Western Australia Parliamentary Library

2016 Census Results

Belmont (2021)

Comparison year: 2011

Benchmark area: Greater Perth

community profile
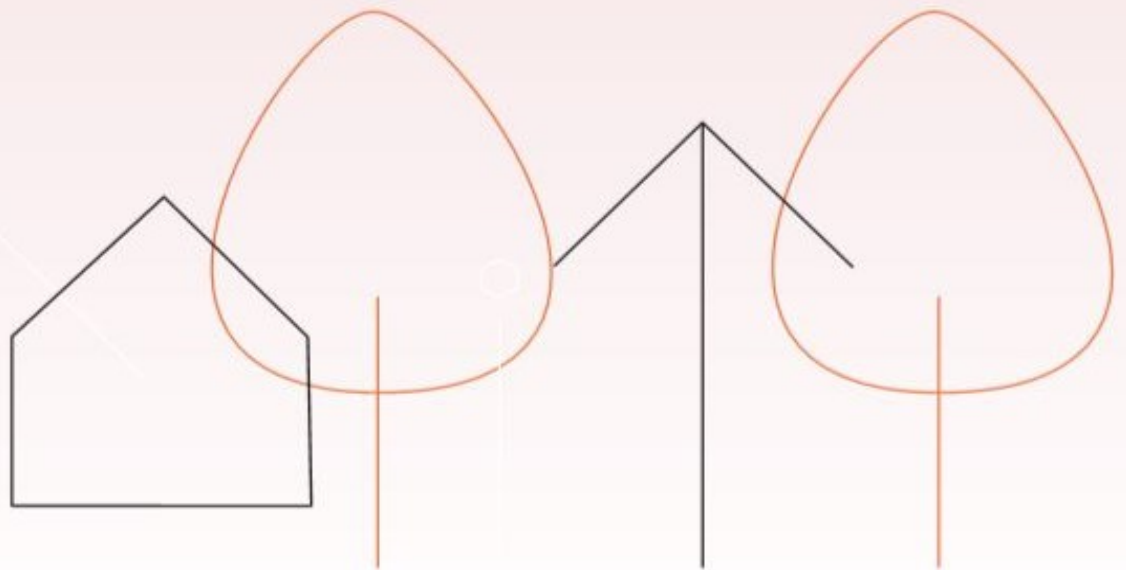
PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

.id the population experts

Table of Contents

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 Km^2)

Population density

0.01

persons per hectare

Leaflet | Here.com
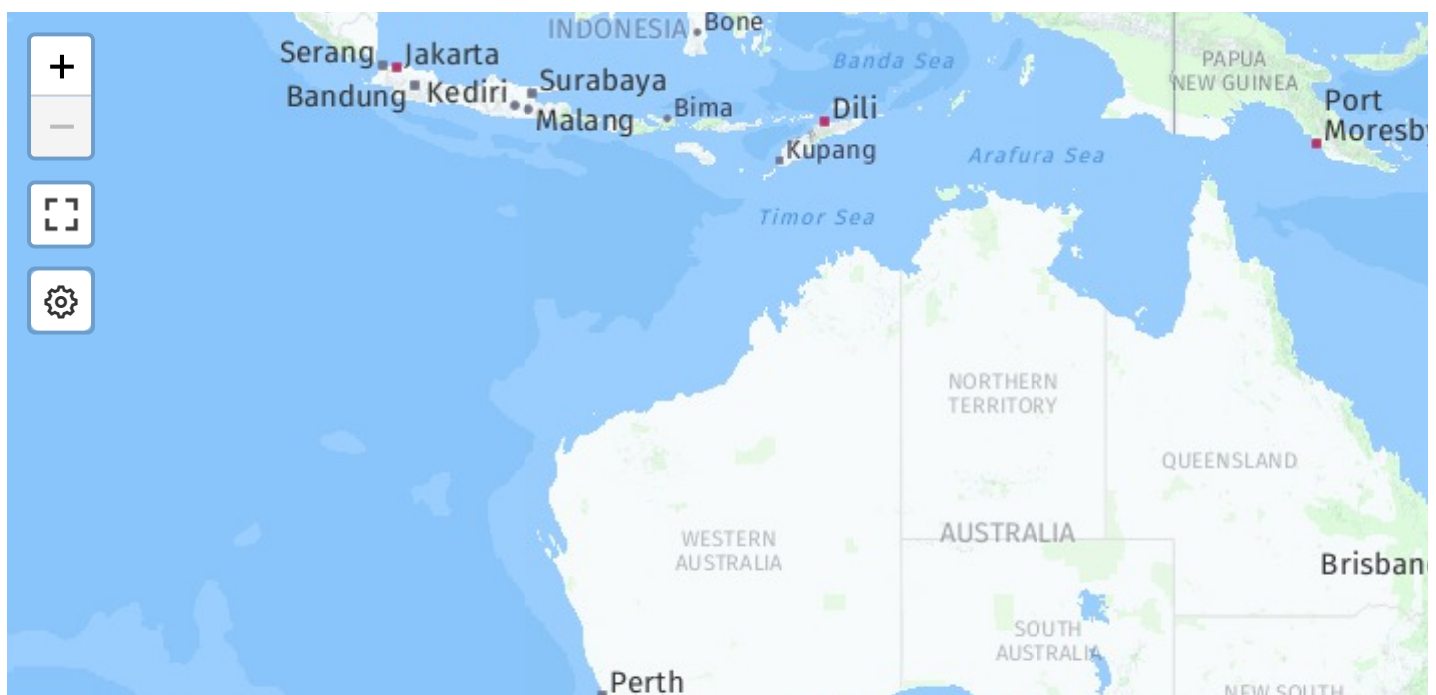
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

News

Vulnerable communities assessment

Case study.

15 April 2020

Austalia's fastest growing areas

Insights from the latest ABS population figures.

30 March 2020

Charting vulnerabilty

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

Belmont (2021)

Population highlights

Population

47,682

ERP, 2019

▲ Grown by 743 from the previous year.

Estimated Resident Population Belmont (2021)
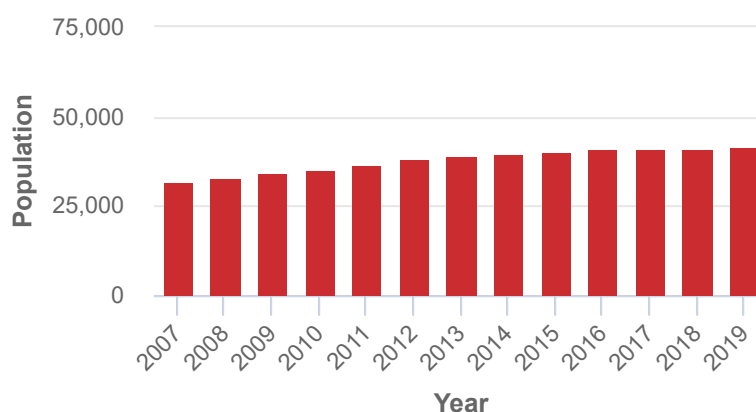
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).
Compiled and presented by .id the population experts

Belmont (2021) 2016

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

Median age

35 ◄► (0)

Greater Perth	36 ◄►
WA	36 ◄►
Australia	38 ▲

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population

2.4% ▼ (-0.6%)

Greater Perth	1.6% ◄►
WA	3.1% ◄►
Australia	2.8% ◄►

Couples with children

23% ▼ (-0.6%)

Greater Perth	32% ▲
WA	31% ◄►
Australia	30% ◄►

Older couples without children

6% ▼ (-0.7%)

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

Lone person households

26% ▼ (-1.4%)

Greater Perth	22%	▼
WA	22%	◄►
Australia	23%	◄►

Medium and high density Housing

35% ▲ (6.5%)

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

Median weekly household income

$1,474 ▲ ($163)

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

Median weekly mortgage repayment

$454

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

Median weekly rent

$368

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

Households renting

36% ◄► (-0.4%)

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

Households with a mortgage

30% ▼ (-0.9%)

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

Overseas born

39% ▲ (3%)

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

Language at home other than English

28% ▲ (5.4%)

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

University attendance

6% ▲ (1.2%)

Greater Perth	5%	◄►
WA	4%	◄►
Australia	5%	▲

University qualification

21% ▲ (4.4%)

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

Trade qualification (certificate)

18% ▲ (0.5%)

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

Unemployment rate

8.5% ▲ (3%)

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

Participation rate (population in labour force)

62% ▼ (-0.9%)

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

Public transport (to work)

11% ◄► (-0.1%)

Greater Perth	10%	◄►
WA	9%	◄►
Australia	11%	▲

SEIFA index of disadvantage 2016

992

Greater Perth	1026	▲
WA	1015	▲
Australia	1002	▲

Belmont (2021)
About the profile areas

Important **Statistics**	Population **47,682** 2019 ABS ERP	Land area **7,035** ha (70 Km^2)	Population density **6.78** persons per hectare

Profile areas

Belmont (2021)

Legend
- ☑ Electoral Districts
- ☑ Western Australia
- ☐ Electoral Regions
- ☐ Metro/Regional
- ☑ Electoral Districts (2021)
- ☐ Electoral Regions (2021)

Loading...

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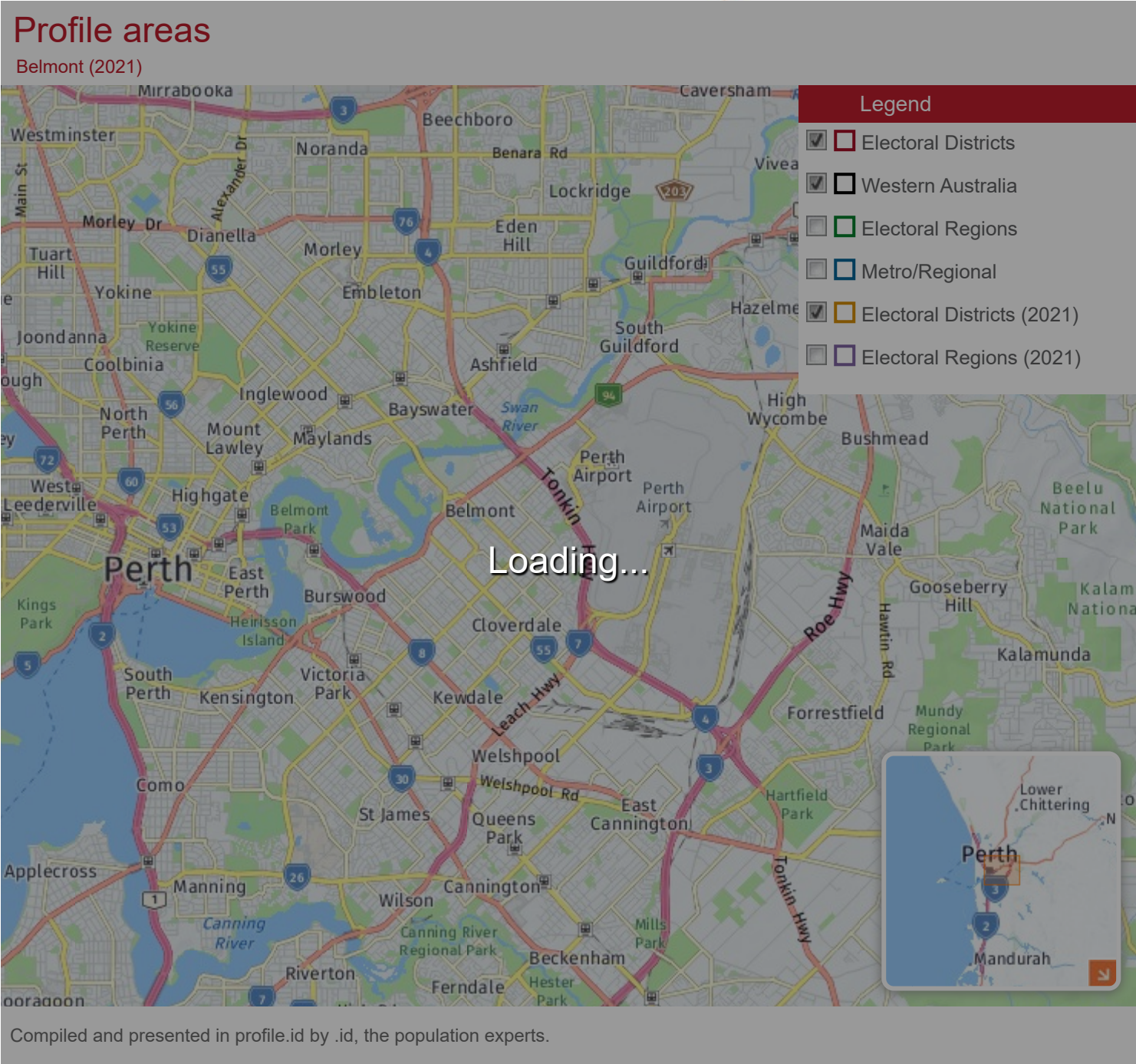
Belmont (2021)

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

Belmont (2021) - Total persons	2016			2011			Change
Population	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Estimated Resident Population	46,784	--	--	41,814	--	--	+4,970
Enumerated Population	44,853	--	--	40,136	--	--	+4,717
Usual Resident Population	44,836	--	--	39,524	--	--	+5,312

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

Belmont (2021) - Total people (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Population group	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**2011 to 2016**
Males	22,882	51.0	49.6	20,112	50.9	49.6	+2,770
Females	21,954	49.0	50.4	19,412	49.1	50.4	+2,542
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	1,067	2.4	1.6	1,161	2.9	1.6	-94
Australian citizens	30,993	69.1	78.3	29,311	74.2	80.0	+1,682
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	24,429	54.5	59.1	23,301	59.0	60.6	+1,128
Population over 15	37,544	83.7	80.9	33,055	83.6	80.8	+4,489
Employed Population	21,273	91.5	91.9	19,615	94.5	95.2	+1,658
Overseas visitors (enumerated)	741	--	--	538	--	--	+203

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

Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**2011 to 2016**
Total dwellings	20,768	100.0	100.0	18,144	100.0	100.0	+2,624
Occupied private dwellings	18,360	88.4	89.4	16,379	90.3	90.8	+1,981
Population in non-private dwellings	1,918	--	--	1,860	--	--	+58
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	*2.35*	*--*	*2.55*	*2.36*	*--*	*2.55*	*-0.02*

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

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

Belmont (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
2007	36,266	--	--	--
2008	37,728	+1,462	+4.03	+3.34
2009	39,229	+1,501	+3.98	+3.36
2010	40,298	+1,069	+2.73	+2.40
2011	41,814	+1,516	+3.76	+2.94
2012	43,464	+1,650	+3.95	+3.30
2013	44,846	+1,382	+3.18	+2.89
2014	45,539	+693	+1.55	+1.53
2015	46,123	+584	+1.28	+1.19
2016	46,784	+661	+1.43	+0.86
2017	46,851	+67	+0.14	+0.92
2018	46,939	+88	+0.19	+1.01
2019	47,682	+743	+1.58	+1.33

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

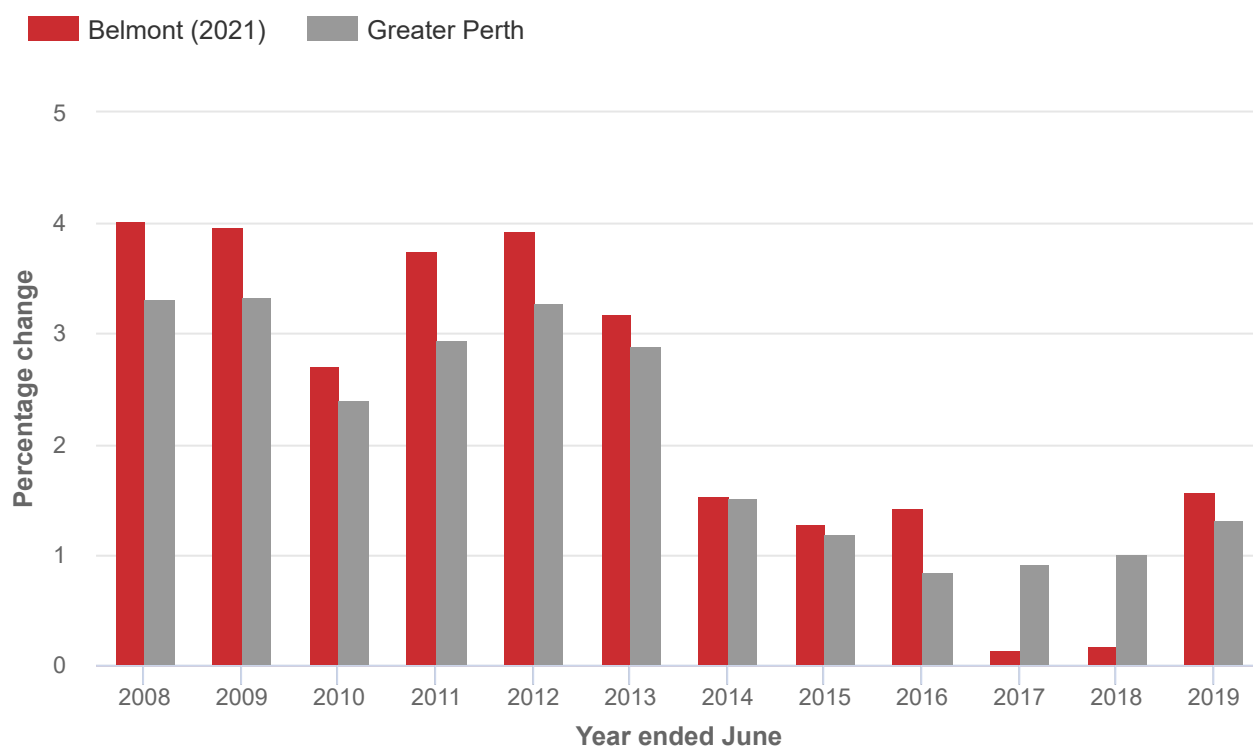Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)
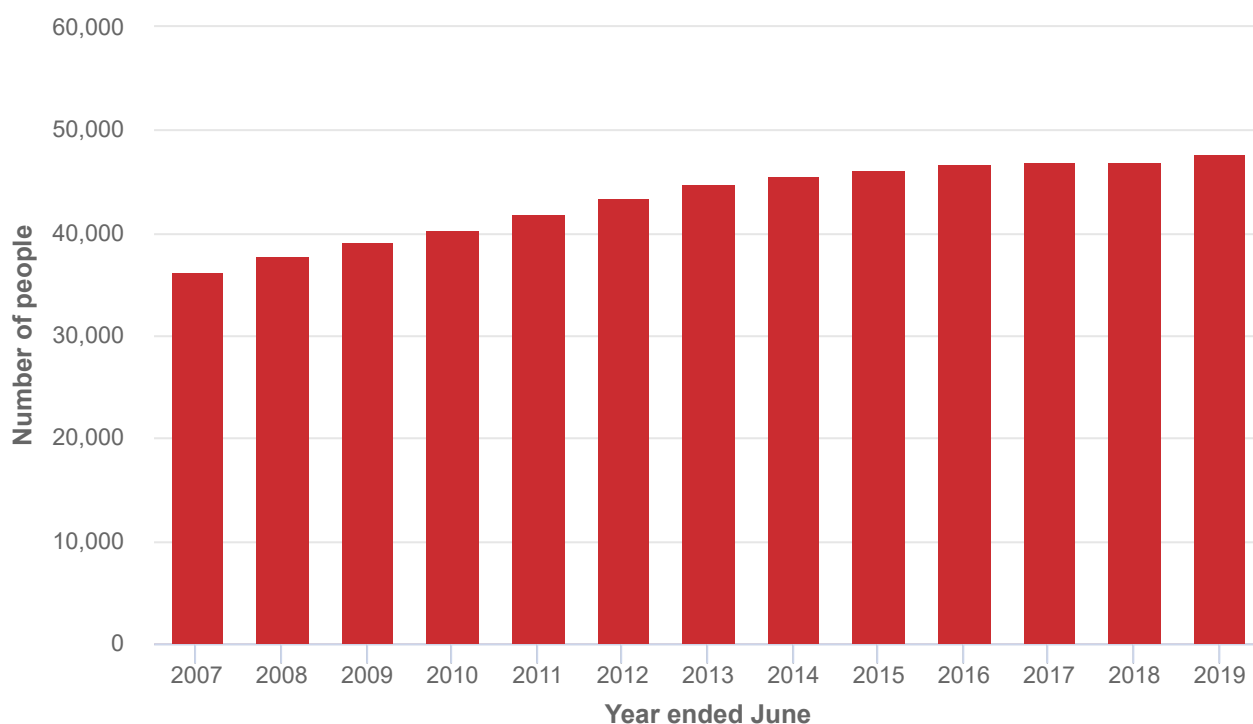
Belmont (2021)

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

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

■ Belmont (2021) ■ 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)

Belmont (2021)

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts
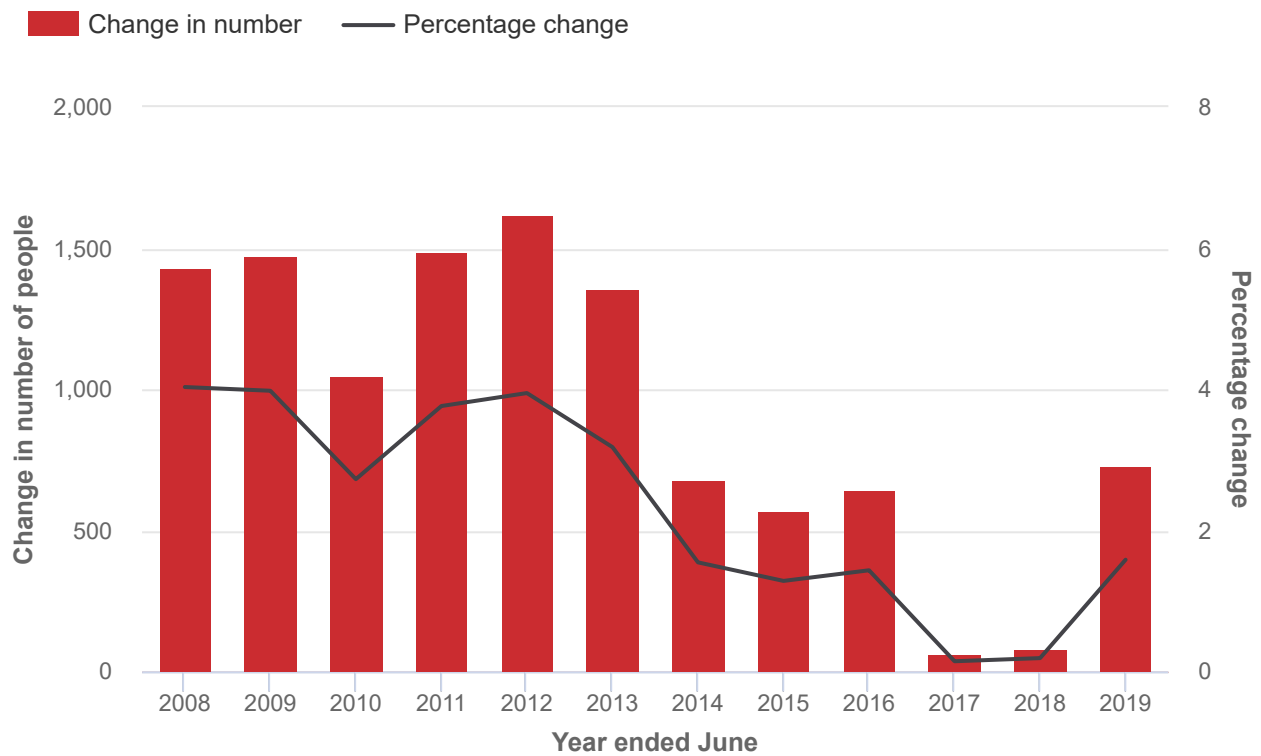
Belmont (2021)

Service age groups

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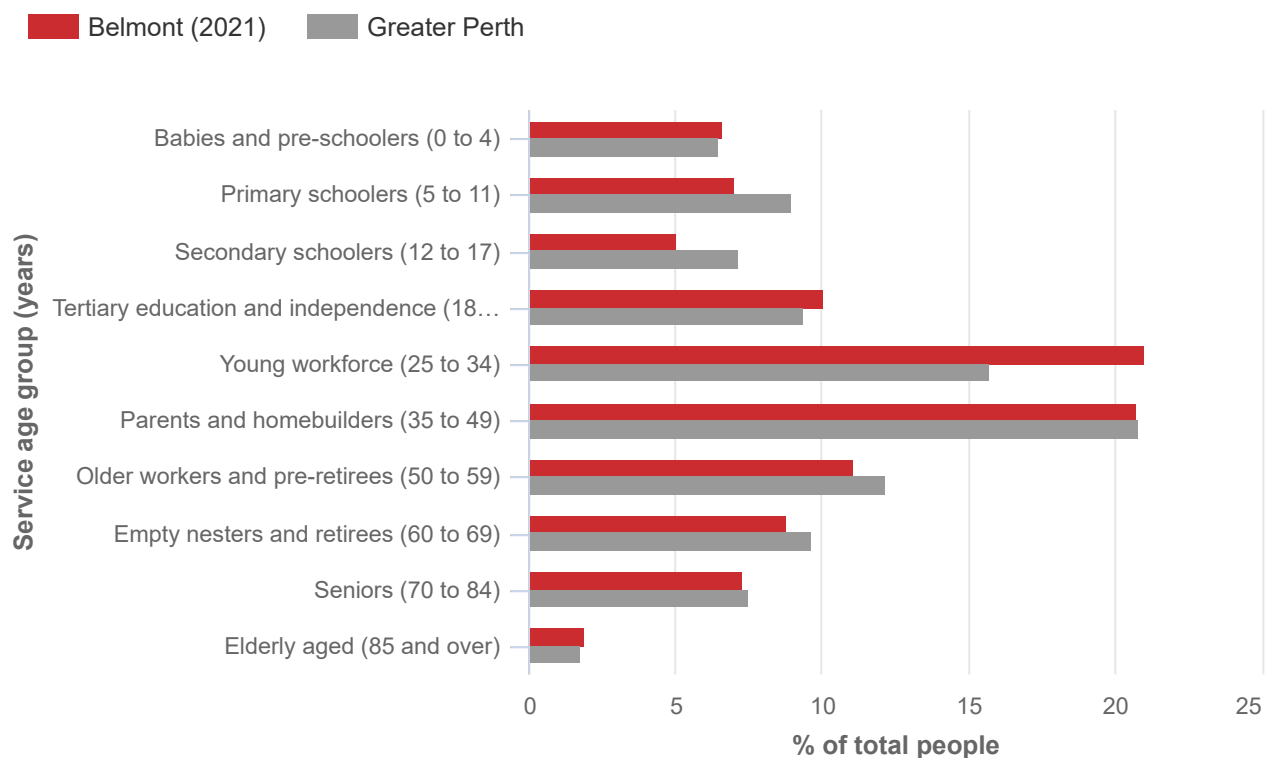
Age structure - Service age groups

Belmont (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)	2,977	6.6	6.5	2,700	6.8	6.6	+277
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	3,165	7.1	9.0	2,851	7.2	8.7	+314
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	2,261	5.0	7.2	2,265	5.7	7.9	-5
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	4,547	10.1	9.4	4,153	10.5	10.2	+393
Young workforce (25 to 34)	9,459	21.1	15.8	7,334	18.6	14.7	+2,125
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	9,336	20.8	20.9	8,348	21.1	21.6	+987
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	4,999	11.1	12.2	4,619	11.7	12.4	+379
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	3,940	8.8	9.7	3,374	8.5	9.2	+566
Seniors (70 to 84)	3,285	7.3	7.5	3,185	8.1	7.0	+99
Elderly aged (85 and over)	868	1.9	1.8	690	1.7	1.6	+178
Total	44,837	100.0	100.0	39,524	100.0	100.0	+5,313

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information
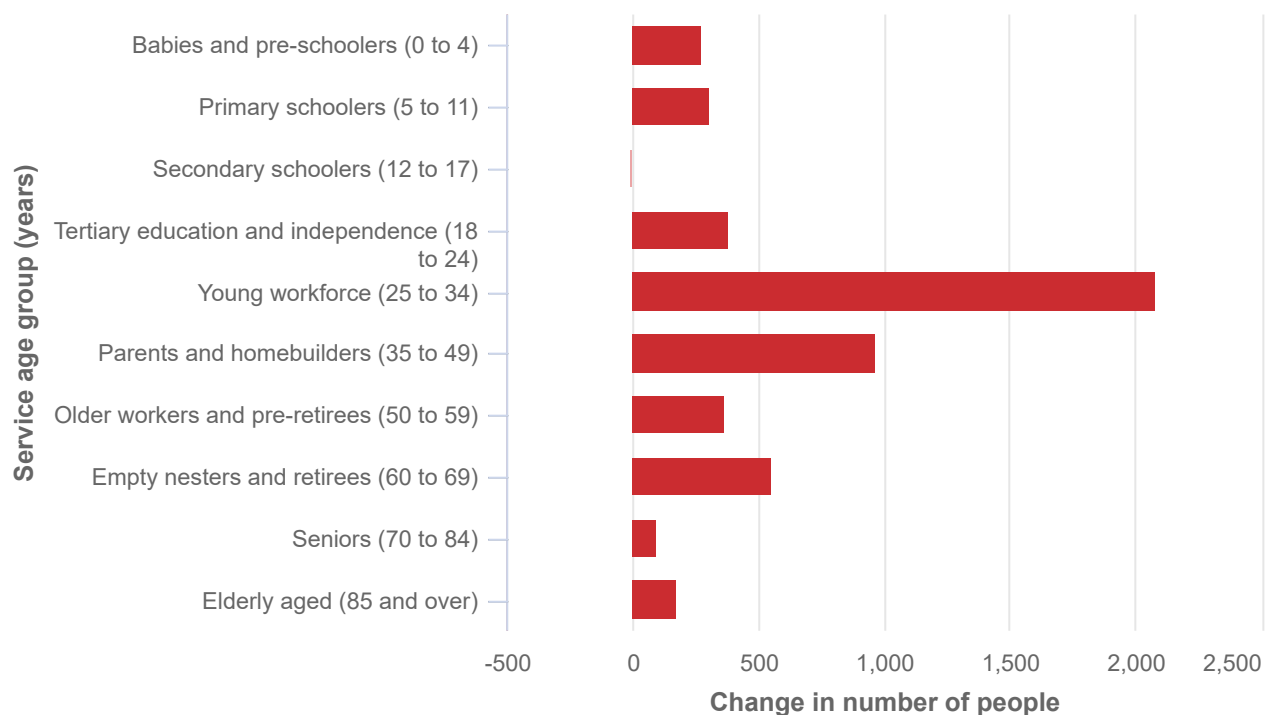
Age structure - service age groups, 2016

Total persons

■ Belmont (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 age structure - service age groups, 2011 to 2016

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

Overall, 18.7% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 18.0% 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 Belmont (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of 'Young workforce' (21.1% compared to 15.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Secondary schoolers' (5.0% compared to 7.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Primary schoolers' (7.1% compared to 9.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Older workers & pre-retirees' (11.1% compared to 12.2%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Belmont (2021)'s population increased by 5,313 people (13.4%). This represents an average annual population change of 2.55% per year over the period.

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

- Young workforce (25 to 34) (+2,125 people)
- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (+987 people)
- Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (+566 people)
- Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24) (+393 people)

Belmont (2021)

Five year age groups

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

Age structure - Five year age groups

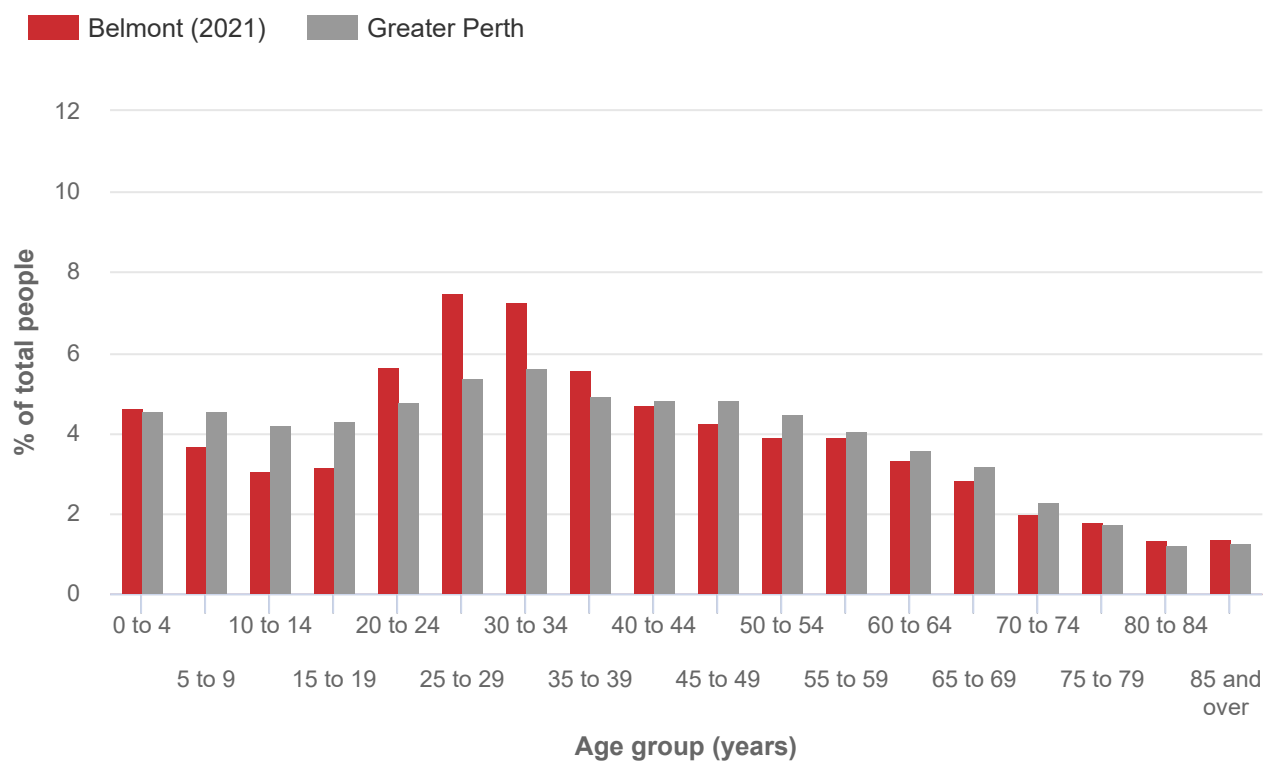| Belmont (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Five year age groups (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
0 to 4	2,977	6.6	6.5	2,700	6.8	6.6	+277
5 to 9	2,358	5.3	6.5	2,108	5.3	6.2	+250
10 to 14	1,956	4.4	6.0	1,846	4.7	6.4	+110
15 to 19	2,040	4.6	6.2	2,138	5.4	6.8	-98
20 to 24	3,619	8.1	6.9	3,178	8.0	7.5	+441
25 to 29	4,794	10.7	7.7	3,802	9.6	7.7	+992
30 to 34	4,664	10.4	8.0	3,531	8.9	7.0	+1,132
35 to 39	3,575	8.0	7.1	3,059	7.7	7.2	+516
40 to 44	3,020	6.7	6.9	2,756	7.0	7.4	+264
45 to 49	2,731	6.1	6.9	2,532	6.4	7.1	+198
50 to 54	2,489	5.6	6.4	2,466	6.2	6.5	+23
55 to 59	2,508	5.6	5.8	2,153	5.4	5.8	+354
60 to 64	2,135	4.8	5.1	1,918	4.9	5.3	+217
65 to 69	1,804	4.0	4.6	1,455	3.7	3.8	+348
70 to 74	1,283	2.9	3.3	1,284	3.2	3.0	-1
75 to 79	1,137	2.5	2.5	1,064	2.7	2.3	+73
80 to 84	855	1.9	1.7	837	2.1	1.8	+18
85 and over	868	1.9	1.8	690	1.7	1.6	+178
Total population	44,813	100.0	100.0	39,524	100.0	100.0	+5,289

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information
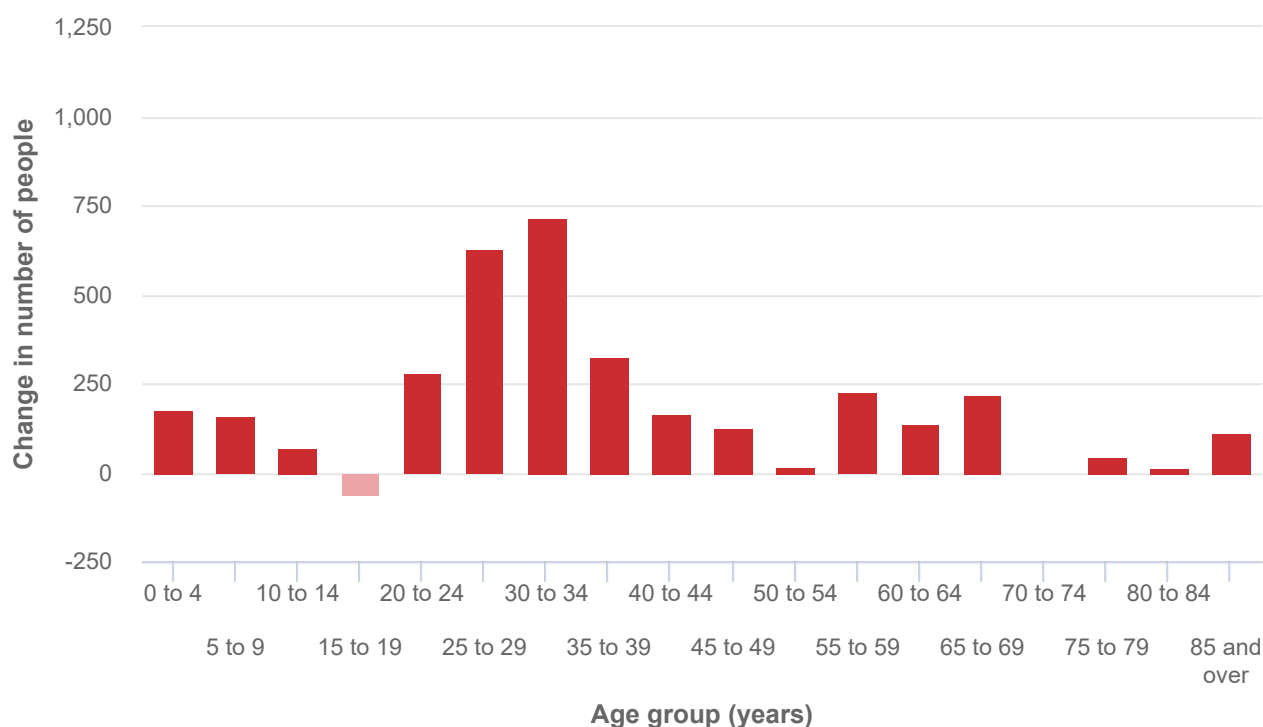
Age structure - five year age groups, 2016

Total persons

■ Belmont (2021)   **■ Greater Perth**

Age group (years)

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

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

Overall, 16.3% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 13.3% 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 Belmont (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 25 to 29 (10.7% compared to 7.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 30 to 34 (10.4% compared to 8.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 10 to 14 (4.4% compared to 6.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 15 to 19 (4.6% compared to 6.2%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Belmont (2021)'s population increased by 5,289 people (13.4%). This represents an average annual population change of 2.54% per year over the period.

