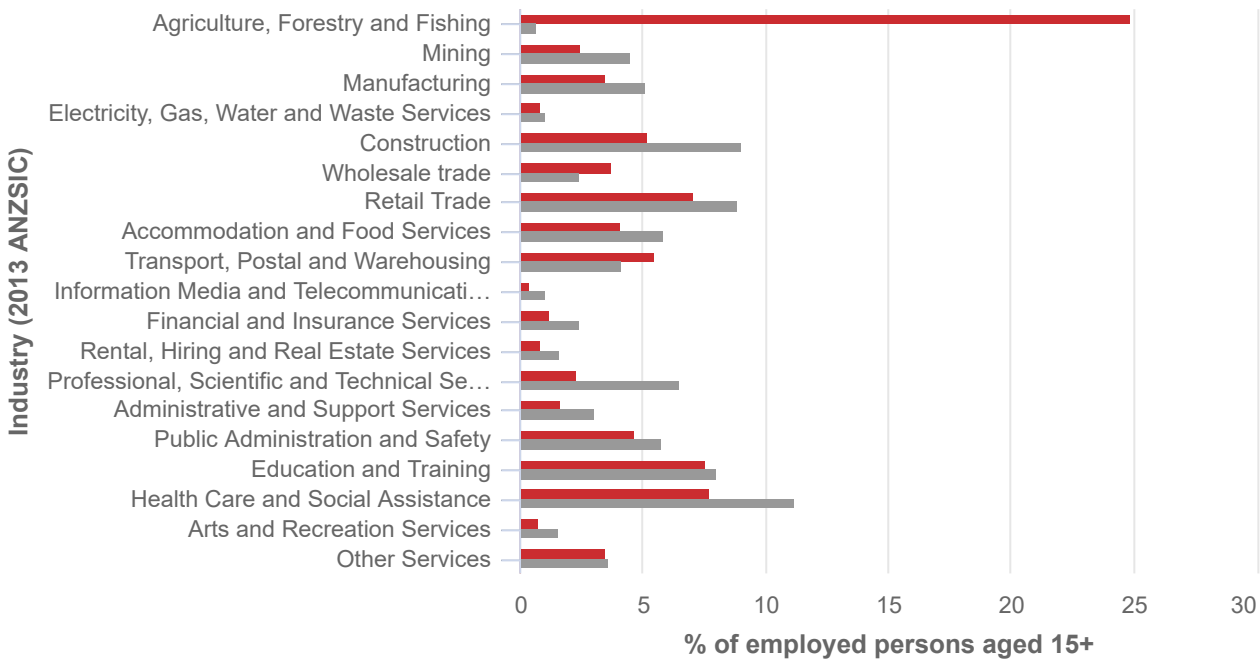
Roe (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4,733	27.3	0.8	5,106	28.4	0.6	-373
Mining	465	2.7	5.0	664	3.7	4.8	-199
Manufacturing	666	3.8	5.7	846	4.7	8.5	-180
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	155	0.9	1.1	144	0.8	1.1	+11
Construction	994	5.7	9.9	1,124	6.2	10.0	-130
Wholesale trade	702	4.0	2.7	714	4.0	3.9	-12
Retail Trade	1,337	7.7	9.8	1,556	8.7	10.4	-219
Accommodation and Food Services	771	4.4	6.5	775	4.3	5.8	-4
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,044	6.0	4.6	1,100	6.1	4.4	-56
Information Media and Telecommunications	66	0.4	1.1	61	0.3	1.2	+5
Financial and Insurance Services	230	1.3	2.7	226	1.3	2.9	+4
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	158	0.9	1.8	105	0.6	1.8	+53
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	435	2.5	7.2	357	2.0	8.3	+78
Administrative and Support Services	317	1.8	3.3	226	1.3	3.2	+91
Public Administration and Safety	893	5.1	6.4	998	5.5	6.4	-105
Education and Training	1,445	8.3	8.8	1,501	8.3	8.1	-56
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,468	8.5	12.3	1,426	7.9	10.9	+42
Arts and Recreation Services	136	0.8	1.7	52	0.3	1.5	+84
Other Services	671	3.9	4.0	620	3.4	3.9	+51
Inadequately described or not stated	683	3.9	4.7	385	2.1	2.2	+298
Total employed persons aged 15+	17,344	100.0	100.0	17,986	100.0	100.0	-642

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Industry sector of employment, 2016

Total employed persons

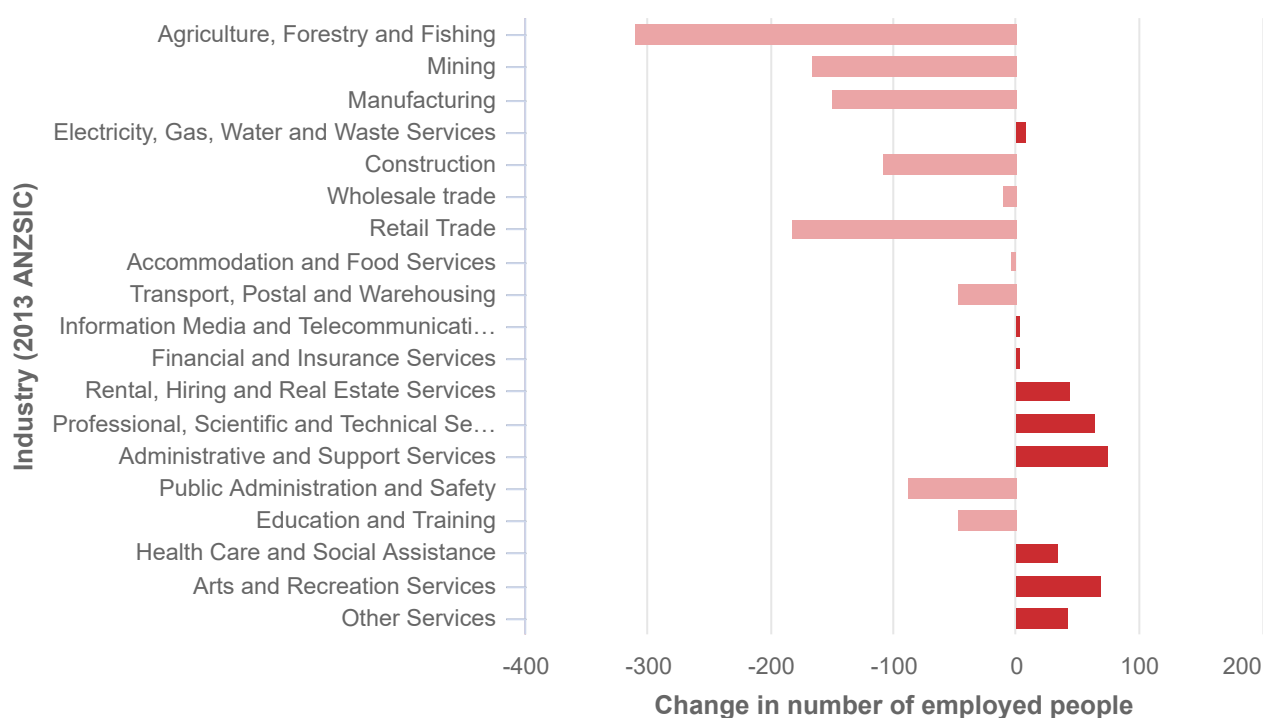
Roe (2021) Greater Perth



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

Change in industry sector of employment, 2011 to 2016

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

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (4,733 people or 27.3%)
- Health Care and Social Assistance (1,468 people or 8.5%)
- Education and Training (1,445 people or 8.3%)

In combination, these three industries employed 7,646 people in total or 44.1% of the total employed resident population.

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

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (27.3% compared to 0.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in professional, scientific and technical services (2.5% compared to 7.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in construction (5.7% compared to 9.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in health care and social assistance (8.5% compared to 12.3%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Roe (2021) decreased by 642 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (-373 persons)
- Retail Trade (-219 persons)
- Mining (-199 persons)
- Manufacturing (-180 persons)

Roe (2021)

Occupation of employment

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

Occupation of employment

Roe (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Occupation	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Managers	4,459	25.7	11.5	5,111	28.4	11.4	-652
Professionals	1,974	11.4	22.2	1,970	10.9	21.7	+4
Technicians and Trades Workers	2,367	13.6	15.6	2,562	14.2	16.1	-195
Community and Personal Service Workers	1,366	7.9	10.8	1,316	7.3	9.7	+50
Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,711	9.9	13.6	1,805	10.0	15.3	-94
Sales Workers	1,195	6.9	9.2	1,161	6.4	9.0	+34
Machinery Operators And Drivers	1,550	8.9	6.5	1,529	8.5	6.6	+21
Labourers	2,441	14.1	9.0	2,346	13.0	8.8	+95
Not stated or inadequately described	276	1.6	1.6	226	1.3	1.4	+50
Total employed persons aged 15+	17,344	100.0	100.0	18,026	100.0	100.0	-682

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

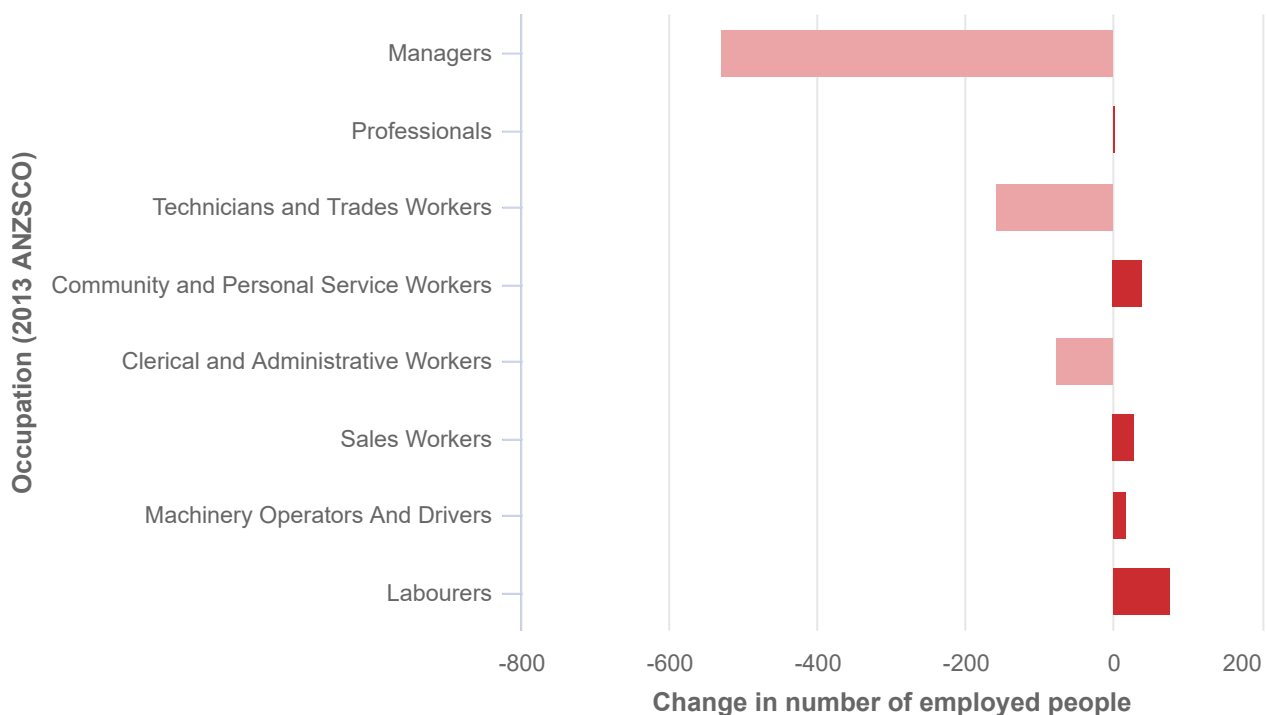
Total employed persons



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

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

- Managers (4,459 people or 25.7%)
- Labourers (2,441 people or 14.1%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (2,367 people or 13.6%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 9,267 people in total or 53.4% of the employed resident population.

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

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Managers (25.7% compared to 11.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Labourers (14.1% compared to 9.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (11.4% compared to 22.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Clerical and Administrative Workers (9.9% compared to 13.6%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Roe (2021) decreased by 682 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Managers (-652 persons)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (-195 persons)
- Labourers (+95 persons)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (-94 persons)

Roe (2021)

Method of travel to work

Roe (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

Roe (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Main method of travel	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Train	376	2.2	6.1	0	--	6.5	+376
Bus	254	1.5	4.1	256	1.4	4.0	-2
Tram or Ferry	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0	0
Taxi	15	0.1	0.2	3	0.0	0.2	+12
Car - as driver	10,251	59.1	64.1	9,718	53.8	61.5	+533
Car - as passenger	794	4.6	4.6	868	4.8	5.4	-74
Truck	228	1.3	0.7	246	1.4	0.9	-18
Motorbike	101	0.6	0.5	103	0.6	0.6	-2
Bicycle	111	0.6	1.0	108	0.6	1.1	+3
Walked only	1,189	6.9	2.1	1,447	8.0	2.3	-258
Other	0	--	1.9	719	4.0	1.8	-719
Worked at home	2,103	12.1	3.9	2,306	12.8	3.4	-203
Did not go to work	1,644	9.5	9.9	1,993	11.0	11.0	-349
Not stated	284	1.6	1.0	294	1.6	1.3	-10
Total employed persons aged 15+	17,350	100.0	100.0	18,061	100.0	100.0	-711

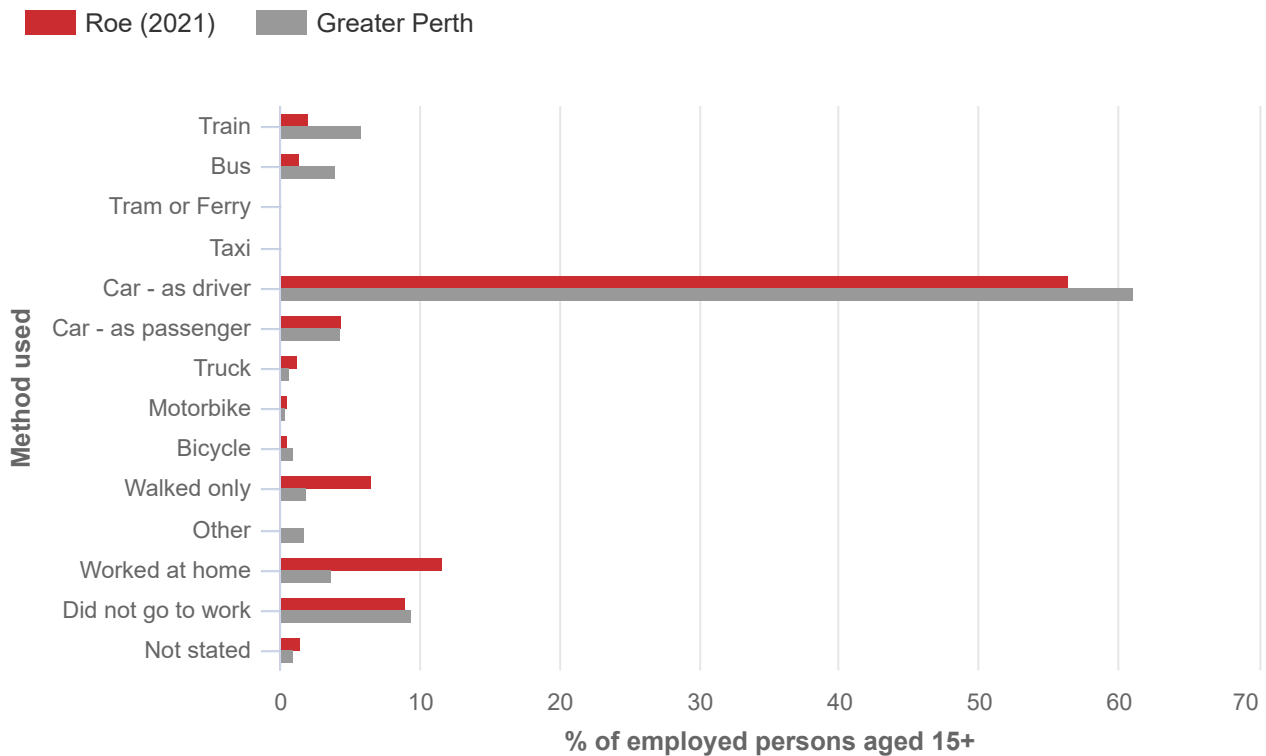
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

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

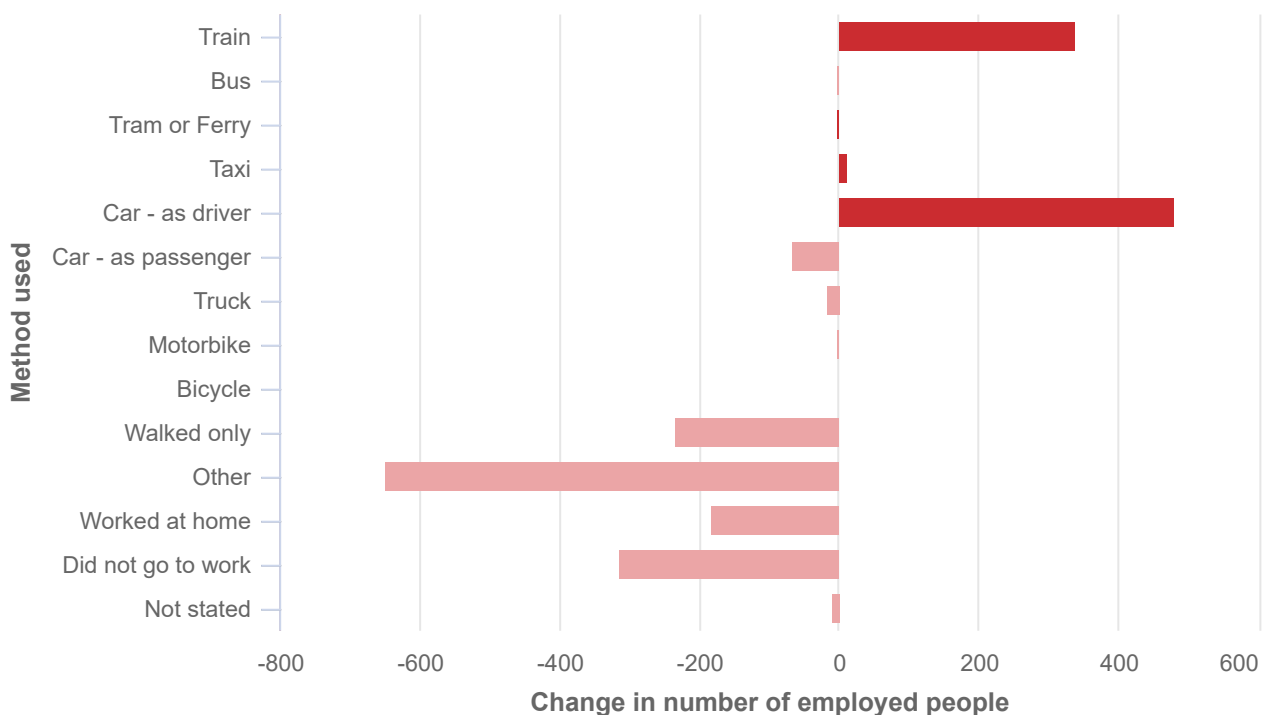
Total employed persons



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

Roe (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 630 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Roe (2021), compared with 11,374 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 Roe (2021) in 2016, compared to Greater Perth, shows that 3.6% used public transport, while 65.6% 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 Roe (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who worked at home (12.1% compared to 3.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who walked only (6.9% compared to 2.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by car (as driver) (59.1% compared to 64.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by train (2.2% compared to 6.1%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Roe (2021) decreased by 711 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Other (-719 persons)
- Car - as driver (+533 persons)
- Train (+376 persons)
- Did not go to work (-349 persons)

Roe (2021)

Disengagement by age

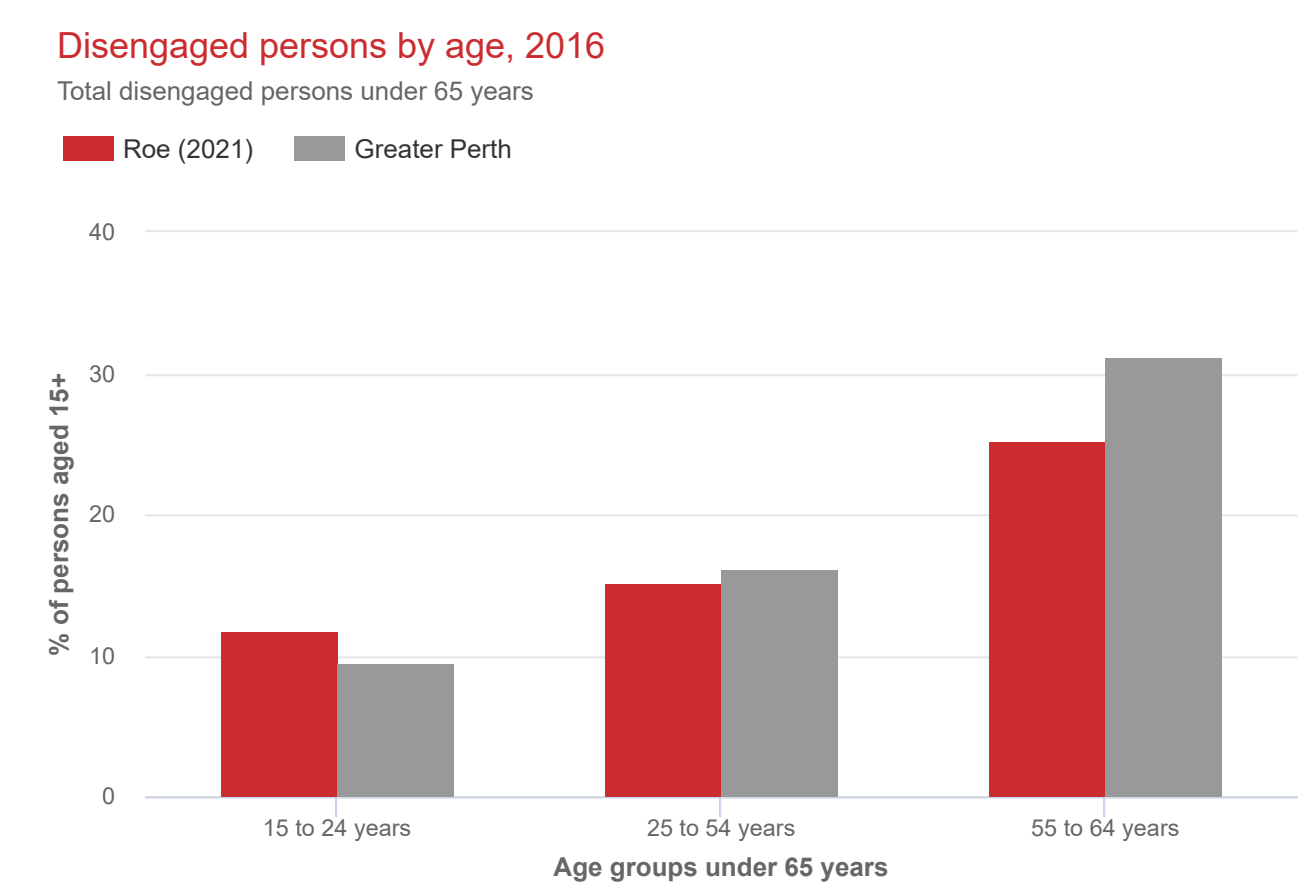
Engagement in employment and education looks at the level of participation by age and sex of the population in the labour market, or full or part-time education. A full time employed or full-time student would be "Fully engaged", while part-time students may be fully engaged if they are also employed,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