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

- 30 to 34 (+1,132 persons)
- 25 to 29 (+992 persons)
- 35 to 39 (+516 persons)
- 20 to 24 (+441 persons)

Belmont (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 Belmont (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 Belmont (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

Belmont (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**2011 to 2016**
English	12,828	28.6	37.2	12,387	31.3	37.6	+440
Australian	10,921	24.4	28.3	11,166	28.3	30.1	-246
Irish	3,910	8.7	9.2	3,139	7.9	8.3	+771
Chinese	3,427	7.6	5.1	2,284	5.8	4.2	+1,142
Scottish	3,258	7.3	8.6	2,768	7.0	8.3	+490
Italian	2,011	4.5	5.3	1,734	4.4	5.4	+276
Indian	1,750	3.9	3.3	1,153	2.9	2.2	+597
Filipino	1,179	2.6	1.5	767	1.9	0.9	+411
German	1,071	2.4	2.8	1,000	2.5	2.7	+70
Dutch	658	1.5	1.9	634	1.6	2.1	+23

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

Ancestry - Totals

Belmont (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry totals	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	Number	%	Greater Perth %	**2011 to 2016**
Not stated	4,695	8.7	5.3	3,647	7.8	5.6	+1,047
Total responses	53,926	--	--	46,913	--	--	+7,012
Total people	44,837	--	--	39,524	--	--	+5,313

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

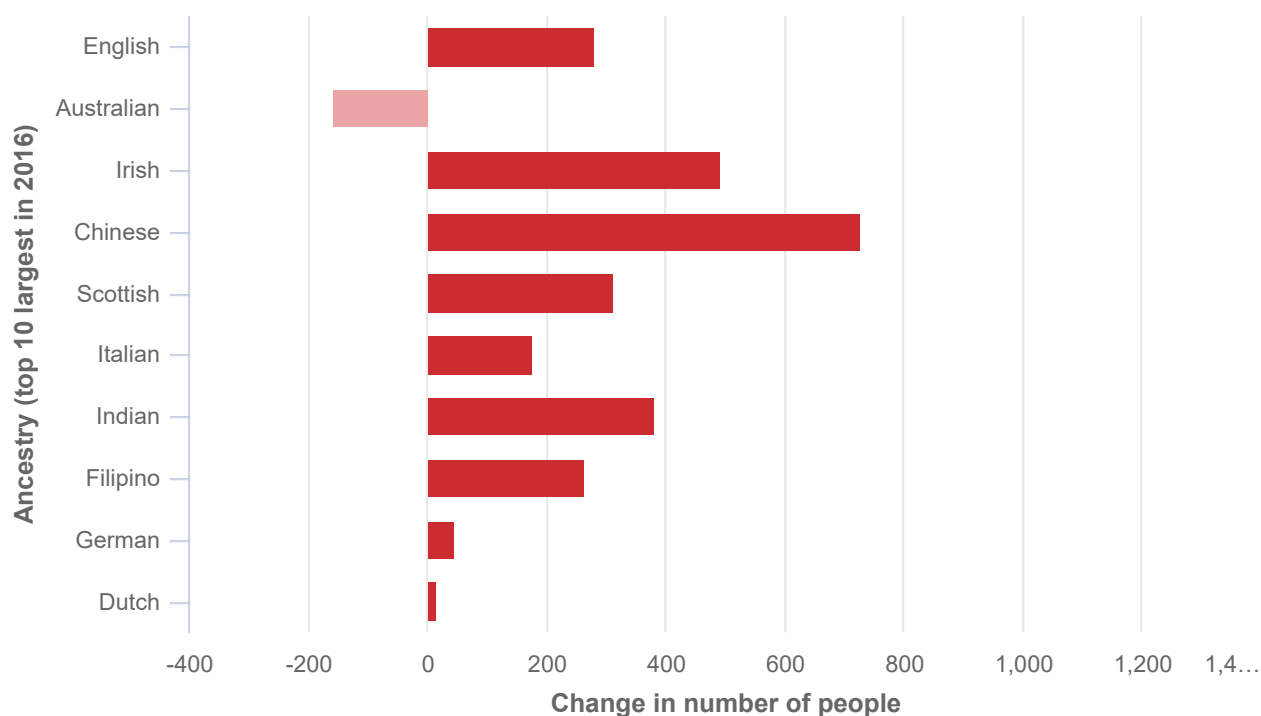Please refer to specific data notes for more information

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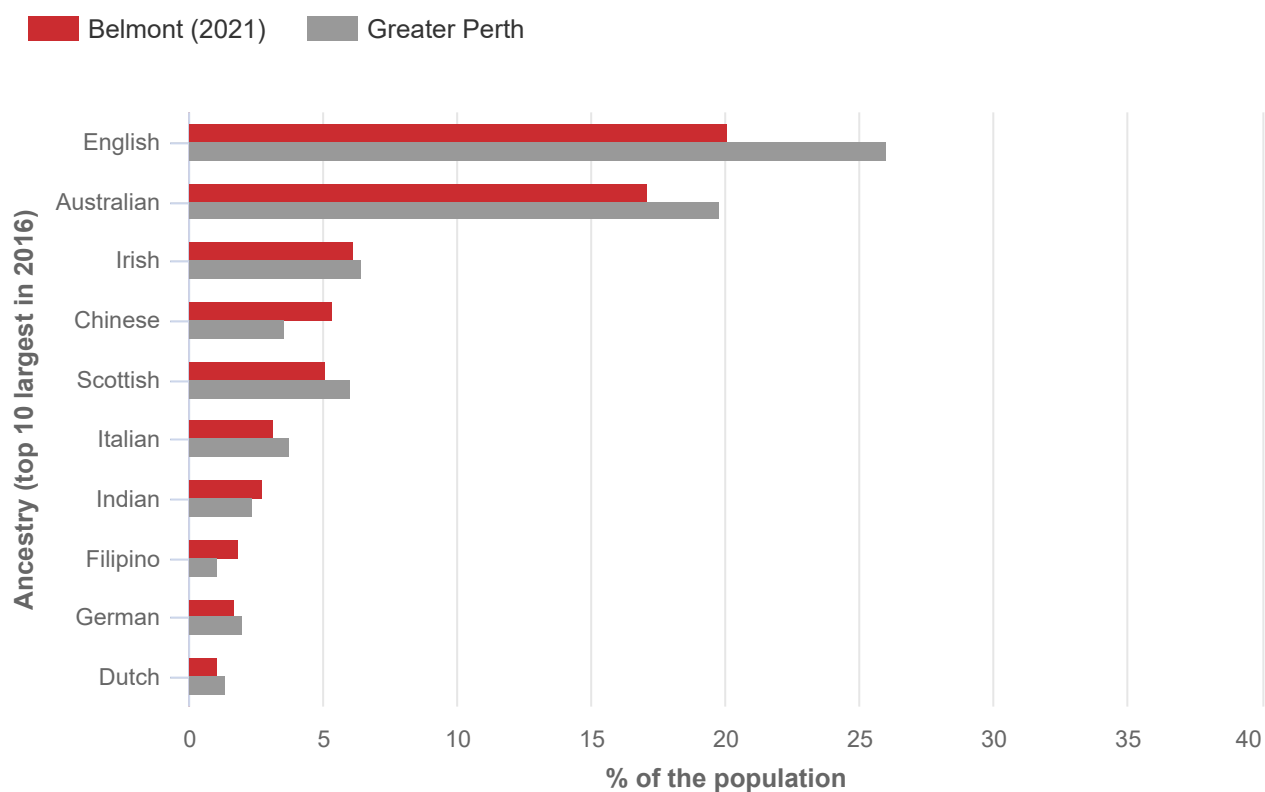
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in ancestry, 2011 to 2016

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

- English (12,828 people or 28.6%)
- Australian (10,921 people or 24.4%)
- Irish (3,910 people or 8.7%)
- Chinese (3,427 people or 7.6%)
- Scottish (3,258 people or 7.3%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 34,344 responses in total, or 76.60% of all responses.

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

- A *larger* percentage of people with Chinese ancestry (7.6% compared to 5.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with English ancestry (28.6% compared to 37.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (24.4% compared to 28.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Scottish ancestry (7.3% compared to 8.6%)

Emerging groups

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

- Chinese (+1,142 persons)
- Irish (+771 persons)
- Indian (+597 persons)
- Scottish (+490 persons)

Belmont (2021)

Birthplace

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

Belmont (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total overseas born	17,643	39.4	36.1	14,380	36.4	34.4	+3,262
Australia	22,558	50.3	57.3	21,972	55.6	59.7	+585
Not stated	4,633	10.3	6.6	3,152	8.0	5.9	+1,480
Total Population	44,834	100.0	100.0	39,506	100.0	100.0	+5,328

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

Belmont (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Birthplace	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**2011 to 2016**
United Kingdom	2,703	6.0	10.4	2,893	7.3	11.4	-191
New Zealand	1,674	3.7	3.2	1,502	3.8	3.1	+172
India	1,366	3.0	2.4	1,078	2.7	1.6	+288
China	1,158	2.6	1.3	748	1.9	0.9	+410
Philippines	1,109	2.5	1.3	661	1.7	0.8	+448
Malaysia	741	1.7	1.5	546	1.4	1.4	+195
Ireland	531	1.2	0.8	264	0.7	0.7	+267
Singapore	424	0.9	0.7	375	1.0	0.8	+48
Pakistan	400	0.9	0.3	186	0.5	0.1	+214
Italy	394	0.9	0.9	380	1.0	1.0	+13

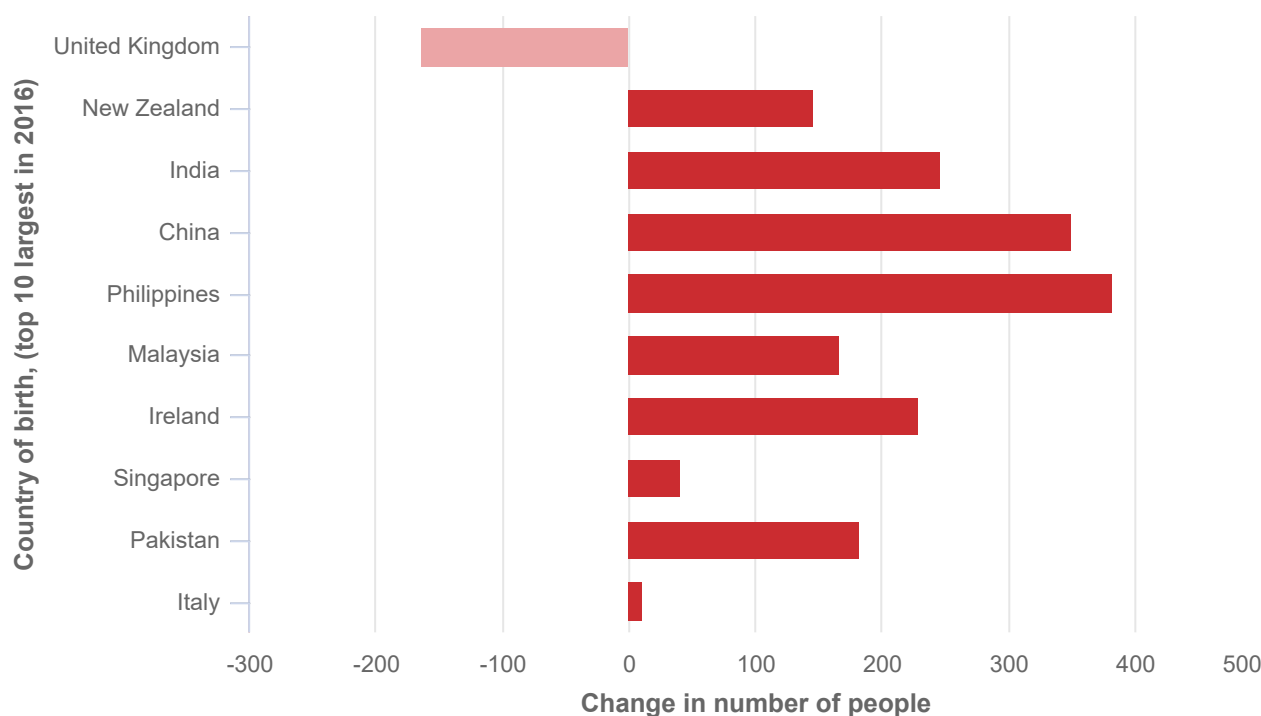Excludes countries of birth with fewer than 10 people.

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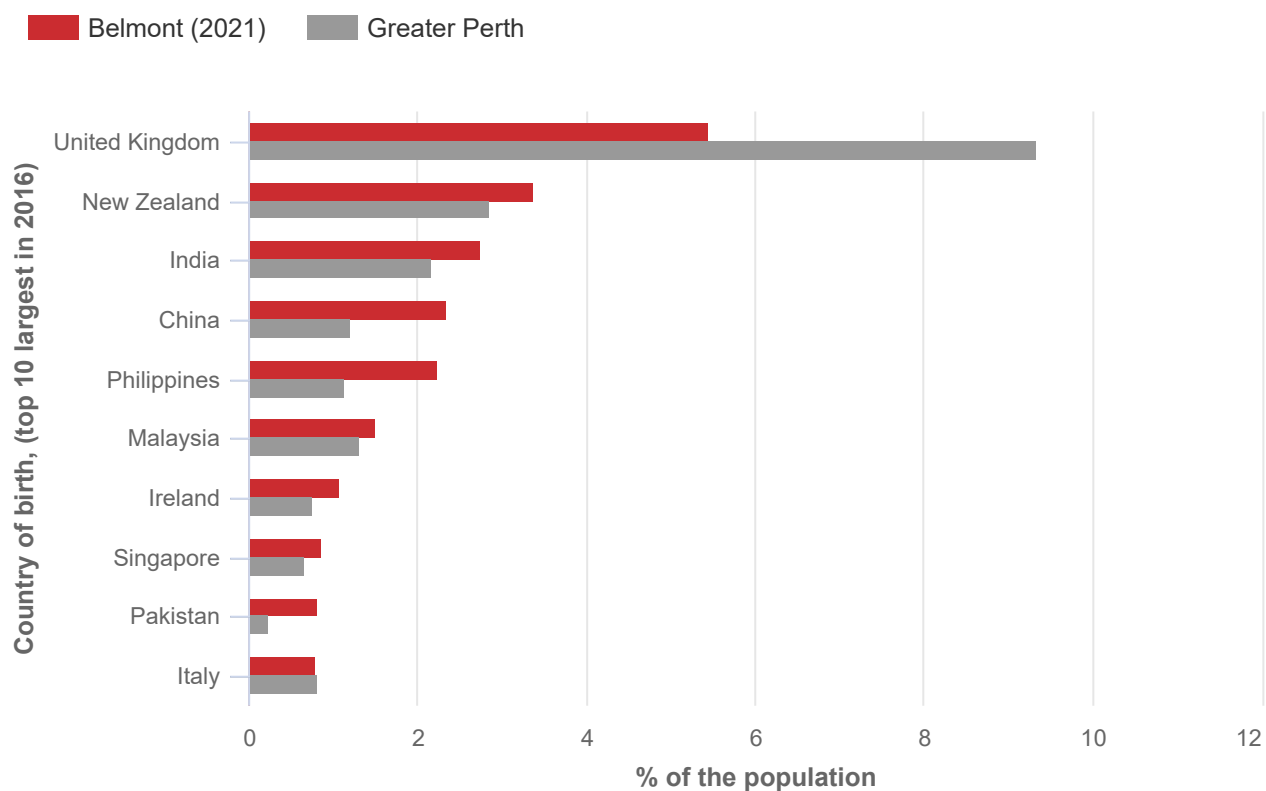
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in birthplace, 2011 to 2016

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

Overall, 39.4% of the population was born overseas, compared with 36.1% for Greater Perth.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Belmont (2021) was India, where 3.0% of the population, or 1,366 people, were born.

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

- A *larger* percentage of people born in China (2.6% compared to 1.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of people born in Philippines (2.5% compared to 1.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (6.0% compared to 10.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in South Africa (0.8% compared to 1.8%)

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people born overseas increased by 3263 or 22.7%.

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

- Philippines (+448 persons)
- China (+410 persons)
- India (+288 persons)
- Ireland (+267 persons)

Belmont (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 Belmont (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.

Belmont (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.
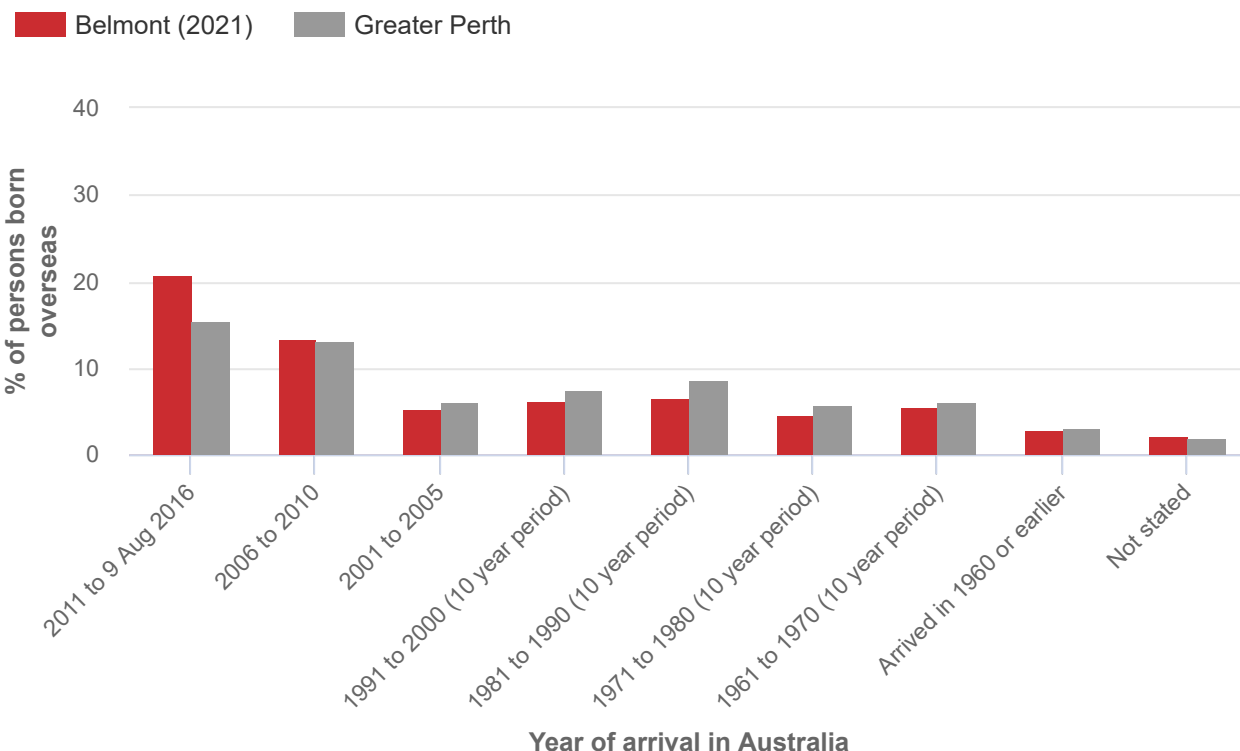
Overseas arrivals

Belmont (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)	2016		
Year of arrival in Australia	Number	%	Greater Perth %
2011 to 9 Aug 2016	5,433	30.8	22.8
2006 to 2010	3,522	19.9	19.4
2001 to 2005	1,408	8.0	9.1
1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	1,639	9.3	11.0
1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	1,727	9.8	12.7
1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	1,186	6.7	8.5
1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	1,438	8.1	9.0
Arrived in 1960 or earlier	745	4.2	4.5
Not stated	558	3.2	2.9
Total	17,656	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

■ Belmont (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.

Dominant groups

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

Overall, 38.1% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 31% 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 Belmont (2021) and Greater Perth are:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 2011 to 9 Aug 2016 (30.8% compared to 22.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1981 and 1990 (9.8% compared to 12.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1991 and 2000 (9.3% compared to 11.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1971 and 1980 (6.7% compared to 8.5%)

Belmont (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 Belmont (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.
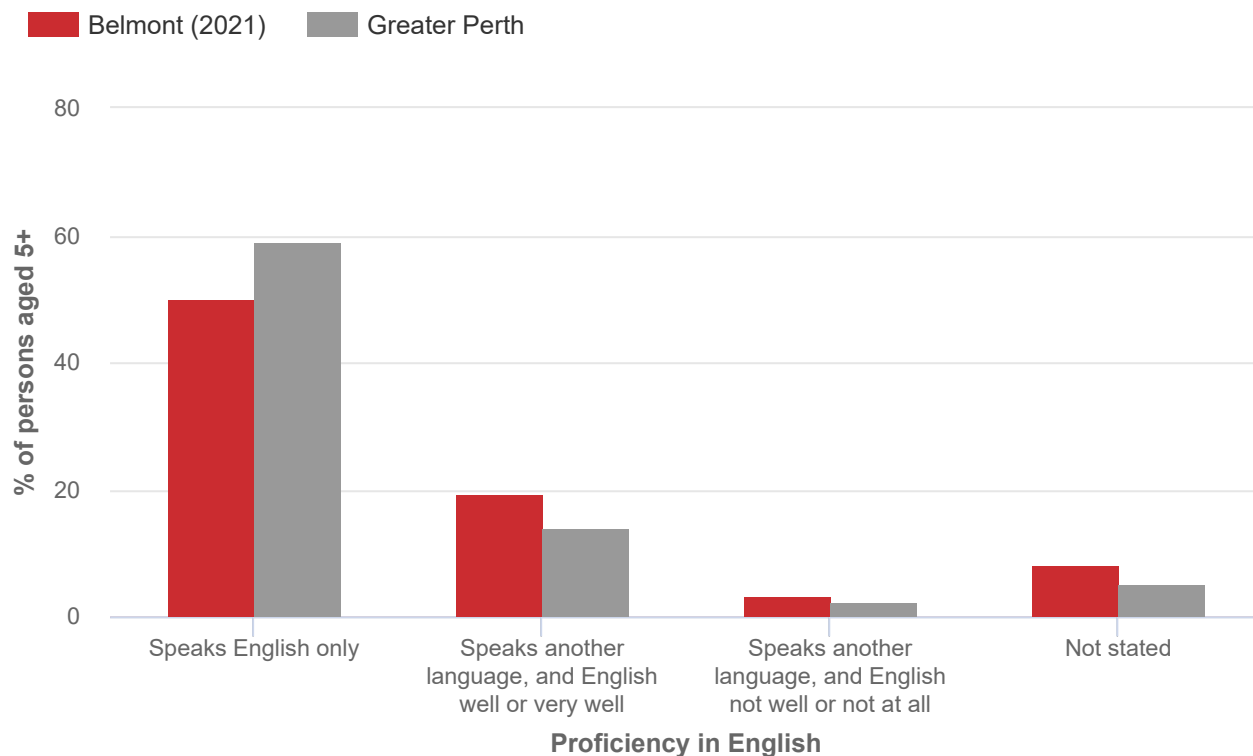
Proficiency in English

Belmont (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
English proficiency	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	27,849	62.1	73.5	27,728	70.1	77.8	+120
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	10,662	23.8	17.3	7,460	18.9	14.3	+3,202
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	1,867	4.2	2.9	1,416	3.6	2.4	+450
Not stated	4,458	9.9	6.3	2,925	7.4	5.4	+1,533
Total population	44,836	100.0	100.0	39,531	100.0	100.0	+5,305

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
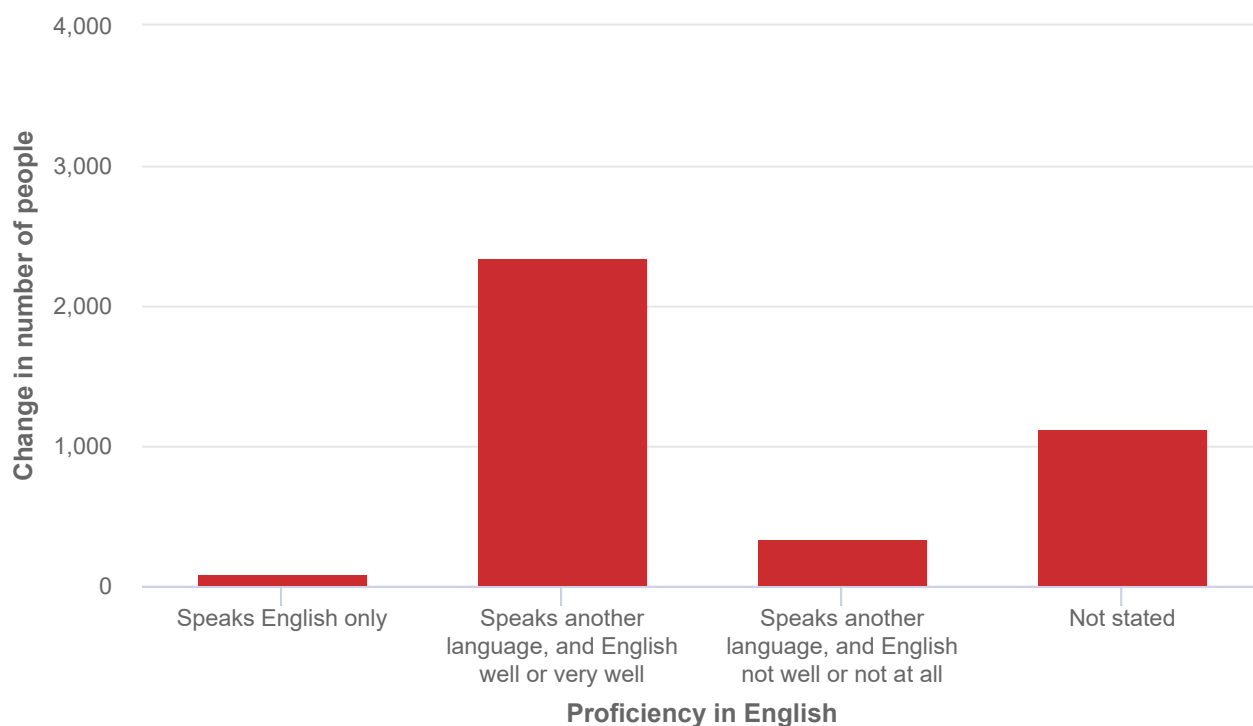
Proficiency in English, 2016

Total persons

■ Belmont (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 Proficiency in English, 2011 to 2016

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

Overall, 62.1% of people spoke English only, and 4.2% 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 changes in the proficiency in English of the population in this area between 2011 and 2016 were in those speaking:

- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+3,202 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all (+450 persons)
- Speaks English only (+120 persons)

Belmont (2021)

Language spoken at home

Belmont (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.

Belmont (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

Belmont (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language summary	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	27,849	62.1	73.5	27,757	70.2	77.8	+92
Non-English total	12,474	27.8	20.1	8,867	22.4	16.6	+3,607
Not stated	4,517	10.1	6.4	2,919	7.4	5.5	+1,597
Total Population	44,840	100.0	100.0	39,544	100.0	100.0	+5,296

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

Belmont (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Mandarin	1,801	4.0	2.3	989	2.5	1.5	+812
Filipino/Tagalog	991	2.2	1.0	605	1.5	0.6	+386
Arabic	764	1.7	0.7	653	1.7	0.7	+111
Cantonese	700	1.6	1.0	511	1.3	1.0	+189
Italian	586	1.3	1.4	574	1.5	1.6	+11
Persian/Dari	512	1.1	0.6	241	0.6	0.4	+271
Hindi	422	0.9	0.5	223	0.6	0.3	+199
Urdu	410	0.9	0.3	177	0.4	0.1	+233
Korean	388	0.9	0.3	151	0.4	0.2	+237
Vietnamese	379	0.8	1.0	313	0.8	0.9	+65

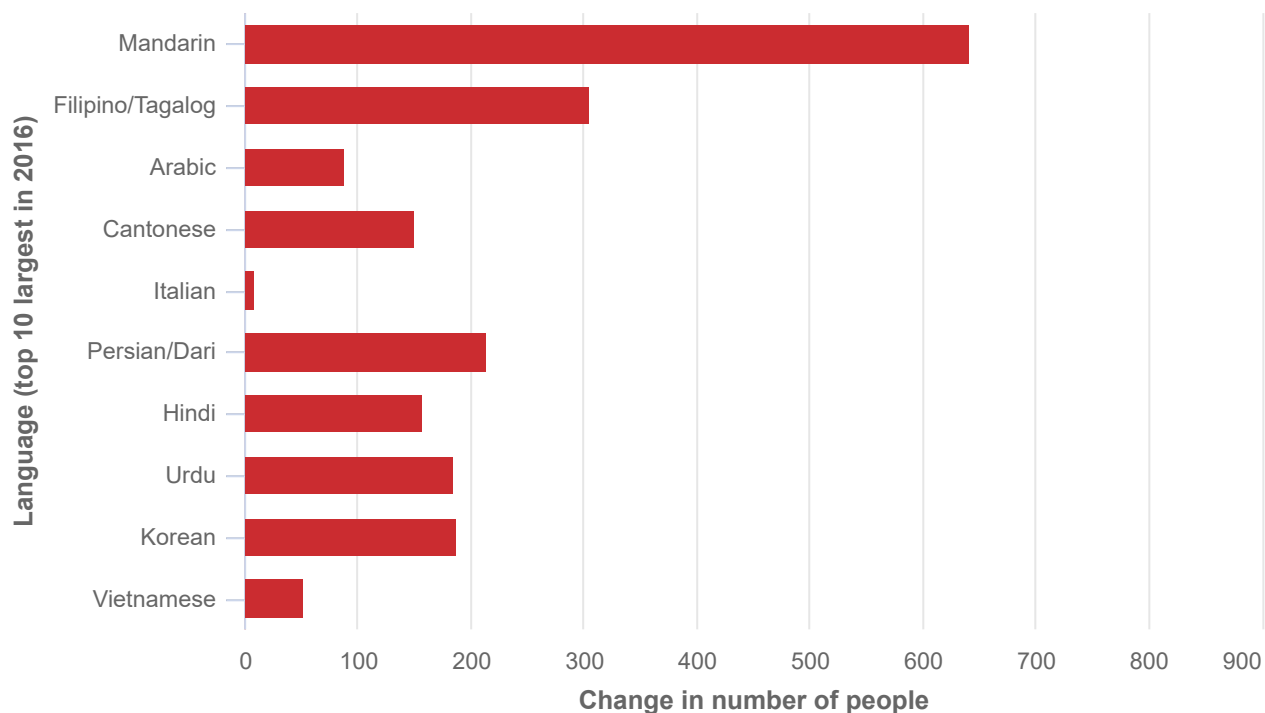Excludes languages spoken at home by fewer than 10 people.

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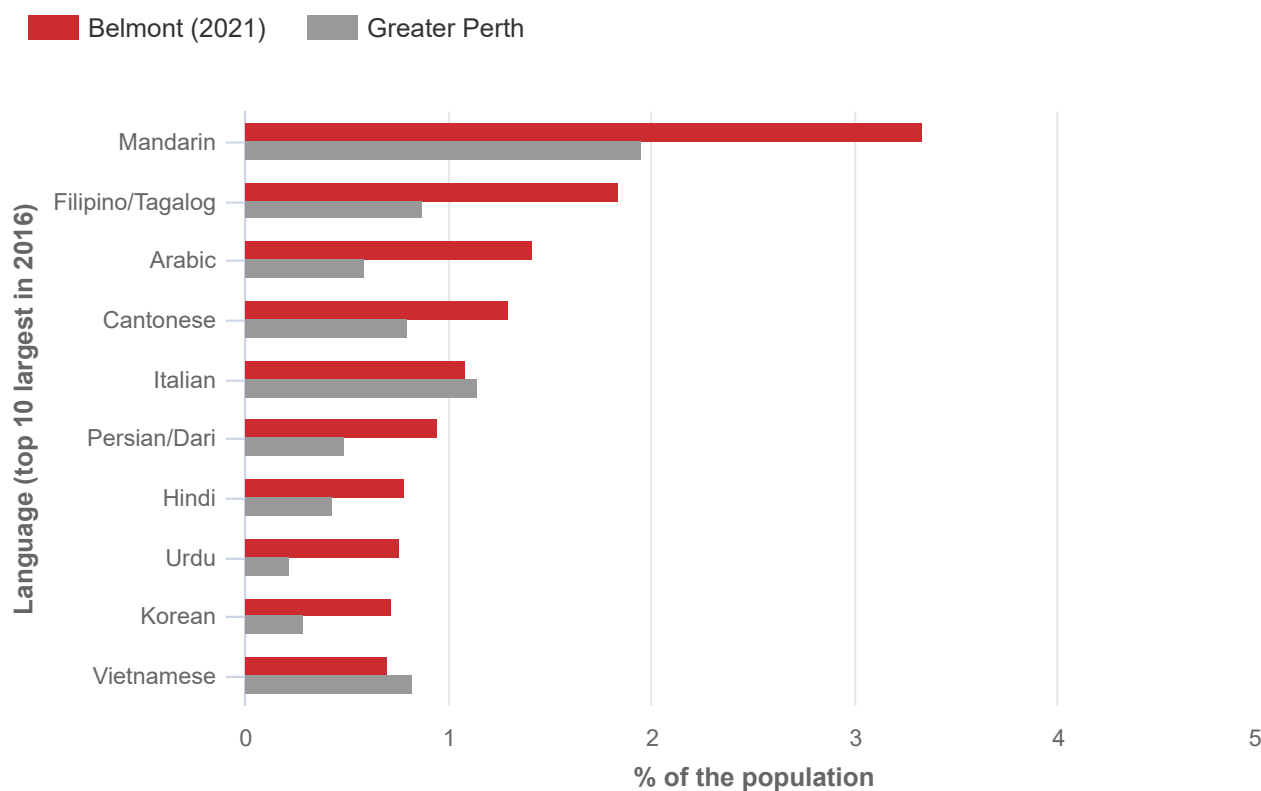
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in language spoken at home, 2011 to 2016

Belmont (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 Belmont (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a smaller proportion of people who spoke English only, and a larger proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 62.1% of the population spoke English only, and 27.8% spoke a non-English language, compared with 73.5% and 20.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Belmont (2021) was Mandarin, with 4.0% of the population, or 1,801 people speaking this language at home.

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

- A *larger* percentage speaking Mandarin at home (4.0% compared to 2.3%)
- A *larger* percentage speaking Filipino/Tagalog at home (2.2% compared to 1.0%)

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 3,607 or 40.7%, and the number of people who spoke English only increased by 92 or 0.3%.

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

- Mandarin (+812 persons)
- Filipino/Tagalog (+386 persons)
- Persian/Dari (+271 persons)
- Korean (+237 persons)

Belmont (2021)

Religion

Belmont (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.

Belmont (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

Belmont (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Religion totals	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**2011 to 2016**
Christian total	20,061	44.8	49.7	21,622	54.7	58.4	-1,561
Non Christian total	5,784	12.9	8.1	4,310	10.9	6.9	+1,474
Non-classifiable religious belief	285	0.6	0.7	395	1.0	0.9	-110
No religion	13,092	29.2	32.5	9,103	23.0	25.1	+3,988
Not stated	5,602	12.5	9.1	4,085	10.3	8.8	+1,517
Total Population	44,824	100.0	100.0	39,517	100.0	100.0	+5,307

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

Religion - Ranked by size

| Belmont (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Religion	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Western (Roman) Catholic	10,342	23.1	22.0	10,284	26.0	24.4	+57
Anglican	4,714	10.5	13.8	6,124	15.5	18.5	-1,410
Islam	2,795	6.2	2.4	1,934	4.9	2.1	+861
Other Christian	1,449	3.2	0.1	68	0.2	0.2	+1,381
Buddhism	1,415	3.2	2.5	1,279	3.2	2.5	+135
Hinduism	1,015	2.3	1.9	565	1.4	1.1	+450
Uniting Church	693	1.5	2.0	975	2.5	3.0	-282
Presbyterian and Reformed	647	1.4	1.8	724	1.8	2.2	-78
Baptist	498	1.1	1.7	526	1.3	1.9	-29
Pentecostal	385	0.9	1.1	421	1.1	1.2	-36

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

Excludes religions with fewer than 10 adherents.

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information
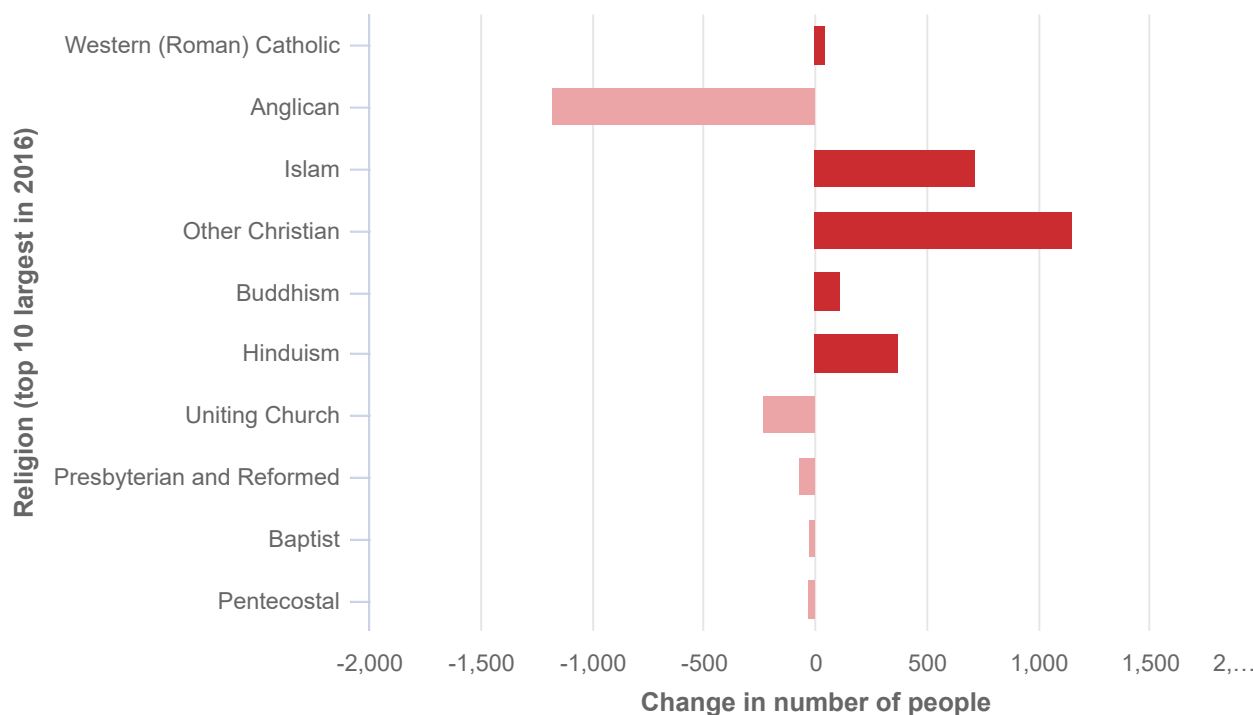
Religion, 2016
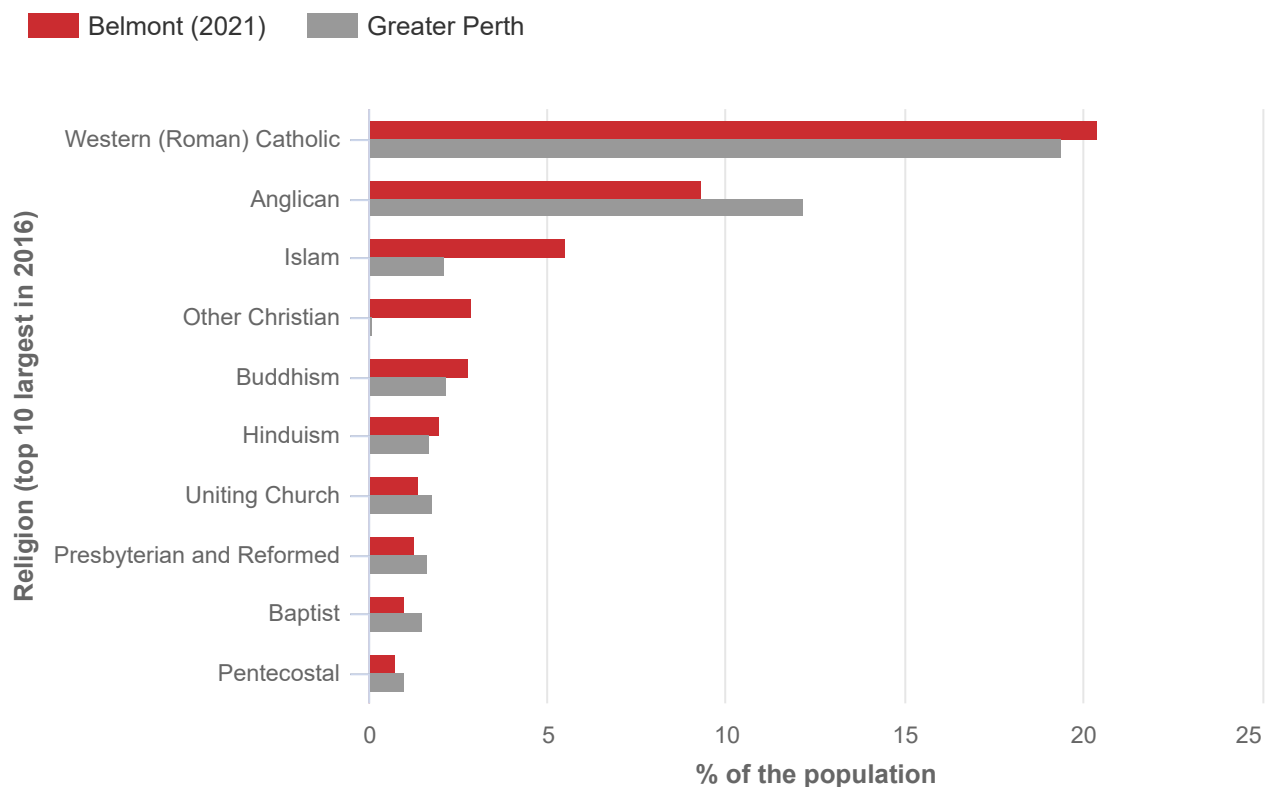
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in religion, 2011 to 2016

Belmont (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 religious affiliation of the population of Belmont (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion of people who professed a religion and a lower proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 57.7% of the population nominated a religion, and 29.2% said they had no religion, compared with 57.8% and 32.5% respectively for Greater Perth.

The largest single religion in Belmont (2021) was Western (Roman) Catholic, with 23.1% of the population or 10,342 people as adherents.

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

- A *larger* percentage who nominated Islam (6.2% compared to 2.4%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Other Christian (3.2% compared to 0.1%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Western (Roman) Catholic (23.1% compared to 22.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Anglican (10.5% compared to 13.8%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the religious affiliation of the population in Belmont (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were for those who nominated:

- Anglican (-1,410 persons)
- Other Christian (+1,381 persons)
- Islam (+861 persons)
- Hinduism (+450 persons)

Belmont (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, Belmont (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

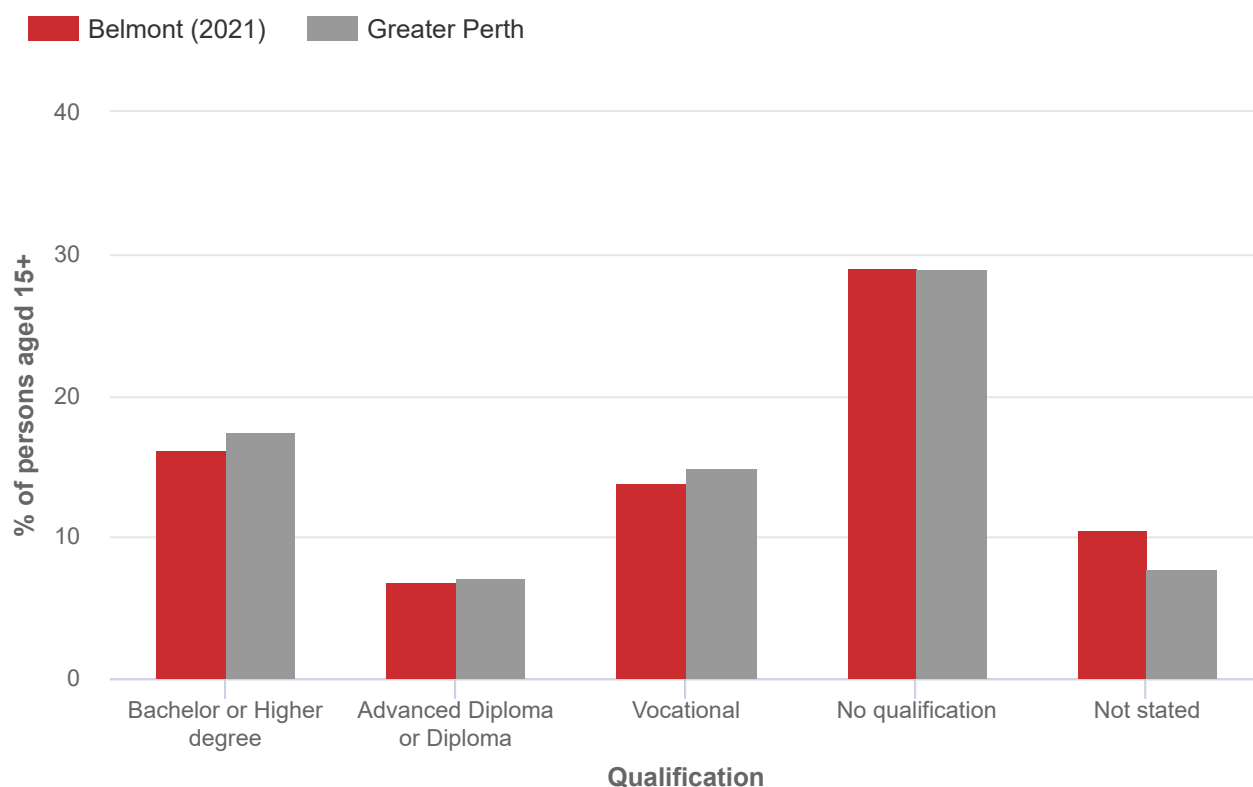| Belmont (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Qualification level	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Bachelor or Higher degree	7,955	21.2	22.9	5,539	16.7	19.6	+2,416
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	3,353	8.9	9.3	2,707	8.2	8.6	+646
Vocational	6,799	18.1	19.4	5,816	17.6	18.6	+983
No qualification	14,274	38.0	38.1	14,260	43.1	42.3	+13
Not stated	5,157	13.7	10.2	4,756	14.4	10.9	+400
Total persons aged 15+	37,538	100.0	100.0	33,080	100.0	100.0	+4,458

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

■ Belmont (2021)　■ Greater Perth

% of persons aged 15+

Qualification: Bachelor or Higher degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma, Vocational, No qualification, Not stated

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

Belmont (2021) - Total persons
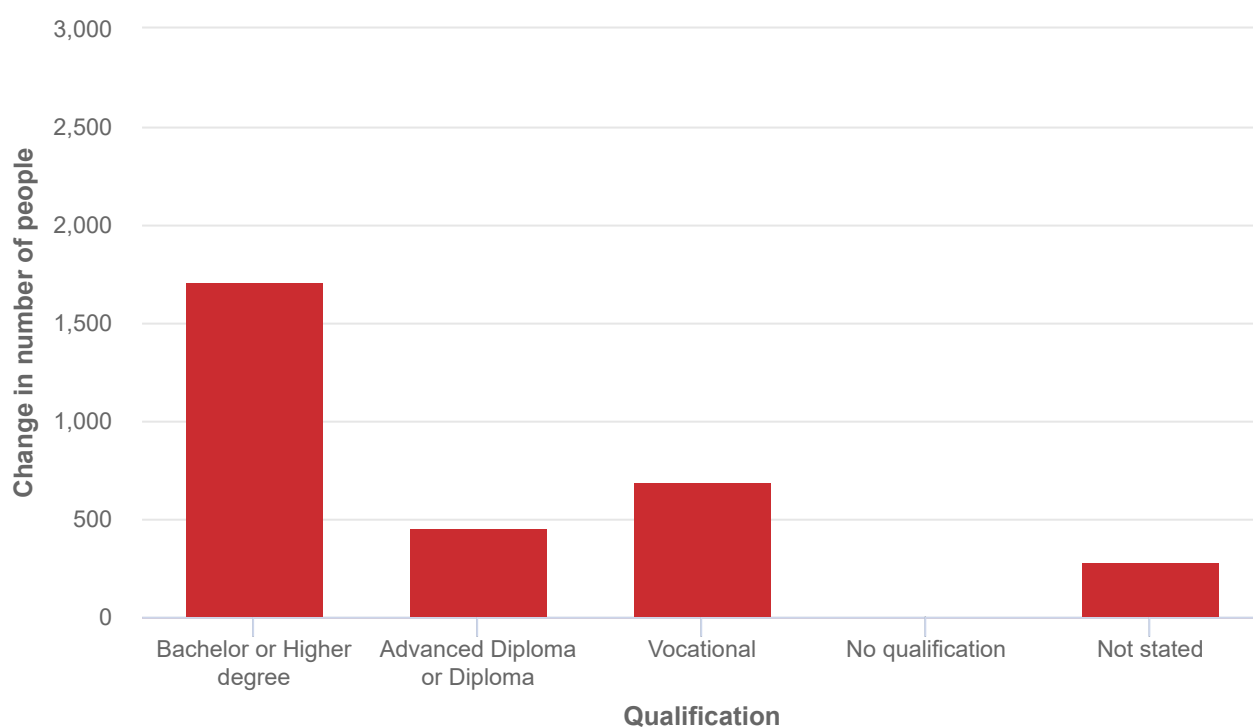
Change in number of people

Qualification: Bachelor or Higher degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma, Vocational, No qualification, Not stated

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 Belmont (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 similar proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall, 48.2% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 38.0% had no qualifications, compared with 51.7% and 38.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (21.2% compared to 22.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (18.1% compared to 19.4%)

Emerging groups

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

- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+2,416 persons)
- Vocational qualifications (+983 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+646 persons)

Belmont (2021)

Highest level of schooling

Belmont (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.
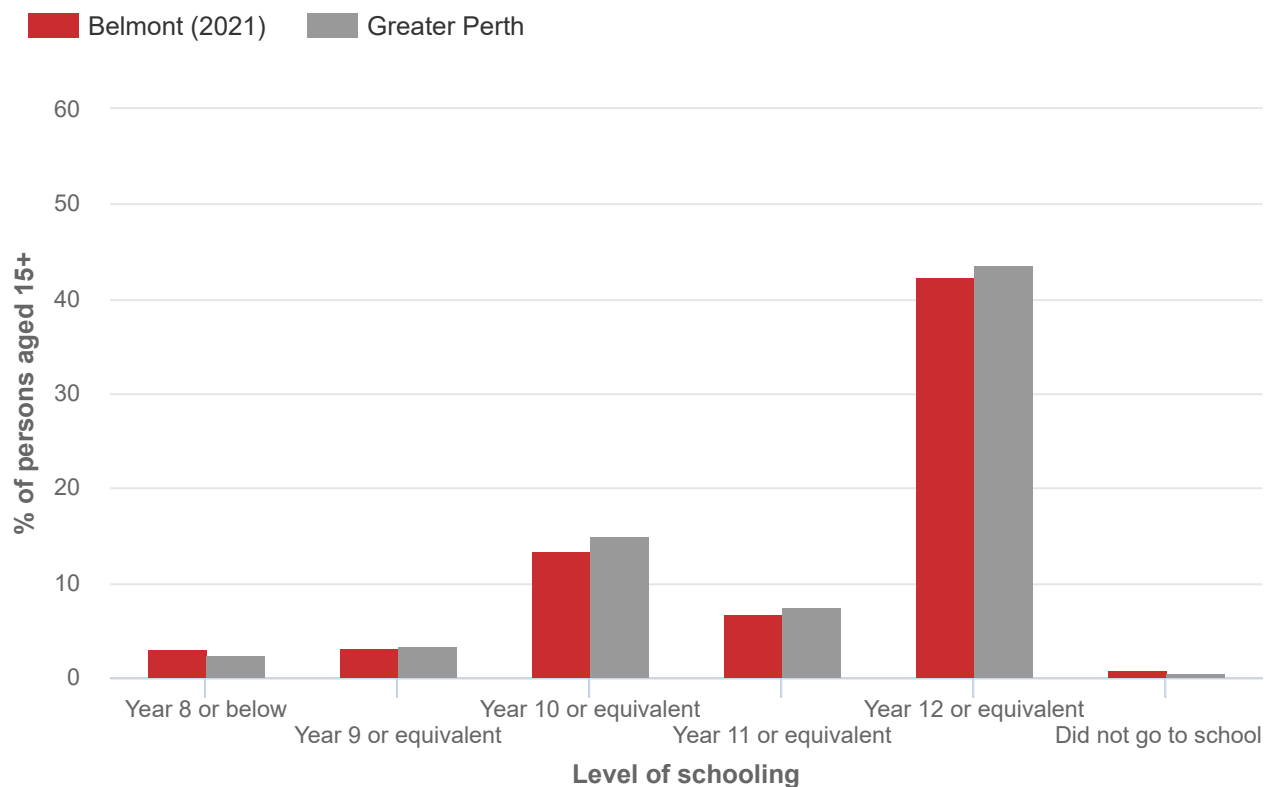
Highest level of secondary schooling completed

Belmont (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Level of schooling	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Year 8 or below	1,446	3.9	3.1	1,620	4.9	3.7	-174
Year 9 or equivalent	1,492	4.0	4.2	1,659	5.0	4.4	-168
Year 10 or equivalent	6,342	16.9	19.1	6,517	19.8	21.2	-176
Year 11 or equivalent	3,179	8.5	9.4	3,154	9.6	10.3	+24
Year 12 or equivalent	20,145	53.6	55.3	16,023	48.6	51.2	+4,122
Did not go to school	408	1.1	0.7	295	0.9	0.6	+113
Not stated	4,537	12.1	8.4	3,686	11.2	8.6	+851
Total persons aged 15+	37,549	100.0	100.0	32,956	100.0	100.0	+4,593

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

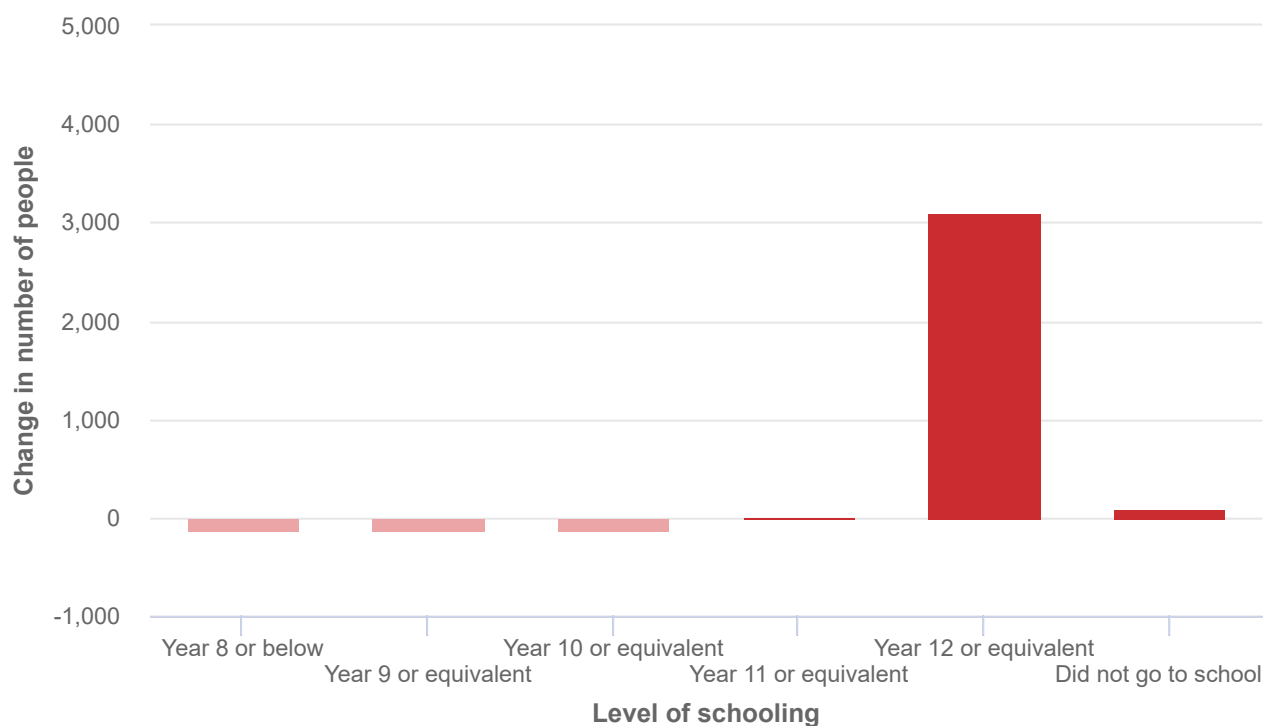## Highest level of schooling completed, 2016

■ Belmont (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 highest level of schooling completed, 2011 to 2016

Belmont (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 Belmont (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) as well as a lower proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 25.8% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 53.6% 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 Belmont (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (16.9% compared to 19.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (53.6% compared to 55.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- Year 12 or equivalent (+4,122 persons)
- Year 10 or equivalent (-176 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-174 persons)
- Year 9 or equivalent (-168 persons)

Belmont (2021)

Education institution attending

The share of Belmont (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

Belmont (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Type of institution	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Pre-school	425	1.1	1.2	432	1.1	1.4	-8
Primary school	0	--	8.4	2,495	6.3	8.2	-2,496
Primary - Government	1,563	3.9	5.7	1,504	3.8	5.5	+59
Primary - Catholic	831	2.1	1.5	679	1.7	1.5	+151
Primary - Independent	451	1.1	1.2	312	0.8	1.2	+139
Secondary school	0	--	6.5	1,546	3.9	5.7	-1,547
Secondary - Government	1,022	2.6	3.4	763	1.9	2.8	+259
Secondary - Catholic	609	1.5	1.5	538	1.4	1.5	+70
Secondary - Independent	300	0.7	1.6	245	0.6	1.5	+55
TAFE	1,119	2.8	2.0	1,010	2.6	2.2	+109
University	2,233	5.6	5.1	1,719	4.4	4.9	+513
Other	519	1.3	0.8	329	0.8	0.7	+190
Not attending	31,051	77.5	68.9	28,206	71.4	69.5	+2,845
Not stated	4,710	11.8	7.1	3,790	9.6	7.4	+920
Total	40,057	100.0	100.0	39,530	100.0	100.0	+526

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
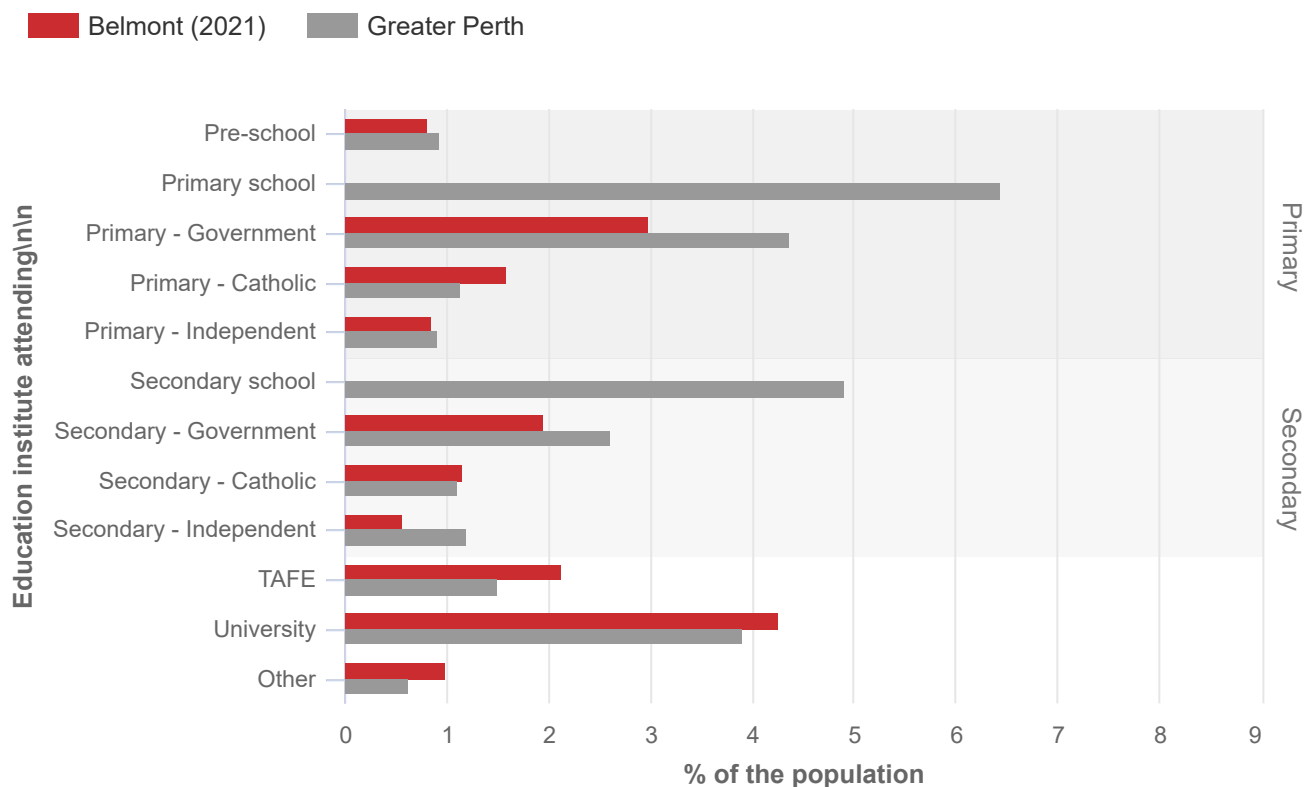
■ Belmont (2021) ■ Greater Perth

% of the population

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
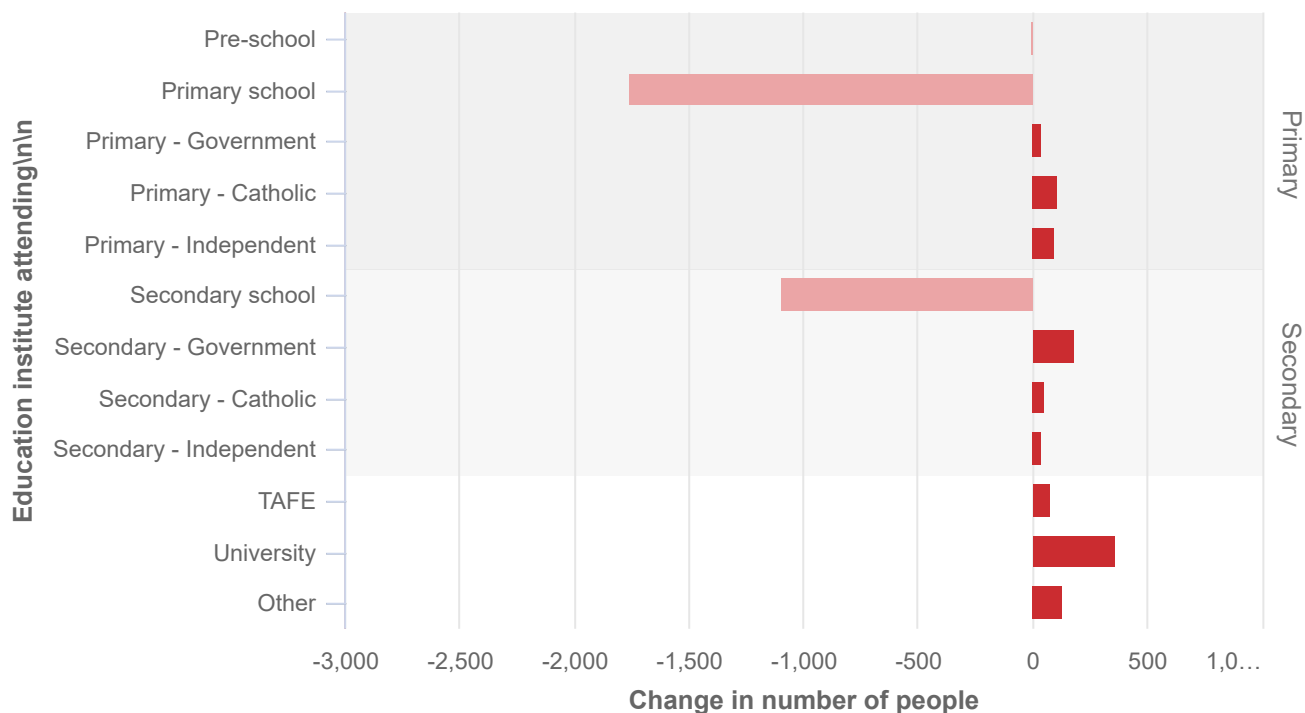
Belmont (2021) - Total persons

Change in number of people

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

Overall, 0.0% of the population were attending primary school, 0.0% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 8.4% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 8.4%, 6.5% and 7.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons not attending (77.5% compared to 68.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending a Government primary school (0.0% compared to 8.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending a Government secondary school (0.0% compared to 6.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending a Catholic primary school (3.9% compared to 5.7%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Belmont (2021)'s population increased by 5,306 people (+13.4%). This represents an average annual change of 2.55% per year over the period.