Roe (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	2,483	63.8	72.8	2,597	66.7	74.5	-114
15 to 24 years	Partially engaged	521	13.4	12.0	550	14.1	11.0	-29
15 to 24 years	Disengaged	457	11.7	9.4	565	14.5	8.4	-108
15 to 24 years	Undetermined/Not stated	430	11.1	5.7	183	4.7	6.0	+247
15 to 24 years	Total	3,891	100.0	100.0	3,895	100.0	100.0	-4
25 to 54 years	Fully engaged	7,241	49.7	54.8	7,942	52.6	56.6	-701
25 to 54 years	Partially engaged	3,405	23.4	22.1	3,792	25.1	22.4	-387
25 to 54 years	Disengaged	2,201	15.1	16.2	2,559	16.9	14.8	-358
25 to 54 years	Undetermined/Not stated	1,708	11.7	6.9	810	5.4	6.1	+898
25 to 54 years	Total	14,555	100.0	100.0	15,103	100.0	100.0	-548
55 to 64 years	Fully engaged	2,129	39.0	38.3	1,893	41.1	39.3	+236
55 to 64 years	Partially engaged	1,307	23.9	24.1	1,124	24.4	24.2	+183
55 to 64 years	Disengaged	1,382	25.3	31.3	1,394	30.3	31.0	-12
55 to 64 years	Undetermined/Not stated	644	11.8	6.3	193	4.2	5.5	+451
55 to 64 years	Total	5,462	100.0	100.0	4,604	100.0	100.0	+858
65 years and over	Fully engaged	648	9.8	5.3	498	9.5	4.7	+150
65 years and over	Partially engaged	763	11.5	8.4	627	11.9	7.5	+136
65 years and over	Disengaged	4,217	63.7	75.7	3,570	67.9	76.6	+647
65 years and over	Undetermined/Not stated	991	15.0	10.7	566	10.8	11.2	+425
65 years and over	Total	6,619	100.0	100.0	5,261	100.0	100.0	+1,358
Total aged 15+	Fully engaged	12,501	41.0	47.0	12,930	44.8	49.4	-429
Total aged 15+	Partially engaged	5,996	19.6	18.4	6,093	21.1	18.3	-97
Total aged 15+	Disengaged	8,257	27.0	27.3	8,088	28.0	25.5	+169
Total aged 15+	Undetermined/Not stated	3,773	12.4	7.3	1,752	6.1	6.8	+2,021
Total aged 15+	Total	30,527	100.0	100.0	28,863	100.0	100.0	+1,664

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

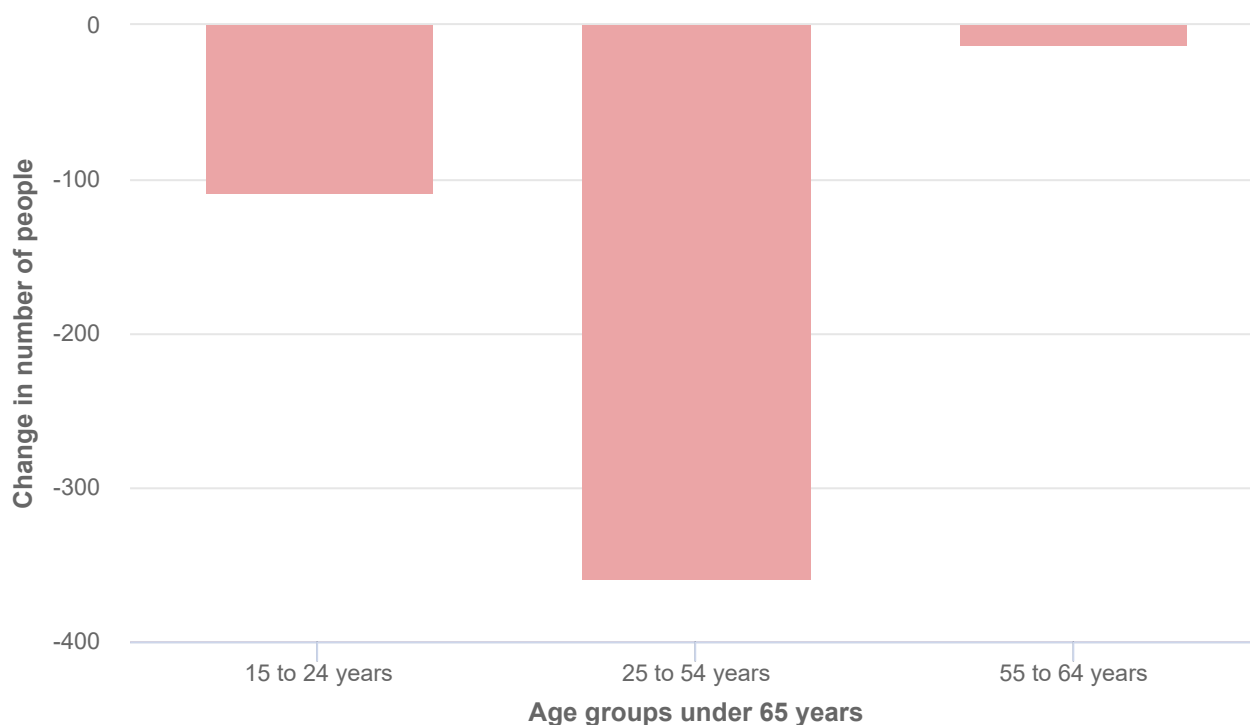
a Disengaged youth (aged 15-24 not employed or in education)



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

Roe (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 Roe (2021) in 2016 was 3,891, of this, 11.7% were disengaged and 13.4% 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 Roe (2021) showed a decrease of -4.

The number of disengaged people aged 15 to 24 years showed a decrease of 108 or 19.1%.

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

Volunteer work

Roe (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Volunteer status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Volunteer	16,780	55.0	17.9	9,178	31.3	15.6	+7,602
Not a volunteer	9,724	31.8	74.2	17,756	60.5	76.2	-8,032
Volunteer work not stated	4,028	13.2	7.9	2,429	8.3	8.2	+1,599
Total persons aged 15+	30,532	100.0	100.0	29,363	100.0	100.0	+1,169

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

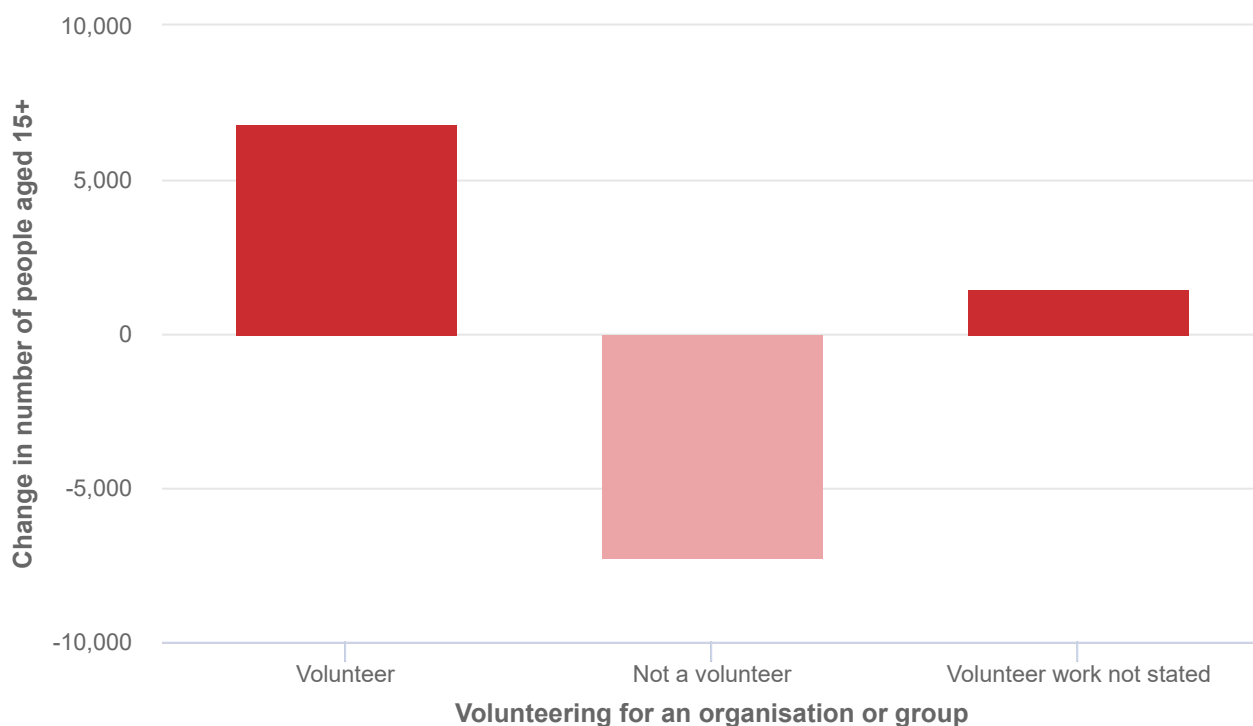
Total persons



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

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

Overall, 55.0% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 17.9% for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of volunteers in Roe (2021) increased by 7,602 people between 2011 and 2016.

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

Unpaid domestic work

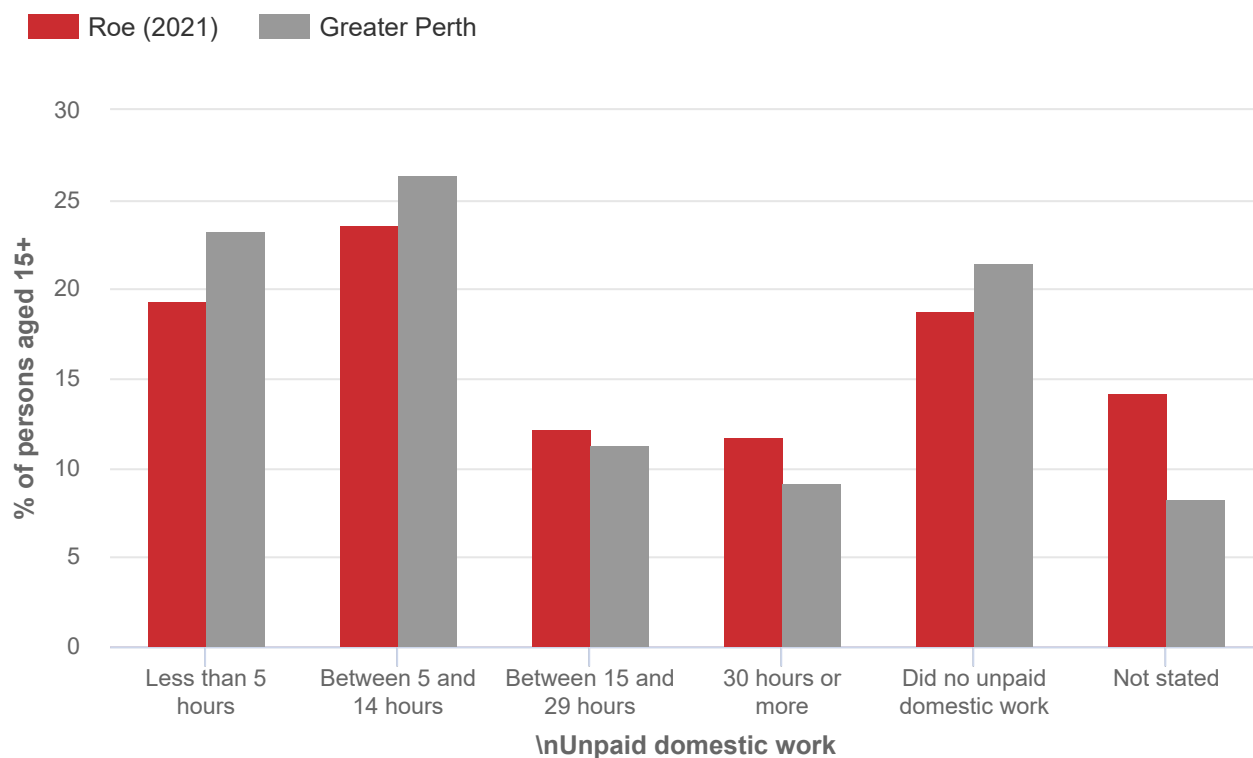
Roe (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Hours spent on unpaid domestic work	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Did unpaid domestic work	0	--	70.2	21,085	71.9	70.6	-21,085
Less than 5 hours	5,909	19.4	23.3	5,671	19.3	23.1	+238
Between 5 and 14 hours	7,220	23.7	26.5	7,334	25.0	26.0	-114
Between 15 and 29 hours	3,740	12.3	11.3	3,893	13.3	11.6	-153
30 hours or more	3,581	11.7	9.1	4,187	14.3	10.0	-606
Did no unpaid domestic work	5,754	18.8	21.5	5,739	19.6	21.0	+15
Not stated	4,324	14.2	8.3	2,518	8.6	8.5	+1,806
Total persons aged 15+	30,528	100.0	100.0	29,342	100.0	100.0	+1,186

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

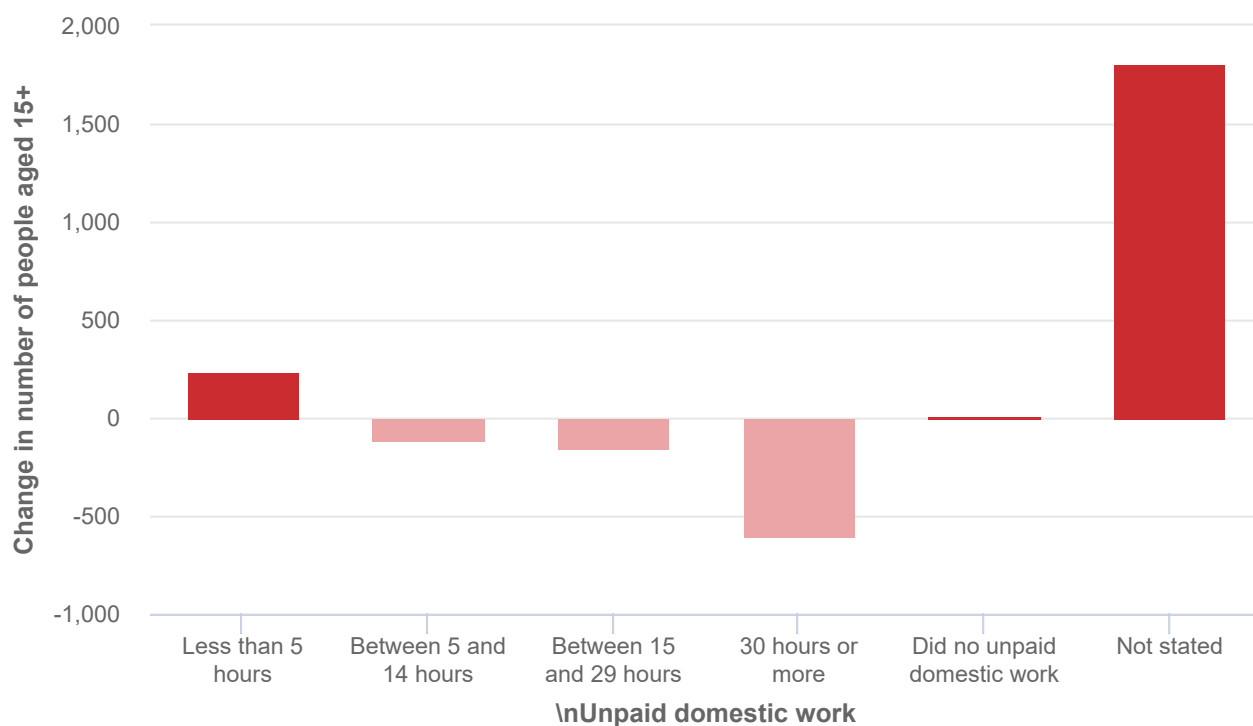
Total persons



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

Roe (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 Roe (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, 24% 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 Roe (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- 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 (19.4% compared to 23.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did between 15 and 29 hours of domestic work (23.7% compared to 26.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did no unpaid domestic work (18.8% compared to 21.5%)

Emerging groups

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

- Did unpaid domestic work (-21,085 persons)
- 30 hours or more (-606 persons)
- Less than 5 hours (+238 persons)
- Between 15 and 29 hours (-153 persons)

Roe (2021)

Unpaid care

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

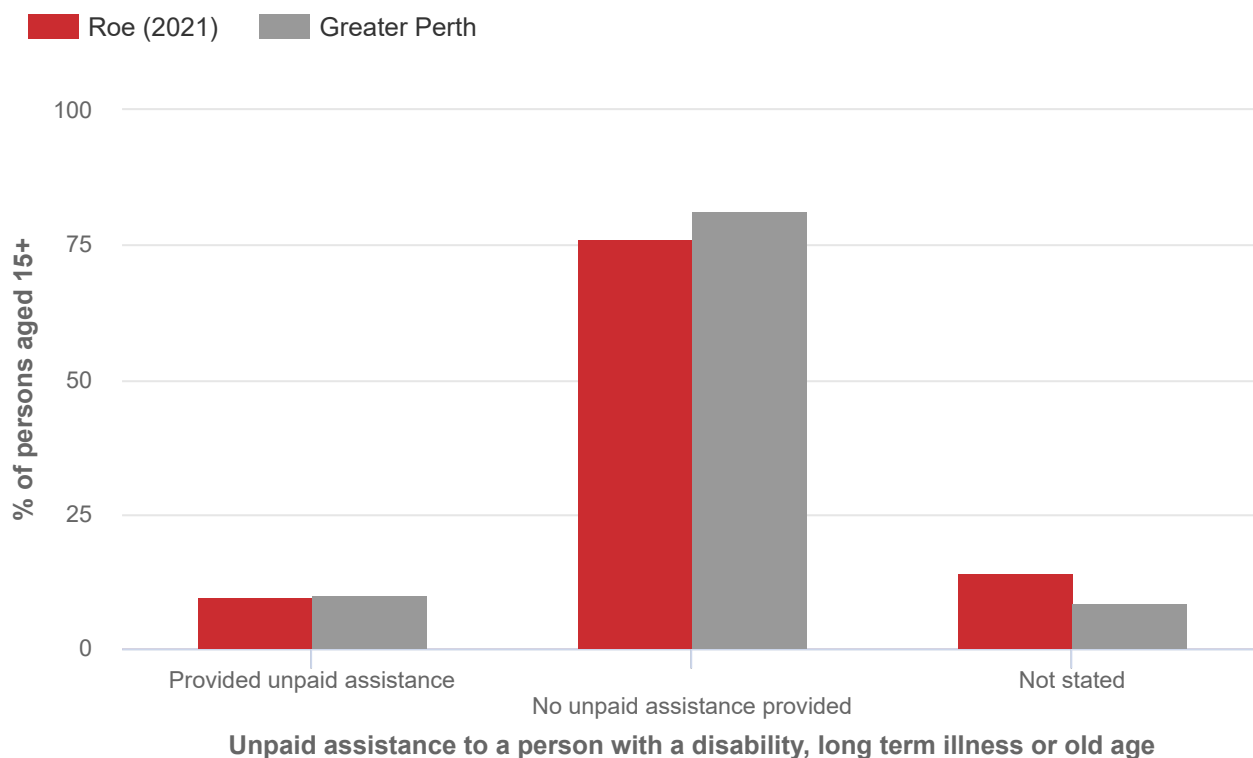
Roe (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Provided unpaid assistance	2,950	9.7	9.9	2,831	9.6	9.4	+119
No unpaid assistance provided	23,235	76.1	81.6	23,974	81.7	82.1	-739
Not stated	4,339	14.2	8.5	2,538	8.6	8.5	+1,801
Total persons aged 15+	30,524	100.0	100.0	29,343	100.0	100.0	+1,181

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

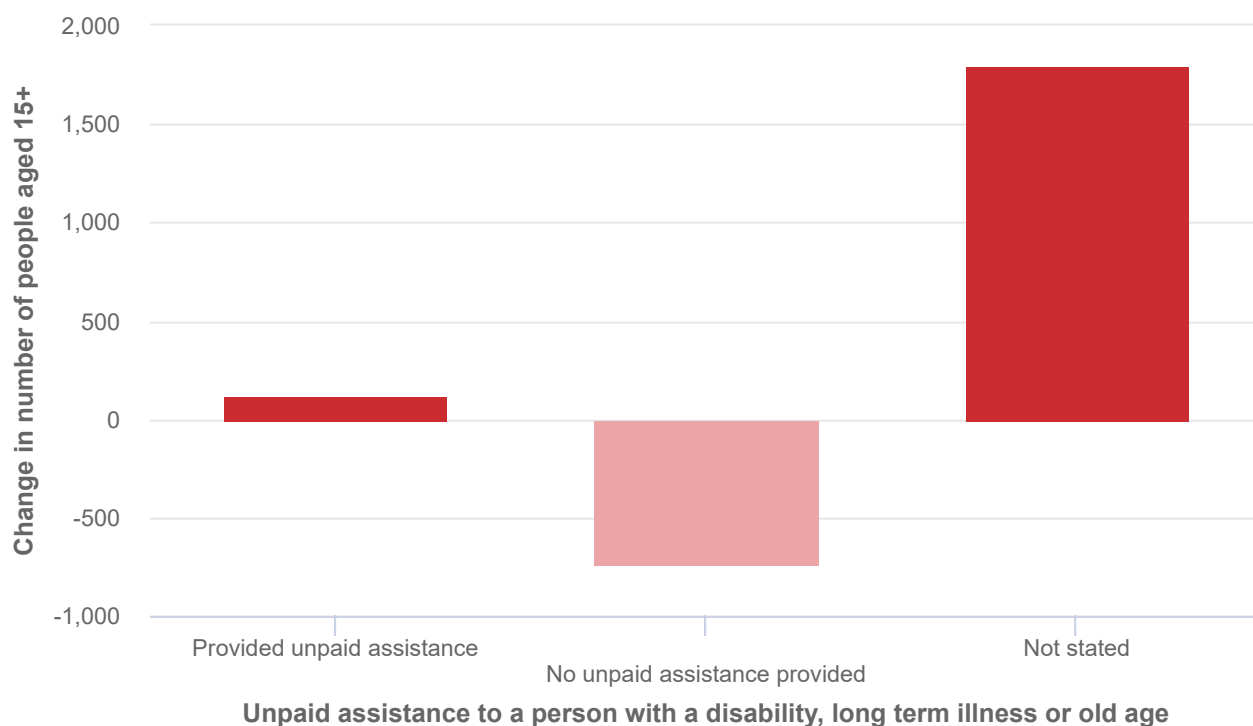
Total persons



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

Roe (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 Roe (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion of people who provided unpaid care either to family members or others.

Overall, 9.7% 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 Roe (2021) increased by 119 between 2011 and 2016.