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

- Primary school (-2,496 persons)
- Secondary school (-1,547 persons)
- University (+513 persons)
- Secondary - Government (+259 persons)

Belmont (2021)

Need for assistance

Belmont (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. Belmont (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

Belmont (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	19	0.6	1.0	24	0.9	0.9	-5
5 to 9	68	2.9	2.6	57	2.7	2.2	+11
10 to 19	86	2.2	2.4	85	2.2	1.7	+1
20 to 59	484	1.8	1.8	445	1.9	1.6	+39
60 to 64	134	6.3	4.8	102	5.2	4.7	+32
65 to 69	142	7.9	6.1	104	7.4	5.8	+38
70 to 74	119	9.3	8.7	97	7.5	8.5	+22
75 to 79	194	17.1	14.1	171	15.9	14.1	+23
80 to 84	241	28.0	23.7	199	24.2	24.4	+42
85 and over	381	44.2	43.0	281	41.6	45.3	+100
Total persons needing assistance	1,889	4.2	3.9	1,565	4.0	3.6	+324

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Need for assistance with core activities summary

Belmont (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	1,889	4.2	3.9	1,565	4.0	3.6	+324
Total persons not needing assistance	38,218	85.2	89.1	34,859	88.2	90.4	+3,359
Not stated	4,736	10.6	7.0	3,118	7.9	6.1	+1,617
Total Population	44,843	100.0	100.0	39,543	100.0	100.0	+5,299

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

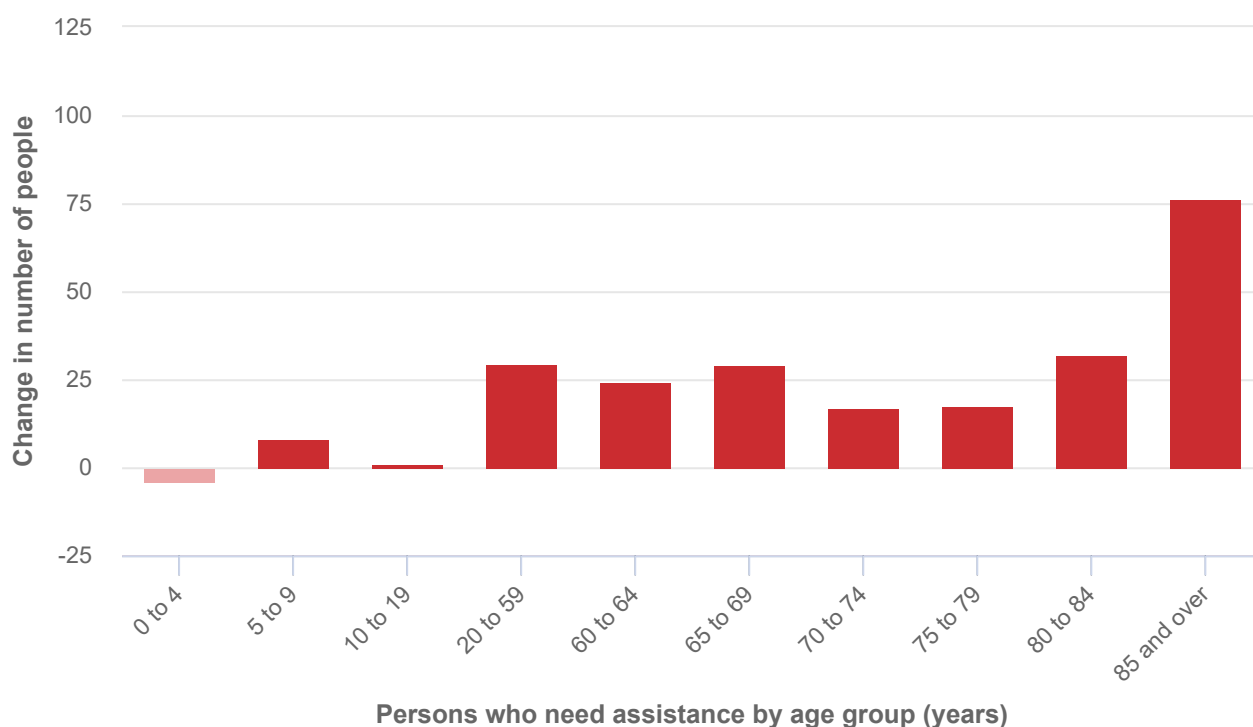Please refer to specific data notes for more information

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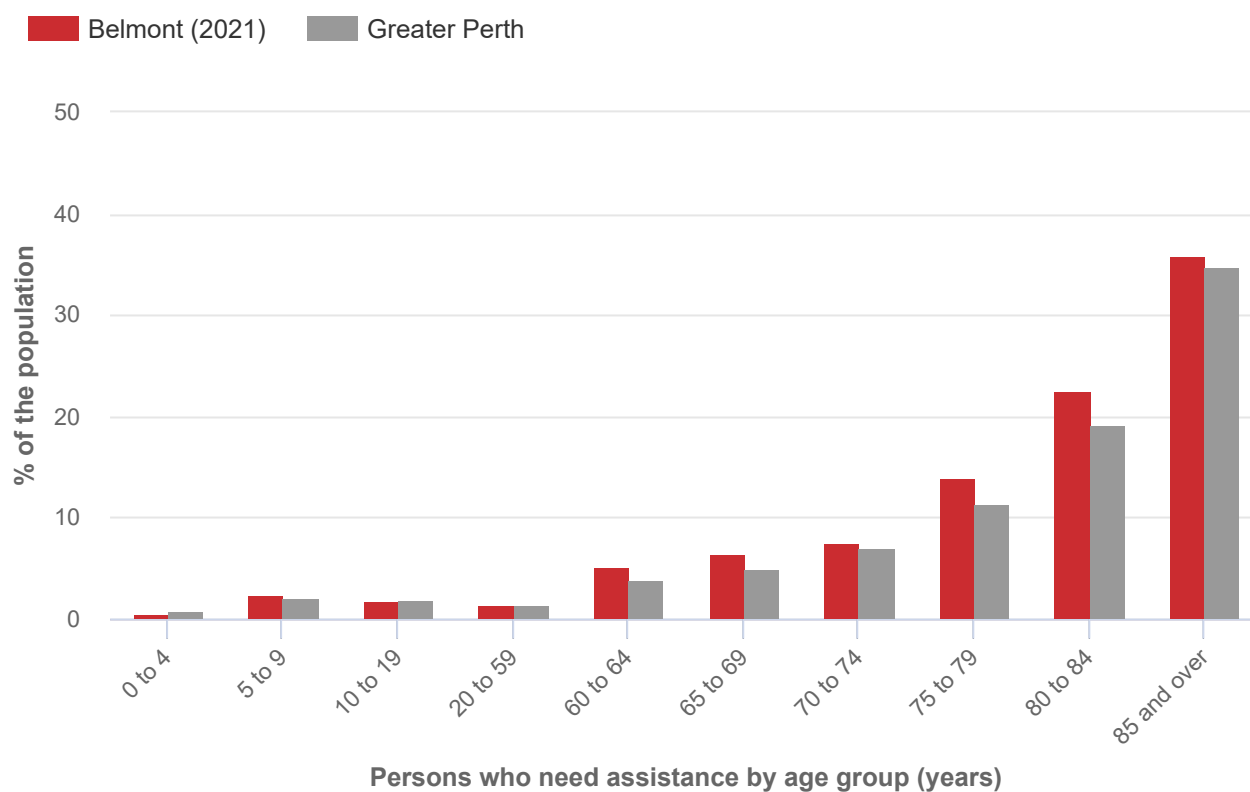
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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

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

Overall, 4.2125% 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 Belmont (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (28.0% compared to 23.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (17.1% compared to 14.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (7.9% compared to 6.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 60 to 64 (6.3% compared to 4.8%)

Emerging groups

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

- 85 and over (+100 persons)

Belmont (2021)
Employment status

Belmont (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

Belmont (2021) - Persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Employment status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Employed	21,273	91.5	91.9	19,615	94.5	95.2	+1,658
Employed full-time	13,863	59.6	56.4	13,289	64.0	60.2	+574
Employed part-time	7,025	30.2	33.9	5,906	28.4	33.1	+1,119
Hours worked not stated	385	1.7	1.5	419	2.0	1.9	-34
Unemployed (Unemployment rate)	1,976	8.5	8.1	1,149	5.5	4.8	+827
Looking for full-time work	1,271	5.5	4.8	651	3.1	2.7	+620
Looking for part-time work	705	3.0	3.3	498	2.4	2.0	+207
Total labour force	23,249	100.0	100.0	20,764	100.0	100.0	+2,485

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

Belmont (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)	23,249	61.9	63.7	20,764	62.8	64.5	+2,485
Not in the labour force	10,410	27.7	29.8	9,600	29.0	29.6	+809
Labour force status not stated	3,884	10.3	6.5	2,690	8.1	5.9	+1,194
Total persons aged 15+	37,544	100.0	100.0	33,055	100.0	100.0	+4,489

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
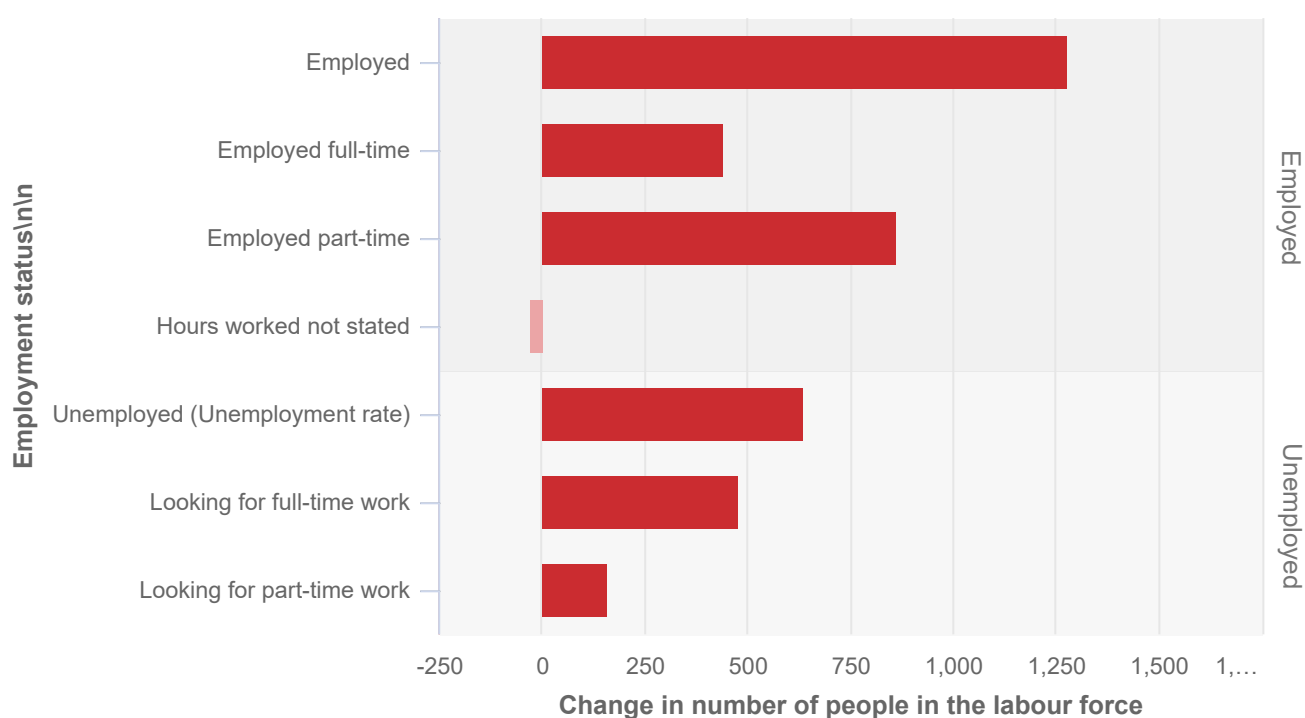
Employment status, 2016

Total persons in the labour force
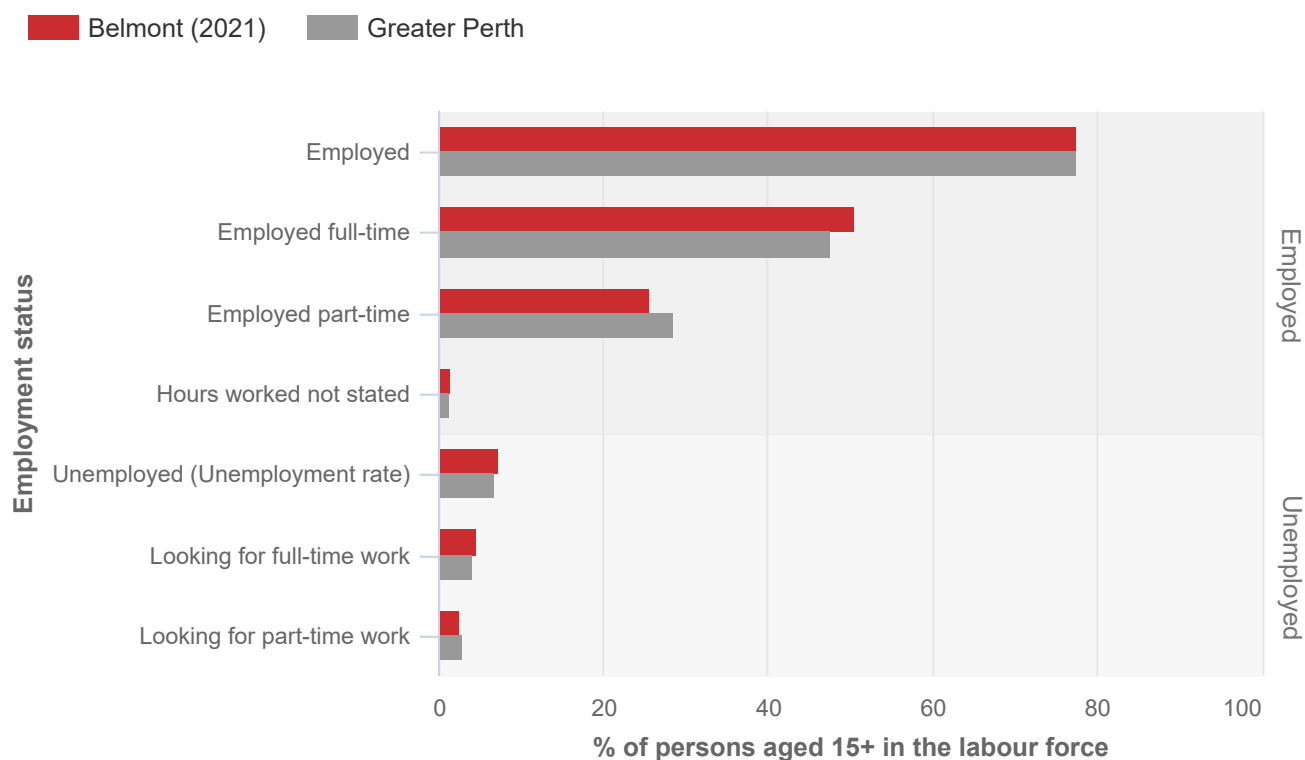
Belmont (2021)   Greater Perth

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

Change in employment status, 2011 to 2016

Belmont (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 Belmont (2021)'s labour force in 2016 was 23,249, of which 7,025 were employed part-time and 13,863 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Belmont (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion in employment, as well as a similar proportion unemployed. Overall, 91.5% of the labour force was employed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), and 8.5% 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 Belmont (2021) in 2016 shows that there was a lower proportion in the labour force (61.9%) compared with Greater Perth (63.7%).

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people employed in Belmont (2021) showed an increase of 1,658, and the number unemployed showed an increase of 827. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 2,485 or 12.0%.

Belmont (2021)

Industry sector of employment

Belmont (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.
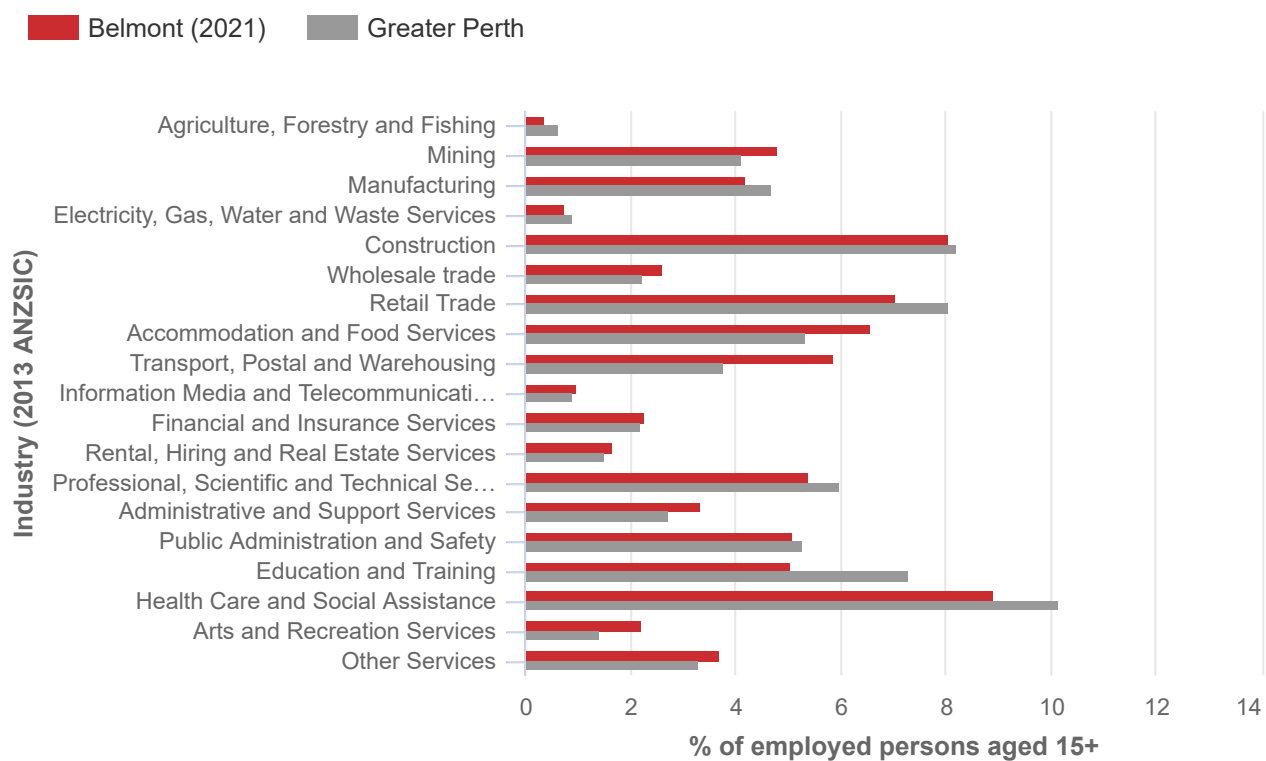
Industry sector of employment

Belmont (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	99	0.5	0.8	30	0.2	0.6	+68
Mining	1,229	5.8	5.0	1,195	6.1	4.8	+34
Manufacturing	1,076	5.1	5.7	1,658	8.4	8.5	-582
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	197	0.9	1.1	210	1.1	1.1	-13
Construction	2,059	9.7	9.9	1,769	9.0	10.0	+290
Wholesale trade	667	3.1	2.7	920	4.7	3.9	-253
Retail Trade	1,803	8.5	9.8	1,779	9.0	10.4	+23
Accommodation and Food Services	1,678	7.9	6.5	1,356	6.9	5.8	+322
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,504	7.1	4.6	1,478	7.5	4.4	+25
Information Media and Telecommunications	249	1.2	1.1	222	1.1	1.2	+27
Financial and Insurance Services	584	2.7	2.7	554	2.8	2.9	+30
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	426	2.0	1.8	423	2.1	1.8	+3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,384	6.5	7.2	1,415	7.2	8.3	-31
Administrative and Support Services	856	4.0	3.3	755	3.8	3.2	+101
Public Administration and Safety	1,298	6.1	6.4	1,219	6.2	6.4	+78
Education and Training	1,292	6.1	8.8	1,113	5.7	8.1	+179
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,282	10.7	12.3	1,711	8.7	10.9	+571
Arts and Recreation Services	564	2.7	1.7	572	2.9	1.5	-8
Other Services	944	4.4	4.0	829	4.2	3.9	+115
Inadequately described or not stated	1,060	5.0	4.7	480	2.4	2.2	+580
Total employed persons aged 15+	21,251	100.0	100.0	19,692	100.0	100.0	+1,558

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

experts.

Industry sector of employment, 2016

Total employed persons

▮ Belmont (2021)   ▮ Greater Perth
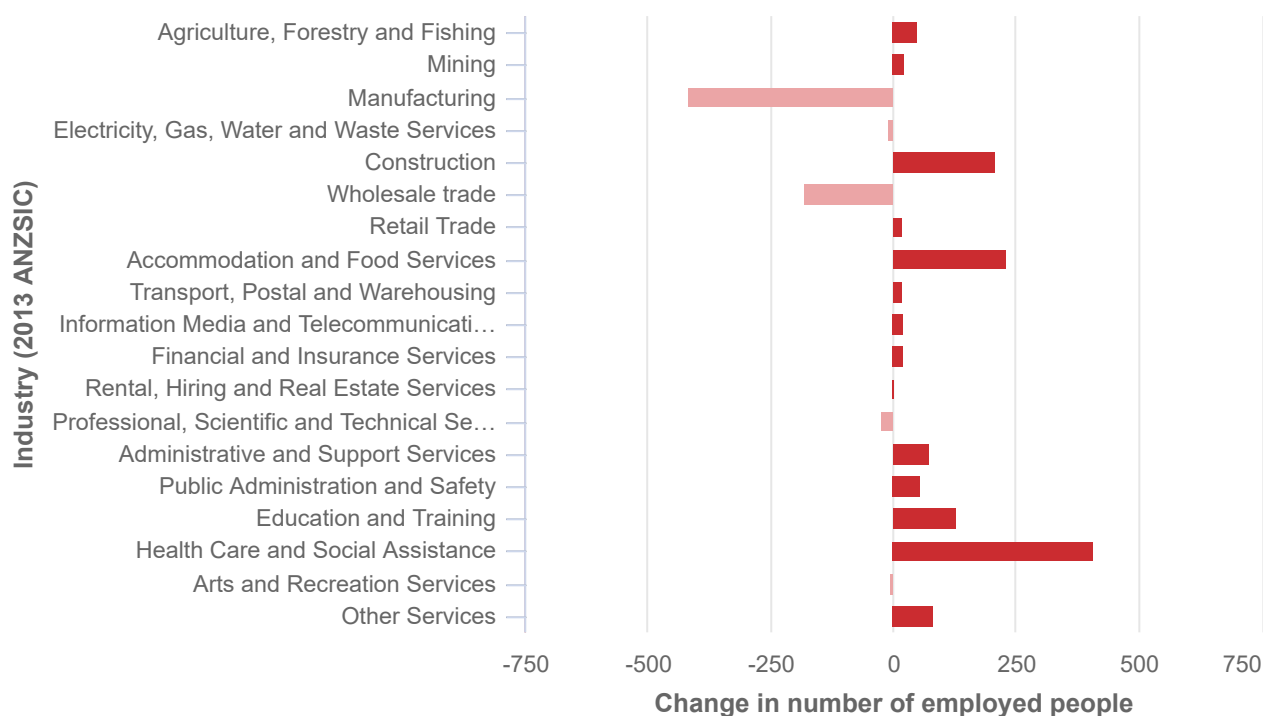

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in industry sector of employment, 2011 to 2016

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

- Health Care and Social Assistance (2,282 people or 10.7%)
- Construction (2,059 people or 9.7%)
- Retail Trade (1,803 people or 8.5%)

In combination, these three industries employed 6,144 people in total or 28.9% of the total employed resident population.

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

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in transport, postal and warehousing (7.1% compared to 4.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in accommodation and food services (7.9% compared to 6.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in education and training (6.1% compared to 8.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in health care and social assistance (10.7% compared to 12.3%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Belmont (2021) increased by 1,559 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Manufacturing (-582 persons)
- Health Care and Social Assistance (+571 persons)
- Accommodation and Food Services (+322 persons)
- Construction (+290 persons)

Belmont (2021)

Occupation of employment

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

Occupation of employment

Belmont (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Occupation	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Managers	2,213	10.4	11.5	2,051	10.4	11.4	+162
Professionals	4,115	19.4	22.2	3,604	18.3	21.7	+511
Technicians and Trades Workers	3,541	16.7	15.6	3,328	16.9	16.1	+212
Community and Personal Service Workers	2,345	11.0	10.8	1,863	9.5	9.7	+481
Clerical and Administrative Workers	3,020	14.2	13.6	3,168	16.1	15.3	-148
Sales Workers	1,785	8.4	9.2	1,587	8.1	9.0	+197
Machinery Operators And Drivers	1,721	8.1	6.5	1,811	9.2	6.6	-91
Labourers	2,155	10.1	9.0	1,871	9.5	8.8	+284
Not stated or inadequately described	367	1.7	1.6	394	2.0	1.4	-28
Total employed persons aged 15+	21,262	100.0	100.0	19,681	100.0	100.0	+1,580

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

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

- Professionals (4,115 people or 19.4%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (3,541 people or 16.7%)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (3,020 people or 14.2%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 10,676 people in total or 50.2% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Perth employed 22.2% in Professionals; 15.6% in Technicians and Trades Workers; and 13.6% in Clerical and Administrative Workers.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Machinery Operators And Drivers (8.1% compared to 6.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Labourers (10.1% compared to 9.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (19.4% compared to 22.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Managers (10.4% compared to 11.5%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Belmont (2021) increased by 1,581 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Professionals (+511 persons)
- Community and Personal Service Workers (+481 persons)
- Labourers (+284 persons)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (+212 persons)

Belmont (2021)

Method of travel to work

Belmont (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

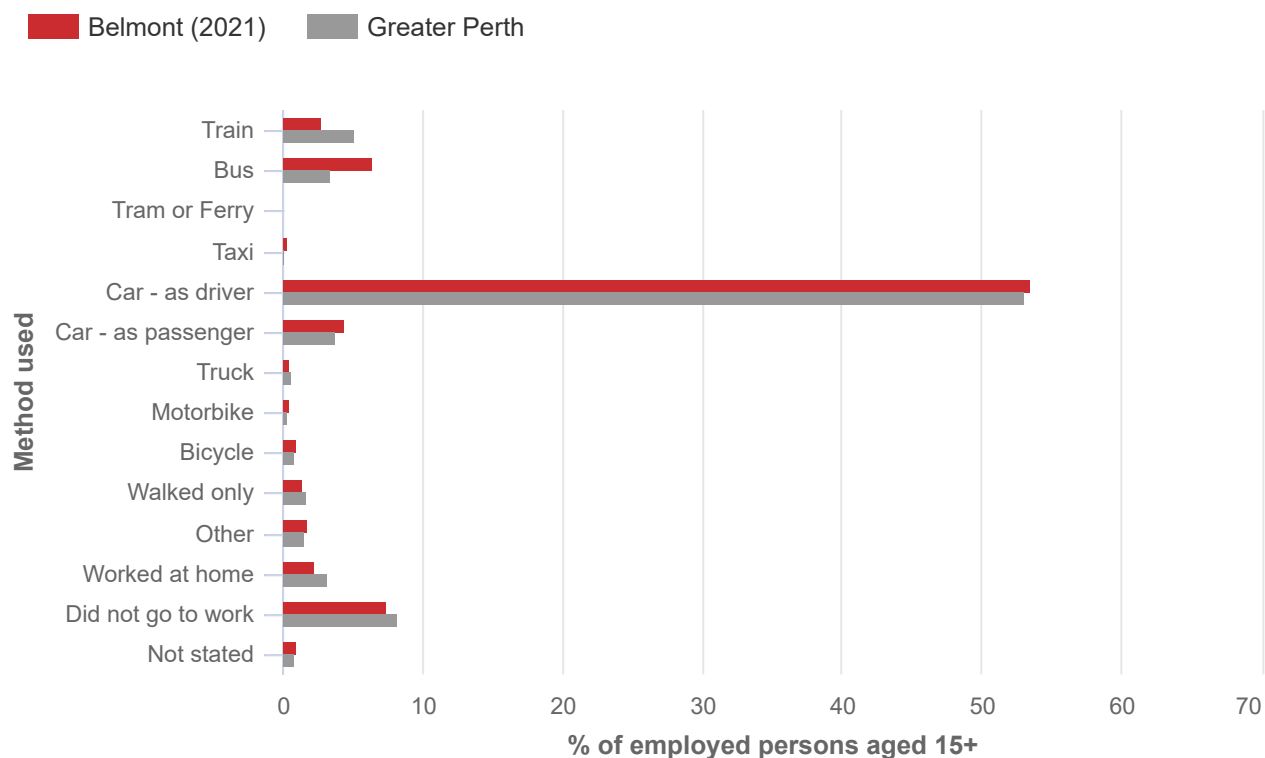| Belmont (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Main method of travel	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Train	709	3.3	6.1	622	3.1	6.5	+87
Bus	1,641	7.7	4.1	1,600	8.1	4.0	+41
Tram or Ferry	6	0.0	0.0	0	--	0.0	+6
Taxi	92	0.4	0.2	79	0.4	0.2	+13
Car - as driver	13,716	64.5	64.1	12,031	60.7	61.5	+1,684
Car - as passenger	1,112	5.2	4.6	1,141	5.8	5.4	-30
Truck	119	0.6	0.7	158	0.8	0.9	-39
Motorbike	125	0.6	0.5	146	0.7	0.6	-21
Bicycle	241	1.1	1.0	324	1.6	1.1	-83
Walked only	379	1.8	2.1	433	2.2	2.3	-55
Other	443	2.1	1.9	516	2.6	1.8	-73
Worked at home	581	2.7	3.9	473	2.4	3.4	+108
Did not go to work	1,878	8.8	9.9	2,009	10.1	11.0	-131
Not stated	235	1.1	1.0	282	1.4	1.3	-47
Total employed persons aged 15+	21,277	100.0	100.0	19,817	100.0	100.0	+1,459

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
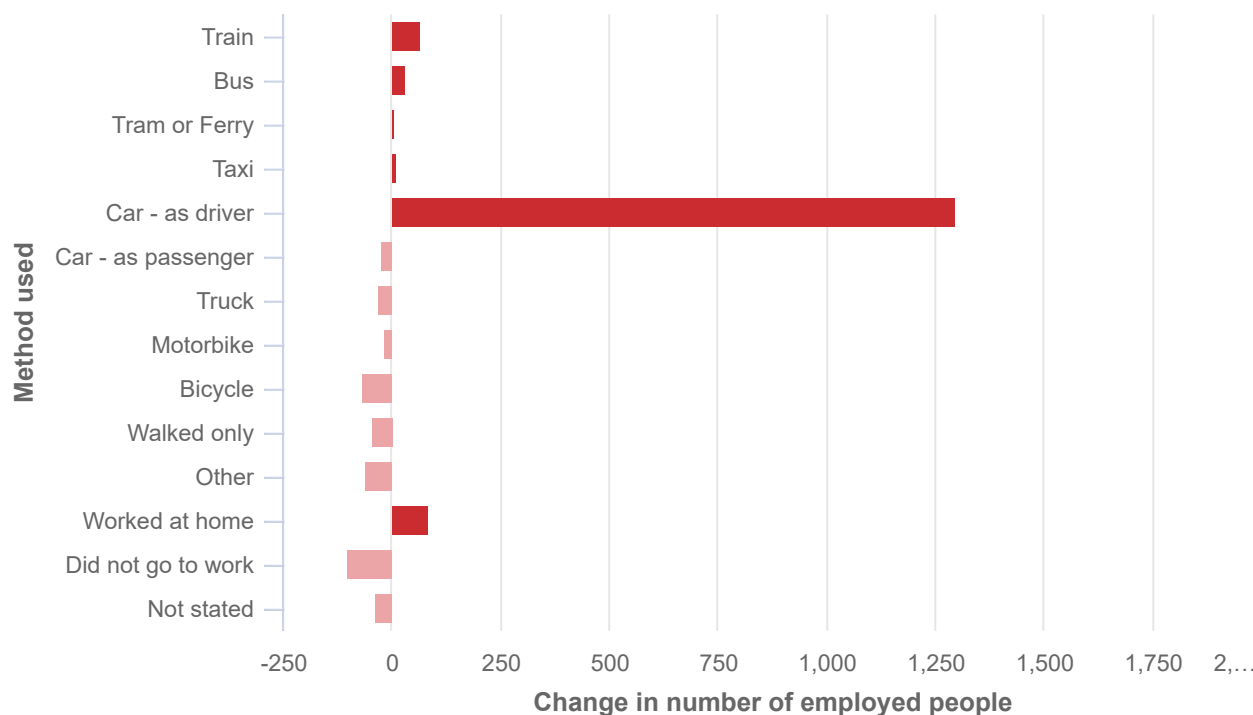
Method of travel to work, 2016

Total employed persons

■ Belmont (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 method of travel to work, 2011 to 2016

Belmont (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 2,356 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Belmont (2021), compared with 15,072 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 Belmont (2021) in 2016, compared to Greater Perth, shows that 11.1% used public transport, while 70.8% 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 Belmont (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by bus (7.7% compared to 4.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by train (3.3% compared to 6.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who worked at home (2.7% compared to 3.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did not go to work (8.8% compared to 9.9%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Belmont (2021) increased by 1,460 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Car - as driver (+1,684 persons)
- Did not go to work (-131 persons)
- Worked at home (+108 persons)
- Train (+87 persons)

Belmont (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

Belmont (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	3,774	66.7	72.8	3,678	69.7	74.5	+95
15 to 24 years	Partially engaged	691	12.2	12.0	599	11.4	11.0	+91
15 to 24 years	Disengaged	597	10.5	9.4	563	10.7	8.4	+34
15 to 24 years	Undetermined/Not stated	597	10.5	5.7	434	8.2	6.0	+163
15 to 24 years	Total	5,659	100.0	100.0	5,275	100.0	100.0	+383
25 to 54 years	Fully engaged	11,660	54.8	54.8	10,628	58.6	56.6	+1,032
25 to 54 years	Partially engaged	3,995	18.8	22.1	3,401	18.8	22.4	+593
25 to 54 years	Disengaged	3,414	16.0	16.2	2,675	14.7	14.8	+738
25 to 54 years	Undetermined/Not stated	2,211	10.4	6.9	1,435	7.9	6.1	+775
25 to 54 years	Total	21,280	100.0	100.0	18,141	100.0	100.0	+3,139
55 to 64 years	Fully engaged	1,777	38.2	38.3	1,627	39.9	39.3	+149
55 to 64 years	Partially engaged	974	21.0	24.1	881	21.6	24.2	+93
55 to 64 years	Disengaged	1,446	31.1	31.3	1,281	31.4	31.0	+164
55 to 64 years	Undetermined/Not stated	450	9.7	6.3	284	7.0	5.5	+165
55 to 64 years	Total	4,647	100.0	100.0	4,075	100.0	100.0	+571
65 years and over	Fully engaged	310	5.2	5.3	227	4.4	4.7	+82
65 years and over	Partially engaged	417	7.0	8.4	253	4.9	7.5	+163
65 years and over	Disengaged	4,389	73.7	75.7	4,070	78.1	76.6	+318
65 years and over	Undetermined/Not stated	839	14.1	10.7	660	12.7	11.2	+179
65 years and over	Total	5,955	100.0	100.0	5,212	100.0	100.0	+742
Total aged 15+	Fully engaged	17,521	46.7	47.0	16,162	49.4	49.4	+1,358
Total aged 15+	Partially engaged	6,077	16.2	18.4	5,136	15.7	18.3	+940
Total aged 15+	Disengaged	9,846	26.2	27.3	8,590	26.3	25.5	+1,255
Total aged 15+	Undetermined/Not stated	4,097	10.9	7.3	2,814	8.6	6.8	+1,282
Total aged 15+	Total	37,541	100.0	100.0	32,704	100.0	100.0	+4,836

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)

Disengaged persons by age, 2016

Total disengaged persons under 65 years

■ Belmont (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 disengaged persons by age, 2011 to 2016
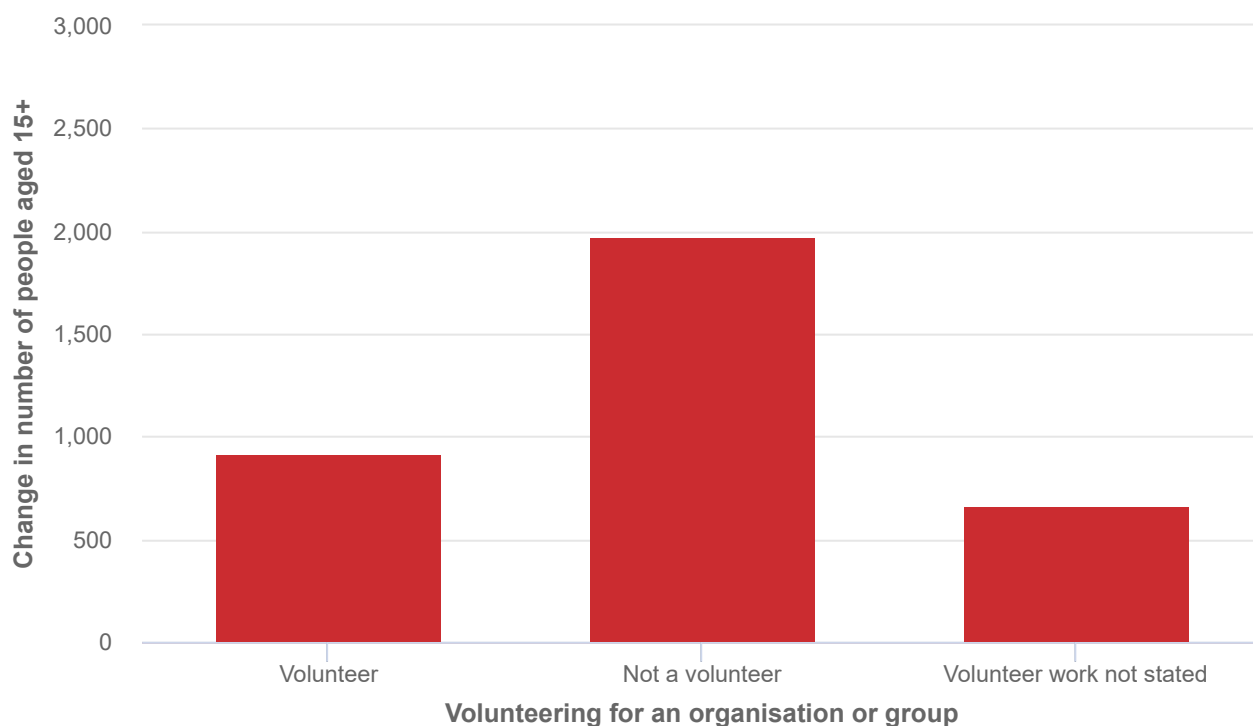
Belmont (2021) - Total disengaged persons under 65 years
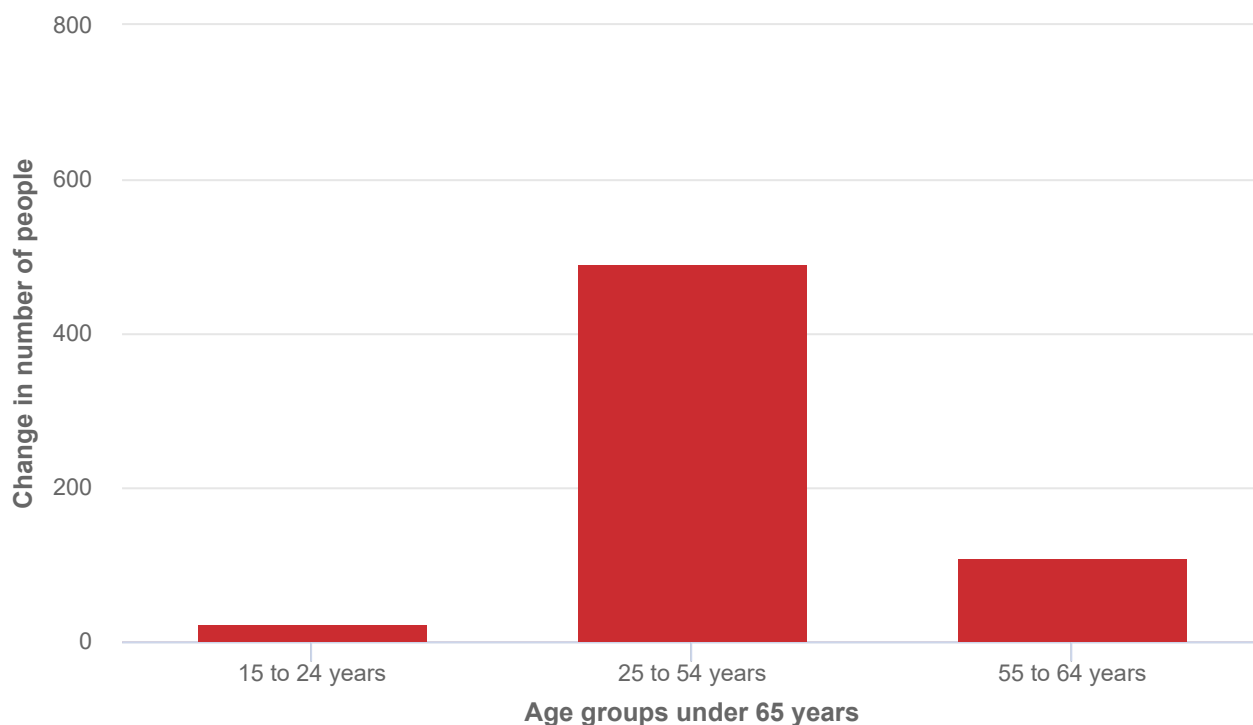
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Emerging groups

The number of people aged 15 to 24 years in Belmont (2021) in 2016 was 5,659, of this, 10.5% were disengaged and 12.2% were partially engaged, compared to 9.4% and 12.0% respectively for Greater Perth.

Dominant groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people 15 to 24 years in Belmont (2021) showed an increase of 383.

The number of disengaged people aged 15 to 24 years showed an increase of 34 or 6.0%.

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

Volunteer work

Belmont (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Volunteer status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Volunteer	5,215	13.9	17.9	4,024	12.2	15.6	+1,191
Not a volunteer	28,032	74.7	74.2	25,478	77.3	76.2	+2,554
Volunteer work not stated	4,301	11.5	7.9	3,441	10.4	8.2	+860
Total persons aged 15+	37,548	100.0	100.0	32,942	100.0	100.0	+4,606

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
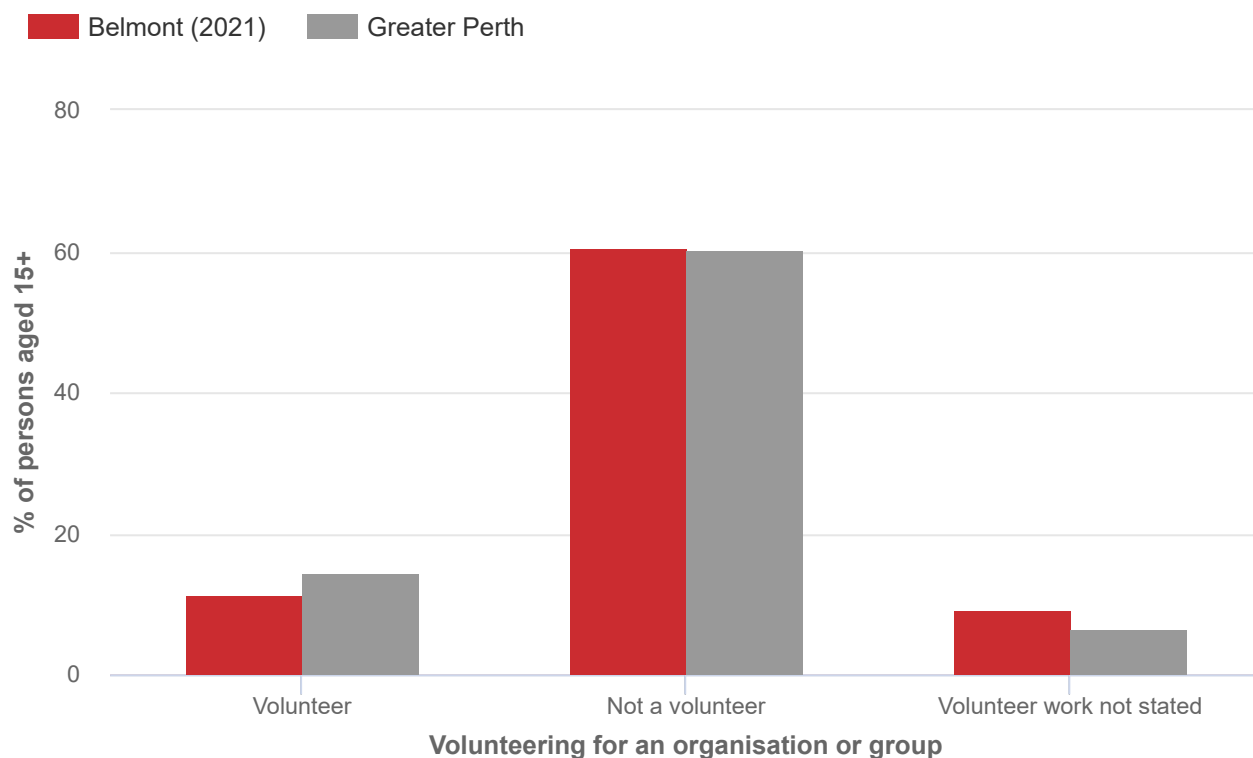
■ Belmont (2021)　■ Greater Perth

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 volunteer work, 2011 to 2016

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

Overall, 13.9% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 17.9% for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of volunteers in Belmont (2021) increased by 1,191 people between 2011 and 2016.

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

Unpaid domestic work

Belmont (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	23,817	63.4	70.2	21,648	65.7	70.6	+2,168
Less than 5 hours	8,431	22.5	23.3	7,421	22.5	23.1	+1,010
Between 5 and 14 hours	9,184	24.5	26.5	8,240	25.0	26.0	+943
Between 15 and 29 hours	3,464	9.2	11.3	3,197	9.7	11.6	+267
30 hours or more	2,738	7.3	9.1	2,789	8.5	10.0	-51
Did no unpaid domestic work	9,165	24.4	21.5	7,713	23.4	21.0	+1,452
Not stated	4,565	12.2	8.3	3,584	10.9	8.5	+980
Total persons aged 15+	37,547	100.0	100.0	32,946	100.0	100.0	+4,601

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
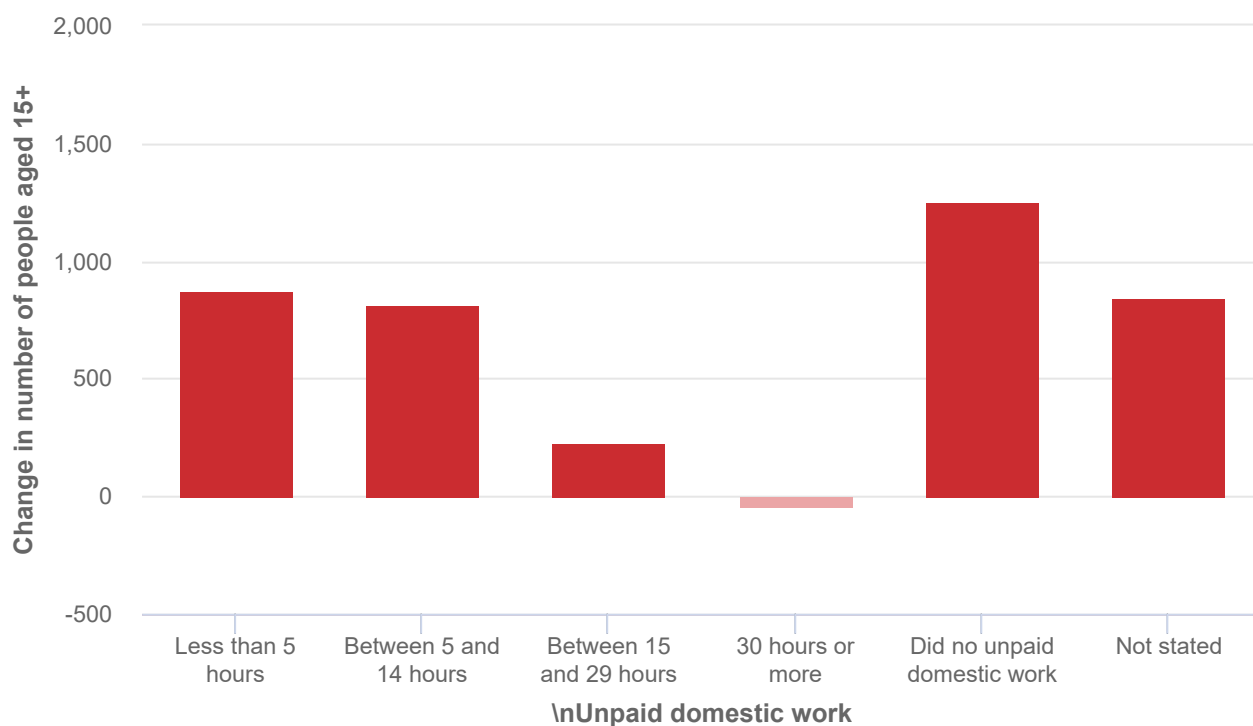
Unpaid domestic work, 2016

Total persons
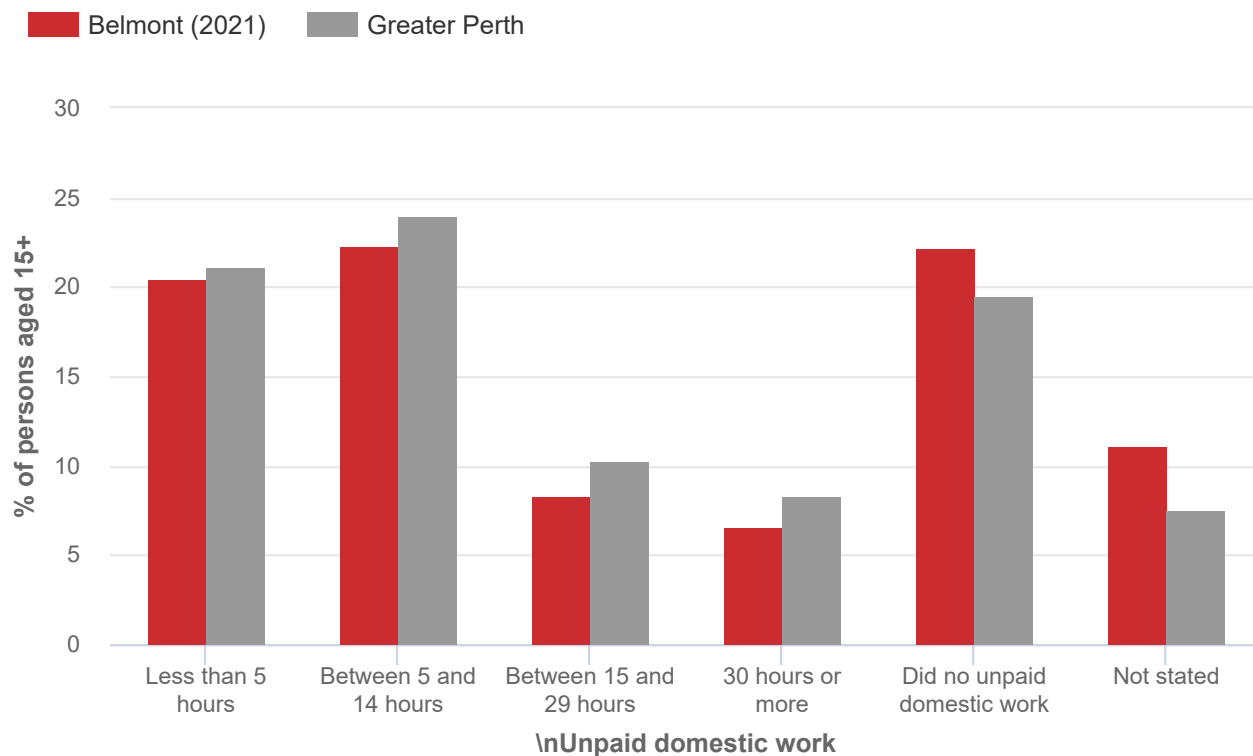
■ Belmont (2021) ■ Greater Perth

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 unpaid domestic work, 2011 to 2016

Belmont (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 Belmont (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of persons who performed 15 hours or more of unpaid domestic work per week.

Overall, 17% 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 Belmont (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who did no unpaid domestic work (24.4% compared to 21.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did domestic work (63.4% compared to 70.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did 30 hours or more of domestic work (9.2% compared to 11.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did between 15 and 29 hours of domestic work (24.5% compared to 26.5%)

Emerging groups

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

- Did unpaid domestic work (+2,168 persons)
- Did no unpaid domestic work (+1,452 persons)
- Less than 5 hours (+1,010 persons)
- Between 5 and 14 hours (+943 persons)

Belmont (2021)

Unpaid care

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

Belmont (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**2011 to 2016**
Provided unpaid assistance	3,326	8.9	9.9	2,944	8.9	9.4	+381
No unpaid assistance provided	29,655	79.0	81.6	26,433	80.2	82.1	+3,222
Not stated	4,555	12.1	8.5	3,570	10.8	8.5	+984
Total persons aged 15+	37,536	100.0	100.0	32,948	100.0	100.0	+4,588

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
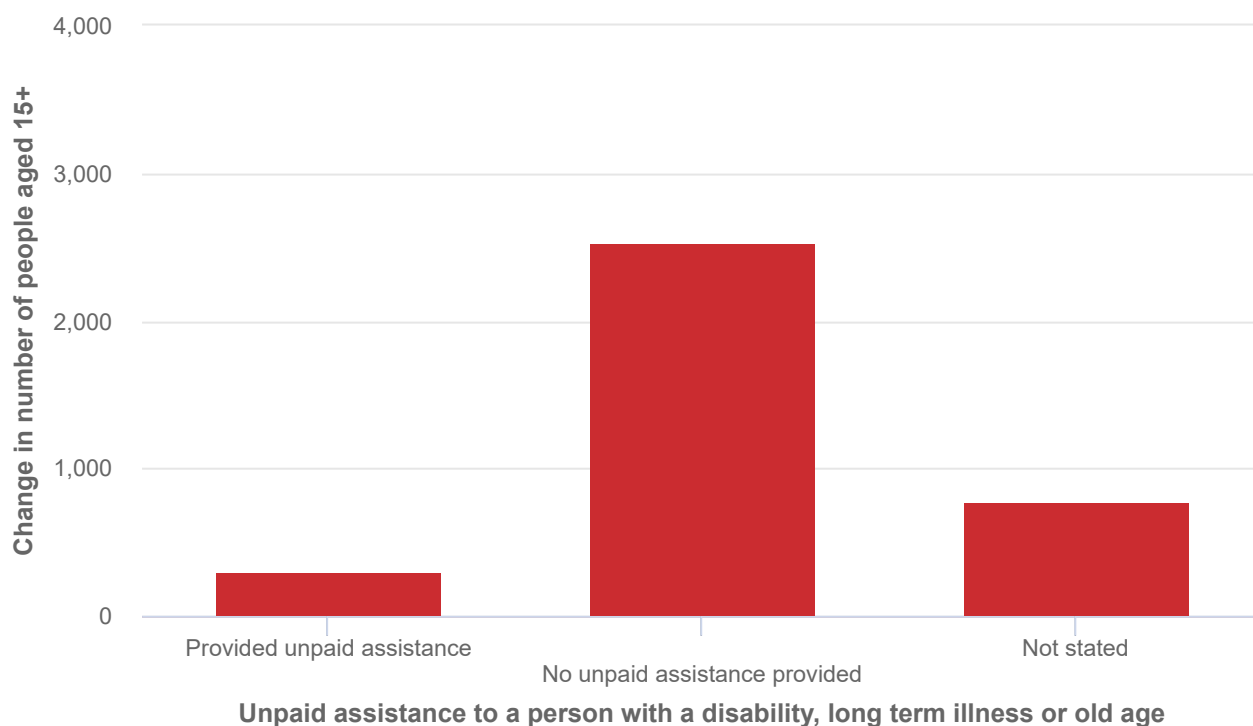
Unpaid care, 2016

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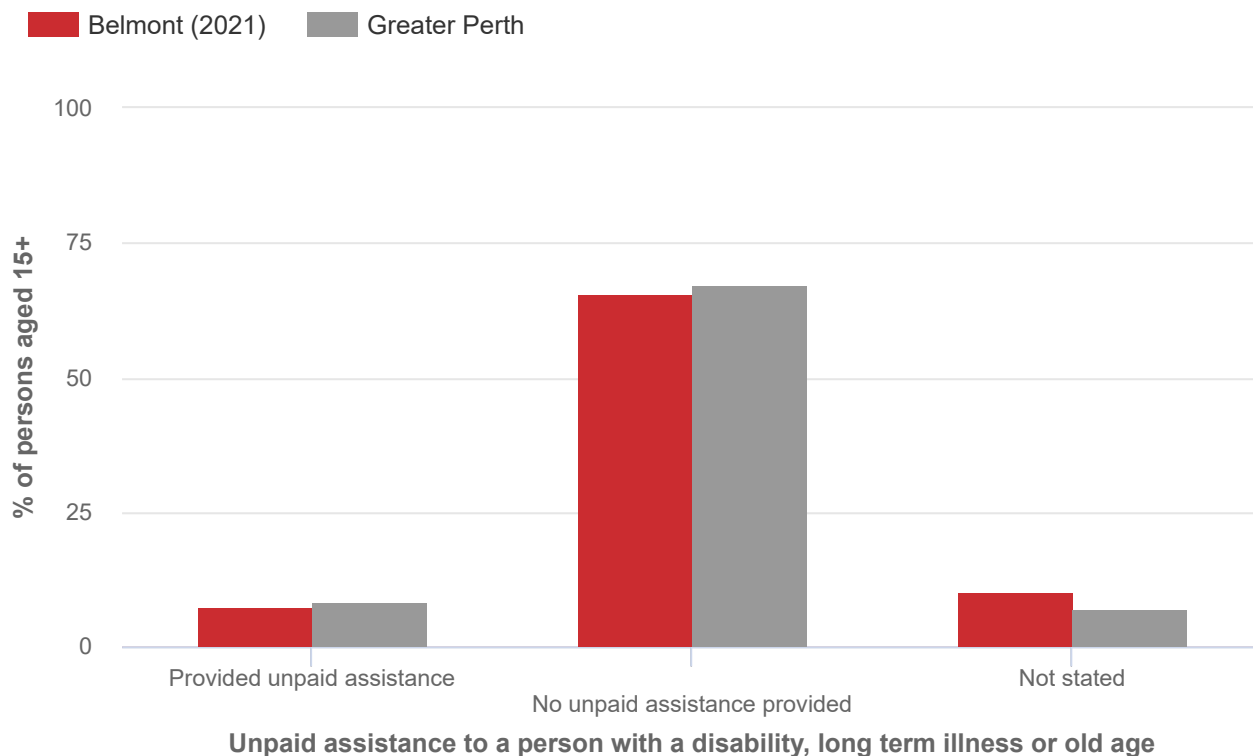
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in unpaid care, 2011 to 2016

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

Overall, 8.9% 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 Belmont (2021) increased by 382 between 2011 and 2016.

Belmont (2021)

Unpaid childcare

The role of unpaid childcare in Belmont (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

Belmont (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)	8,774	23.4	28.7	7,794	23.7	28.2	+979
Cared for own child/ren	6,454	17.2	20.9	5,665	17.2	20.1	+788
Cared for other child/ren	2,132	5.7	7.1	1,933	5.9	7.1	+199
Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren	188	0.5	0.8	196	0.6	1.0	-8
No unpaid child care provided	24,395	65.0	63.2	21,848	66.3	63.9	+2,546
Not stated	4,376	11.7	8.0	3,307	10.0	7.9	+1,068
Total persons aged 15+	37,545	100.0	100.0	32,951	100.0	100.0	+4,594

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

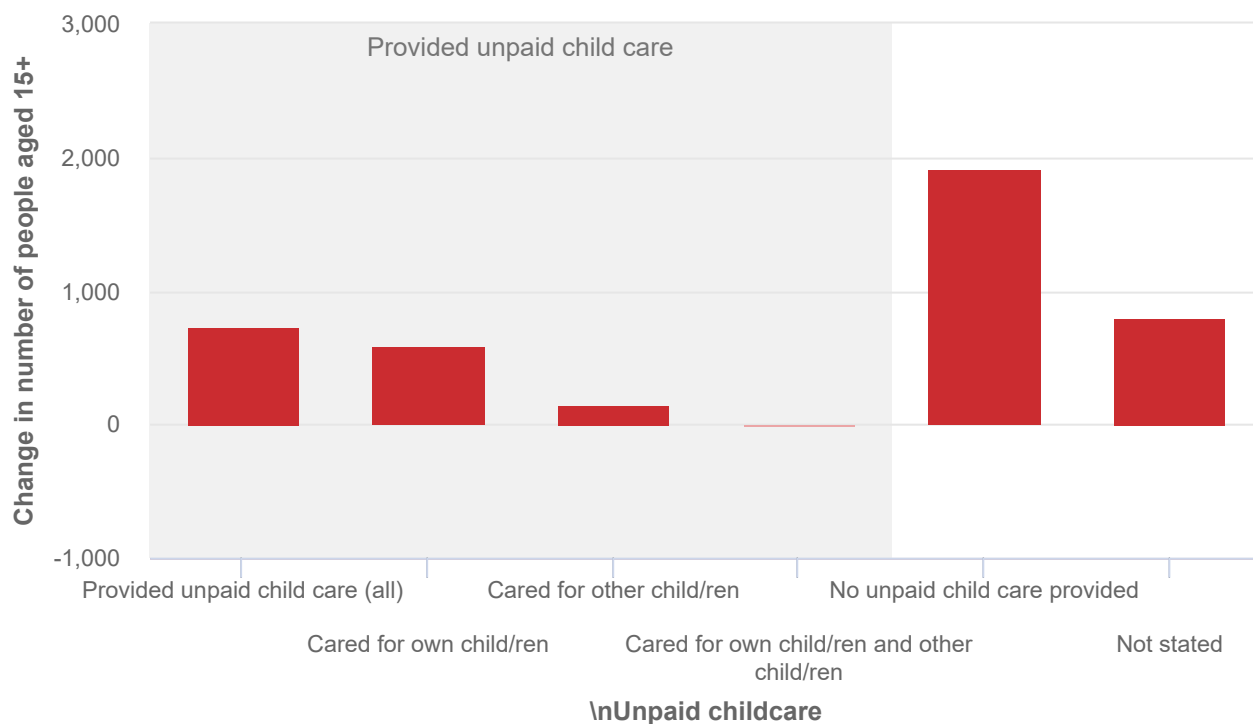Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Unpaid childcare, 2016

Total persons
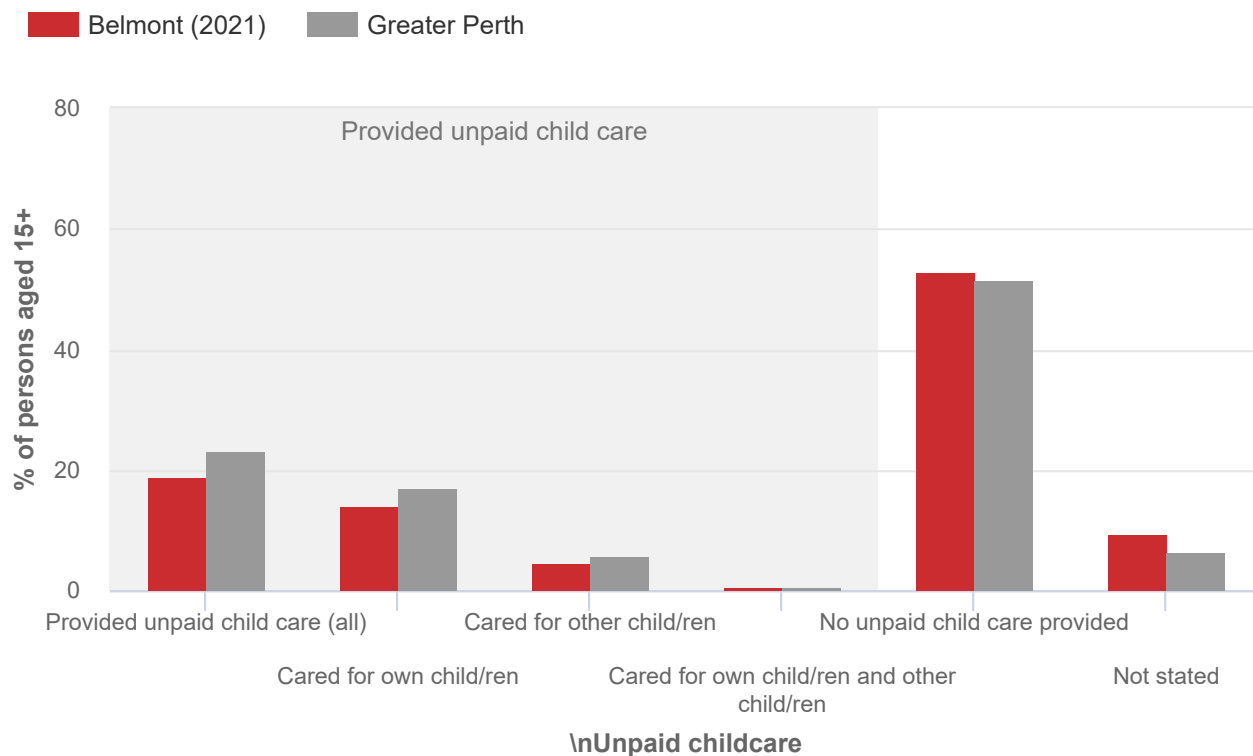
■ Belmont (2021) ■ Greater Perth

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 unpaid childcare, 2011 to 2016

Belmont (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 Belmont (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, 23.4% 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 Belmont (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage who did not provide care for children (65.0% compared to 63.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage who provided unpaid childcare for own child/ren (17.2% compared to 20.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage who provided unpaid childcare for other child/ren (5.7% compared to 7.1%)

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid child care for their own and/or other people's children in Belmont (2021) increased by 980 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- No unpaid child care provided (+2,546 persons)
- Cared for own child/ren (+788 persons)
- Cared for other child/ren (+199 persons)

Belmont (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 Belmont (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

Belmont (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016		
Weekly gross income	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**
Negative Income/ Nil income	3,580	9.5	10.7
$1 - $149	1,270	3.4	4.4
$150 - $299	2,283	6.1	6.5
$300 - $399	2,716	7.2	7.2
$400 - $499	2,698	7.2	6.9
$500 - $649	2,438	6.5	6.7
$650 - $799	2,469	6.6	6.4
$800 - $999	3,100	8.3	7.4
$1,000 - $1,249	3,320	8.8	8.5
$1,250 - $1,499	2,325	6.2	6.2
$1,500 - $1,749	2,056	5.5	5.5
$1,750 - $1,999	1,393	3.7	4.0
$2,000 - $2,999	2,286	6.1	6.8
$3,000 or more	1,006	2.7	4.3
Not stated	4,591	12.2	8.6
Total persons aged 15+	37,531	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
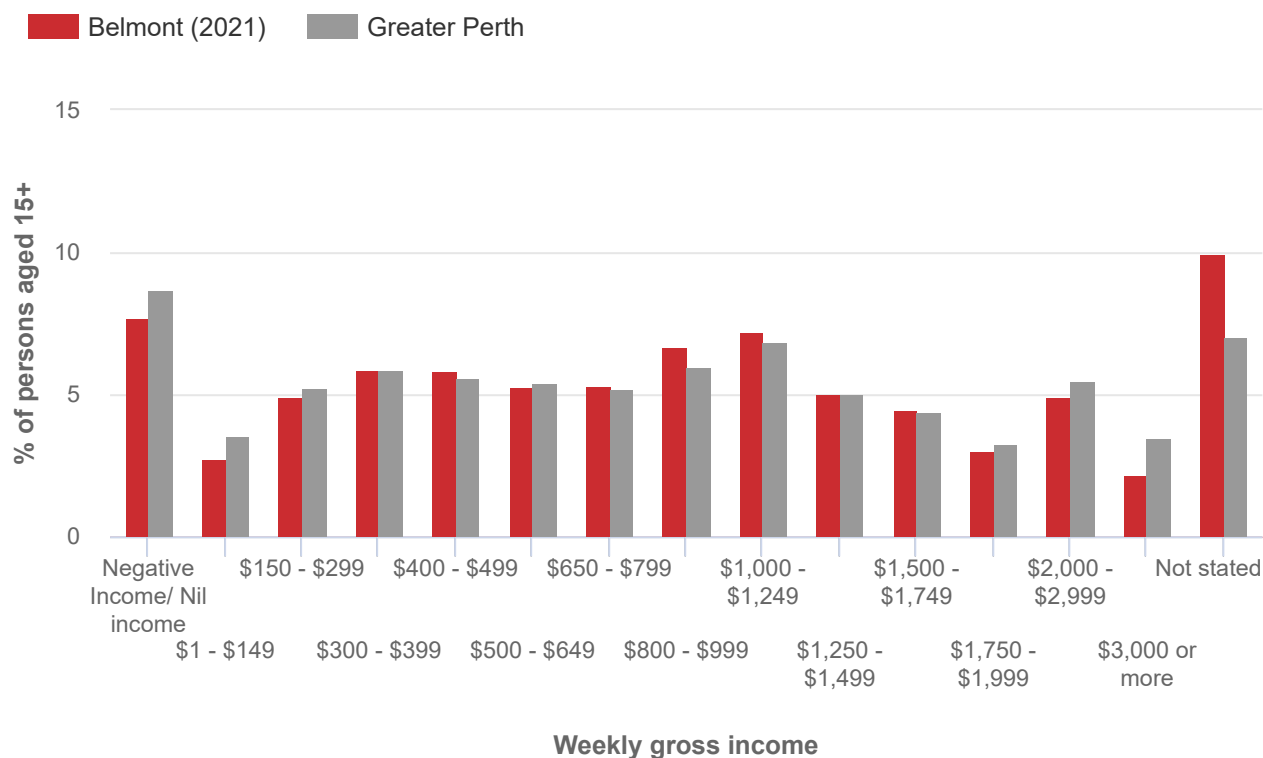
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of individual income levels in Belmont (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, 12.5% of the population earned a high income, and 33.4% earned a low income, compared with 15.1% and 35.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned $800 - $999 (8.3% compared to 7.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned $3,000 or more (2.7% compared to 4.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned Negative Income/ Nil income (9.5% compared to 10.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned $1 - $149 (3.4% compared to 4.4%)

Belmont (2021)
Individual income quartiles

Belmont (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

Belmont (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
			Greater Perth			Greater Perth	
Quartile group	Number	%	%	Number	%	%	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	7,753	23.5	25.4	7,011	23.7	25.1	+742
Medium lowest	8,453	25.7	24.4	7,571	25.6	24.5	+883
Medium highest	9,139	27.7	25.2	8,142	27.5	25.4	+997
Highest group	7,592	23.1	25.0	6,874	23.2	24.9	+718
Total persons aged 15+	32,940	100.0	100.0	29,600	100.0	100.0	+3,340

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
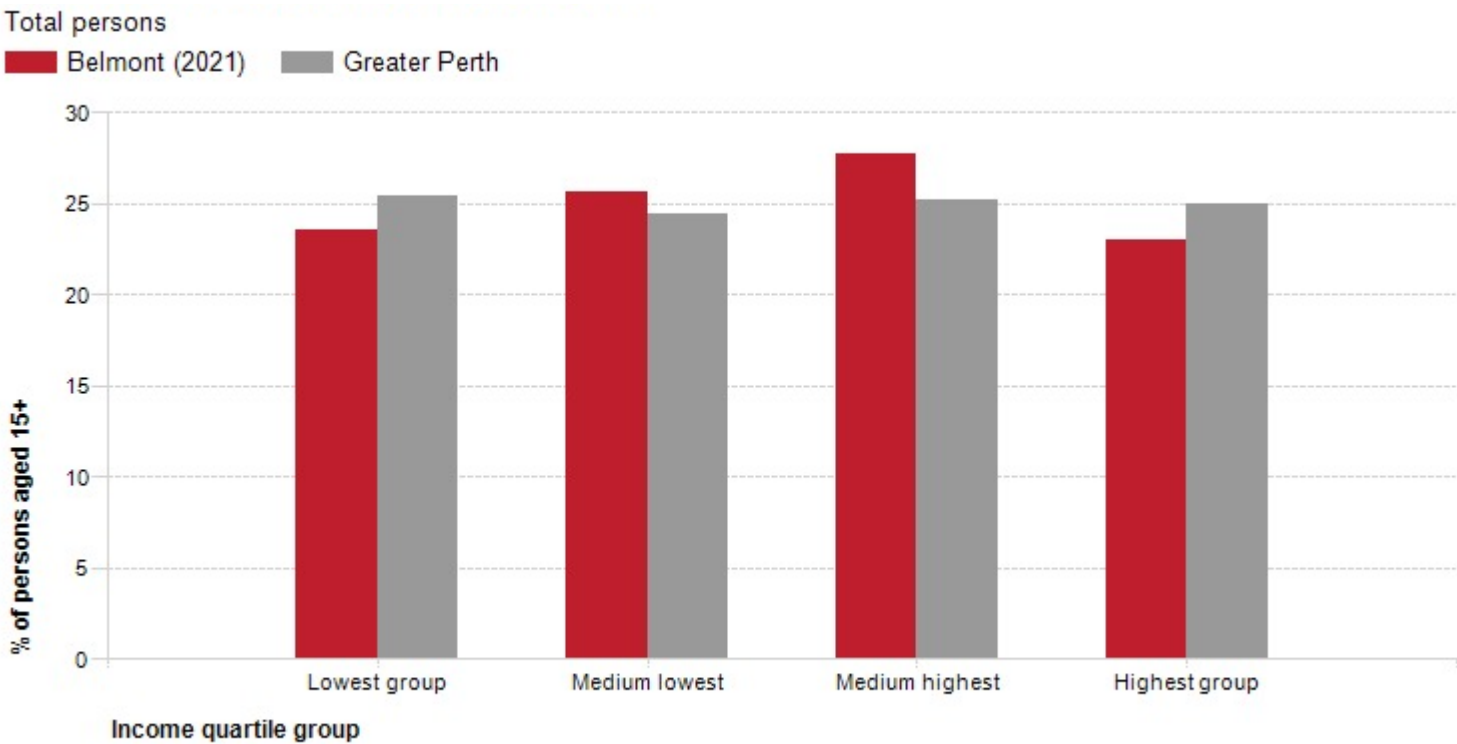
Total persons

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 individual income quartiles, 2011 to 2016
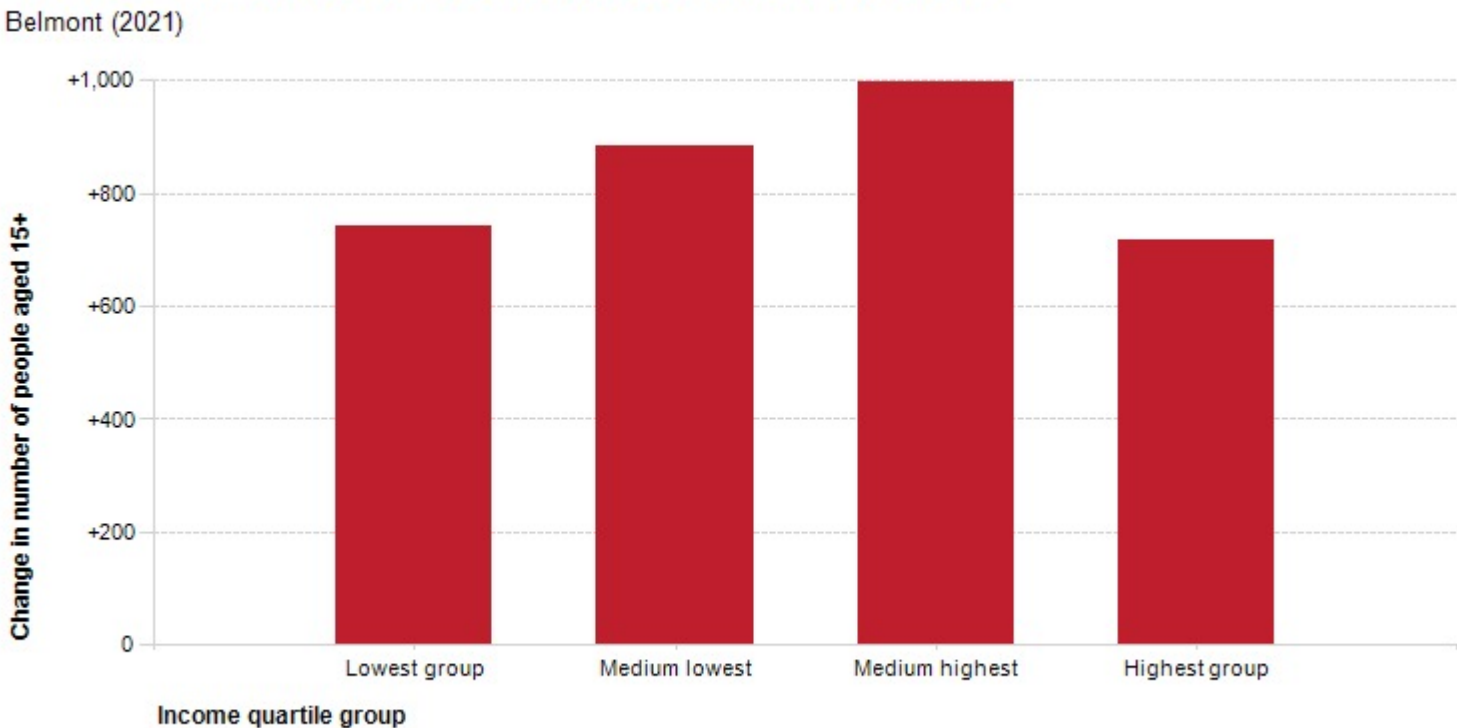
Belmont (2021)

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

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of the population by income quartile in Belmont (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 Belmont (2021) in persons between 2011 and 2016 was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 997 persons.