Roe (2021)

Unpaid childcare

The role of unpaid childcare in Roe (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

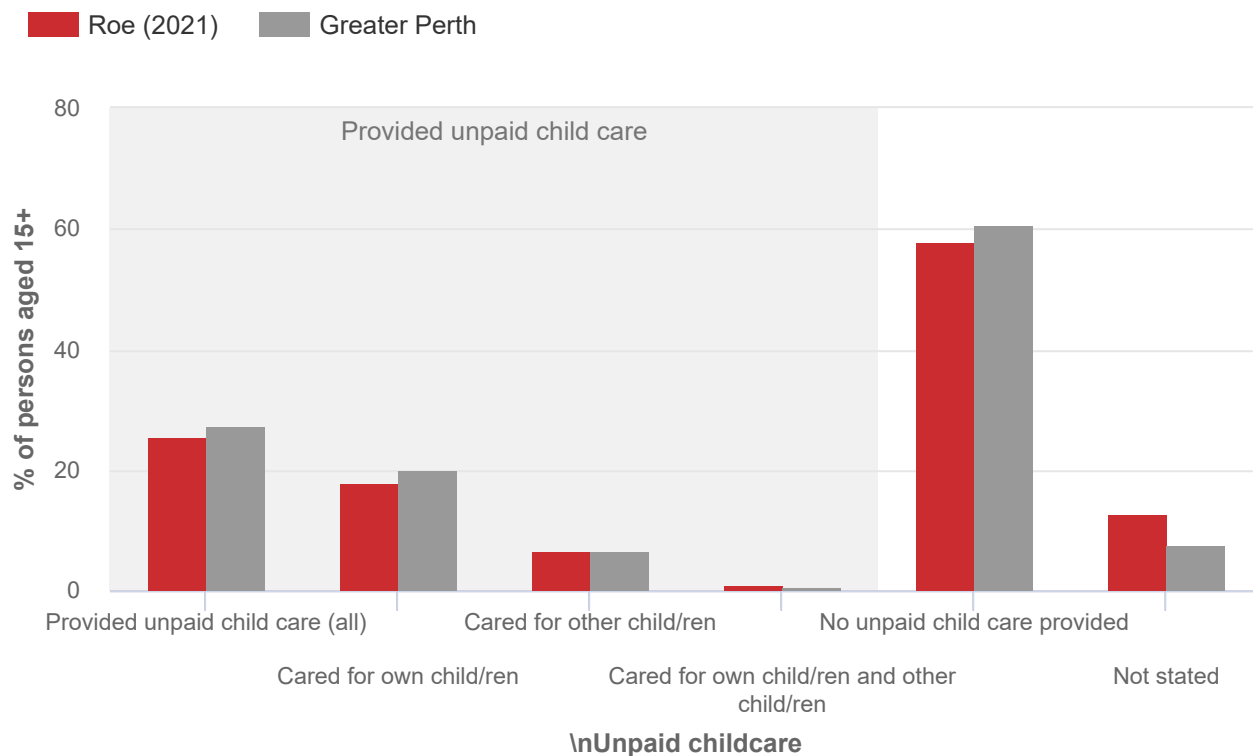
Roe (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Unpaid child care	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Provided unpaid child care (all)	8,098	26.5	28.7	8,859	30.2	28.2	-761
Cared for own child/ren	5,710	18.7	20.9	6,465	22.0	20.1	-755
Cared for other child/ren	2,100	6.9	7.1	2,030	6.9	7.1	+70
Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren	288	0.9	0.8	364	1.2	1.0	-76
No unpaid child care provided	18,392	60.3	63.2	18,124	61.8	63.9	+268
Not stated	4,036	13.2	8.0	2,361	8.0	7.9	+1,675
Total persons aged 15+	30,526	100.0	100.0	29,344	100.0	100.0	+1,182

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

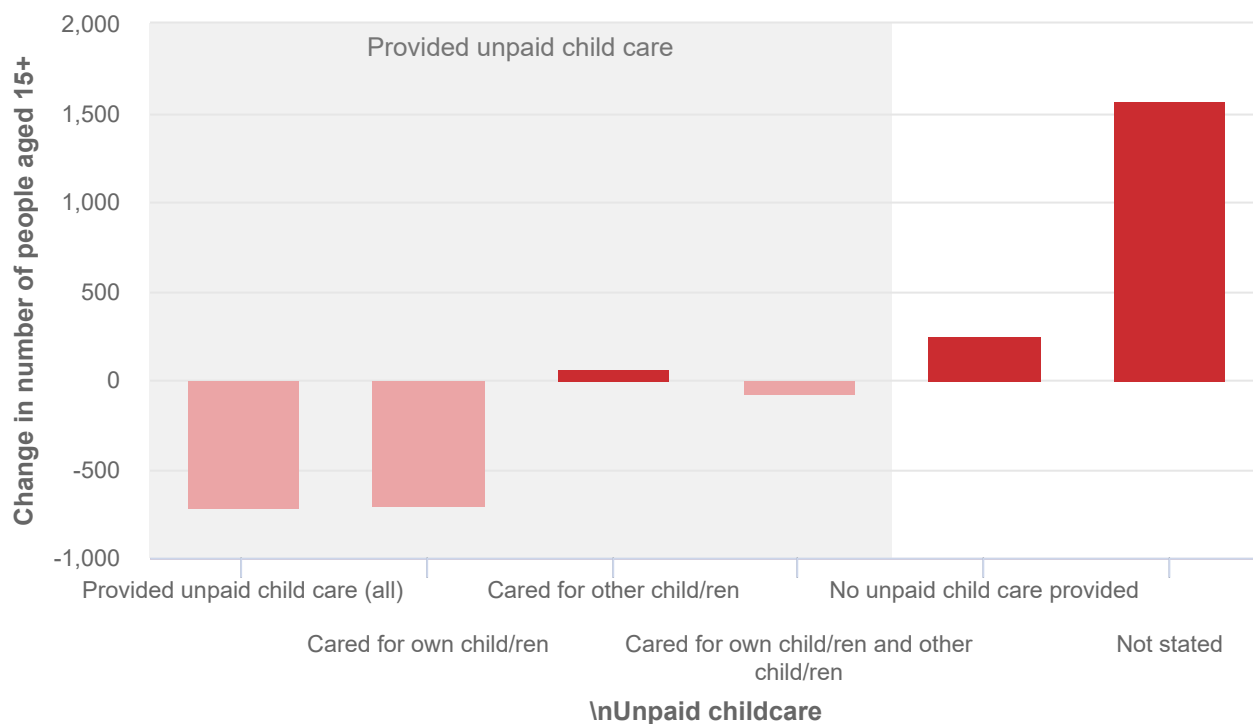
Total persons



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

Roe (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 Roe (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of people who provided unpaid child care either to their own or to other children. Overall, 26.5% 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 Roe (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *smaller* percentage who did not provide care for children (60.3% compared to 63.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage who provided unpaid childcare for own child/ren (18.7% compared to 20.9%)

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid child care for their own and/or other people's children in Roe (2021) decreased by 761 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Cared for own child/ren (-755 persons)
- No unpaid child care provided (+268 persons)
- Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren (-76 persons)
- Cared for other child/ren (+70 persons)

Roe (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 Roe (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

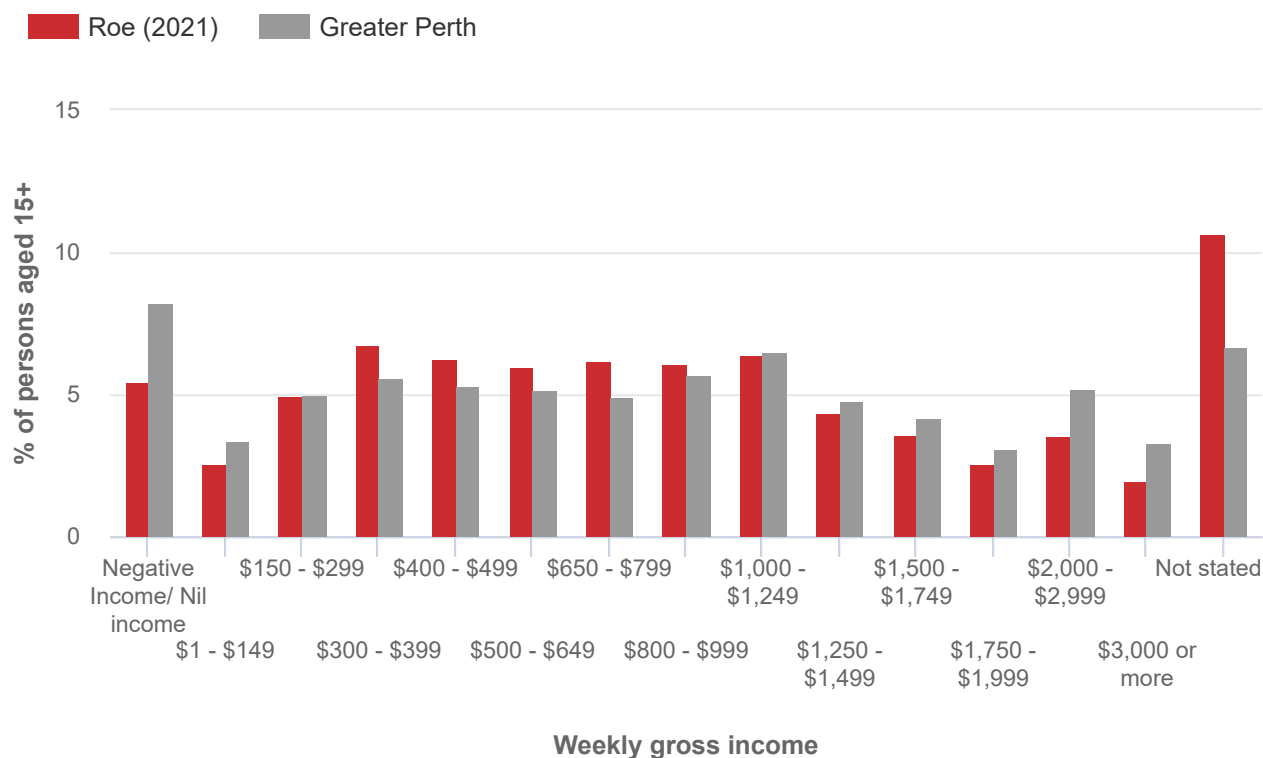
Roe (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016		
Weekly gross income	Number	%	Greater Perth %
Negative Income/ Nil income	2,150	7.0	10.7
\$1 - \$149	1,012	3.3	4.4
\$150 - \$299	1,958	6.4	6.5
\$300 - \$399	2,656	8.7	7.2
\$400 - \$499	2,474	8.1	6.9
\$500 - \$649	2,355	7.7	6.7
\$650 - \$799	2,449	8.0	6.4
\$800 - \$999	2,410	7.9	7.4
\$1,000 - \$1,249	2,528	8.3	8.5
\$1,250 - \$1,499	1,714	5.6	6.2
\$1,500 - \$1,749	1,420	4.7	5.5
\$1,750 - \$1,999	1,007	3.3	4.0
\$2,000 - \$2,999	1,400	4.6	6.8
\$3,000 or more	767	2.5	4.3
Not stated	4,208	13.8	8.6
Total persons aged 15+	30,508	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 Roe (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) as well as a lower proportion of low income people (those earning less than \$500 per week).

Overall, 10.4% of the population earned a high income, and 33.6% earned a low income, compared with 15.1% and 35.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$650 - \$799 (8.0% compared to 6.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned Negative Income/ Nil income (7.0% compared to 10.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$2,000 - \$2,999 (4.6% compared to 6.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$3,000 or more (2.5% compared to 4.3%)

Roe (2021)

Individual Income quartiles

Roe (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

Roe (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	5,726	21.8	25.4	7,011	26.1	25.1	-1,285
Medium lowest	8,090	30.8	24.4	8,342	31.1	24.5	-252
Medium highest	7,260	27.6	25.2	7,085	26.4	25.4	+175
Highest group	5,221	19.9	25.0	4,425	16.5	24.9	+796
Total persons aged 15+	26,300	100.0	100.0	26,866	100.0	100.0	-566

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

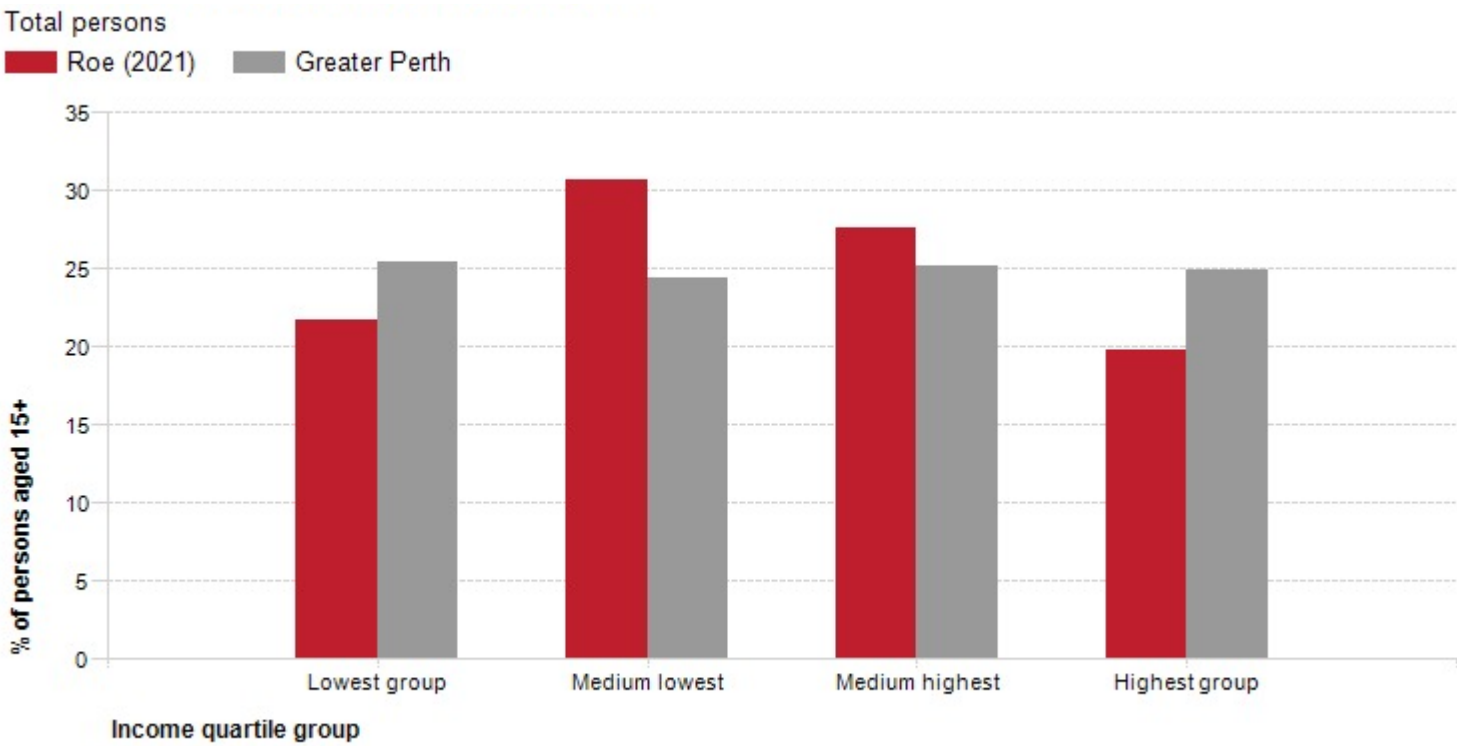
Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges

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

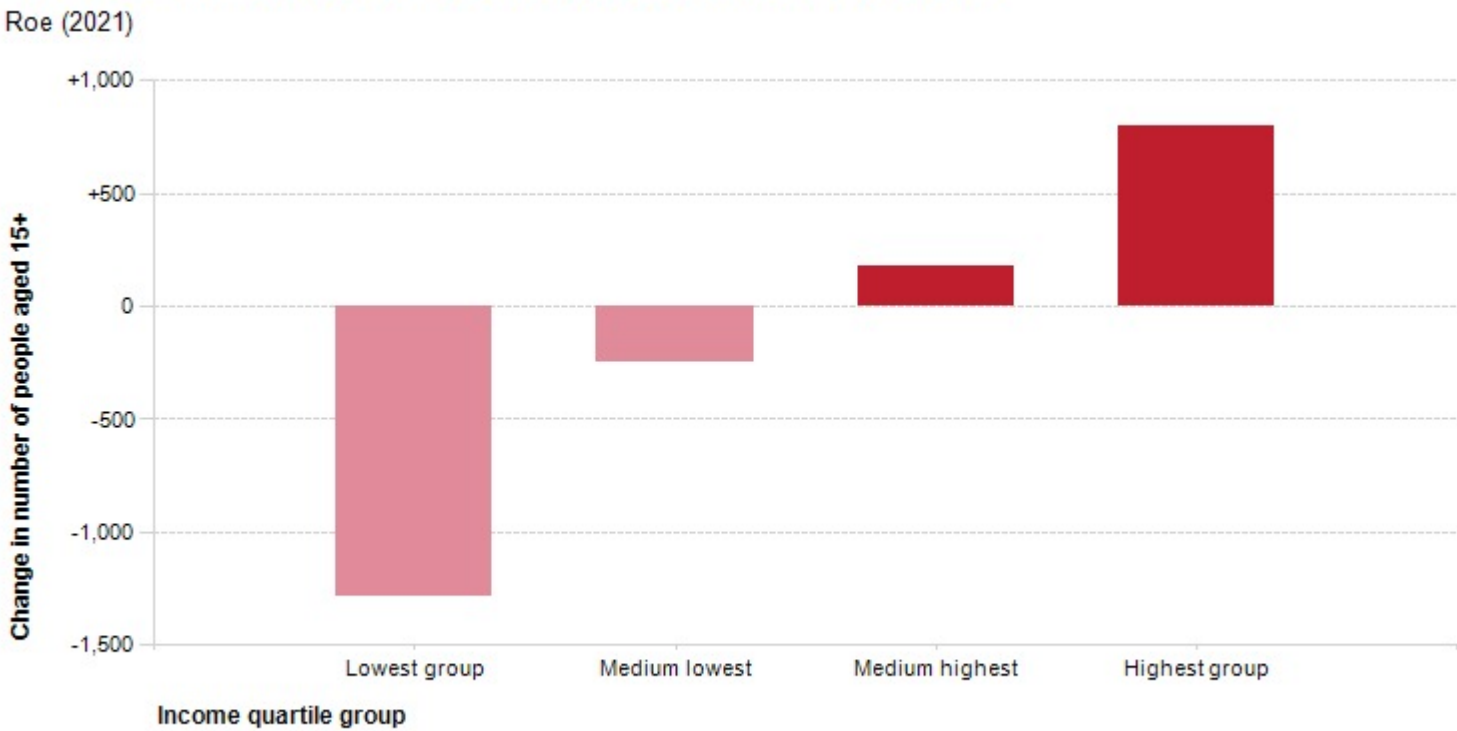
Individual income quartiles, 2016



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 Roe (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was lesser proportion of persons in the highest income quartile as well as a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Roe (2021) in persons between 2011 and 2016 was in the lowest quartile which showed a slight decrease of -1,285 persons.

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Roe (2021)

Household income

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

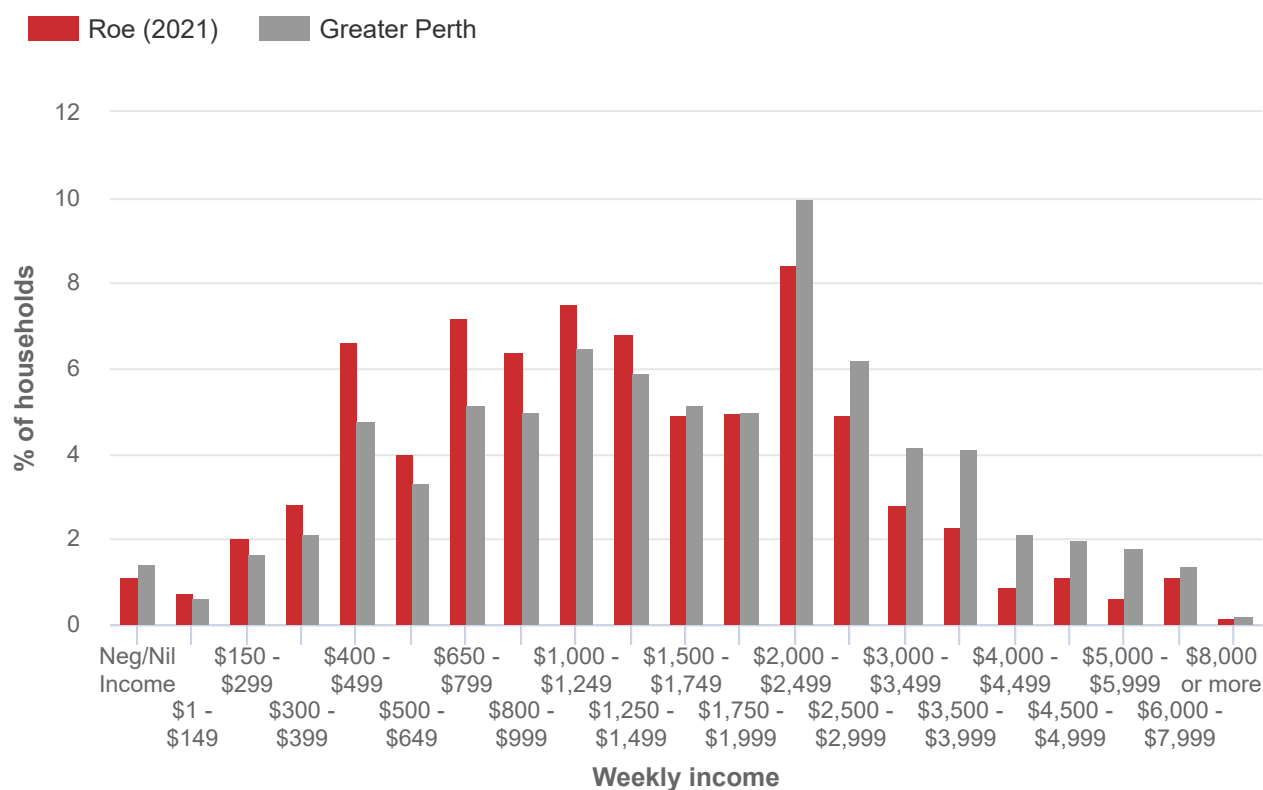
Roe (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)		2016		
Weekly income		Number	%	Greater Perth %
Neg/Nil Income		174	1.2	1.6
\$1 - \$149		116	0.8	0.7
\$150 - \$299		319	2.3	1.9
\$300 - \$399		445	3.2	2.4
\$400 - \$499		1,038	7.4	5.4
\$500 - \$649		627	4.5	3.8
\$650 - \$799		1,128	8.1	5.8
\$800 - \$999		1,001	7.2	5.6
\$1,000 - \$1,249		1,180	8.5	7.3
\$1,250 - \$1,499		1,067	7.6	6.7
\$1,500 - \$1,749		774	5.5	5.8
\$1,750 - \$1,999		776	5.6	5.6
\$2,000 - \$2,499		1,320	9.5	11.3
\$2,500 - \$2,999		772	5.5	7.0
\$3,000 - \$3,499		435	3.1	4.7
\$3,500 - \$3,999		362	2.6	4.6
\$4,000 - \$4,499		140	1.0	2.4
\$4,500 - \$4,999		175	1.3	2.3
\$5,000 - \$5,999		97	0.7	2.0
\$6,000 - \$7,999		175	1.3	1.6
\$8,000 or more		29	0.2	0.2
Not stated		1,803	12.9	11.4
Total households		13,953	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 Roe (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, 15.7% of the households earned a high income and 19.5% were low income households, compared with 24.8% and 15.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$650 - \$799 (8.1% compared to 5.8%)
- 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 (2.6% compared to 4.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households who earned \$2,000 - \$2,499 (9.5% compared to 11.3%)

Roe (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 Roe (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

Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	3,780	31.1	23.9	4,090	32.9	24.0	-310
Medium lowest	3,570	29.4	24.6	3,859	31.0	24.5	-290
Medium highest	2,791	23.0	25.2	2,905	23.4	25.4	-114
Highest group	2,008	16.5	26.2	1,575	12.7	26.1	+433
Total Households	12,150	100.0	100.0	12,431	100.0	100.0	-281

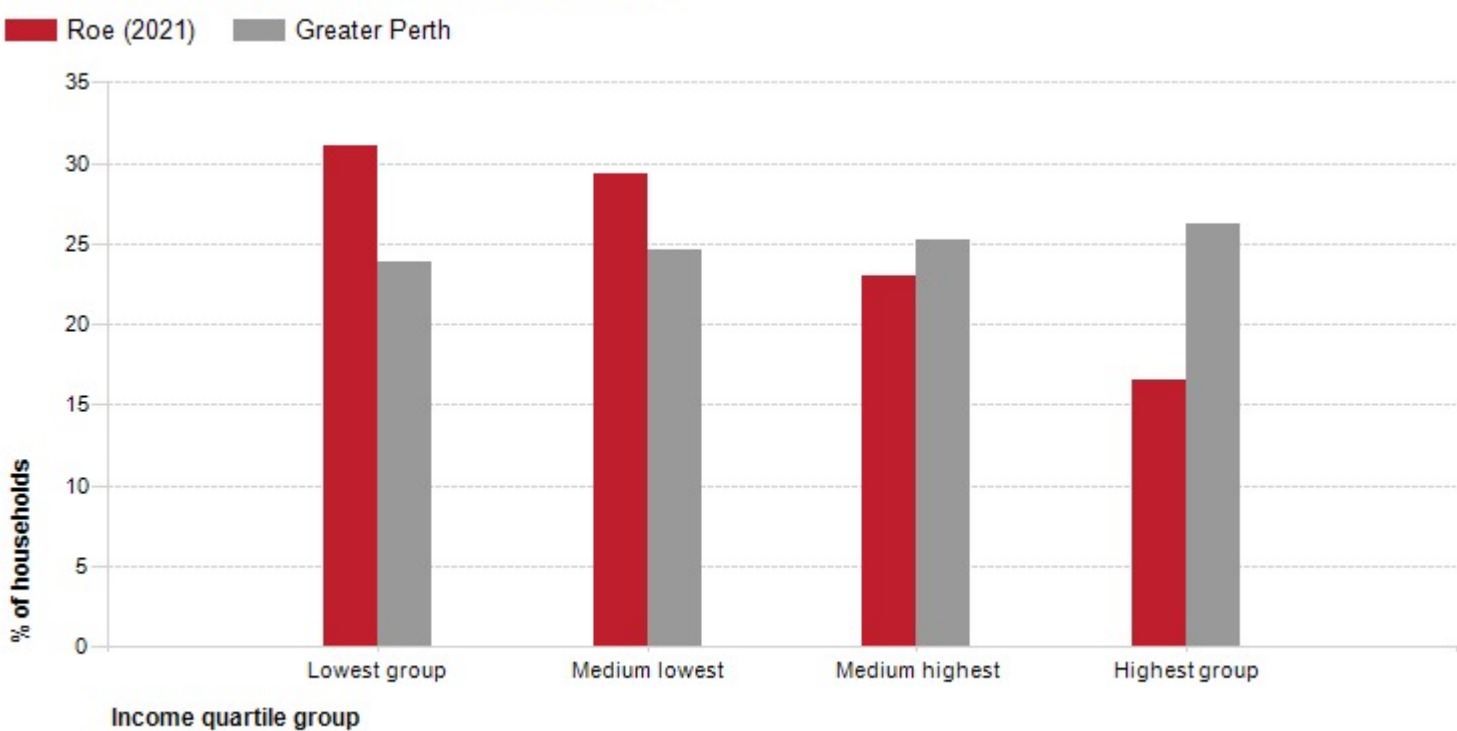
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Household income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for WA Weekly income by Census year

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

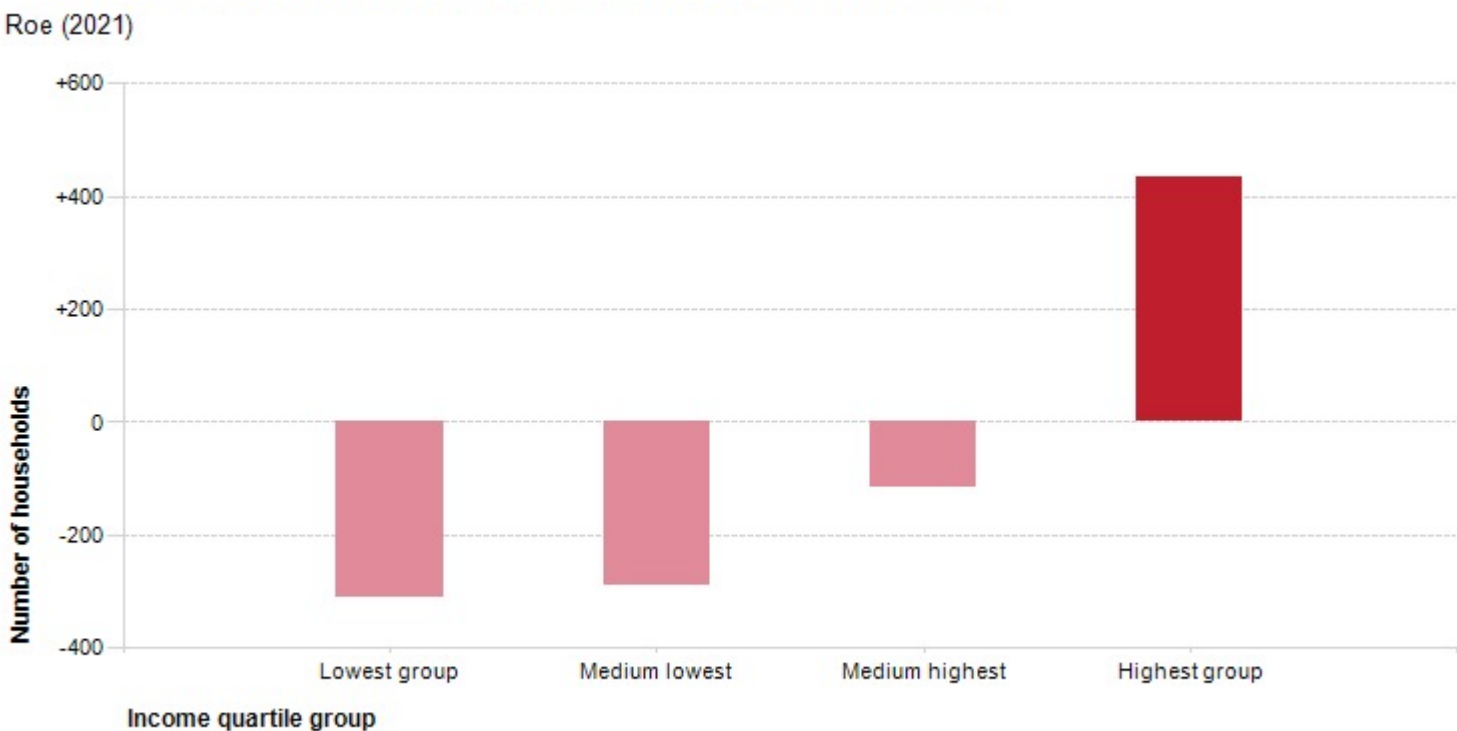
Household income quartiles, 2016



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



Change in household income quartile, 2011 to 2016



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



Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Roe (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 Roe (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the highest quartile which showed an increase of 433 households.

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Roe (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 Roe (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

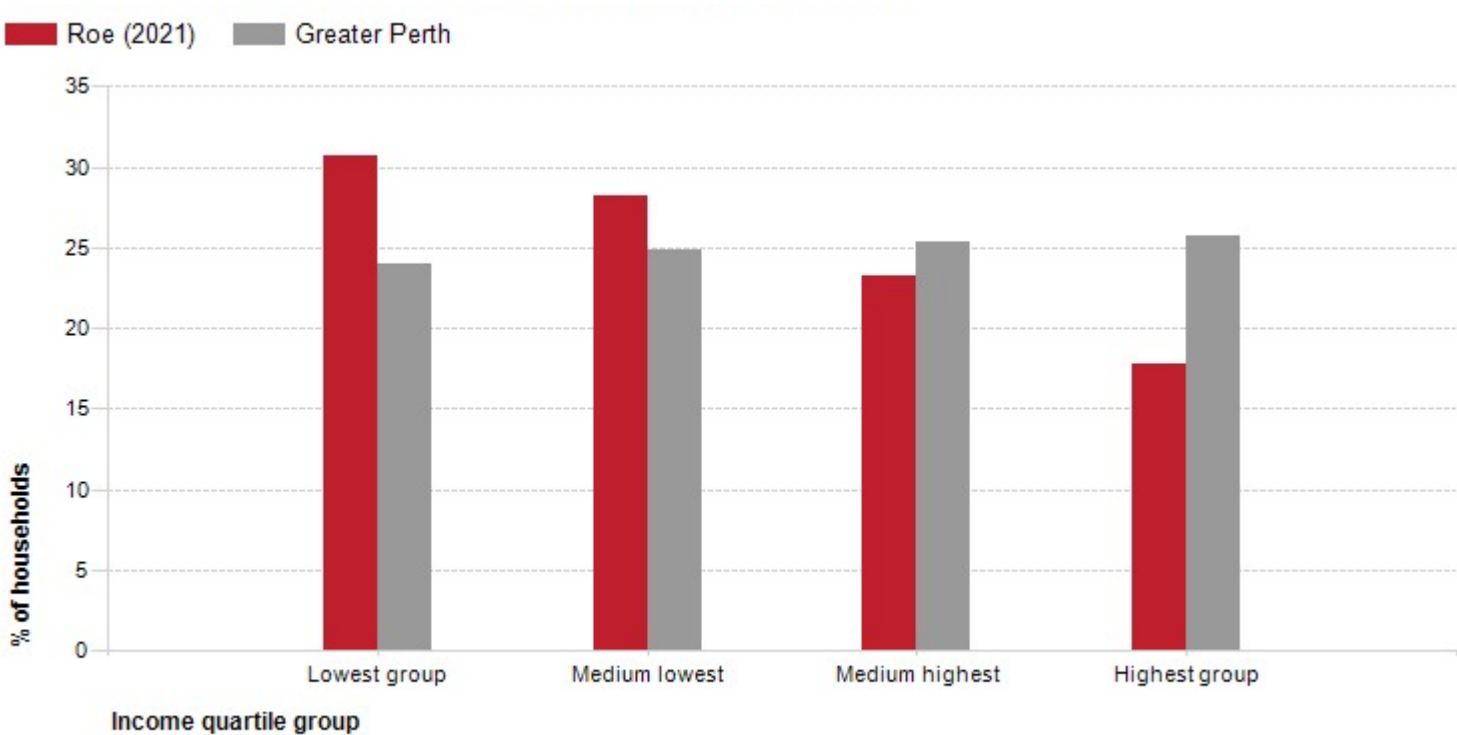
Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	3,613	30.7	24.0	4,056	34.0	23.9	-442
Medium lowest	3,327	28.3	24.9	3,562	29.8	24.7	-235
Medium highest	2,737	23.2	25.3	2,575	21.6	25.6	+162
Highest group	2,098	17.8	25.8	1,741	14.6	25.8	+357
Total Households	11,776	100.0	100.0	11,934	100.0	100.0	-158

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

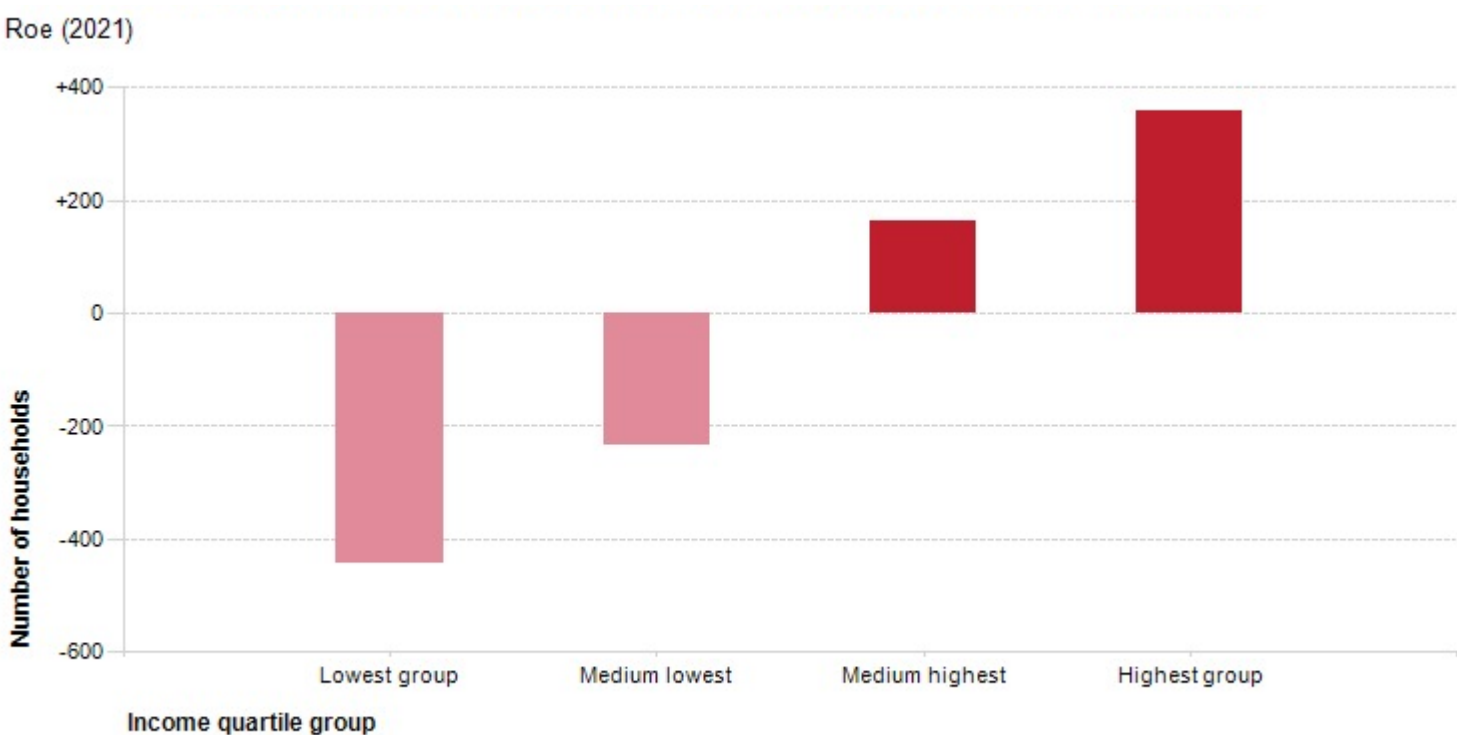
Equivalised household income quartiles, 2016



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 Roe (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 Roe (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the lowest quartile which showed a slight decrease of -442 households.

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Roe (2021)

Household type

Roe (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, Roe (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

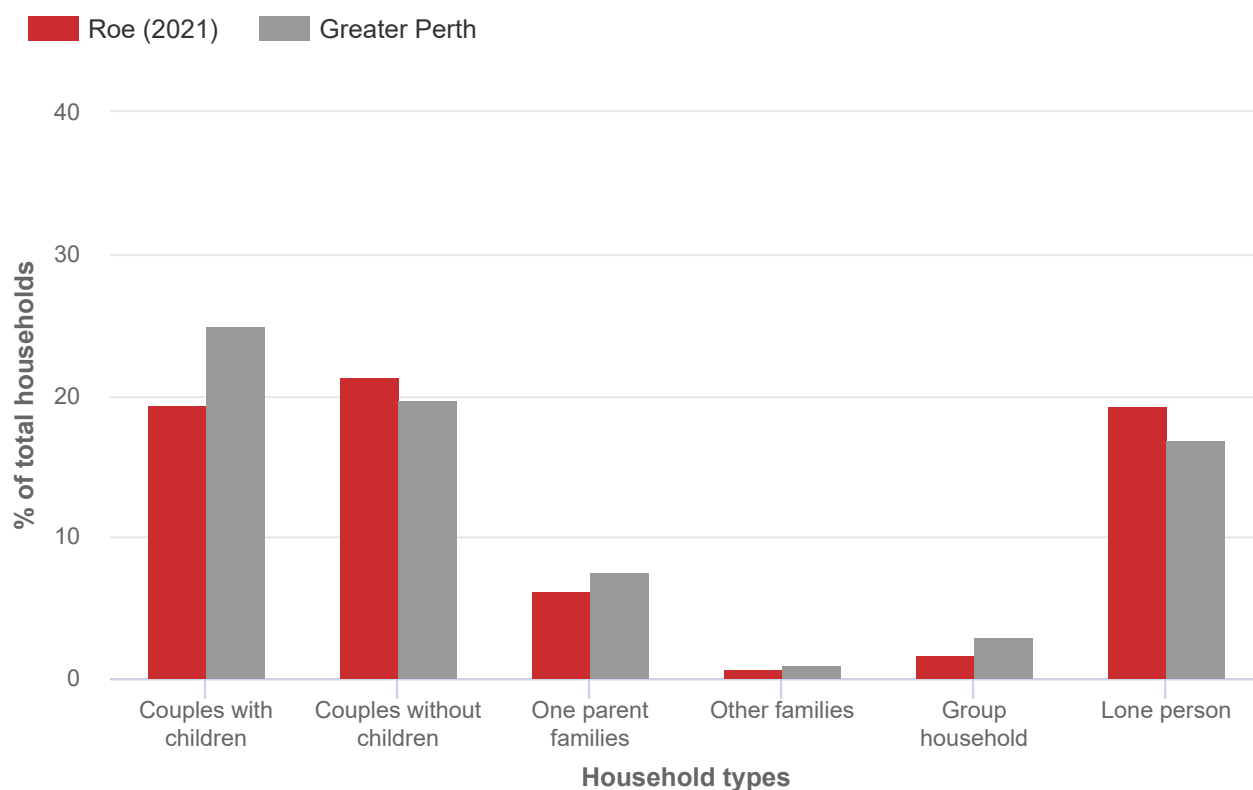
Roe (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	3,803	24.9	32.3	4,266	28.9	31.6	-463
Couples without children	4,203	27.5	25.4	4,330	29.4	25.7	-127
One parent families	1,206	7.9	9.8	1,181	8.0	9.9	+25
Other families	121	0.8	1.3	113	0.8	1.4	+8
Group household	332	2.2	3.8	281	1.9	4.0	+51
Lone person	3,790	24.8	21.7	3,624	24.6	22.4	+166
Other not classifiable household	1,346	8.8	4.8	470	3.2	3.9	+876
Visitor only households	500	3.3	1.0	488	3.3	1.1	+12
Total households	15,301	100.0	100.0	14,753	100.0	100.0	+548

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

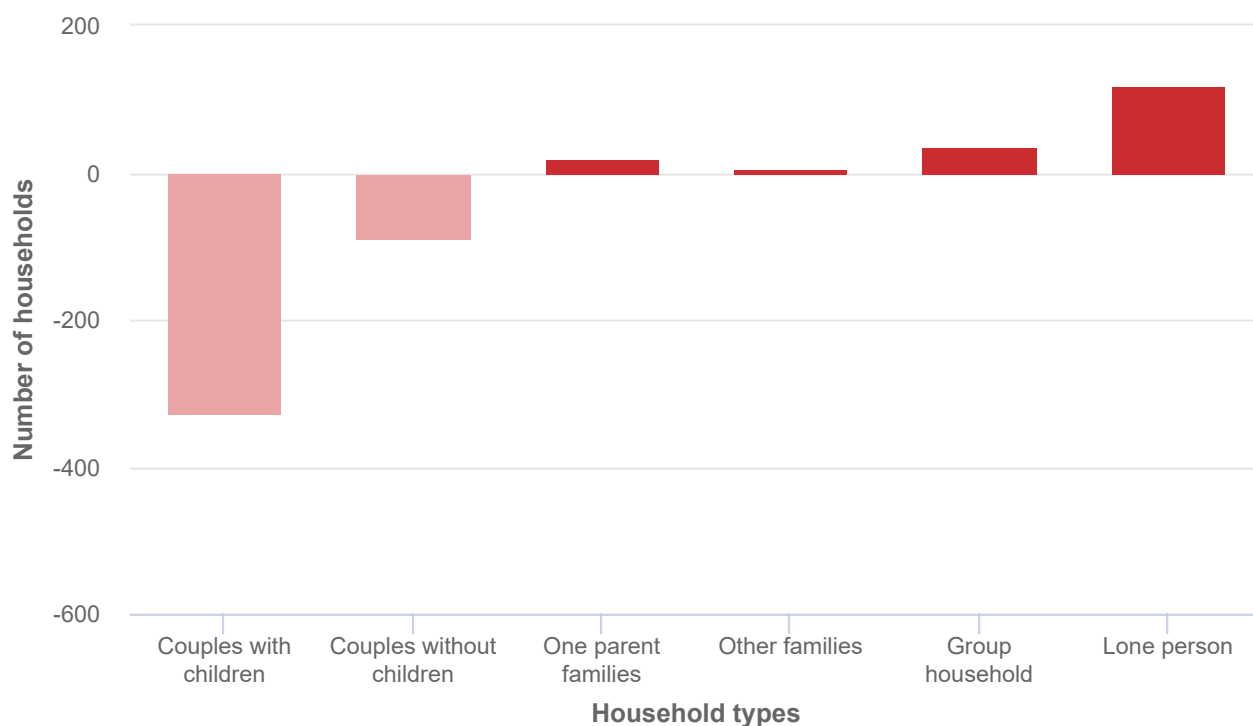
Household type, 2016



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

Roe (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 Roe (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a lower proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 24.9% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 7.9% were one-parent families, compared with 32.3% and 9.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a higher proportion of lone person households and a higher proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 24.8% compared to 21.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of couples without children was 27.5% compared to 25.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of households in Roe (2021) increased by 548 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Couples with children (-463 households)
- Lone person (+166 households)
- Couples without children (-127 households)
- Group household (+51 households)