Belmont (2021)

Household income

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

| Belmont (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)	2016		
Weekly income	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**
Neg/Nil Income	310	1.8	1.6
$1 - $149	141	0.8	0.7
$150 - $299	397	2.4	1.9
$300 - $399	528	3.1	2.4
$400 - $499	1,069	6.4	5.4
$500 - $649	588	3.5	3.8
$650 - $799	1,041	6.2	5.8
$800 - $999	1,013	6.0	5.6
$1,000 - $1,249	1,351	8.0	7.3
$1,250 - $1,499	1,143	6.8	6.7
$1,500 - $1,749	1,024	6.1	5.8
$1,750 - $1,999	991	5.9	5.6
$2,000 - $2,499	1,876	11.2	11.3
$2,500 - $2,999	1,073	6.4	7.0
$3,000 - $3,499	768	4.6	4.7
$3,500 - $3,999	677	4.0	4.6
$4,000 - $4,499	272	1.6	2.4
$4,500 - $4,999	278	1.7	2.3
$5,000 - $5,999	220	1.3	2.0
$6,000 - $7,999	152	0.9	1.6
$8,000 or more	25	0.1	0.2
Not stated	1,852	11.0	11.4
Total households	16,789	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
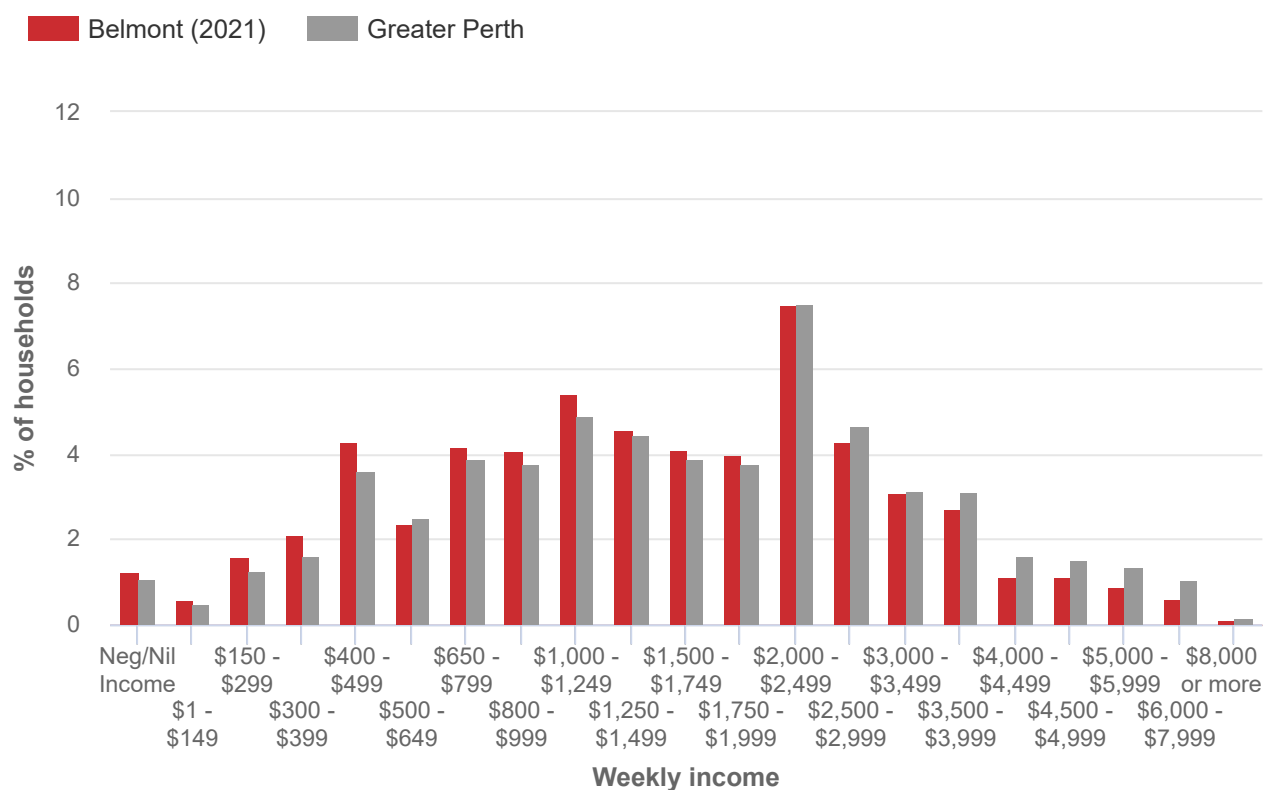
Belmont (2021) ■   **Greater Perth** ■

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 Belmont (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, 20.6% of the households earned a high income and 18.1% were low income households, compared with 24.8% and 15.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were no major differences between Belmont (2021) and Greater Perth in 2016.

Belmont (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 Belmont (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

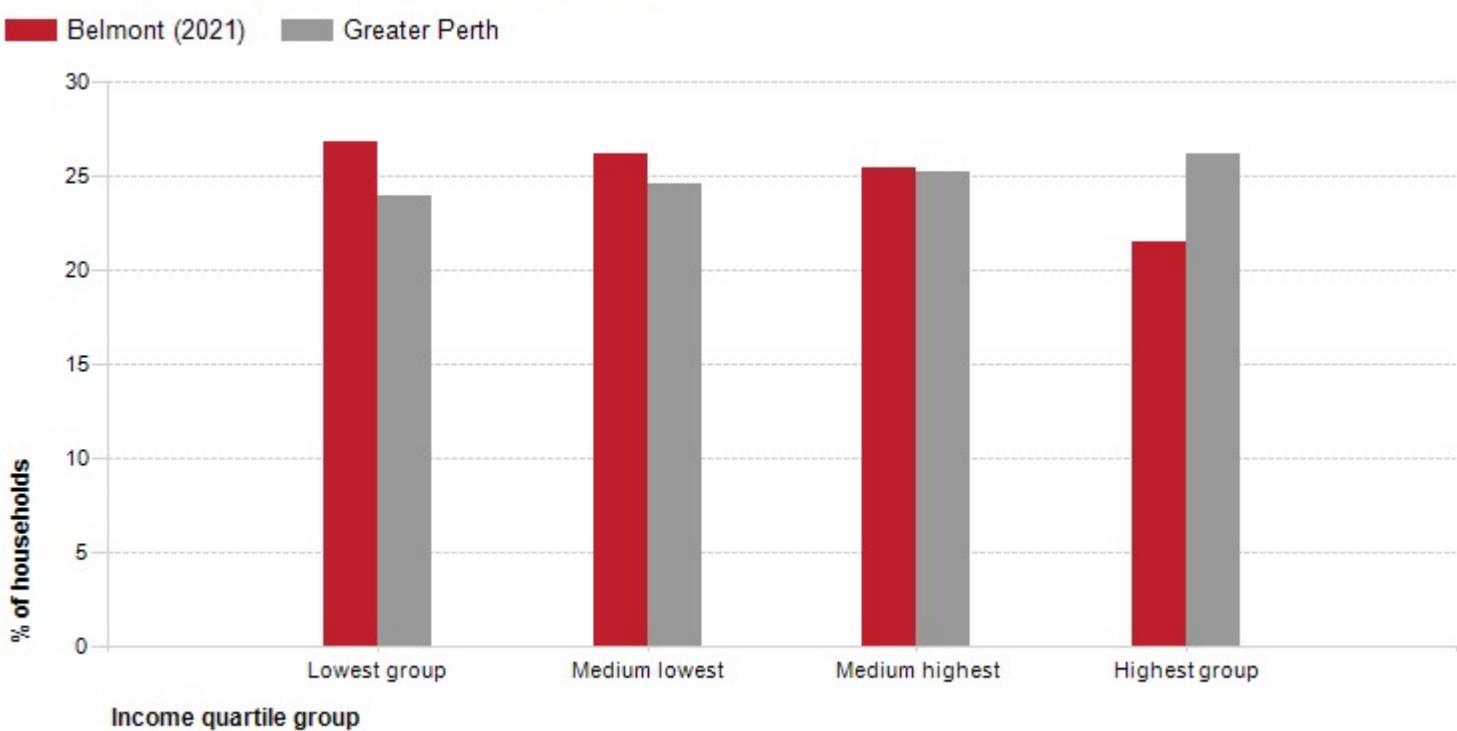| Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	4,012	26.9	23.9	3,878	28.4	24.0	+134
Medium lowest	3,906	26.2	24.6	3,351	24.6	24.5	+555
Medium highest	3,798	25.4	25.2	3,415	25.0	25.4	+383
Highest group	3,219	21.6	26.2	2,997	22.0	26.1	+222
Total Households	14,937	100.0	100.0	13,643	100.0	100.0	+1,293

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

■ Belmont (2021)   ■ Greater Perth

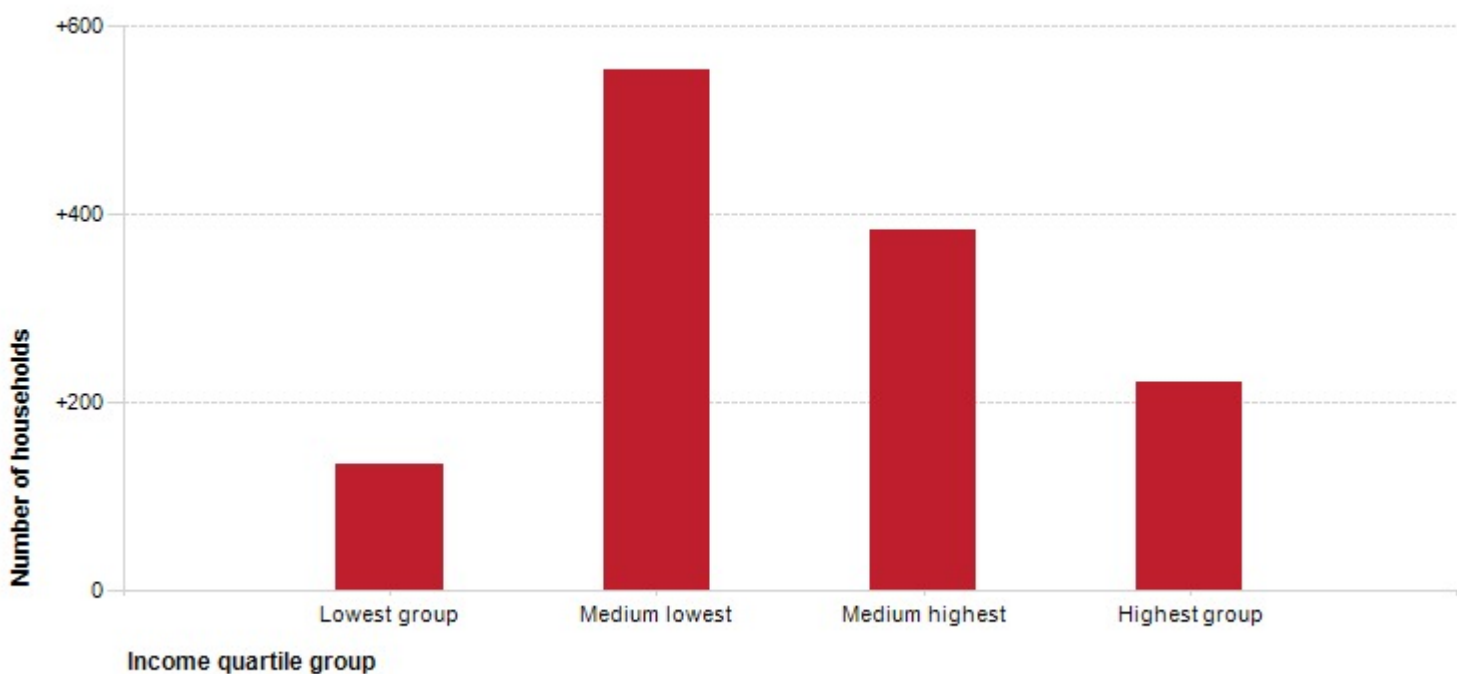% of households

Income quartile group

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

Belmont (2021)

Number of households

Income quartile group

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 Belmont (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 Belmont (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 555 households.

Belmont (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 Belmont (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.
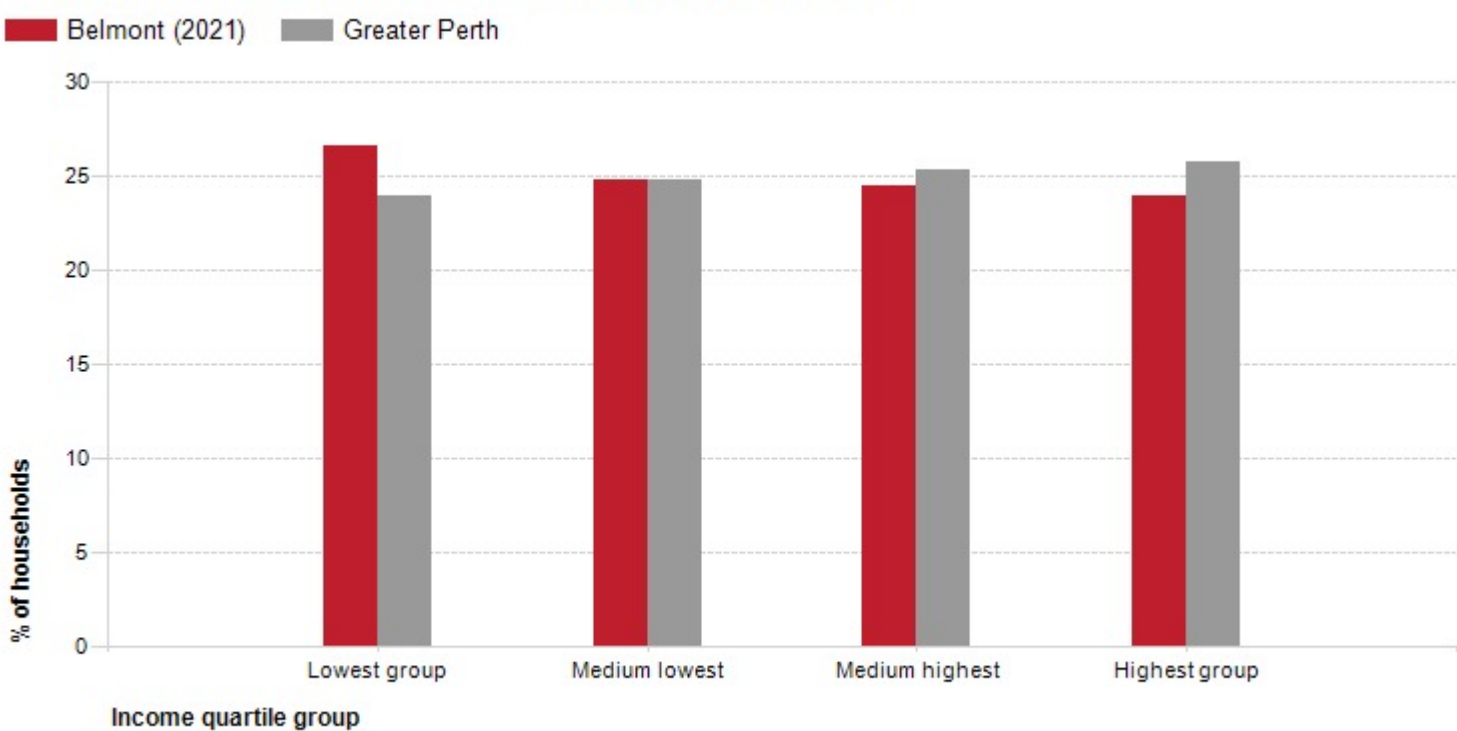
Equivalised household income quartiles

Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**2011 to 2016**
Lowest group	3,934	26.7	24.0	3,791	28.3	23.9	+143
Medium lowest	3,666	24.9	24.9	3,189	23.8	24.7	+478
Medium highest	3,613	24.5	25.3	3,111	23.2	25.6	+503
Highest group	3,539	24.0	25.8	3,314	24.7	25.8	+225
Total Households	14,755	100.0	100.0	13,406	100.0	100.0	+1,349

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

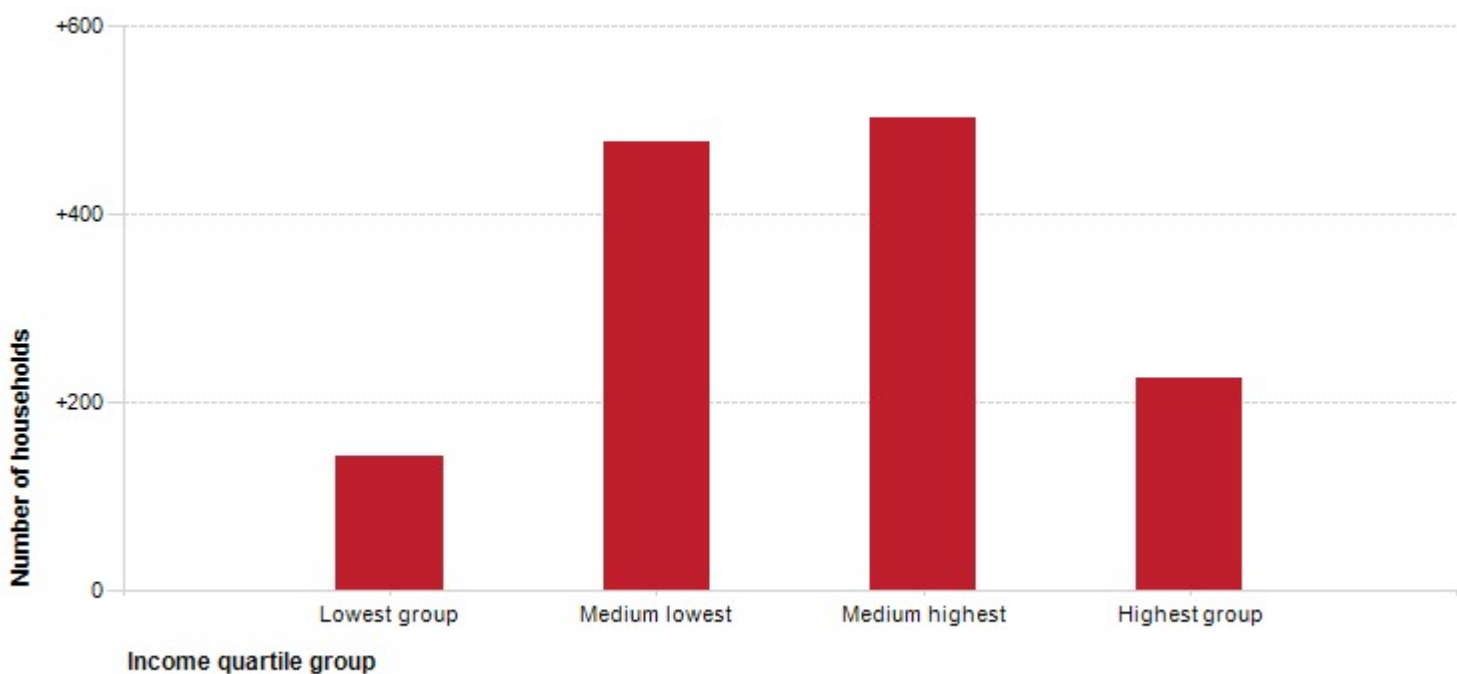■ Belmont (2021)　■ Greater Perth

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

Belmont (2021)

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

Dominant groups

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

Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Belmont (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 Belmont (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 503 households.

Belmont (2021)
Household type

Belmont (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, Belmont (2021)'s Household Summary should be viewed in conjunction with Households with Children, Households without Children, Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.
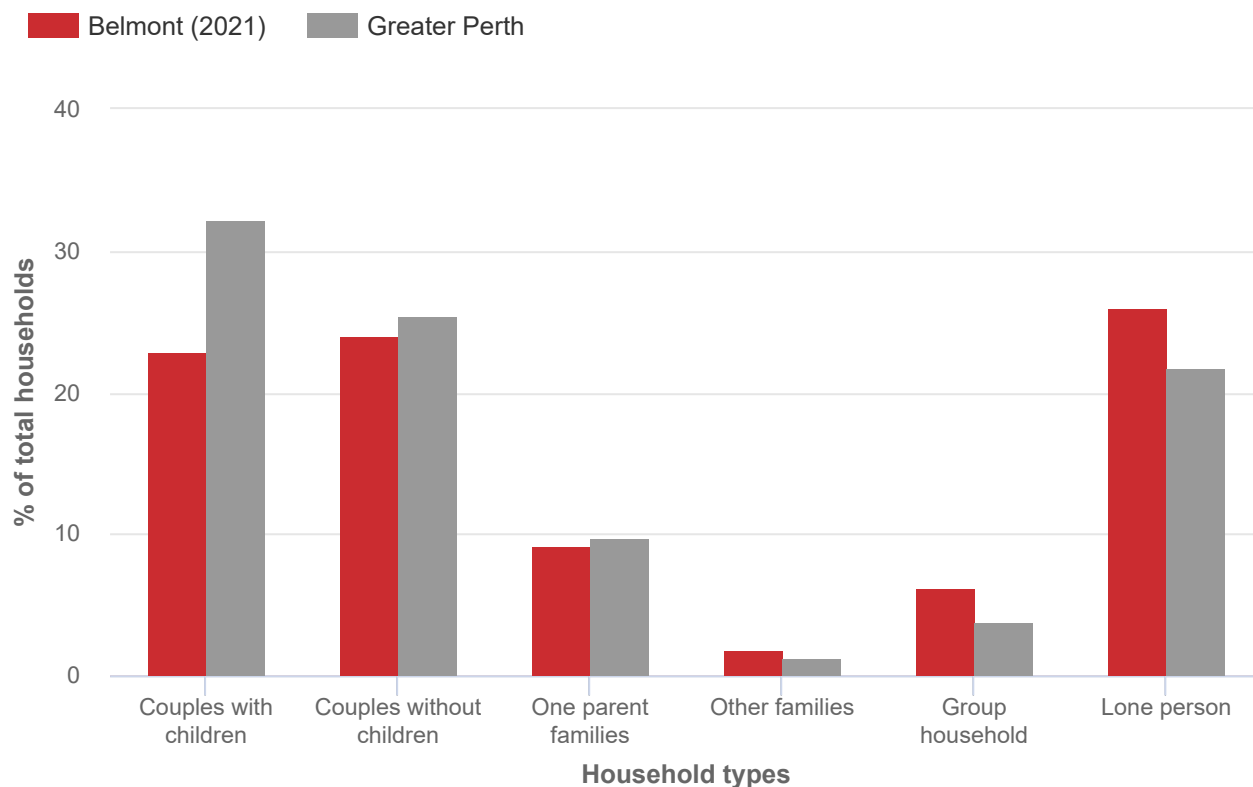
Household type

Belmont (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	4,205	22.9	32.3	3,841	23.5	31.6	+364
Couples without children	4,405	24.0	25.4	3,956	24.2	25.7	+449
One parent families	1,686	9.2	9.8	1,641	10.0	9.9	+44
Other families	326	1.8	1.3	333	2.0	1.4	-7
Group household	1,144	6.2	3.8	1,025	6.3	4.0	+119
Lone person	4,786	26.1	21.7	4,493	27.5	22.4	+292
Other not classifiable household	1,562	8.5	4.8	823	5.0	3.9	+739
Visitor only households	242	1.3	1.0	242	1.5	1.1	-1
Total households	18,356	100.0	100.0	16,357	100.0	100.0	+1,998

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)
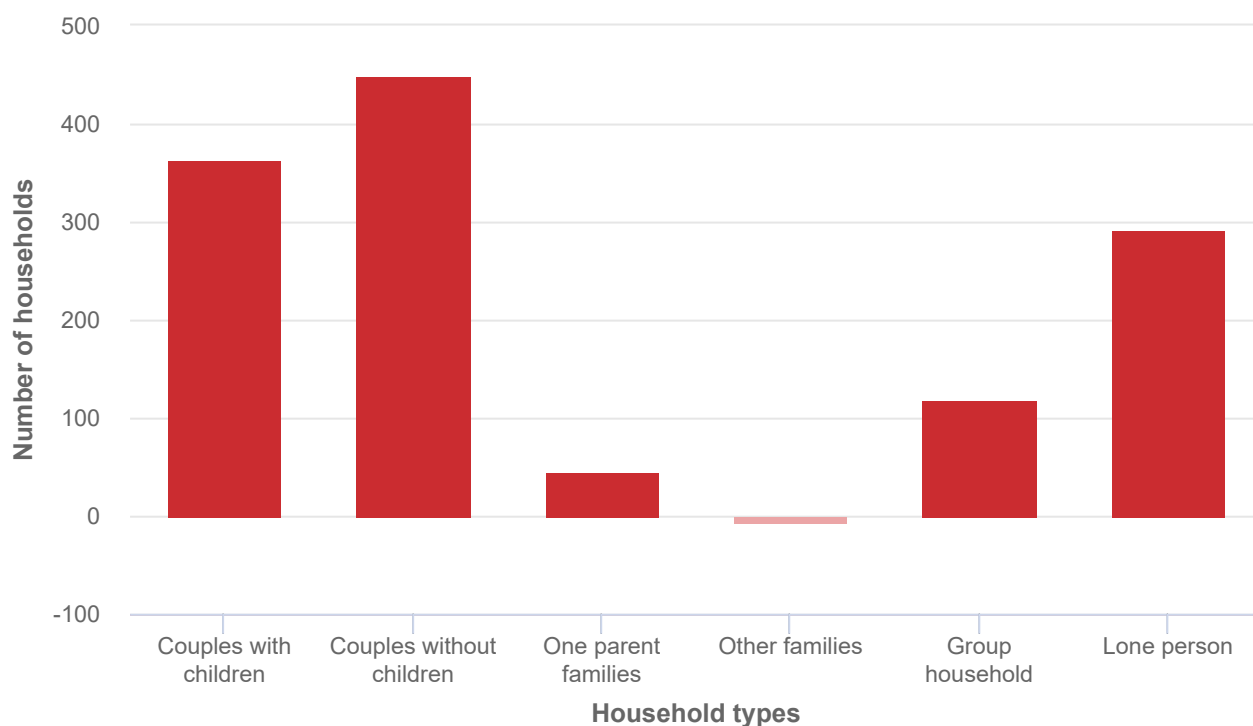- a Average household size

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

Belmont (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 Belmont (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a lower proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 22.9% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 9.2% were one-parent families, compared with 32.3% and 9.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a higher proportion of lone person households and a lower proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 26.1% compared to 21.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of couples without children was 24.0% compared to 25.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of households in Belmont (2021) increased by 1,999 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Couples without children (+449 households)
- Couples with children (+364 households)
- Lone person (+292 households)
- Group household (+119 households)

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

Households with children by life stage

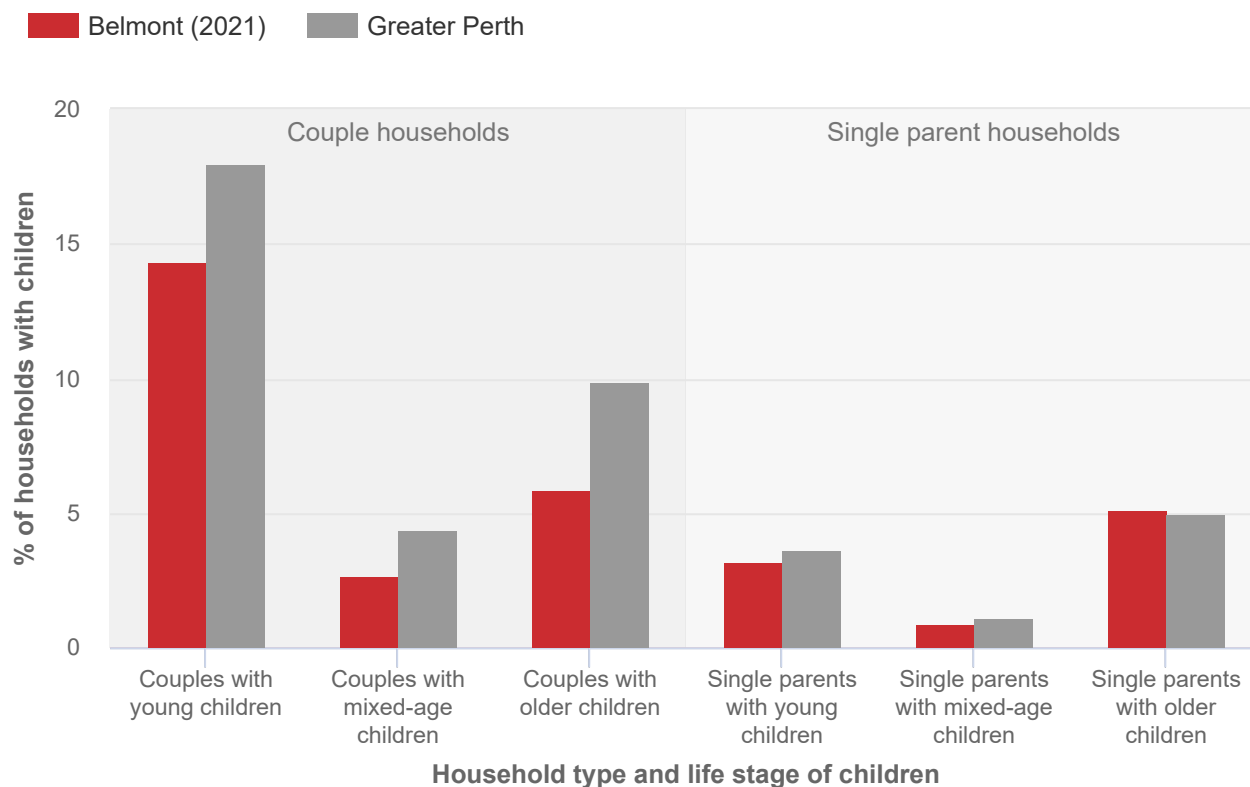| Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households with children	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	4,205	22.9	32.3	3,841	23.5	31.6	+364
Couples with young children	2,638	14.4	18.0	2,353	14.4	17.3	+284
Couples with mixed-age children	486	2.6	4.4	441	2.7	4.6	+45
Couples with older children	1,081	5.9	9.9	1,046	6.4	9.7	+34
Single parents with children	1,686	9.2	9.8	1,641	10.0	9.9	+44
Single parents with young children	592	3.2	3.7	647	4.0	3.9	-56
Single parents with mixed-age children	157	0.9	1.1	163	1.0	1.2	-6
Single parents with older children	937	5.1	5.0	830	5.1	4.8	+106
Total households with children	5,891	32.1	42.1	5,483	33.5	41.5	+408
Total households	18,356	100.0	100.0	16,357	100.0	100.0	+1,998

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
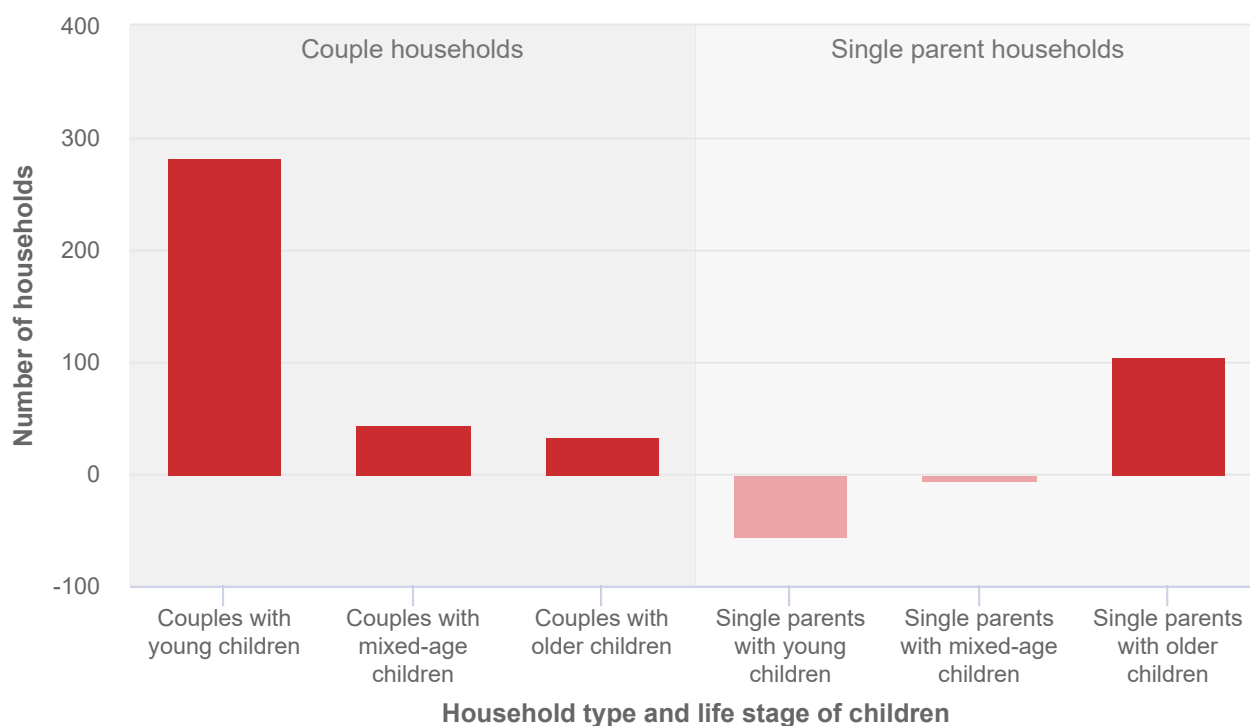**a** Couple families with dependent children

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

Belmont (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 Belmont (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, 14.4% of total households with children were couple with young children, and 5.9% 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 similar proportion of single parent households with older children. Overall, the proportion of single parent households with young children was 3.2% compared to 3.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of single parent households with older children was 5.1% compared to 5.0% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of households with children increased by 408 households or 7.4%.