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

Households with children by life stage

Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households with children	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	3,803	24.9	32.3	4,266	28.9	31.6	-463
Couples with young children	2,305	15.1	18.0	2,789	18.9	17.3	-484
Couples with mixed-age children	534	3.5	4.4	640	4.3	4.6	-106
Couples with older children	964	6.3	9.9	837	5.7	9.7	+127
Single parents with children	1,206	7.9	9.8	1,181	8.0	9.9	+25
Single parents with young children	564	3.7	3.7	603	4.1	3.9	-39
Single parents with mixed-age children	138	0.9	1.1	172	1.2	1.2	-34
Single parents with older children	504	3.3	5.0	406	2.8	4.8	+98
Total households with children	5,009	32.7	42.1	5,447	36.9	41.5	-438
Total households	15,301	100.0	100.0	14,753	100.0	100.0	+548

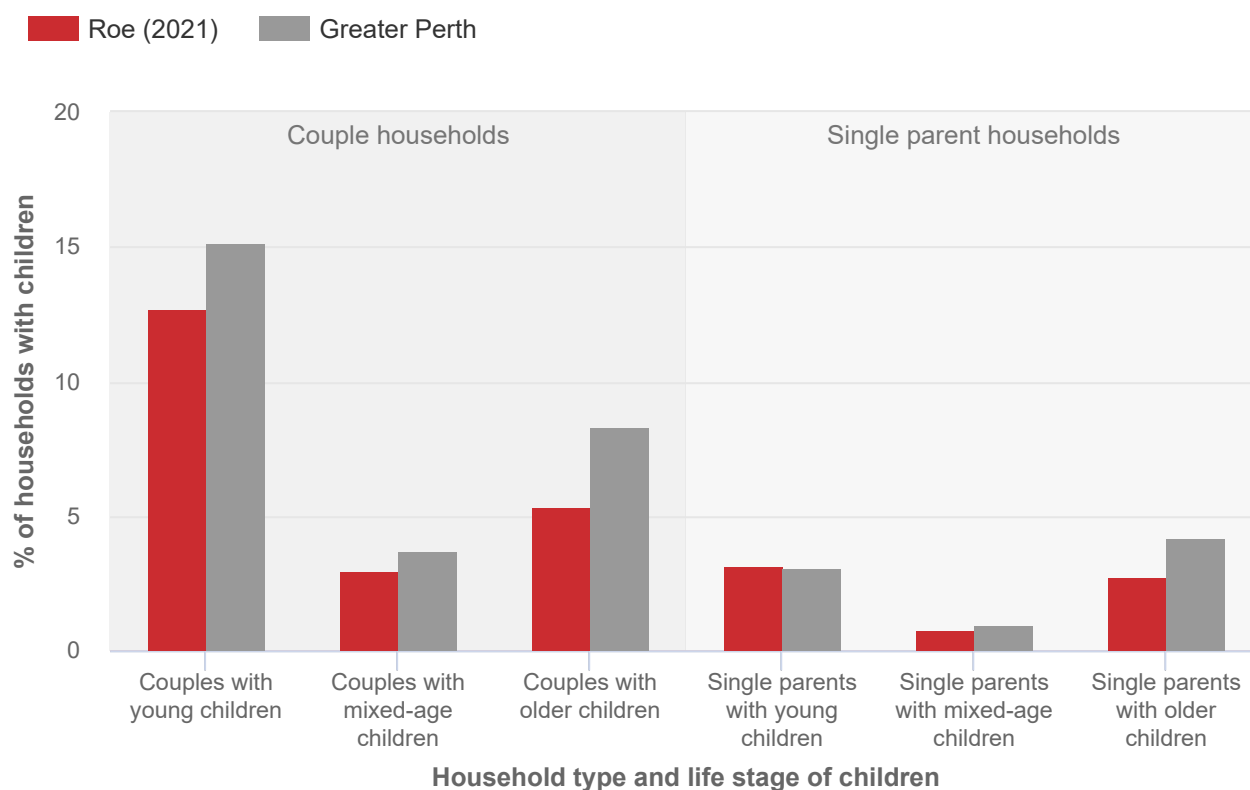
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a One parent families with dependent children

a Couple families with dependent children

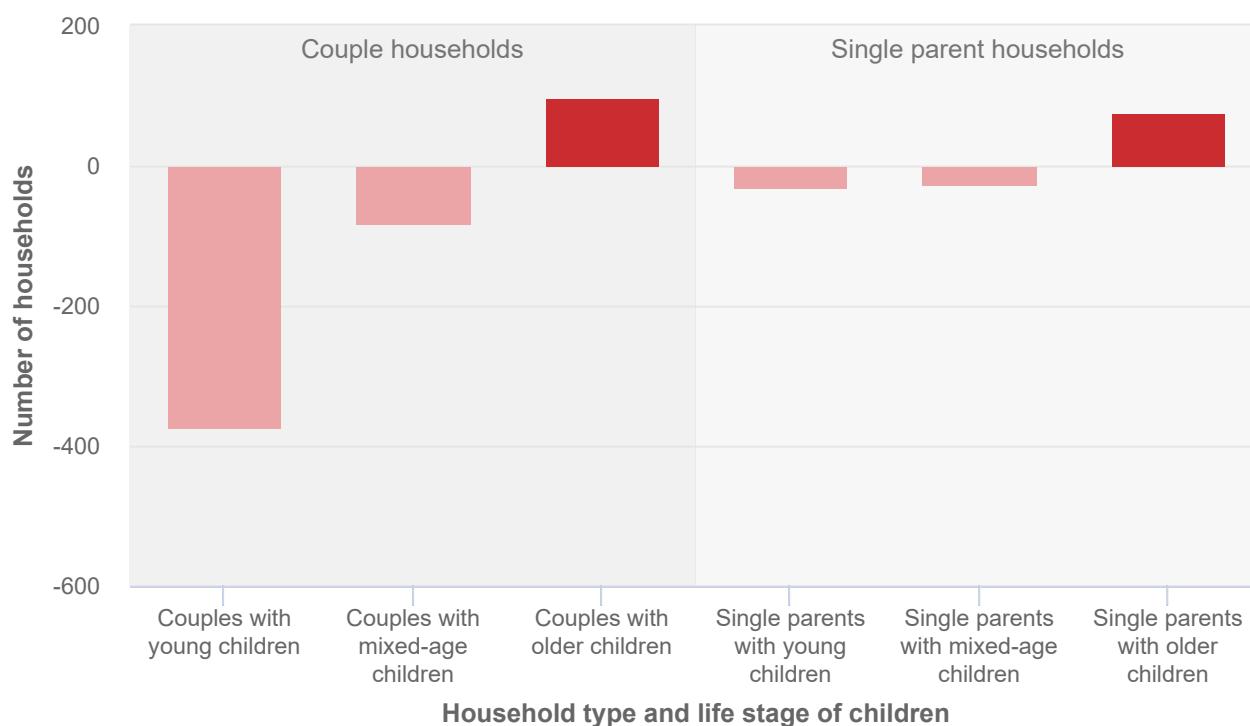
Households with children, 2016



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

Roe (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 Roe (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, 15.1% of total households with children were couple with young children, and 6.3% were couples with older children, compared with 18.0% and 9.9% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a similar proportion of single parent households with young children and a smaller proportion of single parent households with older children. Overall, the proportion of single parent households with young children was 3.7% compared to 3.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of single parent households with older children was 3.3% compared to 5.0% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of households with children decreased by 438 households or 8.0%.

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

- Couples with young children (-484 households)
- Couples with older children (+127 households)
- Couples with mixed-age children (-106 households)
- Single parents with older children (+98 households)

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

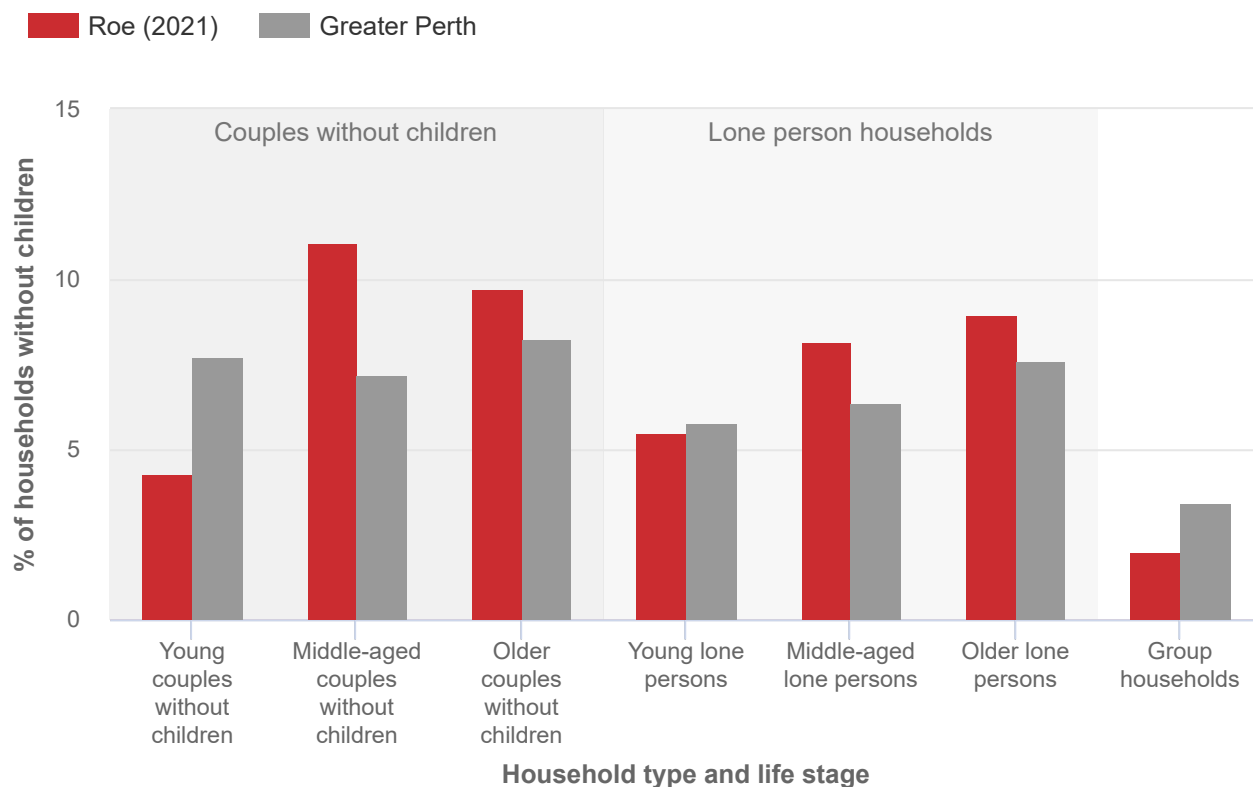
Households without children by life stage

Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households without children	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples without children	4,203	27.5	25.4	4,330	29.4	25.7	-127
Young couples without children	720	4.7	8.5	822	5.6	8.3	-102
Middle-aged couples without children	1,858	12.1	7.9	2,094	14.2	9.0	-236
Older couples without children	1,625	10.6	9.0	1,414	9.6	8.4	+211
Lone person households	3,790	24.8	21.7	3,624	24.6	22.4	+166
Young lone persons	921	6.0	6.3	982	6.7	6.9	-61
Middle-aged lone persons	1,369	8.9	7.0	1,298	8.8	7.5	+71
Older lone persons	1,500	9.8	8.4	1,344	9.1	8.0	+156
Group households	332	2.2	3.8	281	1.9	4.0	+51
Total households without children	8,325	54.4	50.9	8,235	55.8	52.1	+90
Total households	15,301	100.0	100.0	14,753	100.0	100.0	+548

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

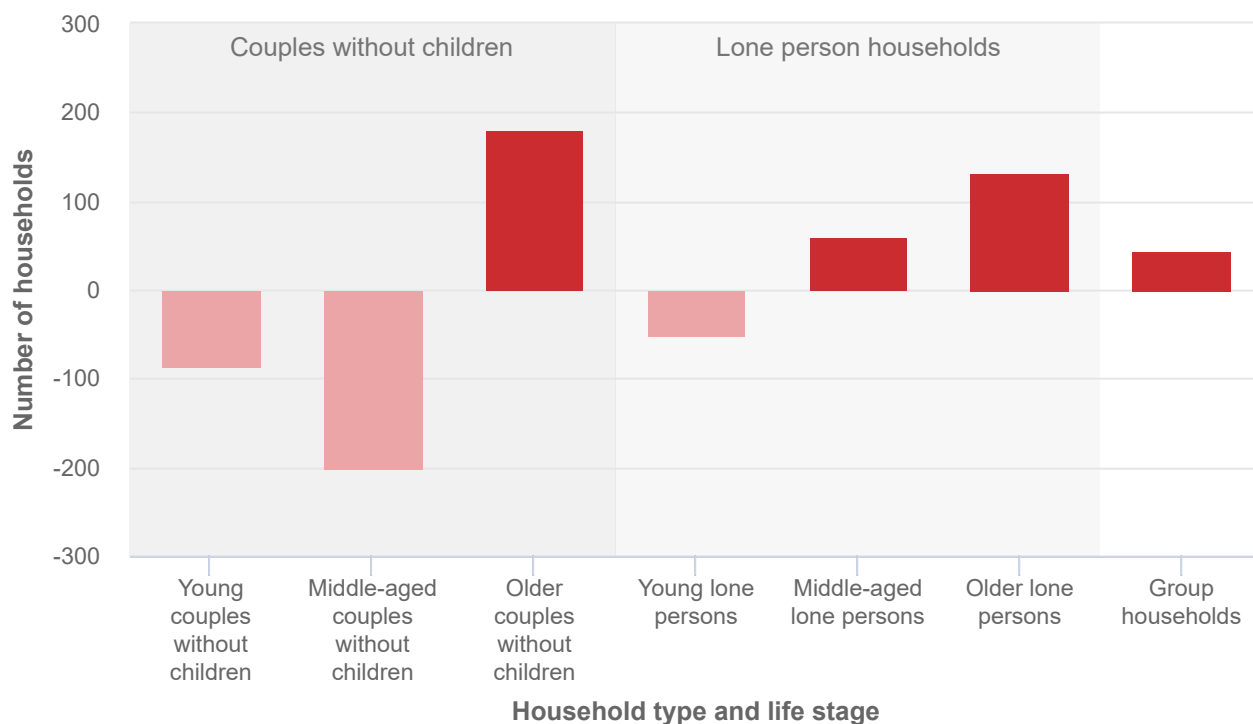
Households without children, 2016



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

Roe (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 Roe (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 similar proportion of young lone person households, a larger proportion of middle-aged lone person households, and a larger proportion of older lone person households.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of households without children increased by 90.

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

- Middle-aged couples without children (-236 persons)
- Older couples without children (+211 persons)
- Older lone persons (+156 persons)
- Young couples without children (-102 persons)

Roe (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, Roe (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

Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of persons usually resident	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
1 person	3,789	28.2	23.0	3,686	26.7	23.6	+103
2 persons	4,984	37.0	33.4	5,098	36.9	34.0	-114
3 persons	1,720	12.8	16.8	1,813	13.1	16.3	-93
4 persons	1,685	12.5	17.0	1,825	13.2	16.5	-140
5 persons	858	6.4	6.7	976	7.1	6.6	-118
6 or more persons	417	3.1	3.1	429	3.1	2.9	-12
Total classifiable households	13,453	100.0	100.0	13,827	100.0	100.0	-374

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

Roe (2021) - Enumerated	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	15,296	--	--	14,771	--	--	+525
Persons in occupied private dwellings	36,364	--	--	35,672	--	--	+692
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.38	--	2.55	2.42	--	2.55	-0.04

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

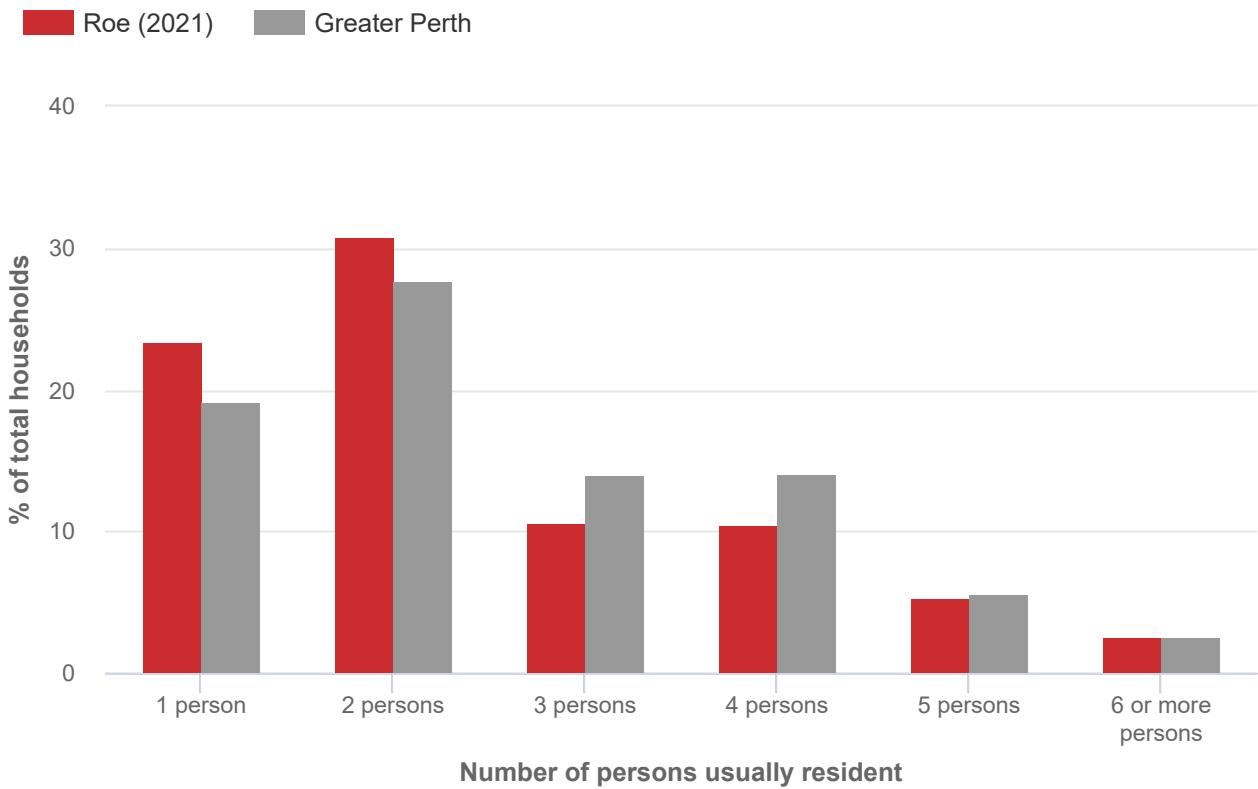
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

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Average household size

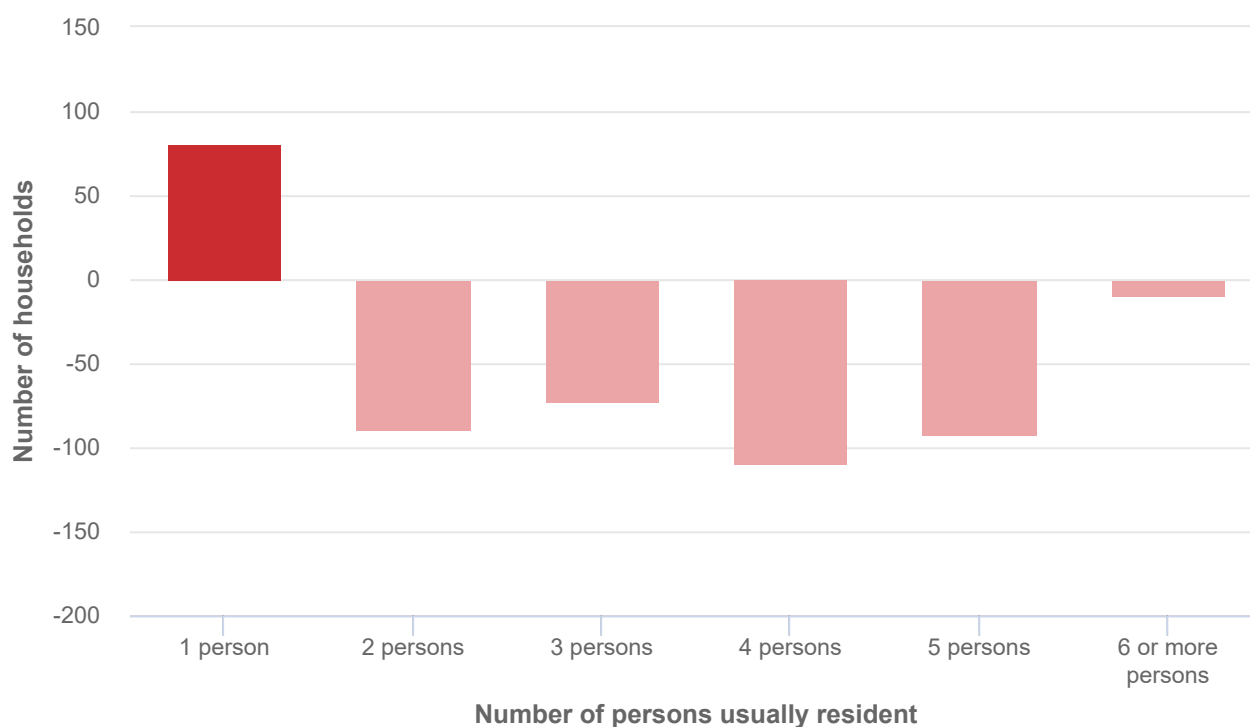
Household size, 2016



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

Change in household size, 2011 to 2016

Roe (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 Roe (2021) compared with Greater Perth shows that there were a higher proportion of lone person households, and a lower proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 28.2% of lone person households, and 22.0% of larger households, compared with 23.0% and 26.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (28.2% compared to 23.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of households with 2 persons usually resident (37.0% compared to 33.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 4 persons usually resident (12.5% compared to 17.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 3 persons usually resident (12.8% compared to 16.8%)

Emerging groups

The number of households in Roe (2021) decreased by 374 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- 4 persons (-140 households)
- 5 persons (-118 households)
- 2 persons (-114 households)
- 1 person (+103 households)

Roe (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.

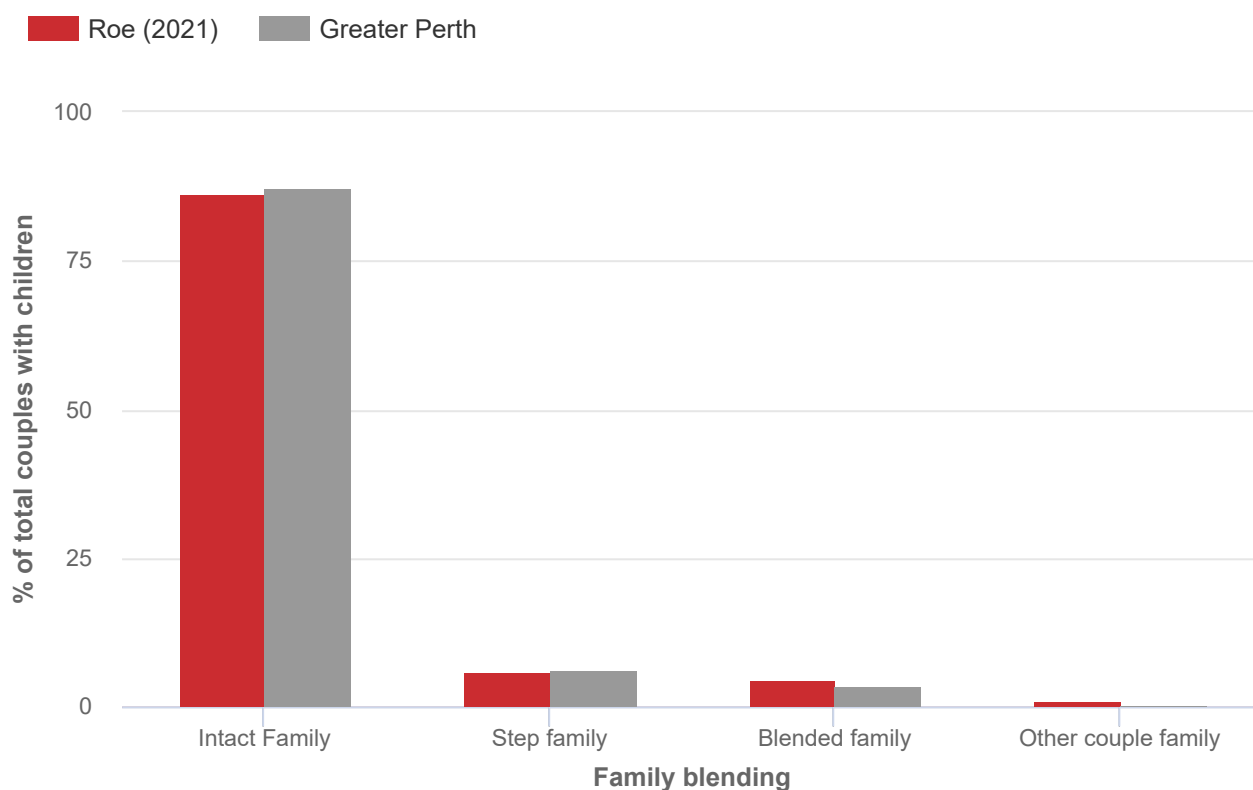
Family blending

Roe (2021) - Total couples with children (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Family blending by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Intact Family	3,377	88.4	89.4	3,741	89.1	88.3	-364
Step family	228	6.0	6.5	255	6.1	7.3	-27
Blended family	178	4.7	3.6	171	4.1	4.0	+7
Other couple family	39	1.0	0.4	32	0.8	0.4	+7
Total couples with children	3,822	100.0	100.0	4,199	100.0	100.0	-377

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

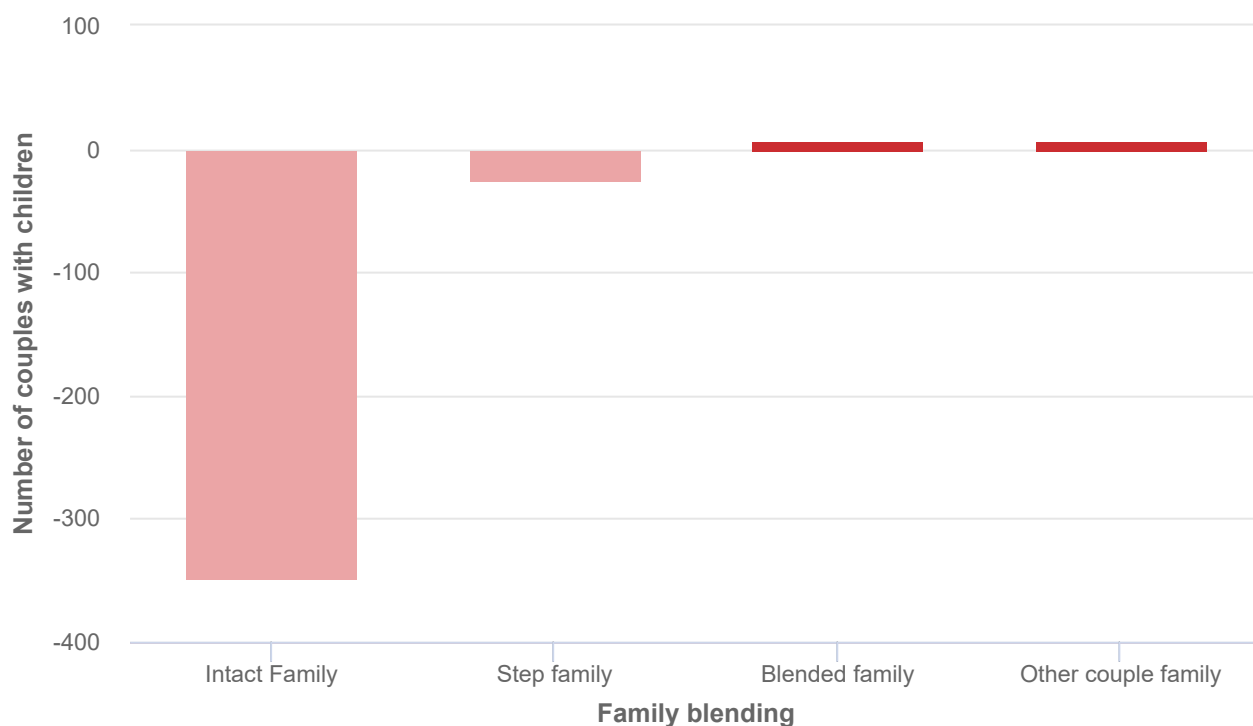
Family blending, 2016



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

Roe (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 Roe (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of step families as well as a lower proportion of blended families. Overall, 6.0% of total couple families with children were step families, and 4.7% 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 1.0% compared to 0.4% in Greater Perth while the proportion of intact families was 88.4% compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of couple families with children in Roe (2021) decreased by 377 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest change in family blending in Roe (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was:

- Intact Family (-364 couples with children)

Roe (2021)

Dwelling type

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

Dwelling structure

Roe (2021) - Dwellings (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Separate house	16,948	89.6	74.6	16,927	88.1	76.7	+21
Medium density	1,291	6.8	19.6	1,665	8.7	17.9	-374
High density	4	0.0	5.1	41	0.2	4.8	-37
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	239	1.3	0.3	385	2.0	0.4	-146
Other	191	1.0	0.2	145	0.8	0.1	+46
Not stated	250	1.3	0.2	44	0.2	0.1	+206
Total Private Dwellings	18,923	100.0	100.0	19,207	100.0	100.0	-284

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

Roe (2021)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	15,535	80.5	89.4	14,771	76.5	90.8	+764
Unoccupied private dwellings	3,628	18.8	10.5	4,447	23.0	9.1	-819
Non private dwellings	133	0.7	0.1	95	0.5	0.1	+38
Total dwellings	19,296	100.0	100.0	19,313	100.0	100.0	-17

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

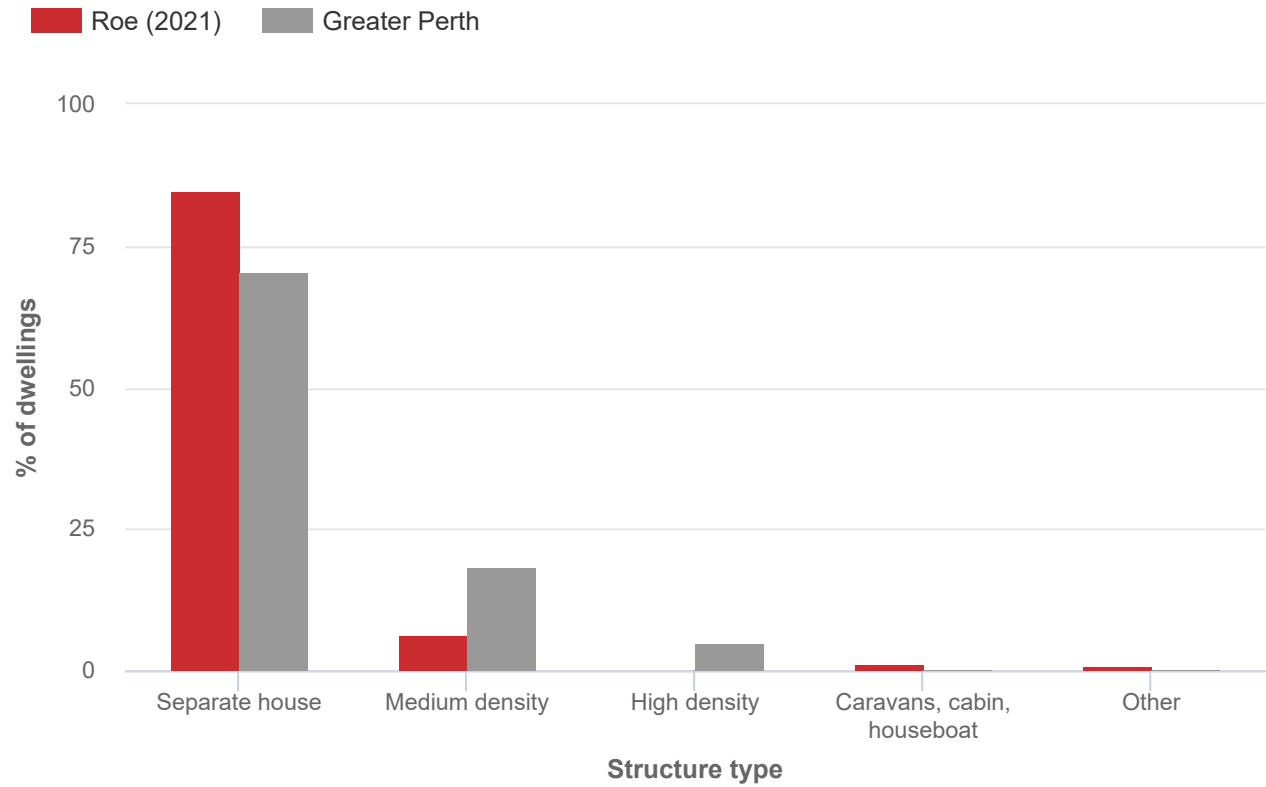
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People in non-private dwellings

a Vacant dwellings

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

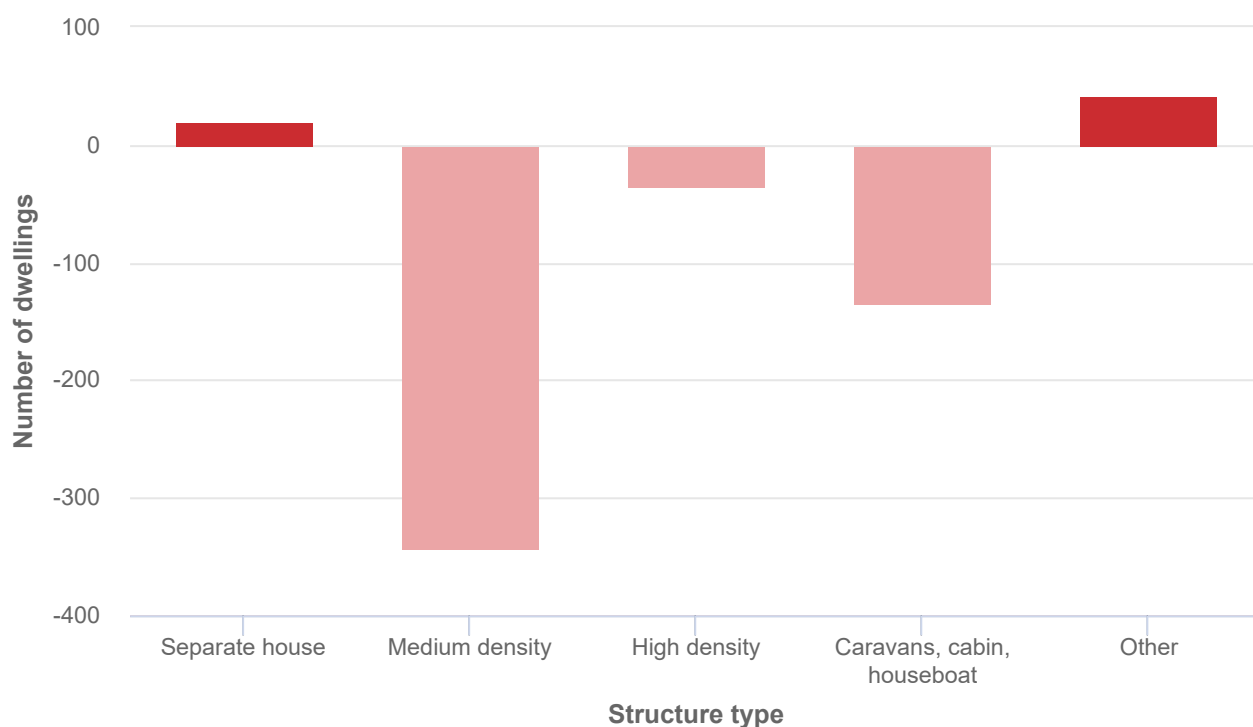
Dwelling structure, 2016



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

Roe (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 16,948 separate houses in the area, 1,291 medium density dwellings, and 4 high density dwellings. In addition, there were 239 caravans/cabins/houseboats in the area.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in Roe (2021) in 2016 shows that 89.6% of all dwellings were separate houses; 6.8% 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 80.5% of the dwellings in Roe (2021) were occupied on Census night, compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 18.8%, which is larger compared to that found in Greater Perth (10.5%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in Roe (2021) decreased by 17 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Medium density (-374 dwellings)
- Caravans, cabin, houseboat (-146 dwellings)

Roe (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 Roe (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.

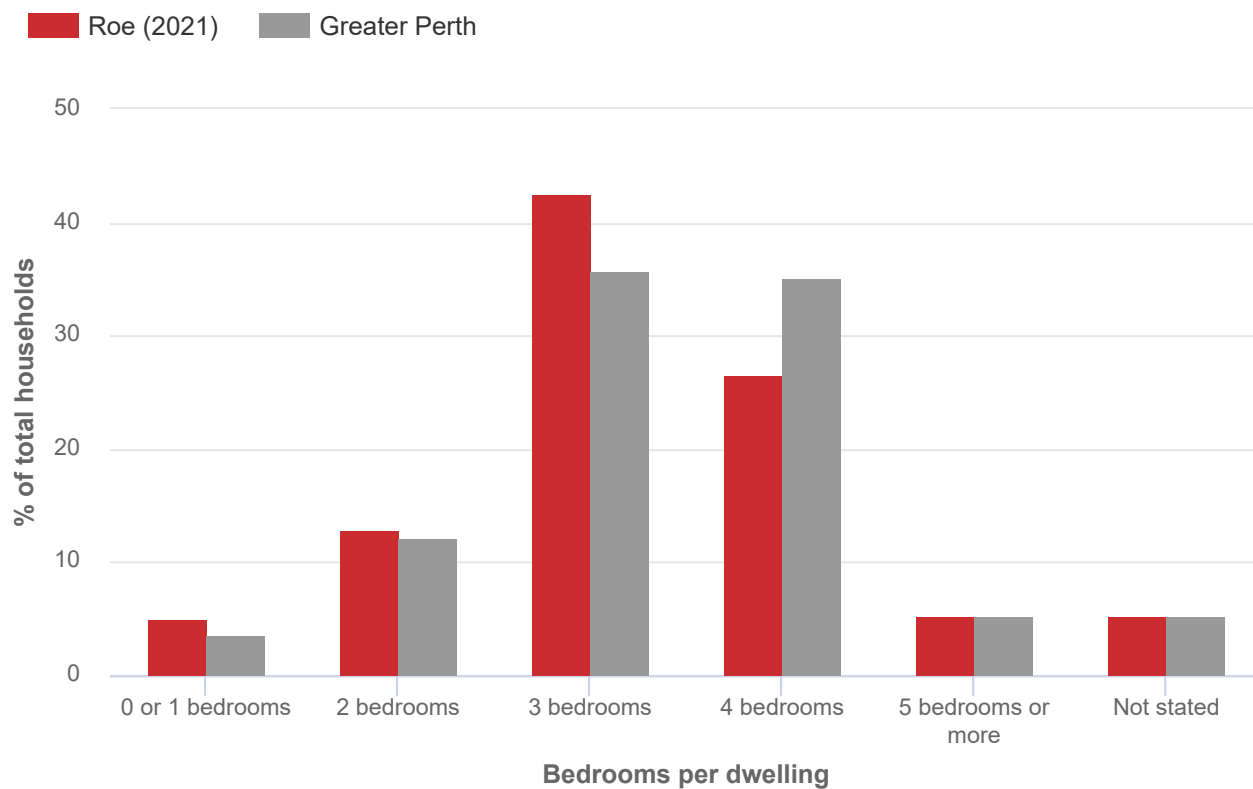
Number of bedrooms per dwelling

Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2011			2011			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
0 or 1 bedrooms	747	5.1	3.6	747	5.1	3.6	0
2 bedrooms	1,941	13.2	12.6	1,941	13.2	12.6	0
3 bedrooms	6,435	43.7	36.7	6,435	43.7	36.7	0
4 bedrooms	3,996	27.1	36.0	3,996	27.1	36.0	0
5 bedrooms or more	819	5.6	5.5	819	5.6	5.5	0
Not stated	796	5.4	5.5	796	5.4	5.5	0
Total households	14,734	100.0	100.0	14,734	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

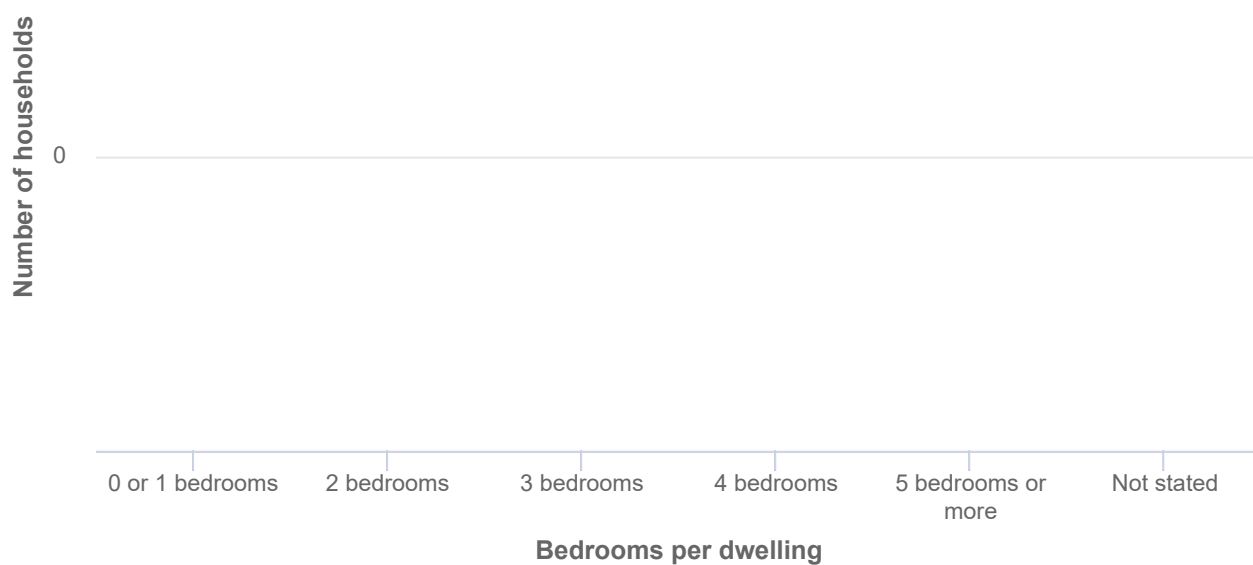
Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011



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

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

Overall, 18.2% of households were in dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and 32.7% 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 Roe (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of 3 bedroom dwellings (43.7% compared to 36.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of dwellings with 1 or no bedrooms (includes bedsitters) (5.1% compared to 3.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (27.1% compared to 36.0%)

Emerging groups

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

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

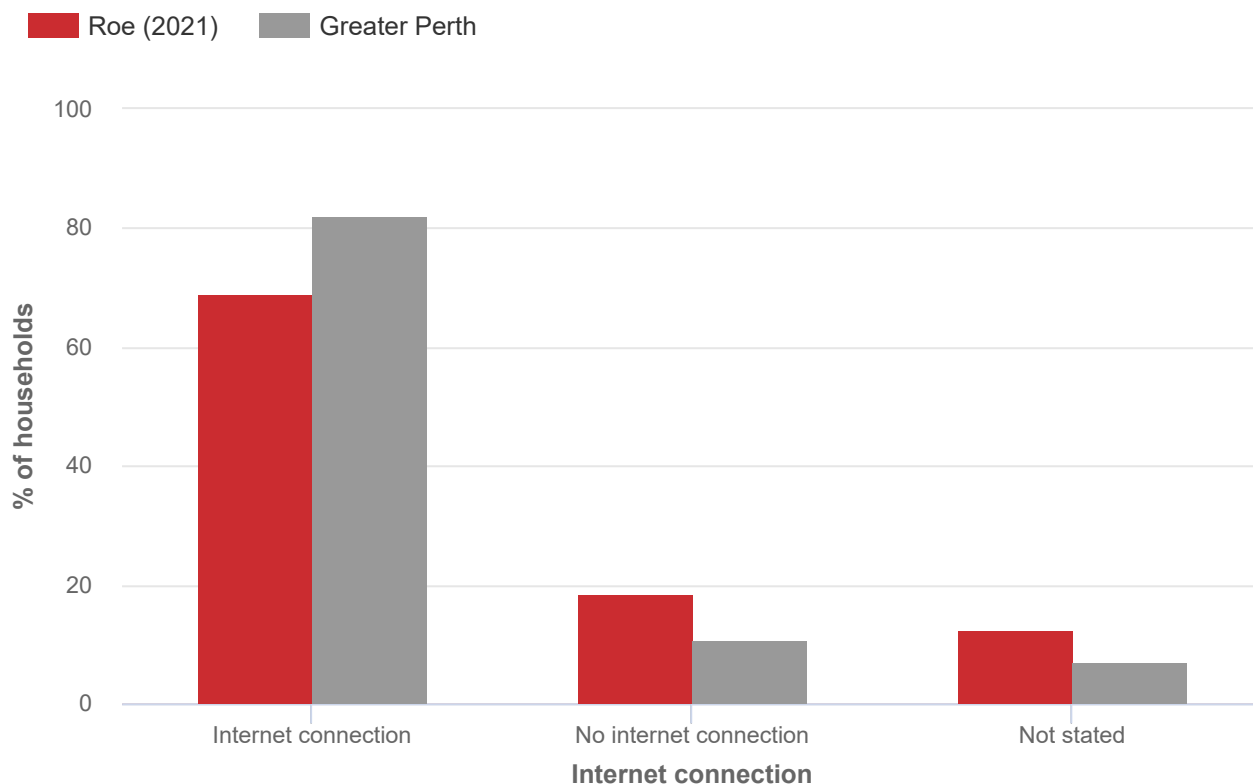
Type of internet connection

Roe (2021) - Households	2016			2011			Change
Connection type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Internet connection	10,564	69.0	82.3	10,002	67.7	77.0	+562
No internet connection	2,822	18.4	10.7	3,729	25.2	15.8	-907
Not stated	1,914	12.5	7.0	1,051	7.1	7.1	+863
Total households	15,300	100.0	100.0	14,782	100.0	100.0	+518

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

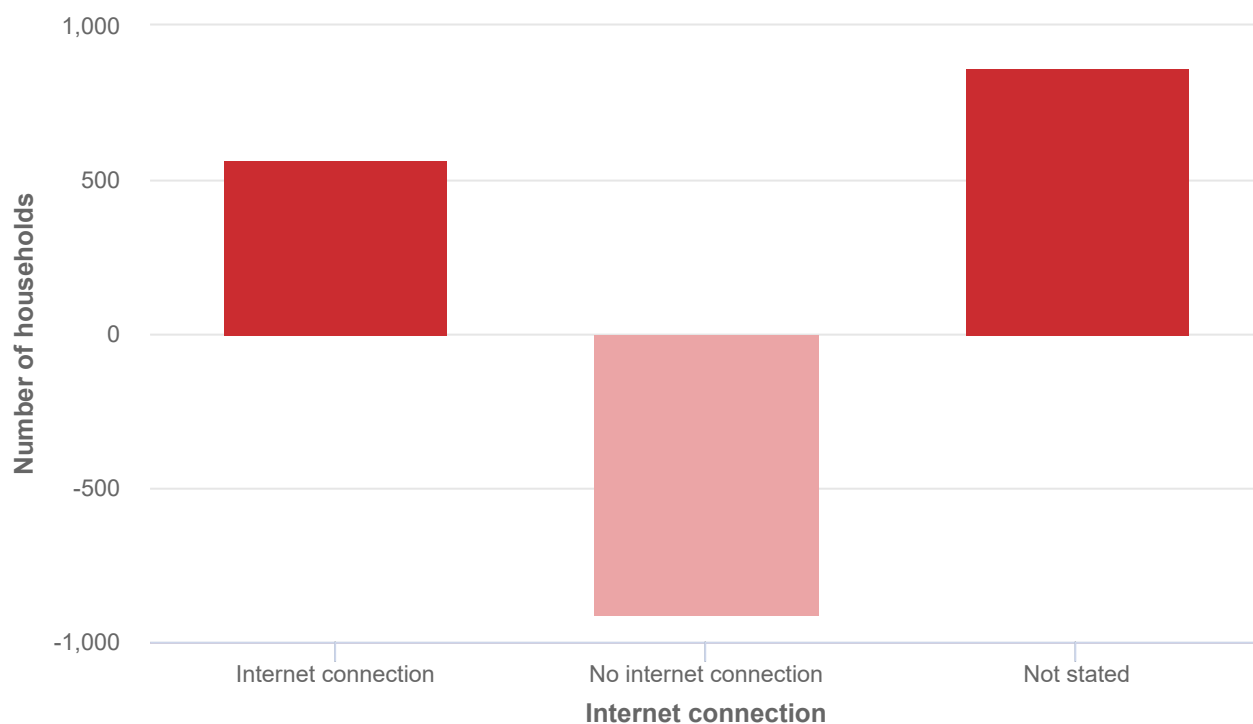
Type of internet connection, 2016



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

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

Overall 69.0% 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 562.