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

- Couples with young children (+284 households)
- Single parents with older children (+106 households)
- Single parents with young children (-56 households)

Belmont (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 Belmont (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, Belmont (2021)'s Household data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.
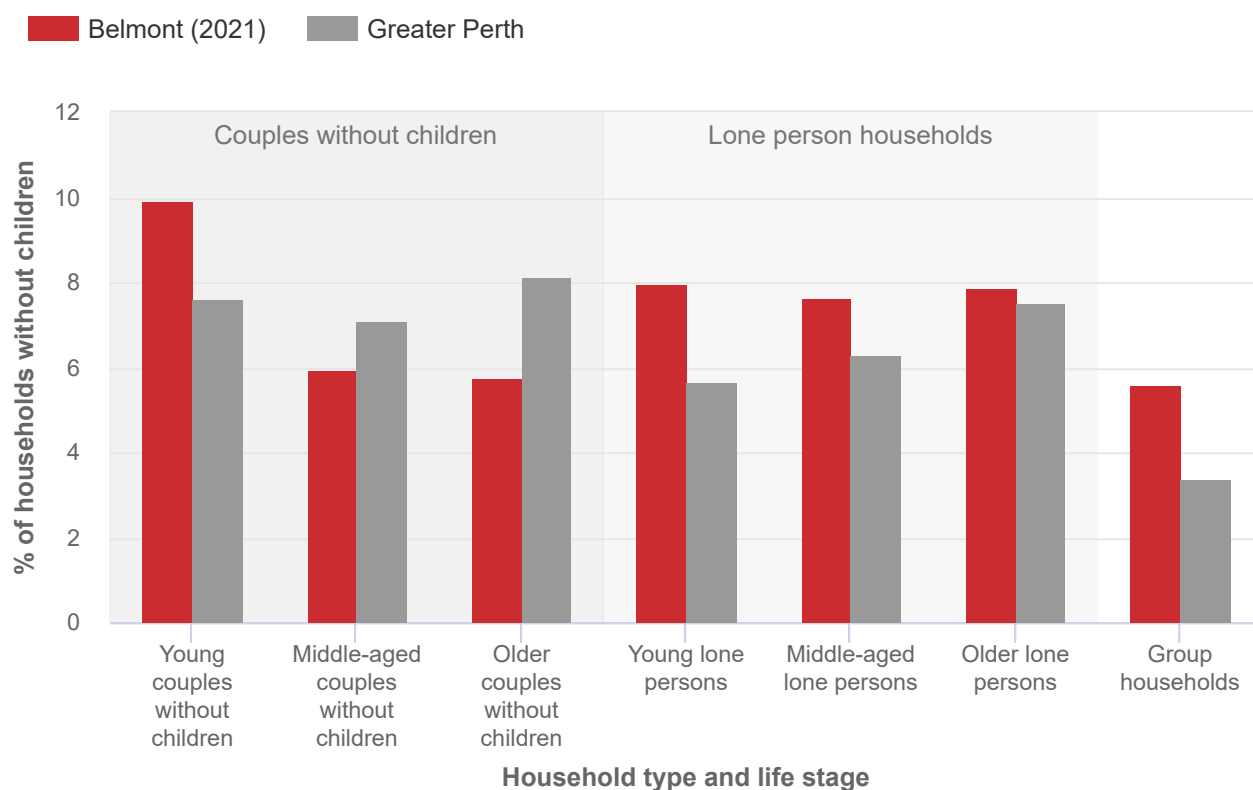
Households without children by life stage

Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households without children	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**2011 to 2016**
Couples without children	4,405	24.0	25.4	3,956	24.2	25.7	+449
Young couples without children	2,021	11.0	8.5	1,553	9.5	8.3	+467
Middle-aged couples without children	1,207	6.6	7.9	1,244	7.6	9.0	-37
Older couples without children	1,177	6.4	9.0	1,158	7.1	8.4	+19
Lone person households	4,786	26.1	21.7	4,493	27.5	22.4	+292
Young lone persons	1,623	8.8	6.3	1,416	8.7	6.9	+207
Middle-aged lone persons	1,557	8.5	7.0	1,508	9.2	7.5	+49
Older lone persons	1,606	8.7	8.4	1,569	9.6	8.0	+37
Group households	1,144	6.2	3.8	1,025	6.3	4.0	+119
Total households without children	10,335	56.3	50.9	9,475	57.9	52.1	+860
Total households	18,356	100.0	100.0	16,357	100.0	100.0	+1,998

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

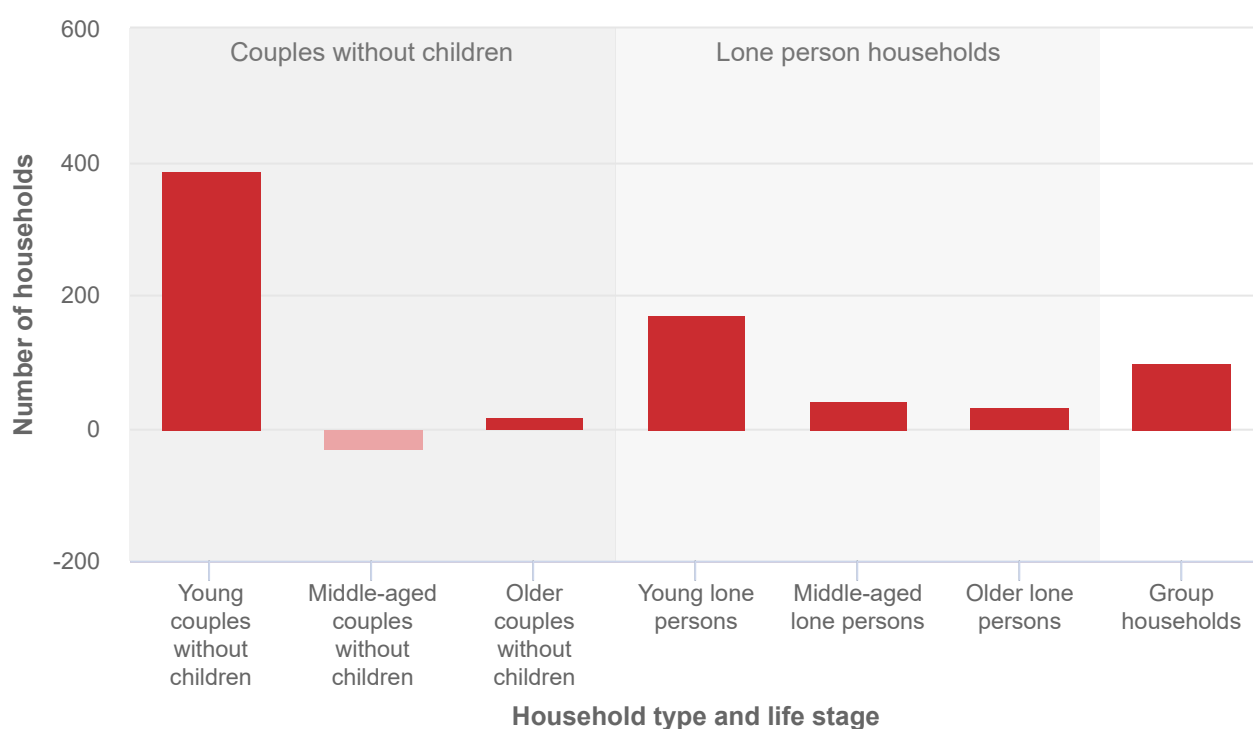Please refer to specific data notes for more information

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

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

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

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of households without children increased by 860.

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

- Young couples without children (+467 persons)
- Young lone persons (+207 persons)
- Group households (+119 persons)

Belmont (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, Belmont (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

Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of persons usually resident	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
1 person	4,787	28.9	23.0	4,455	29.1	23.6	+332
2 persons	5,680	34.3	33.4	5,342	34.9	34.0	+337
3 persons	2,667	16.1	16.8	2,488	16.3	16.3	+178
4 persons	2,102	12.7	17.0	1,830	12.0	16.5	+272
5 persons	843	5.1	6.7	788	5.2	6.6	+55
6 or more persons	484	2.9	3.1	384	2.5	2.9	+100
Total classifiable households	16,563	100.0	100.0	15,288	100.0	100.0	+1,274

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

Belmont (2021) - Enumerated	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**	**2011 to 2016**
Occupied private dwellings	18,360	--	--	16,379	--	--	+1,981
Persons in occupied private dwellings	43,101	--	--	38,712	--	--	+4,389
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	*2.35*	*--*	*2.55*	*2.36*	*--*	*2.55*	*-0.02*

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.
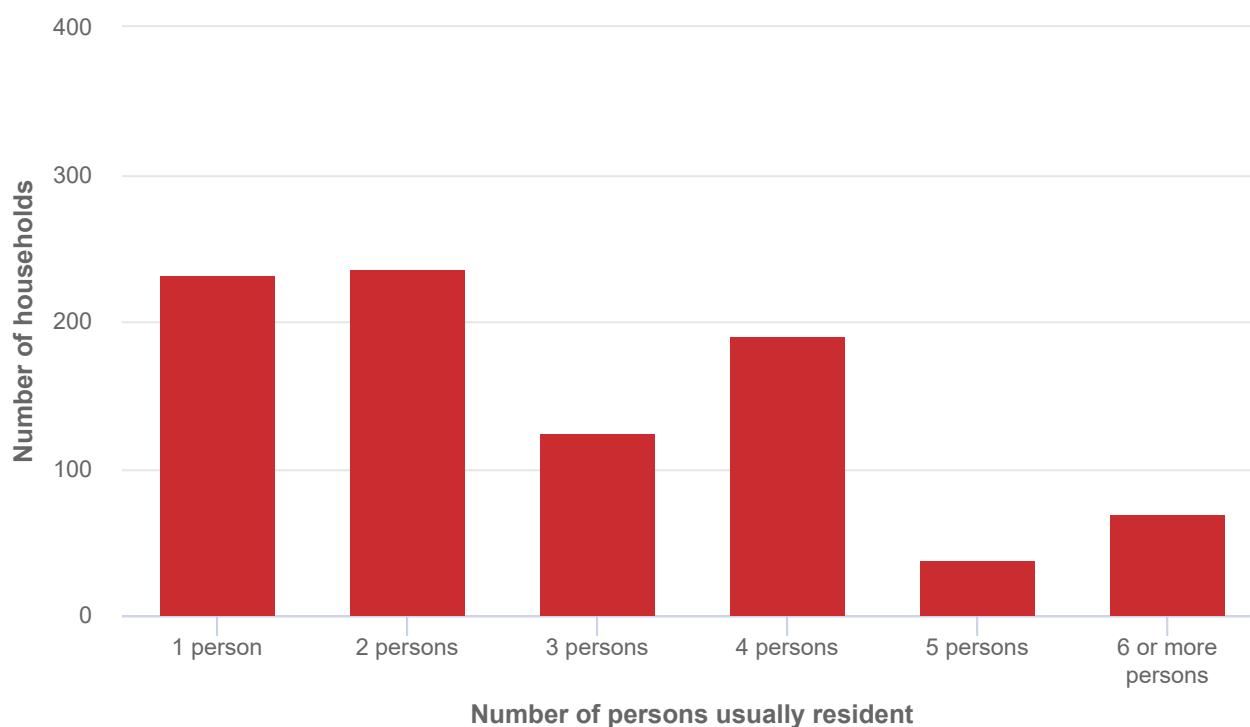
a Average household size

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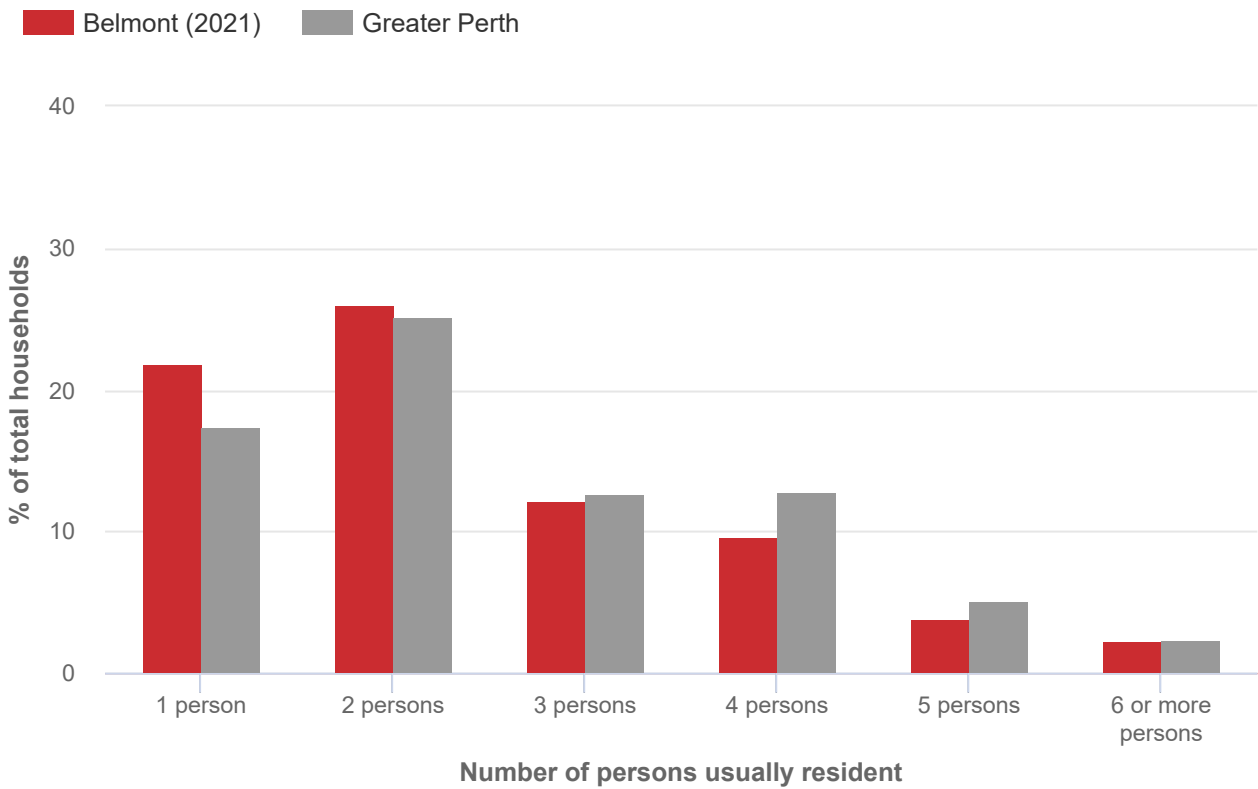
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in household size, 2011 to 2016

Belmont (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 Belmont (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 28.9% of lone person households, and 20.7% of larger households, compared with 23.0% and 26.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (28.9% compared to 23.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 4 persons usually resident (12.7% compared to 17.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 5 persons usually resident (5.1% compared to 6.7%)

Emerging groups

The number of households in Belmont (2021) increased by 1,275 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- 2 persons (+337 households)
- 1 person (+332 households)
- 4 persons (+272 households)
- 3 persons (+178 households)

Belmont (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.
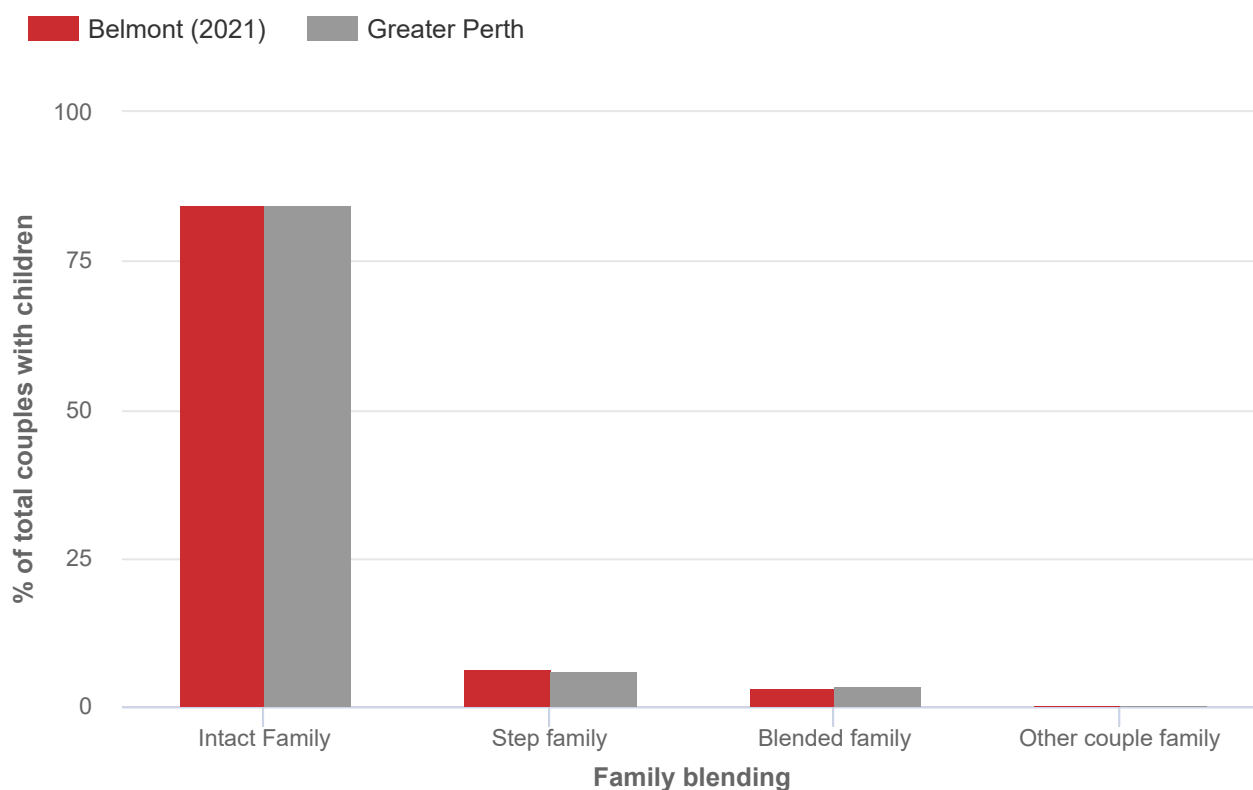
Family blending

Belmont (2021) - Total couples with children (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Family blending by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Intact Family	3,793	89.3	89.4	3,366	88.5	88.3	+427
Step family	288	6.8	6.5	328	8.6	7.3	-40
Blended family	149	3.5	3.6	111	2.9	4.0	+38
Other couple family	17	0.4	0.4	0	--	0.4	+17
Total couples with children	4,247	100.0	100.0	3,805	100.0	100.0	+442

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

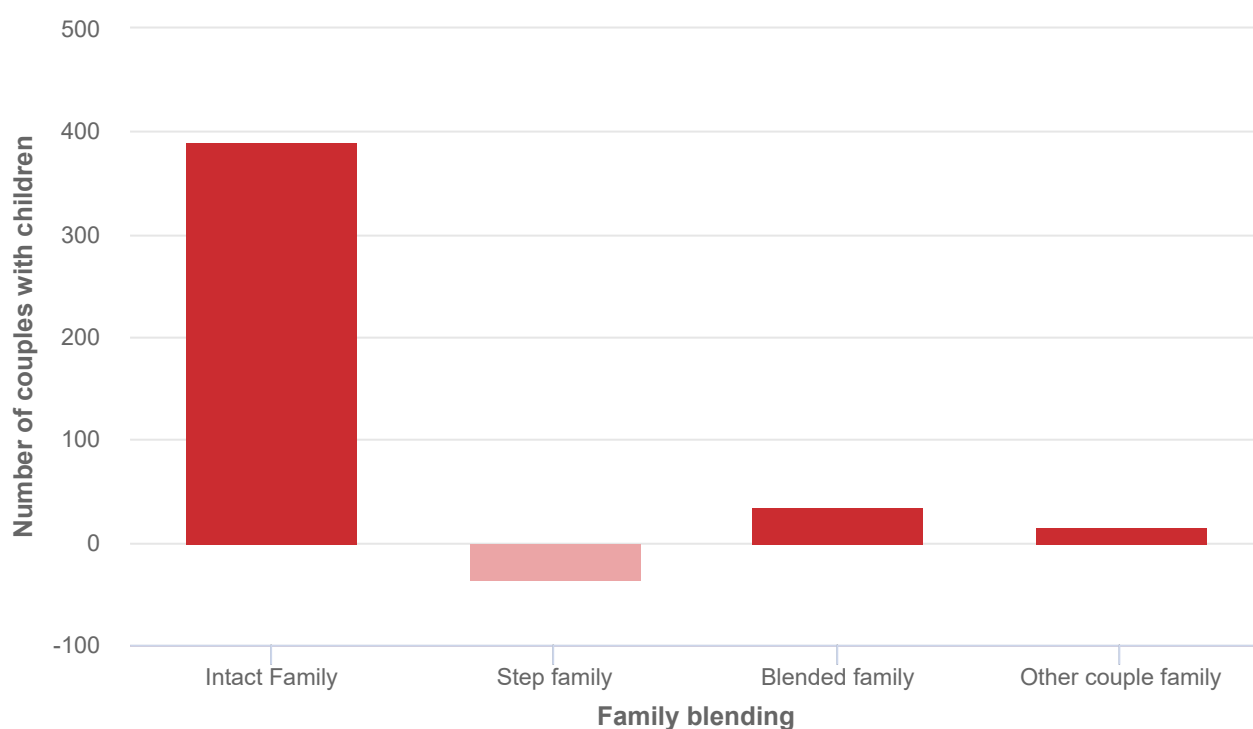Please refer to specific data notes for more information

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

Belmont (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 Belmont (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion of step families as well as a similar proportion of blended families. Overall, 6.8% of total couple families with children were step families, and 3.5% were blended families, compared with 6.5% and 3.6% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a similar proportion of other families and a similar proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of other families was 0.4% compared to 0.4% in Greater Perth while the proportion of intact families was 89.3% compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of couple families with children in Belmont (2021) increased by 442 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Intact Family (+427 couples with children)

Belmont (2021)

Dwelling type

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

Dwelling structure

Belmont (2021) - Dwellings (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Separate house	13,415	64.7	74.6	12,901	71.2	76.7	+514
Medium density	4,933	23.8	19.6	3,654	20.2	17.9	+1,278
High density	2,252	10.9	5.1	1,441	8.0	4.8	+811
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	41	0.2	0.3	74	0.4	0.4	-33
Other	30	0.1	0.2	15	0.1	0.1	+14
Not stated	69	0.3	0.2	26	0.1	0.1	+43
Total Private Dwellings	20,740	100.0	100.0	18,113	100.0	100.0	+2,627

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

Belmont (2021)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	18,360	88.4	89.4	16,379	90.3	90.8	+1,981
Unoccupied private dwellings	2,375	11.4	10.5	1,724	9.5	9.1	+651
Non private dwellings	34	0.2	0.1	30	0.2	0.1	+4
Total dwellings	20,769	100.0	100.0	18,133	100.0	100.0	+2,636

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id , the population experts.
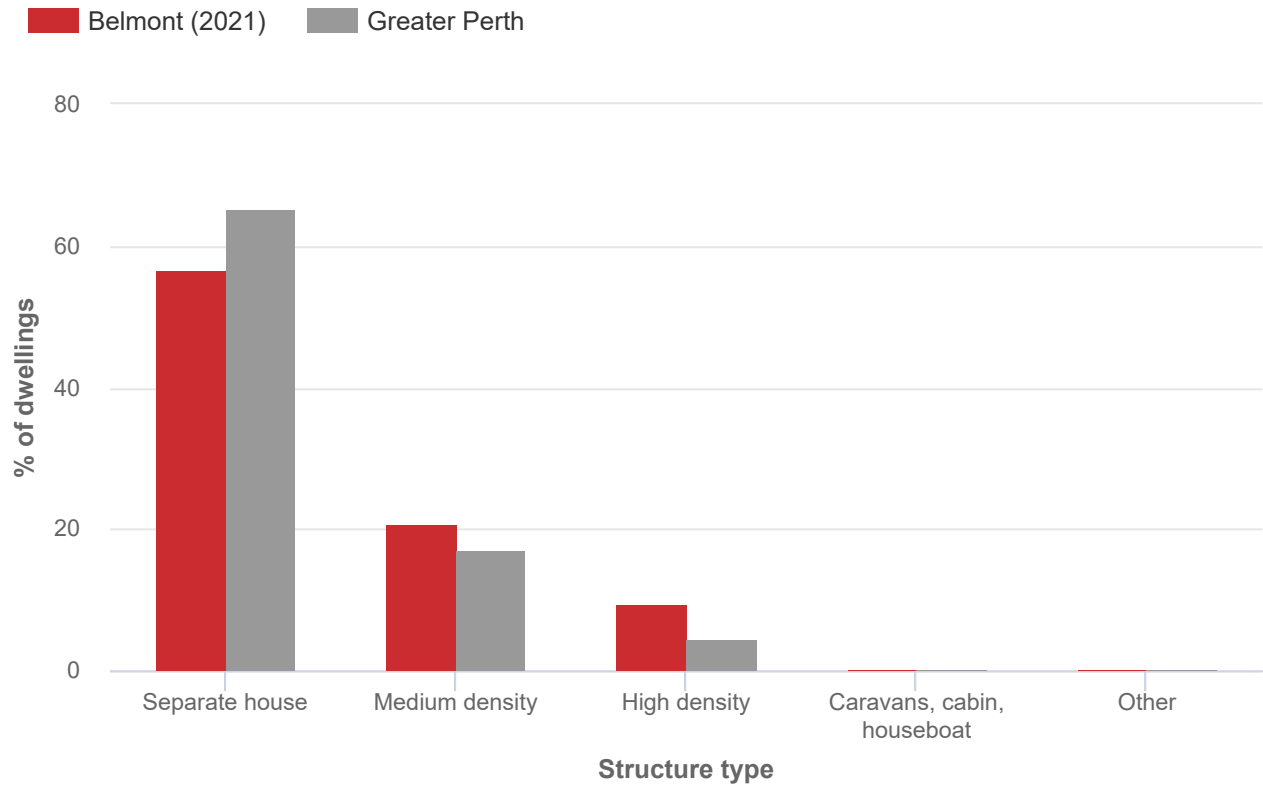
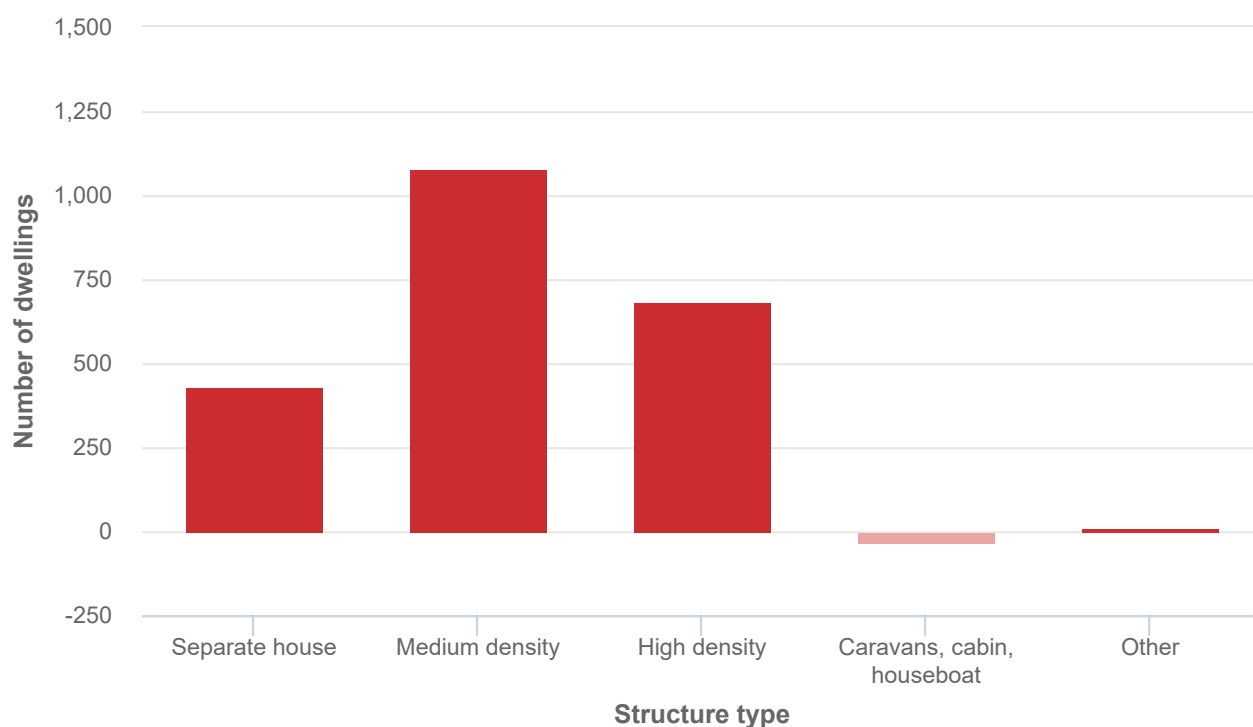Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Dwelling 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

Belmont (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 13,415 separate houses in the area, 4,933 medium density dwellings, and 2,252 high density dwellings.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in Belmont (2021) in 2016 shows that 64.7% of all dwellings were separate houses; 23.8% were medium density dwellings, and 10.9% were in high density dwellings, compared with 74.6%, 19.6%, and 5.1% in the Greater Perth respectively.

In 2016, a total of 88.4% of the dwellings in Belmont (2021) were occupied on Census night, compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 11.4%, which is larger compared to that found in Greater Perth (10.5%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in Belmont (2021) increased by 2,636 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Medium density (+1,278 dwellings)
- High density (+811 dwellings)
- Separate house (+514 dwellings)

Belmont (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 Belmont (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.
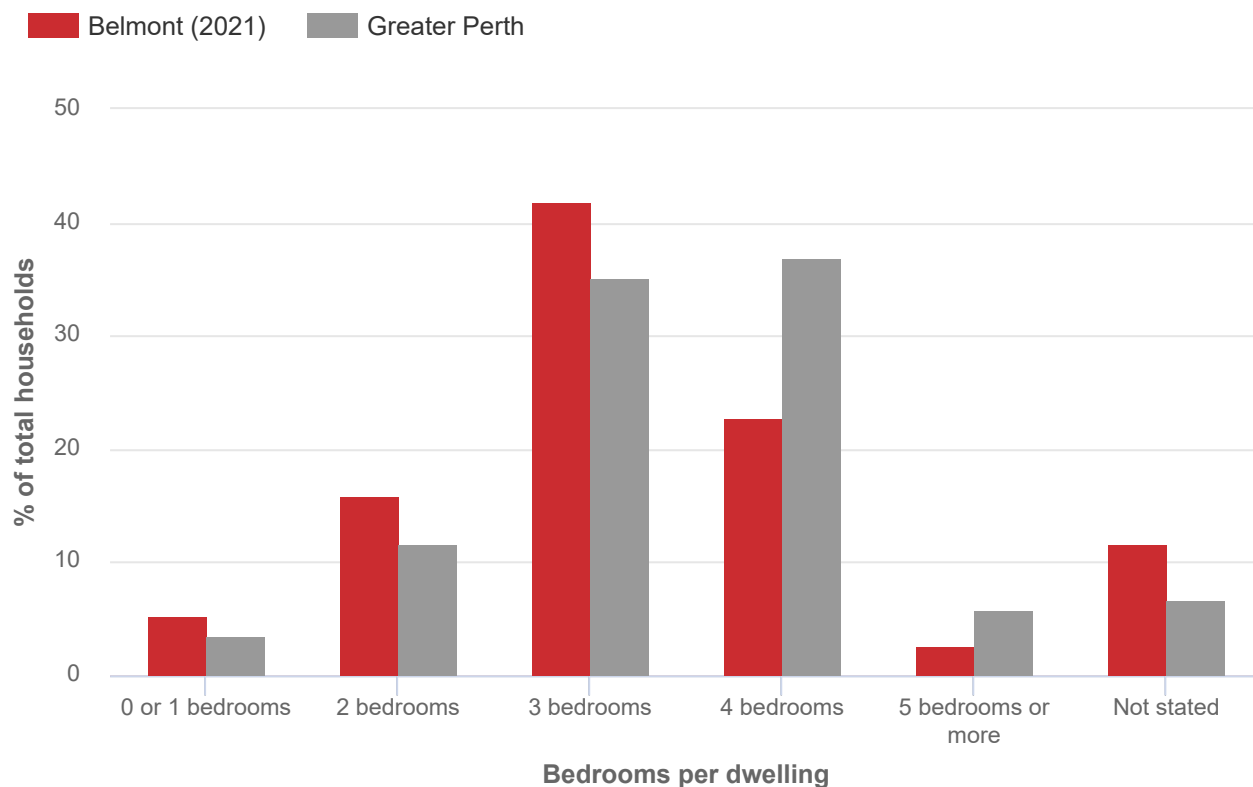
Number of bedrooms per dwelling

Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
0 or 1 bedrooms	972	5.3	3.5	694	4.2	3.6	+277
2 bedrooms	2,917	15.9	11.7	2,620	16.0	12.6	+296
3 bedrooms	7,680	41.8	35.2	7,866	48.1	36.7	-187
4 bedrooms	4,175	22.7	37.0	3,567	21.8	36.0	+608
5 bedrooms or more	498	2.7	5.9	406	2.5	5.5	+91
Not stated	2,127	11.6	6.8	1,207	7.4	5.5	+919
Total households	18,369	100.0	100.0	16,364	100.0	100.0	+2,005

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

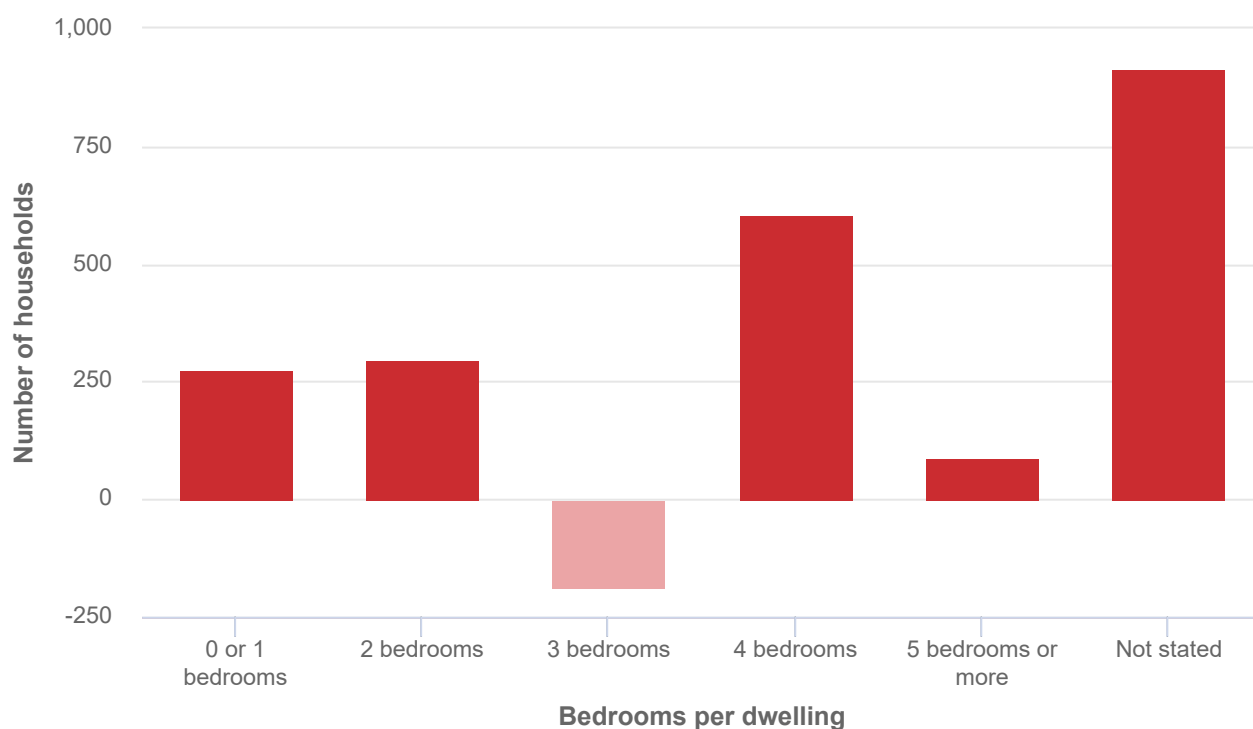Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2016

■ Belmont (2021) ■ Greater Perth

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 number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011 to 2016

Belmont (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 bedrooms in dwellings in Belmont (2021) in 2016 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, 21.2% of households were in dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and 25.4% of 4 or more bedroom dwellings, compared with 15.2% and 42.9% for Greater Perth respectively.