Roe (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 Roe (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

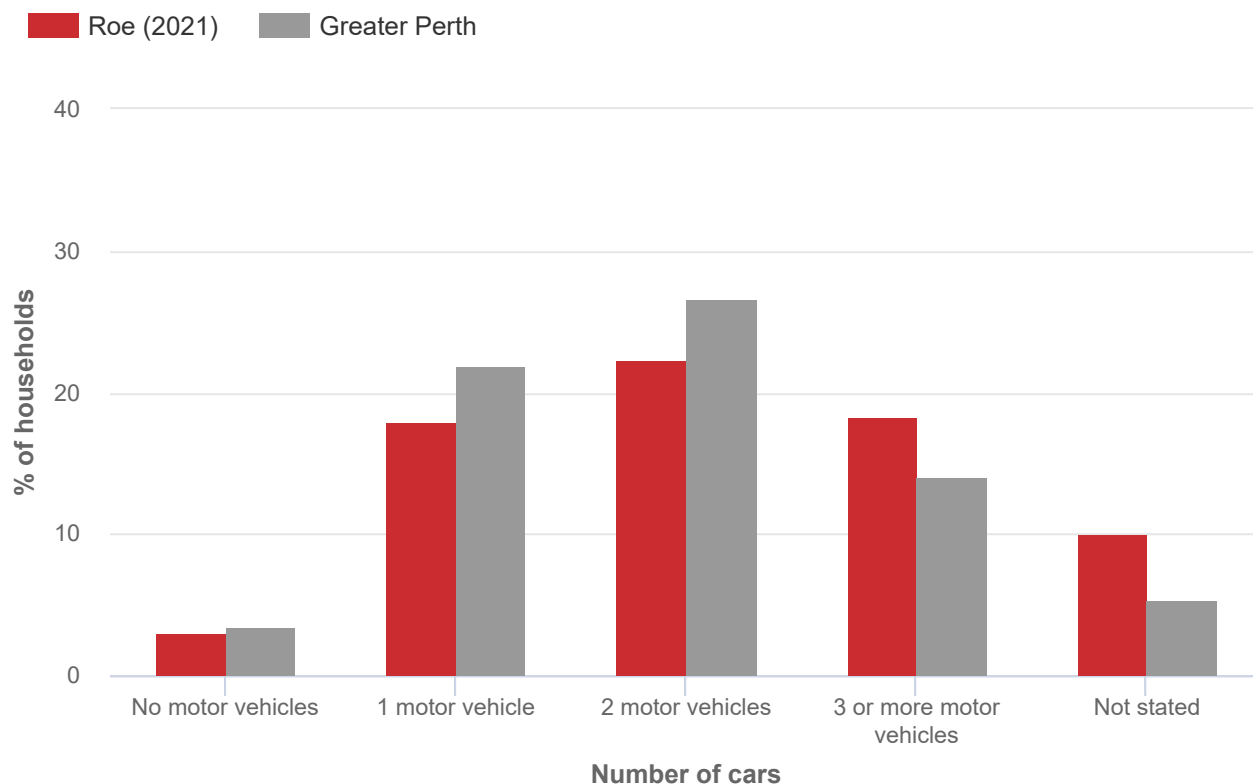
Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of cars	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
No motor vehicles	643	4.2	4.7	779	5.3	6.0	-136
1 motor vehicle	3,823	25.0	30.7	4,258	28.9	32.0	-435
2 motor vehicles	4,784	31.3	37.3	5,077	34.4	37.1	-293
3 or more motor vehicles	3,916	25.6	19.7	3,576	24.2	18.4	+340
Not stated	2,130	13.9	7.5	1,060	7.2	6.5	+1,070
Total households	15,296	100.0	100.0	14,750	100.0	100.0	+546

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

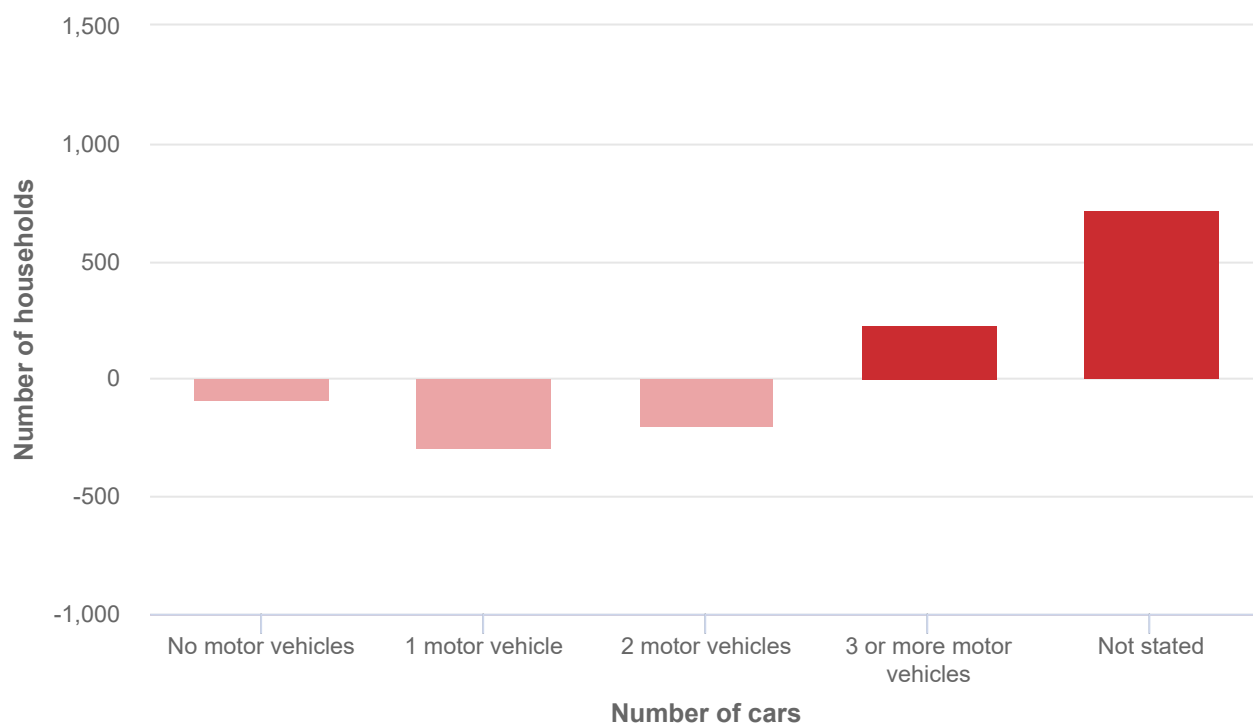
Car ownership, 2016



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

Roe (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 Roe (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that 81.9% of the households owned at least one car, while 4.2% 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, 25.0% of the households owned one car; 31.3% owned two cars; and 25.6% owned three cars or more, compared with 30.7%; 37.3% and 19.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

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

- 1 motor vehicle (-435 households)
- 3 or more motor vehicles (+340 households)
- 2 motor vehicles (-293 households)
- No motor vehicles (-136 households)

Roe (2021)

Housing tenure

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

Housing tenure

Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Tenure type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Fully owned	5,201	34.0	26.7	5,325	36.2	28.1	-124
Mortgage	3,668	24.0	39.7	3,800	25.8	38.0	-132
Renting - Total	4,334	28.3	25.5	4,550	30.9	26.7	-216
Renting - Social housing	818	5.3	3.1	946	6.4	3.6	-128
Renting - Private	3,223	21.1	22.0	3,299	22.4	22.6	-76
Renting - Not stated	293	1.9	0.4	305	2.1	0.5	-12
Other tenure type	176	1.2	1.0	160	1.1	1.1	+16
Not stated	1,913	12.5	7.1	894	6.1	6.1	+1,019
Total households	15,292	100.0	100.0	14,729	100.0	100.0	+563

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

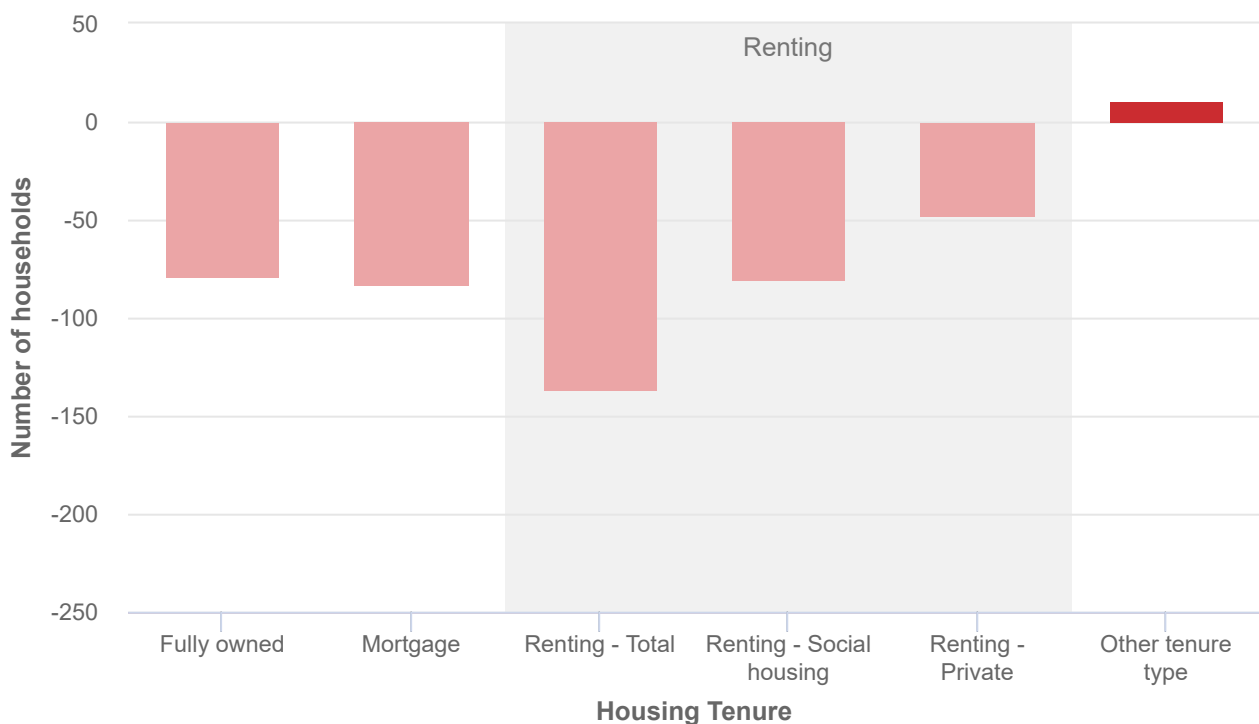
Housing tenure, 2016



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

Roe (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 Roe (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 larger proportion who were renters.

Overall, 34.0% of households owned their dwelling; 24.0% were purchasing, and 28.3% 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 Roe (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Mortgage (-132 households)
- Renting - Social housing (-128 households)
- Fully owned (-124 households)
- Renting - Private (-76 households)

The total number of households in Roe (2021) increased by 563 between 2011 and 2016.

Roe (2021)

Housing loan repayments

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

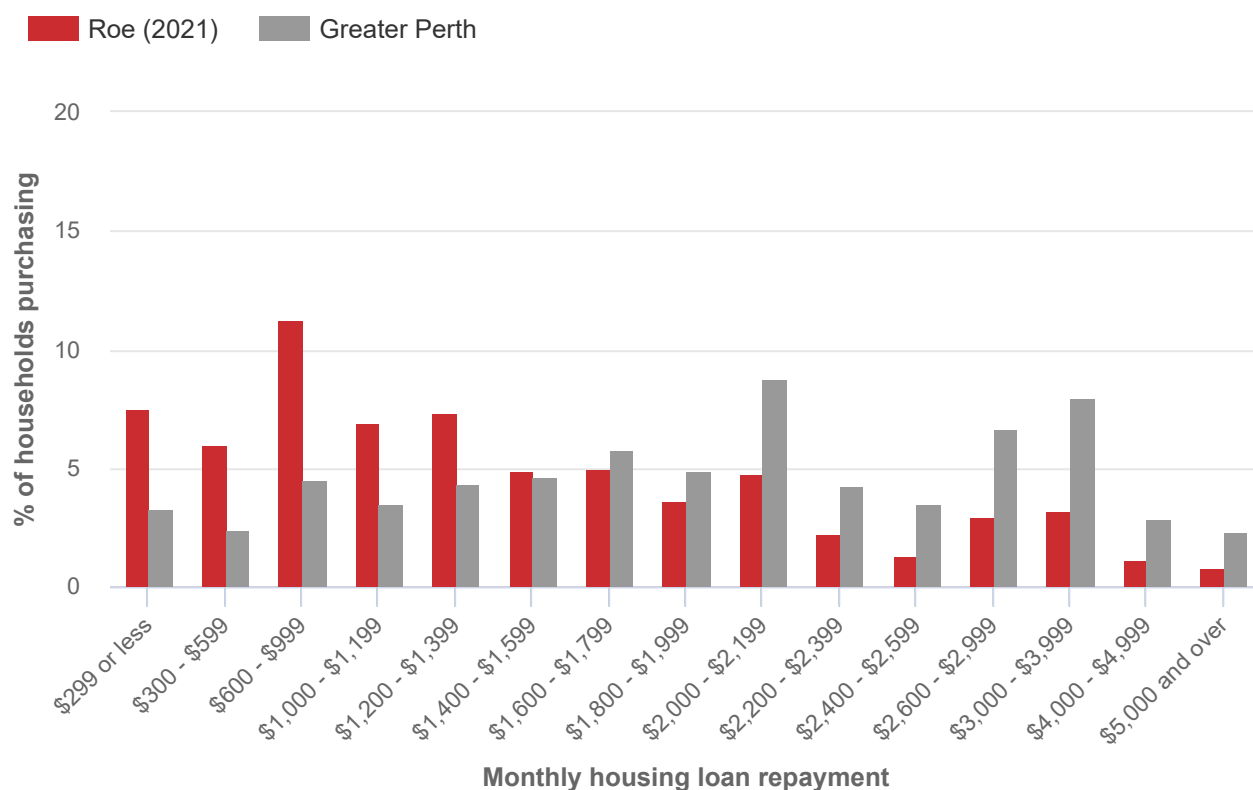
Monthly housing loan repayments

Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016		
Monthly repayment amount	Number	%	Greater Perth %
\$299 or less	381	10.4	4.6
\$300 - \$599	305	8.3	3.3
\$600 - \$999	571	15.5	6.3
\$1,000 - \$1,199	351	9.6	4.8
\$1,200 - \$1,399	372	10.1	6.0
\$1,400 - \$1,599	249	6.8	6.4
\$1,600 - \$1,799	250	6.8	8.0
\$1,800 - \$1,999	182	5.0	6.8
\$2,000 - \$2,199	241	6.6	12.1
\$2,200 - \$2,399	113	3.1	5.9
\$2,400 - \$2,599	65	1.8	4.8
\$2,600 - \$2,999	148	4.0	9.2
\$3,000 - \$3,999	160	4.4	11.1
\$4,000 - \$4,999	56	1.5	4.0
\$5,000 and over	40	1.1	3.2
Not stated	189	5.1	3.7
Total	3,673	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 Roe (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, 11.0% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 43.8% were paying low repayments, compared with 27.5% and 18.9% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of \$600 - \$999 (15.5% compared to 6.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$299 or less (10.4% compared to 4.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$3,000 - \$3,999 (4.4% compared to 11.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$2,000 - \$2,199 (6.6% compared to 12.1%)

Roe (2021)

Housing loan quartiles

Mortgage repayments in Roe (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

Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Loan repayment quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	1,821	52.3	23.2	1,813	50.5	23.2	+8
Medium lowest	835	24.0	24.5	885	24.7	24.5	-50
Medium highest	454	13.0	25.9	520	14.5	25.8	-66
Highest group	372	10.7	26.5	370	10.3	26.5	+2
Total households with stated mortgage repayments	3,484	100.0	100.0	3,589	100.0	100.0	-106

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

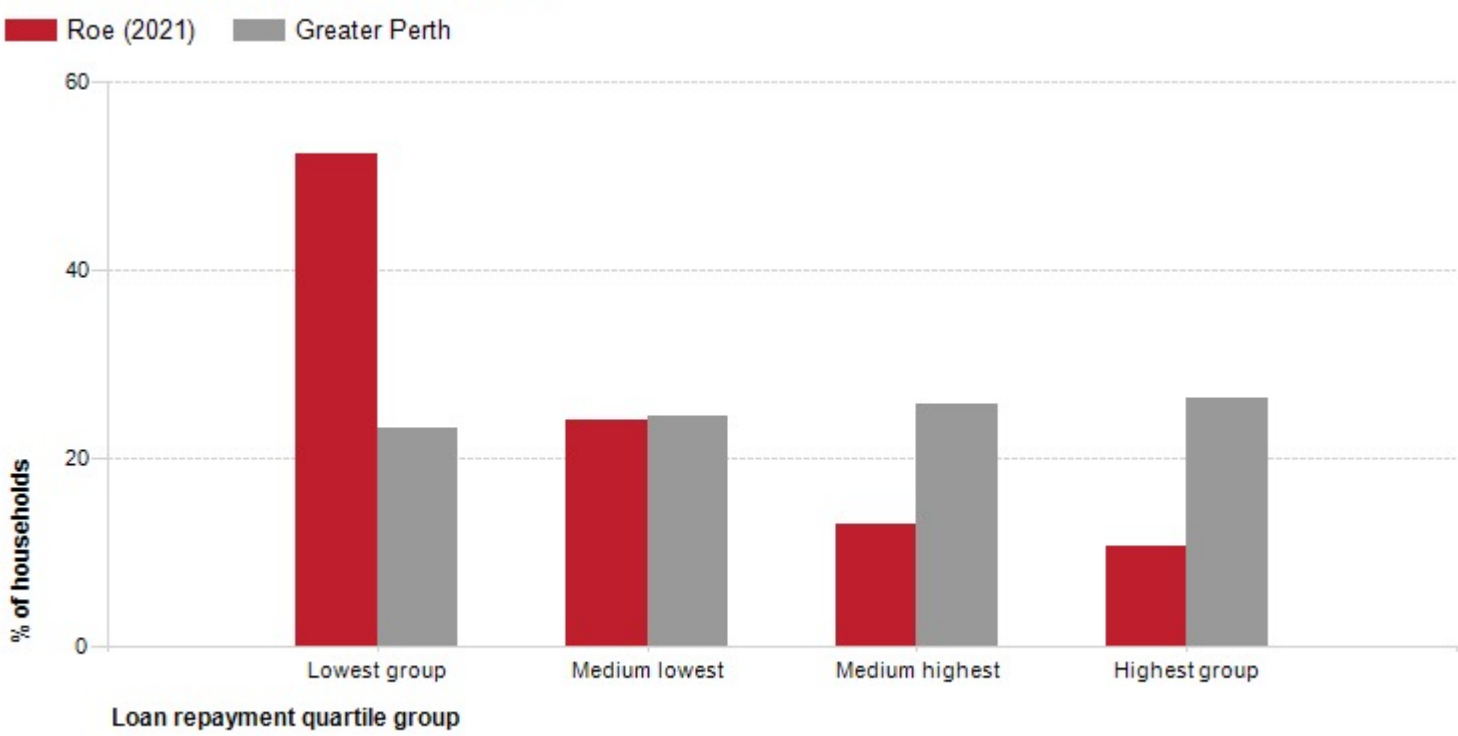
Housing loan - Quartile group dollar ranges

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

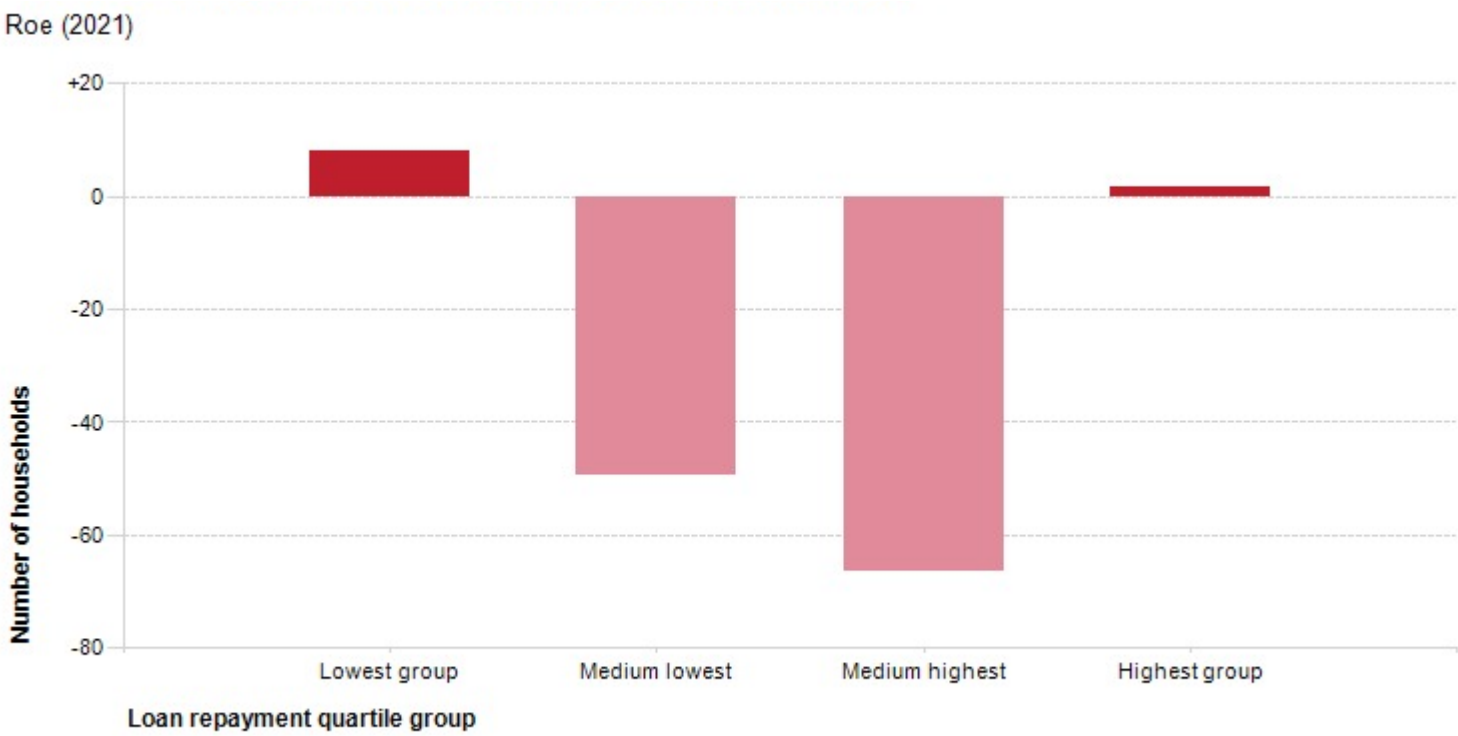
Housing loan quartiles, 2016



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



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 Roe (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 Roe (2021) decreased by 105 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change in Roe (2021) during this period was in the medium highest quartile which showed a slight decrease of -66 households.

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Roe (2021)

Housing rental payments

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

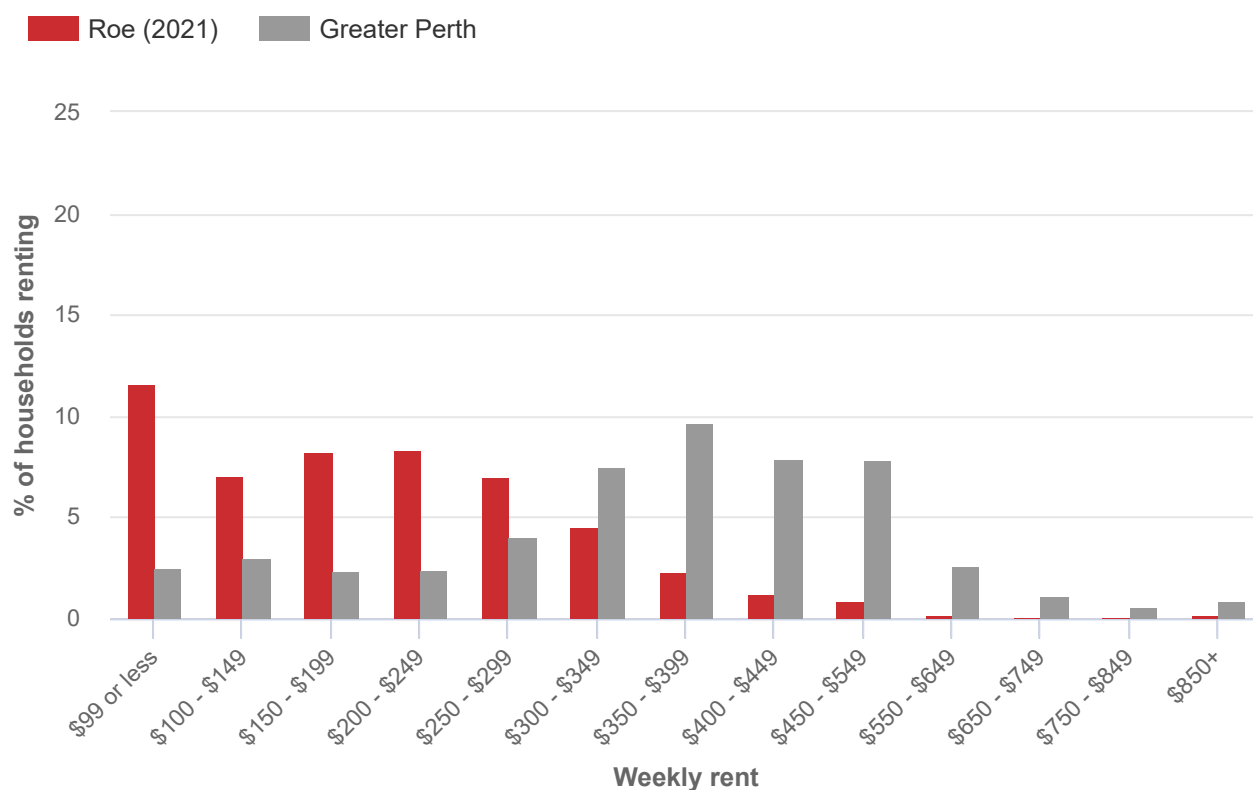
Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016		
Weekly rental amount	Number	%	Greater Perth %
\$99 or less	924	21.3	4.7
\$100 - \$149	561	12.9	5.6
\$150 - \$199	655	15.1	4.4
\$200 - \$249	663	15.3	4.5
\$250 - \$299	556	12.8	7.5
\$300 - \$349	359	8.3	13.9
\$350 - \$399	184	4.2	18.0
\$400 - \$449	97	2.2	14.6
\$450 - \$549	67	1.5	14.5
\$550 - \$649	11	0.3	4.8
\$650 - \$749	4	0.1	2.0
\$750 - \$849	6	0.1	1.1
\$850+	12	0.3	1.6
Not stated	238	5.5	2.8
Total households renting	4,337	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 Roe (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, 2.3% of households were paying high rental payments, and 64.6% were paying low payments, compared with 24.0% and 19.1% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of \$99 or less (21.3% compared to 4.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$350 - \$399 (4.2% compared to 18.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$450 - \$549 (1.5% compared to 14.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$400 - \$449 (2.2% compared to 14.6%)

Roe (2021)

Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments in Roe (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

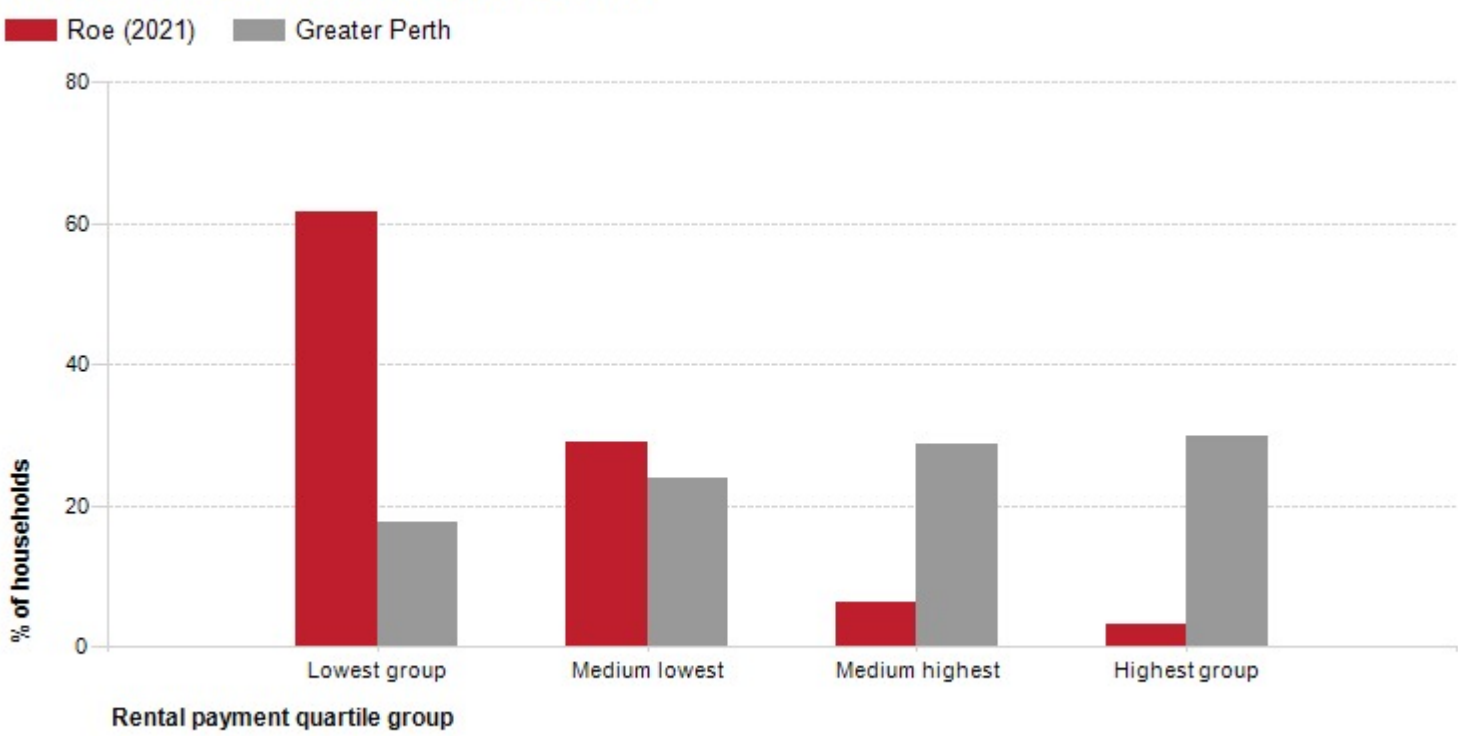
Roe (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	2,524	61.6	17.7	2,503	58.5	17.6	+22
Medium lowest	1,188	29.0	23.8	1,312	30.7	23.4	-124
Medium highest	253	6.2	28.8	302	7.1	29.1	-49
Highest group	132	3.2	29.7	158	3.7	29.8	-26
Total households with stated rent	4,099	100.0	100.0	4,276	100.0	100.0	-177

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

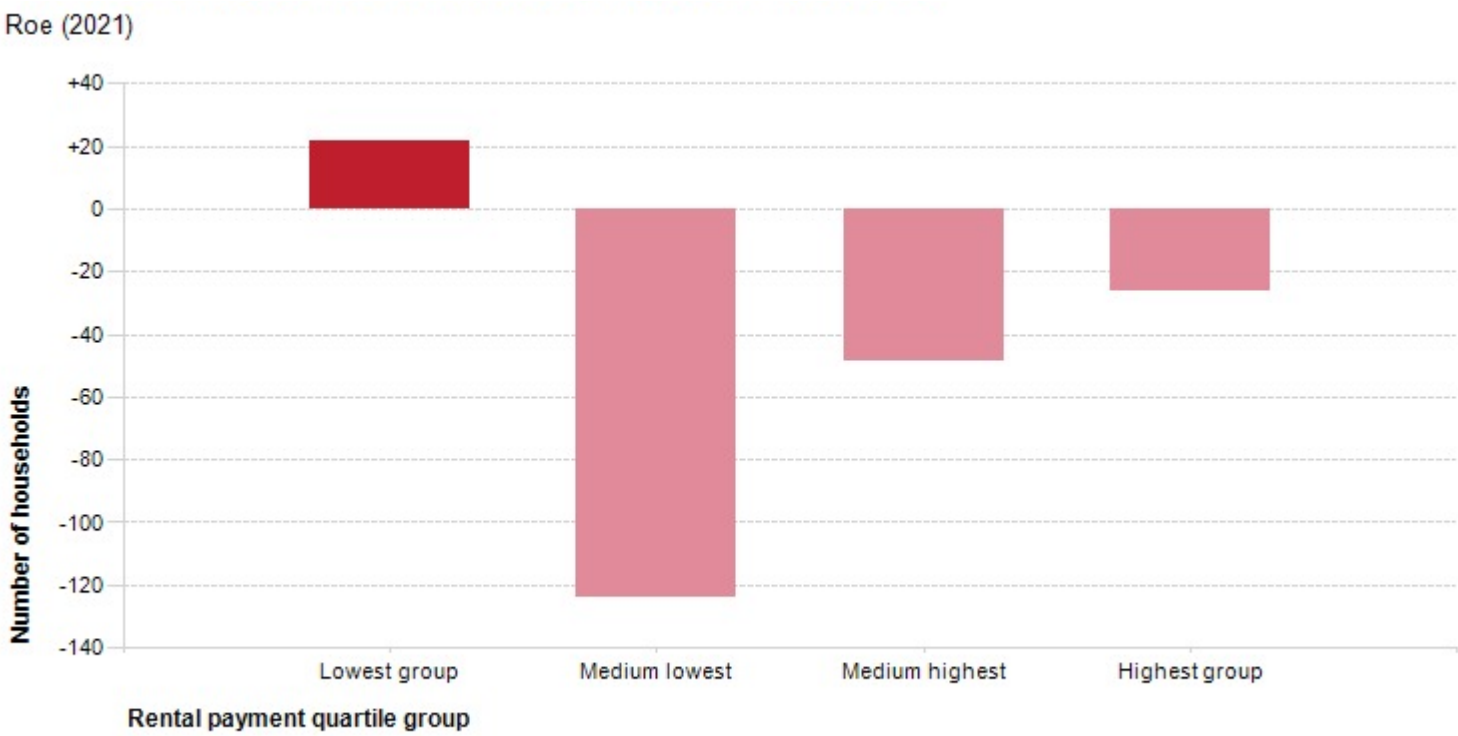
Housing rental quartiles for 2016



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



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 Roe (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 Roe (2021) decreased by 177 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change during this period was in the medium lowest quartile which showed a slight decrease of -124 households.

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Western Australia

Residential building approvals

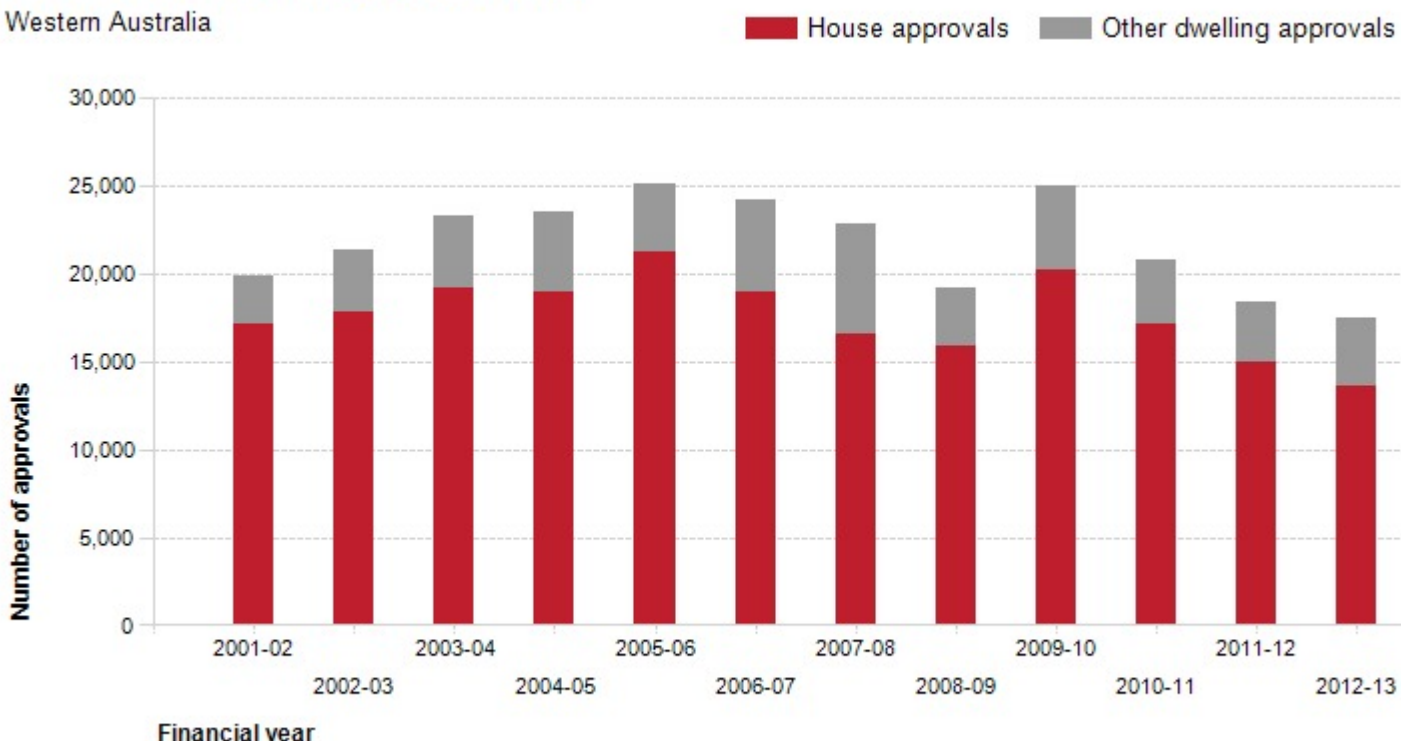
The Western Australia's building approvals are used as a leading indicator of the general level of residential development, economic activity, employment and investment. Residential building activity depends on many factors that vary with the state of the economy including interest rates, availability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

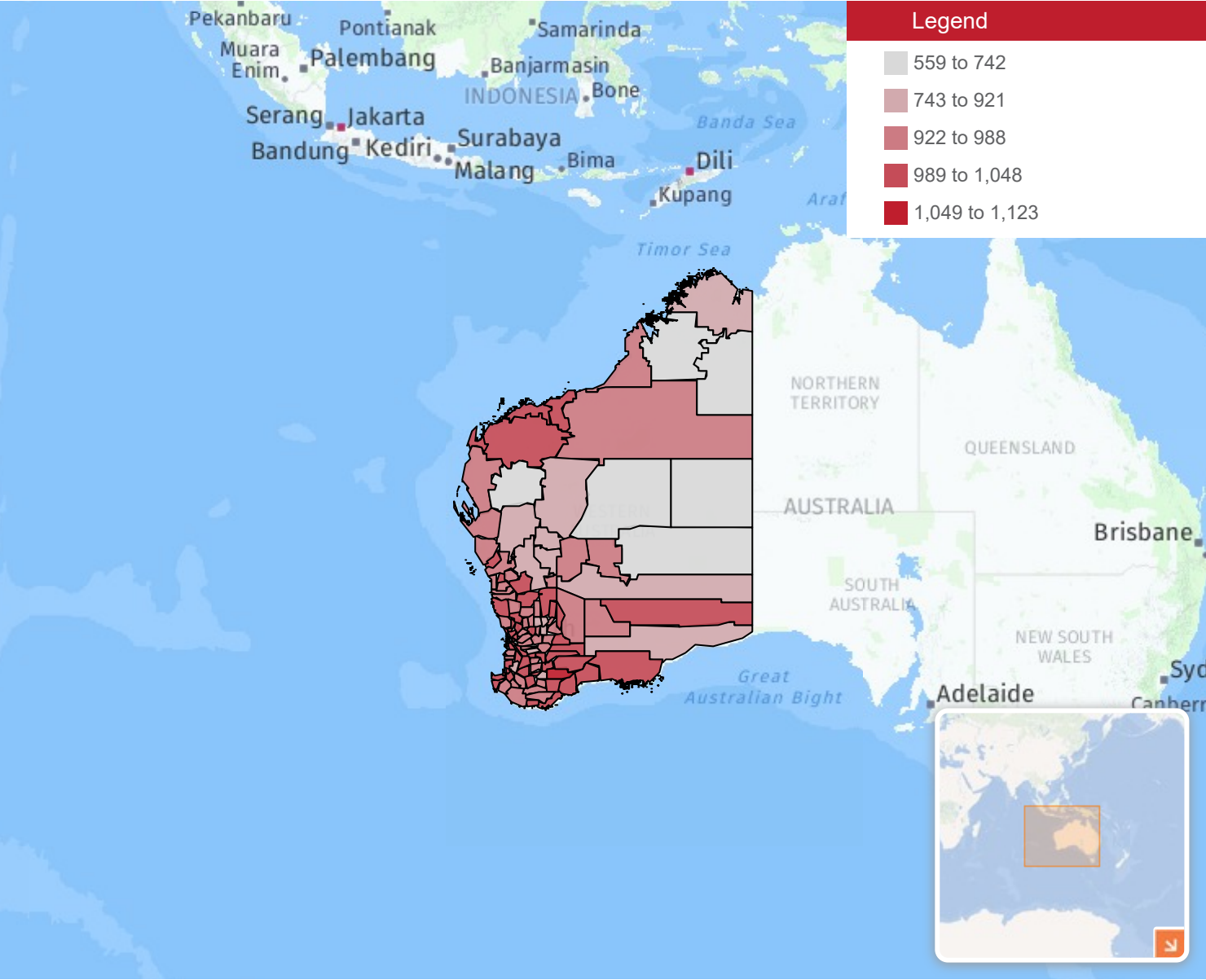
SEIFA indexes are a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others, but it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores and shed light on the type of disadvantage 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
Western Australia	1,015.0	54
WA	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
Kwinana	1,008.0	50
Forrestfield	1,008.0	50
Forrestfield (2021)	1,008.0	50
Morley (2021)	1,006.0	49
Butler (2021)	1,005.4	49
Willagee (2021)	1,005.3	49
Girrawheen	1,003.1	47
Victoria Park	1,002.6	47
Fremantle	1,002.1	47
Australia	1,001.9	46
Dawesville (2021)	1,001.5	46
East Metropolitan Region	1,001.0	46
Fremantle (2021)	999.9	45
Victoria Park (2021)	999.3	45
East Metropolitan Region (2021)	998.6	44
Dawesville	998.3	44
Collie-preston (2021)	993.3	41
Kwinana (2021)	992.4	41
Belmont (2021)	992.1	41
Collie-Preston	992.1	41
Belmont	992.1	41
Moore (2021)	992.0	41
Moore	991.6	41
Albany	990.5	40
Albany (2021)	989.2	39
Kalgoorlie	988.9	39
Kalgoorlie (2021)	988.9	39
Cannington (2021)	988.1	39
Bassendean (2021)	987.0	38
Warren-Blackwood (2021)	985.6	37
Warren-Blackwood	985.4	37
Murray-Wellington	985.1	37
Bassendean	984.9	36
Cannington	984.9	36
South West Region	984.5	36
South West Region (2021)	984.4	36
Roe	982.8	35

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

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

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Western Australia

About the community profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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