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

- A *larger* percentage of 3 bedroom dwellings (41.8% compared to 35.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of 2 bedroom dwellings (15.9% compared to 11.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (22.7% compared to 37.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 5 or more bedroom dwellings (2.7% compared to 5.9%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the number of bedrooms per dwelling in Belmont (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- 4 bedrooms (+608 dwellings)
- 2 bedrooms (+296 dwellings)
- 0 or 1 bedrooms (+277 dwellings)
- 3 bedrooms (-187 dwellings)

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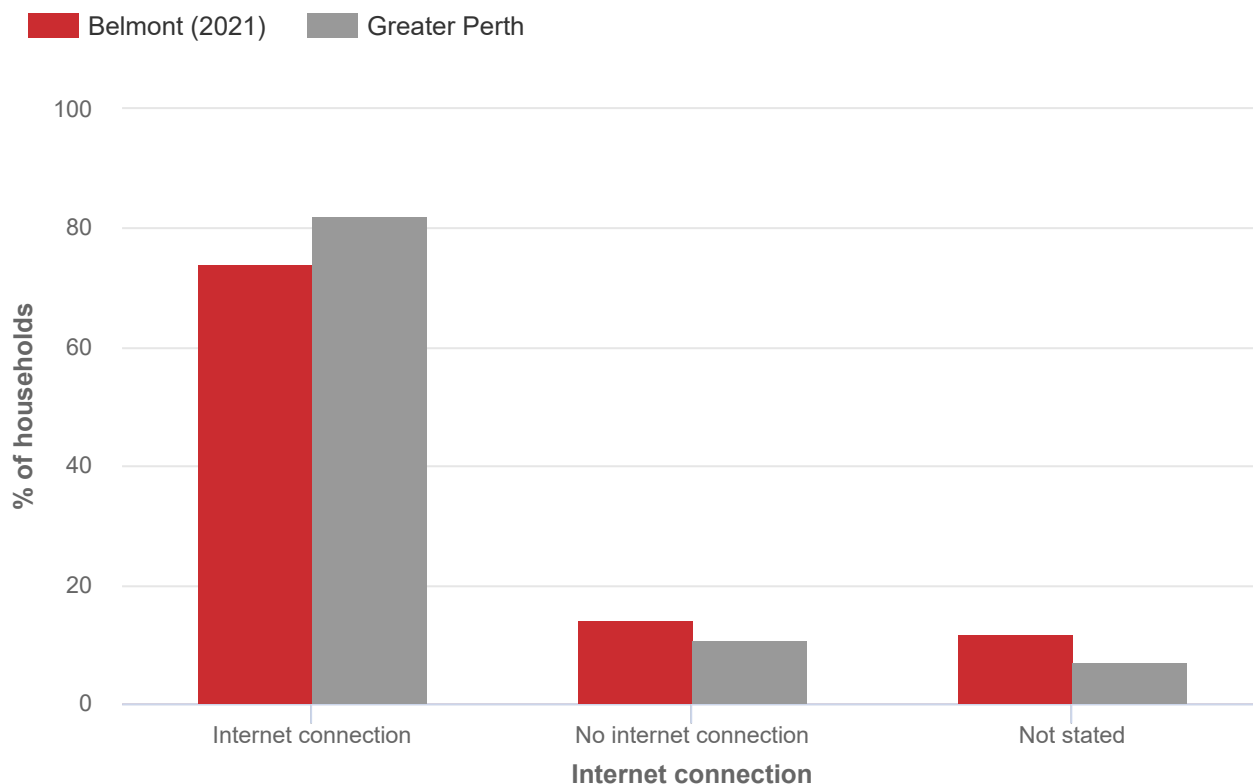
Type of internet connection

Belmont (2021) - Households	2016			2011			Change
Connection type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Internet connection	13,589	74.0	82.3	11,524	70.4	77.0	+2,064
No internet connection	2,614	14.2	10.7	3,403	20.8	15.8	-789
Not stated	2,159	11.8	7.0	1,436	8.8	7.1	+723
Total households	18,362	100.0	100.0	16,364	100.0	100.0	+1,998

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

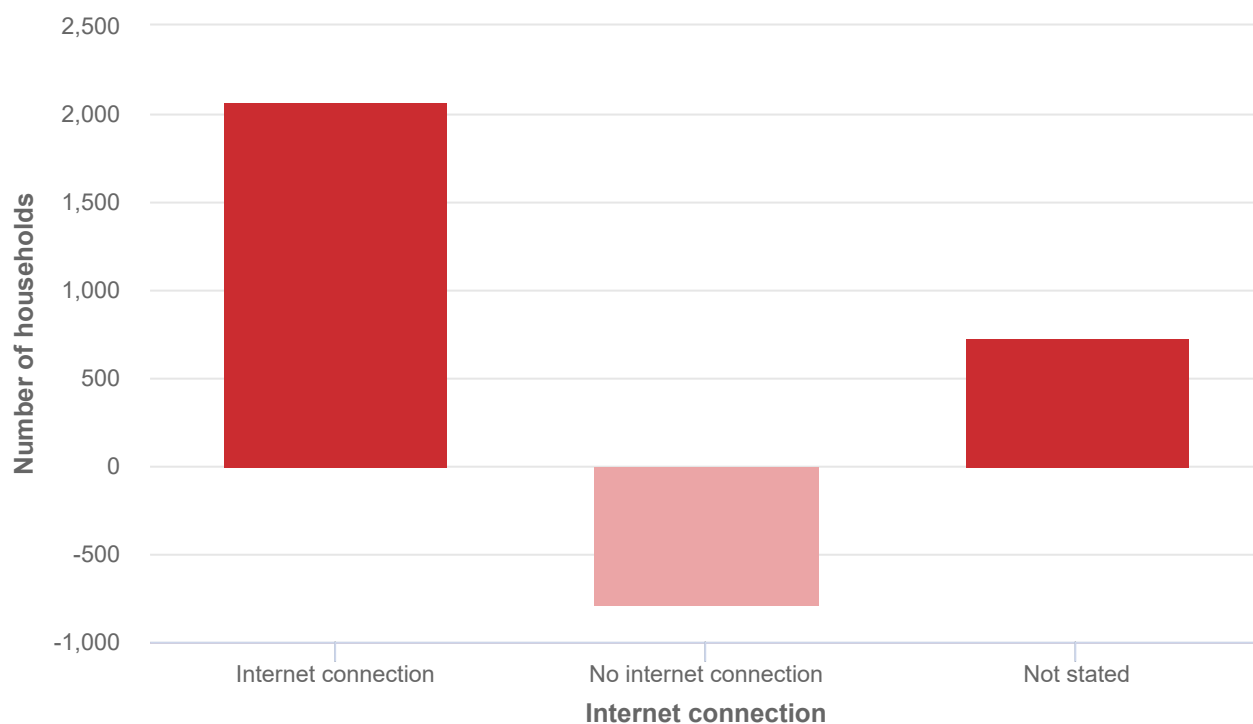Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Type of internet connection, 2016

■ Belmont (2021)　■ Greater Perth

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

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

Overall 74.0% 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 2,065.

Belmont (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 Belmont (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.
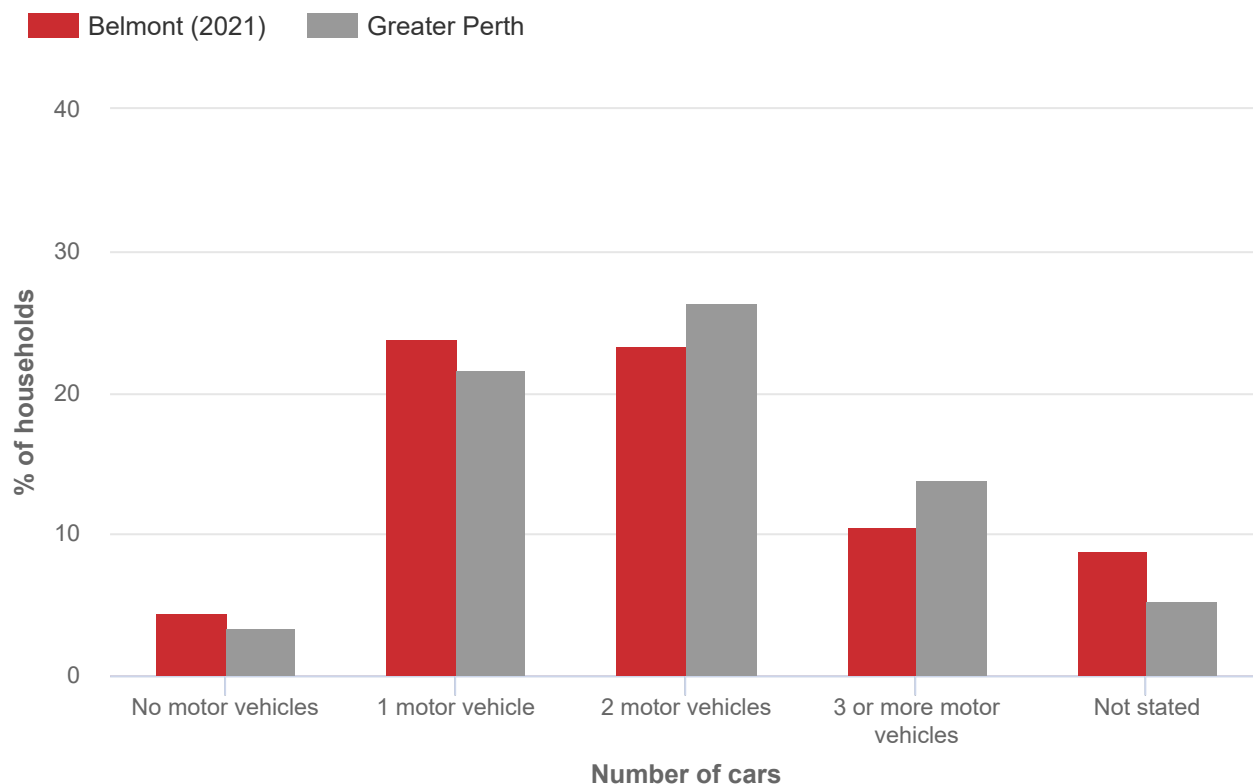
Car ownership

Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of cars	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
No motor vehicles	1,154	6.3	4.7	1,351	8.3	6.0	-198
1 motor vehicle	6,169	33.6	30.7	5,831	35.6	32.0	+338
2 motor vehicles	6,048	33.0	37.3	5,447	33.3	37.1	+601
3 or more motor vehicles	2,712	14.8	19.7	2,293	14.0	18.4	+418
Not stated	2,270	12.4	7.5	1,453	8.9	6.5	+816
Total households	18,353	100.0	100.0	16,377	100.0	100.0	+1,976

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

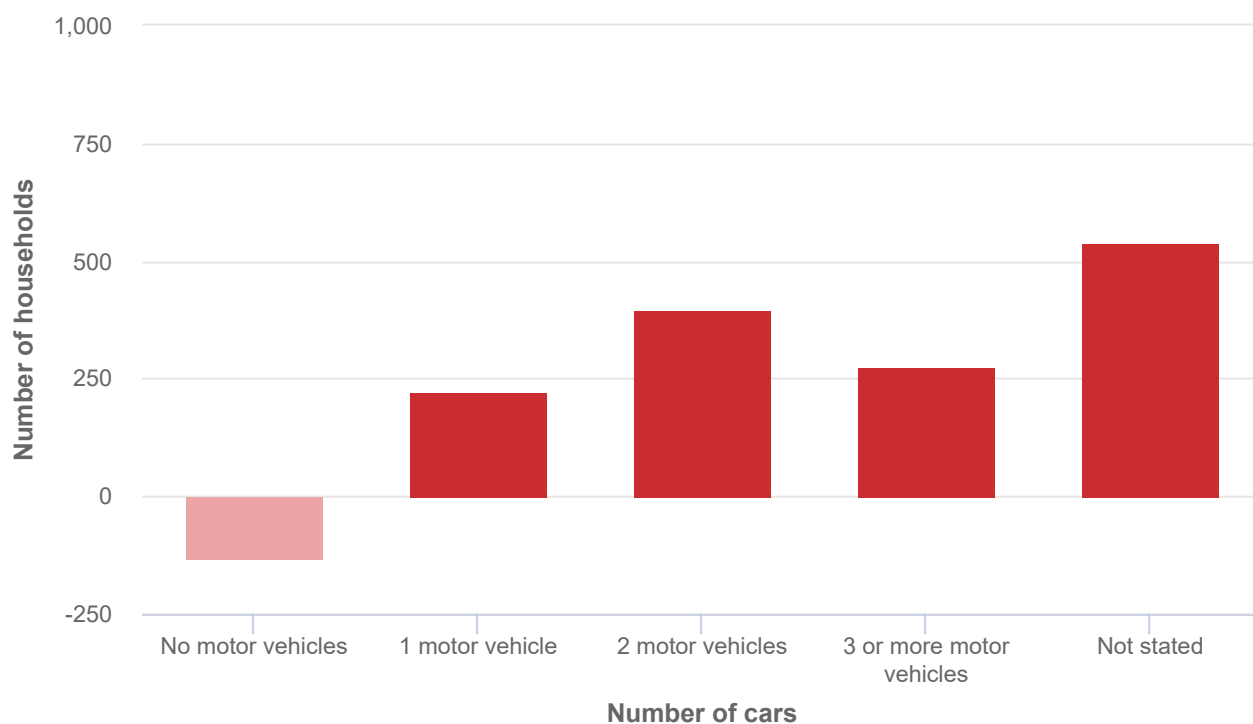a People who travelled to work by car

Car ownership, 2016

■ Belmont (2021)   ■ Greater Perth

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

Belmont (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 Belmont (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that 81.3% of the households owned at least one car, while 6.3% did not, compared with 87.8% and 4.7% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

Overall, 33.6% of the households owned one car; 33.0% owned two cars; and 14.8% 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 Belmont (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- 2 motor vehicles (+601 households)
- 3 or more motor vehicles (+418 households)
- 1 motor vehicle (+338 households)
- No motor vehicles (-198 households)

Belmont (2021)

Housing tenure

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

Housing tenure

Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Tenure type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Fully owned	4,004	21.8	26.7	3,991	24.4	28.1	+12
Mortgage	5,520	30.1	39.7	5,059	30.9	38.0	+461
Renting - Total	6,600	35.9	25.5	5,952	36.4	26.7	+647
Renting - Social housing	1,156	6.3	3.1	1,274	7.8	3.6	-119
Renting - Private	5,350	29.1	22.0	4,559	27.9	22.6	+791
Renting - Not stated	94	0.5	0.4	119	0.7	0.5	-25
Other tenure type	98	0.5	1.0	83	0.5	1.1	+15
Not stated	2,143	11.7	7.1	1,273	7.8	6.1	+869
Total households	18,365	100.0	100.0	16,360	100.0	100.0	+2,004

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

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

Overall, 21.8% of households owned their dwelling; 30.1% were purchasing, and 35.9% 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 Belmont (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Renting - Private (+791 households)
- Mortgage (+461 households)
- Renting - Social housing (-119 households)

The total number of households in Belmont (2021) increased by 2,005 between 2011 and 2016.

Belmont (2021)
Housing loan repayments

Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices in Belmont (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.

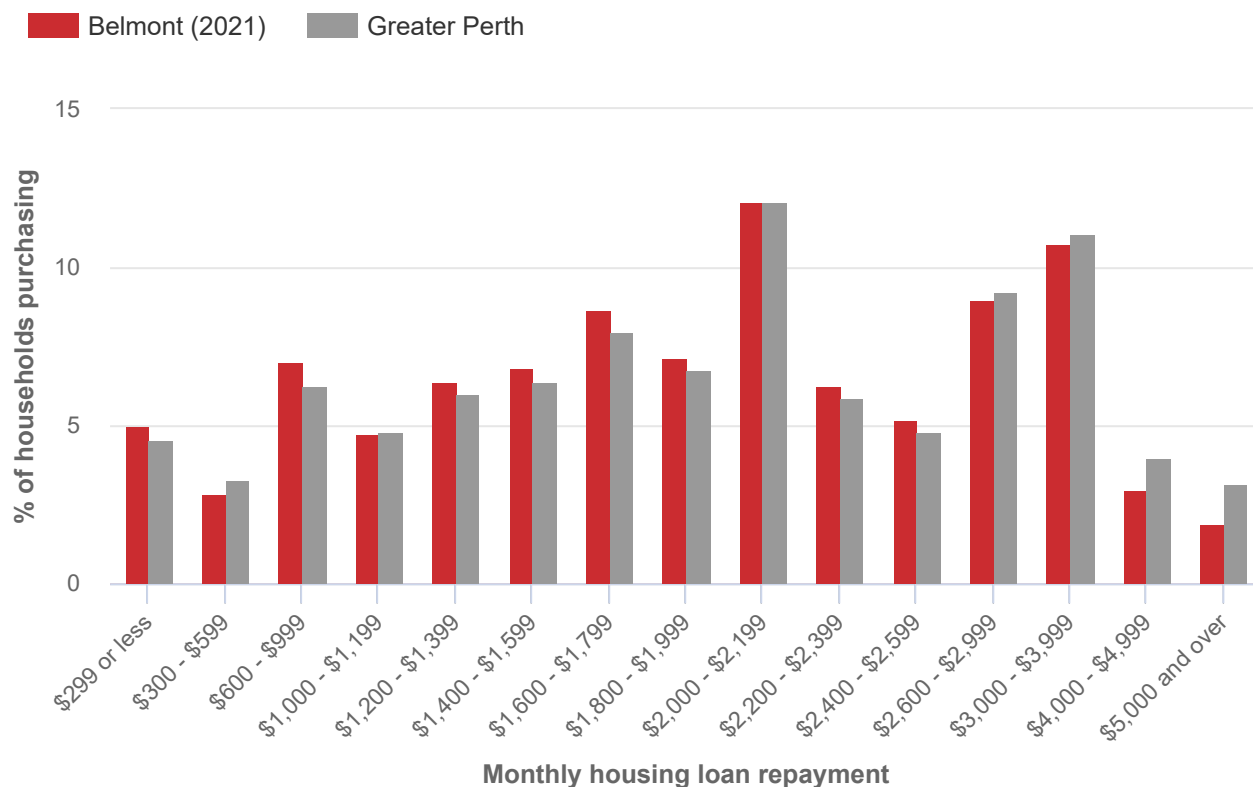## Monthly housing loan repayments

Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016		
Monthly repayment amount	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**
$299 or less	275	5.0	4.6
$300 - $599	158	2.9	3.3
$600 - $999	389	7.1	6.3
$1,000 - $1,199	262	4.7	4.8
$1,200 - $1,399	351	6.4	6.0
$1,400 - $1,599	376	6.8	6.4
$1,600 - $1,799	477	8.6	8.0
$1,800 - $1,999	395	7.2	6.8
$2,000 - $2,199	667	12.1	12.1
$2,200 - $2,399	344	6.2	5.9
$2,400 - $2,599	285	5.2	4.8
$2,600 - $2,999	496	9.0	9.2
$3,000 - $3,999	595	10.8	11.1
$4,000 - $4,999	163	3.0	4.0
$5,000 and over	104	1.9	3.2
Not stated	180	3.3	3.7
Total	5,517	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 Belmont (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, 24.6% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 19.6% were paying low repayments, compared with 27.5% and 18.9% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

- A *smaller* percentage of $5,000 and over (1.9% compared to 3.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of $4,000 - $4,999 (3.0% compared to 4.0%)

Belmont (2021)
Housing loan quartiles

Mortgage repayments in Belmont (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

Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
			Greater Perth			Greater Perth	
Loan repayment quartile group	Number	%	%	Number	%	%	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	1,285	24.1	23.2	1,083	22.5	23.2	+203
Medium lowest	1,389	26.0	24.5	1,203	25.0	24.5	+187
Medium highest	1,409	26.4	25.9	1,239	25.7	25.8	+170
Highest group	1,251	23.5	26.5	1,296	26.9	26.5	-45
Total households with stated mortgage repayments	5,336	100.0	100.0	4,822	100.0	100.0	+515

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
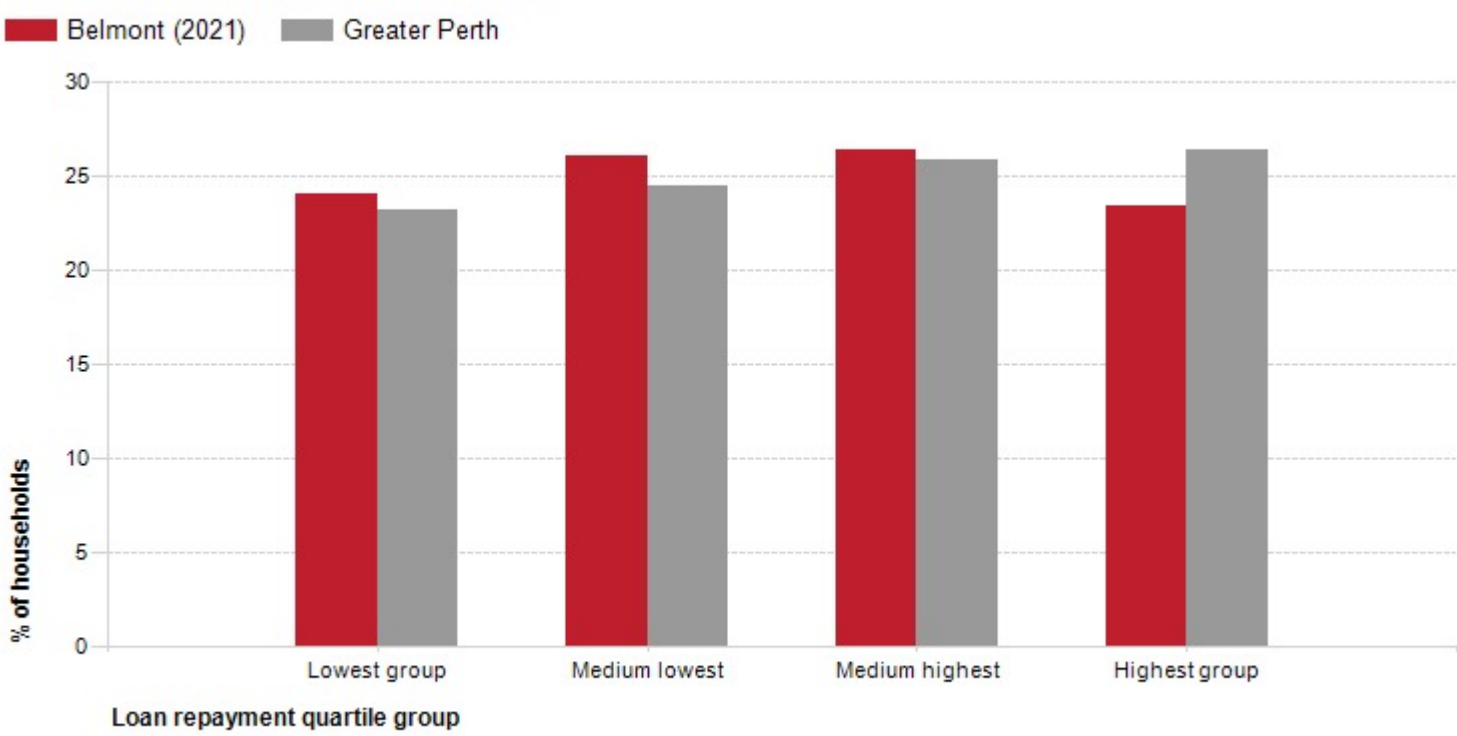
■ Belmont (2021) ■ Greater Perth
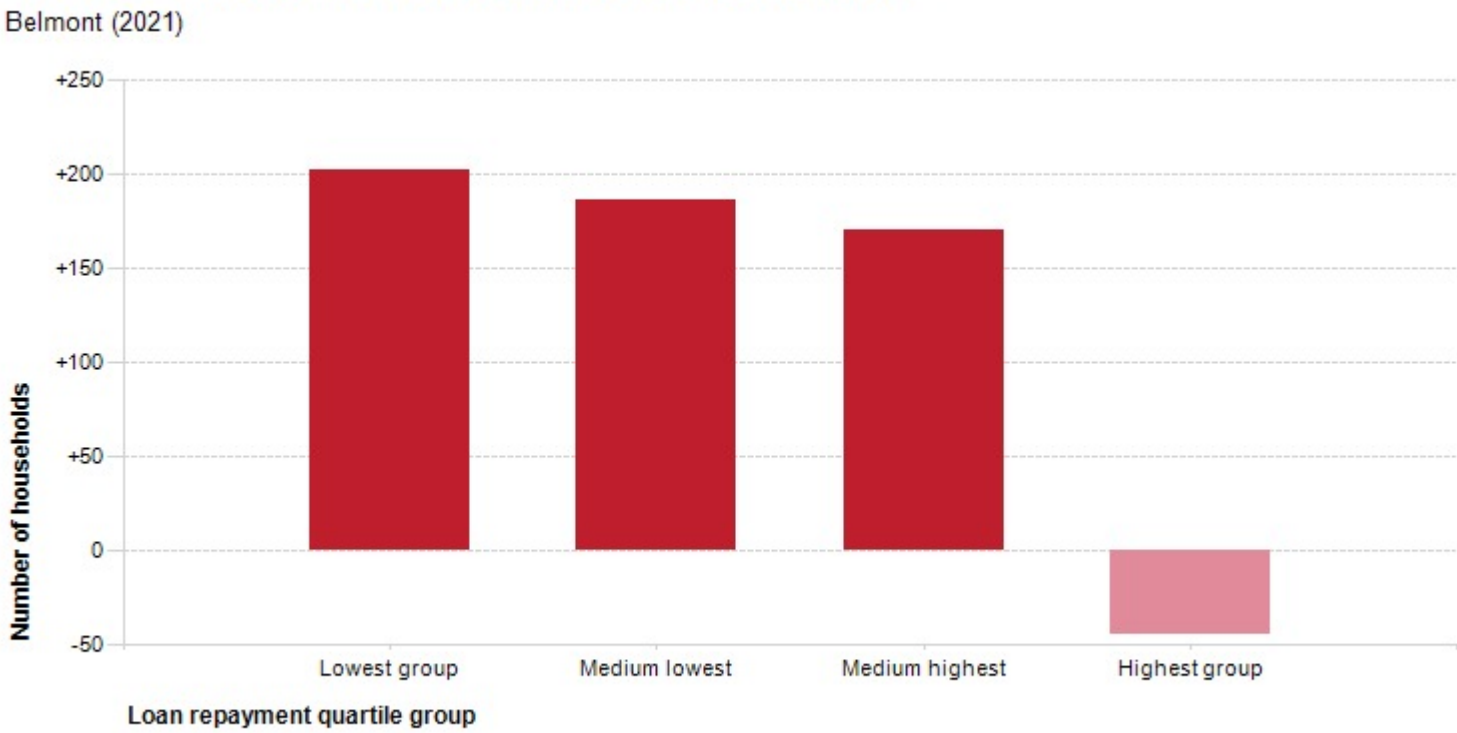

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in housing loan quartiles, 2011 to 2016

Belmont (2021)

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

Dominant groups

Housing loan repayment quartiles allow us to compare relative repayment liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by housing loan repayment quartiles in Belmont (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 Belmont (2021) increased by 514 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change in Belmont (2021) during this period was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 203 households.

Belmont (2021)

Housing rental payments

Rental payments can be a better measure of the cost of housing in Belmont (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.
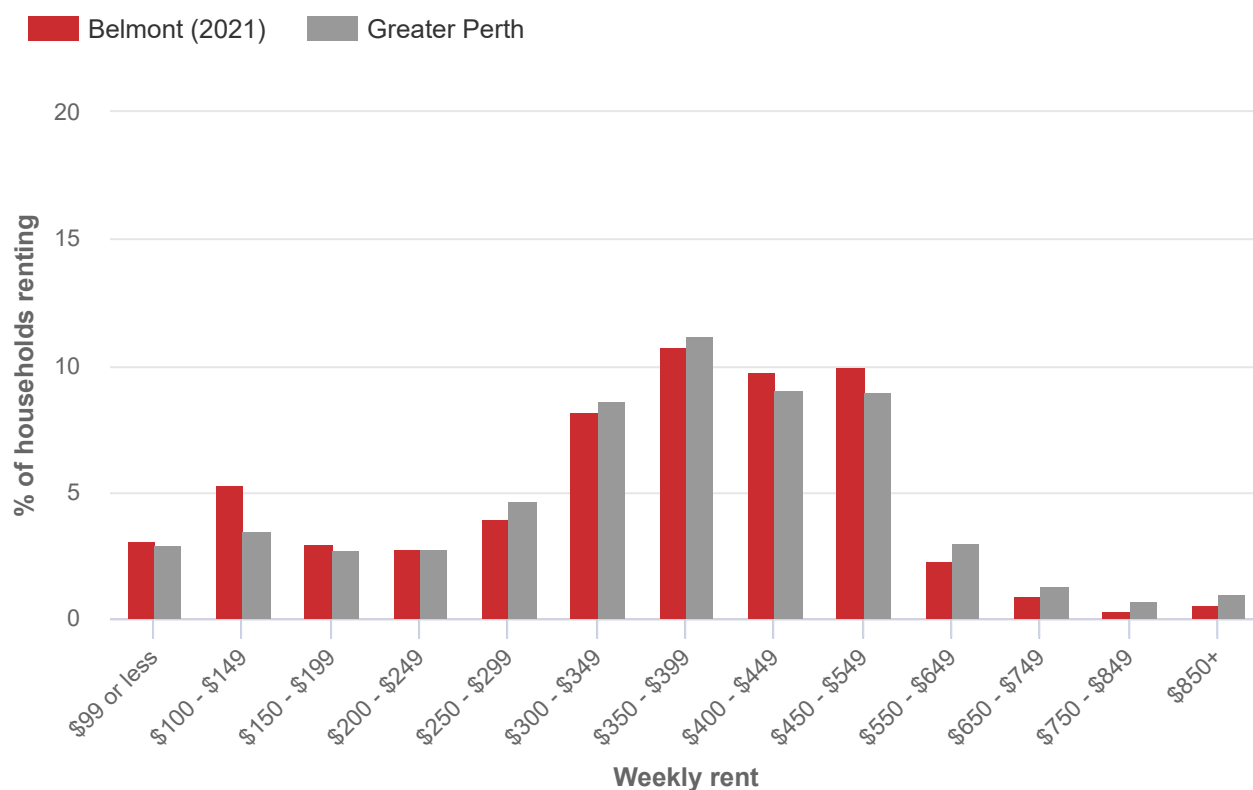
Weekly housing rental payments

Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016		
Weekly rental amount	**Number**	**%**	**Greater Perth %**
$99 or less	324	4.9	4.7
$100 - $149	559	8.5	5.6
$150 - $199	312	4.7	4.4
$200 - $249	292	4.4	4.5
$250 - $299	417	6.3	7.5
$300 - $349	865	13.1	13.9
$350 - $399	1,138	17.2	18.0
$400 - $449	1,033	15.7	14.6
$450 - $549	1,053	16.0	14.5
$550 - $649	238	3.6	4.8
$650 - $749	93	1.4	2.0
$750 - $849	31	0.5	1.1
$850+	56	0.8	1.6
Not stated	189	2.9	2.8
Total households renting	6,600	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 Belmont (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, 22.3% of households were paying high rental payments, and 22.5% were paying low payments, compared with 24.0% and 19.1% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of $100 - $149 (8.5% compared to 5.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of $450 - $549 (16.0% compared to 14.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of $550 - $649 (3.6% compared to 4.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of $250 - $299 (6.3% compared to 7.5%)

Belmont (2021)
Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments in Belmont (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.
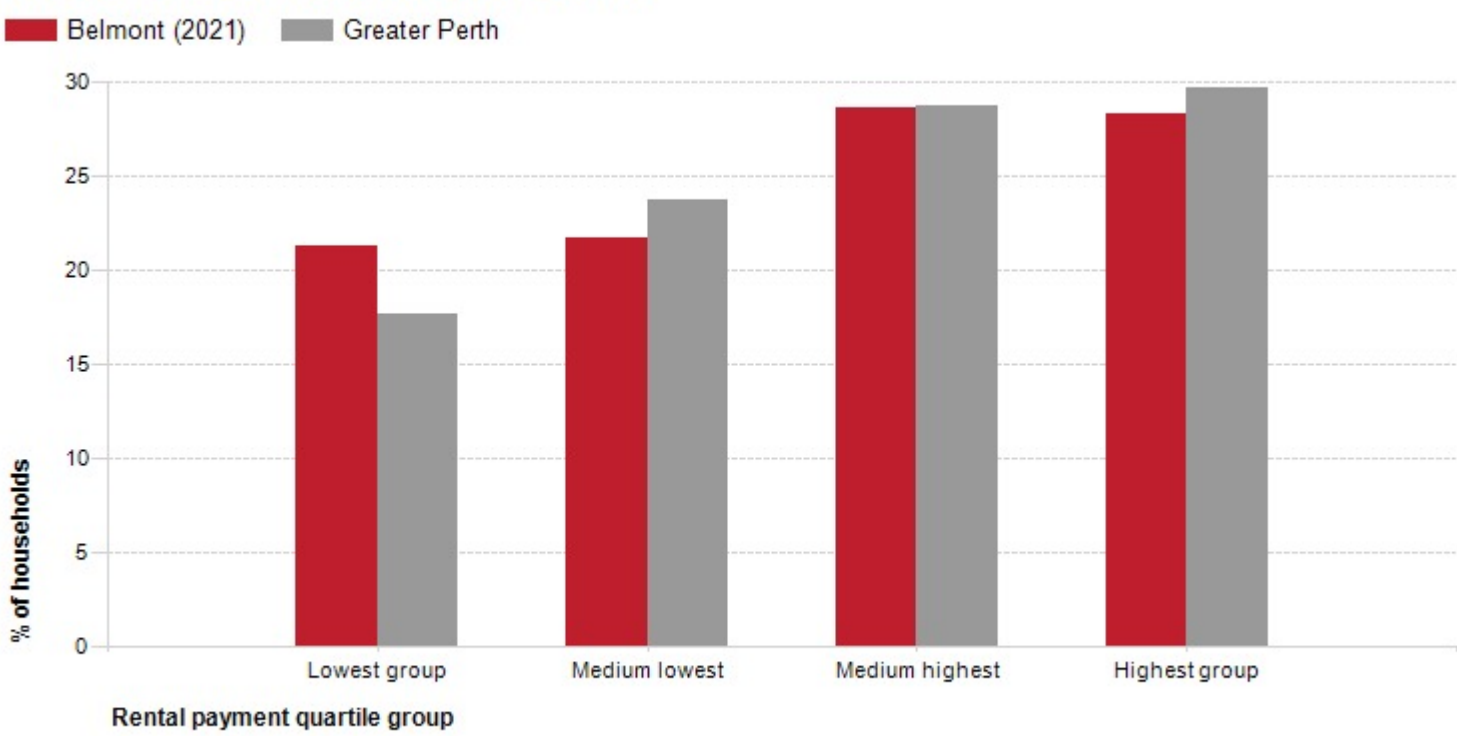
Housing rental quartiles

Belmont (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
			Greater Perth			Greater Perth	
Quartile group	Number	%	%	Number	%	%	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	1,364	21.3	17.7	1,296	22.7	17.6	+68
Medium lowest	1,393	21.7	23.8	1,233	21.6	23.4	+160
Medium highest	1,839	28.7	28.8	1,601	28.0	29.1	+238
Highest group	1,813	28.3	29.7	1,579	27.7	29.8	+234
Total households with stated rent	6,411	100.0	100.0	5,709	100.0	100.0	+701

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
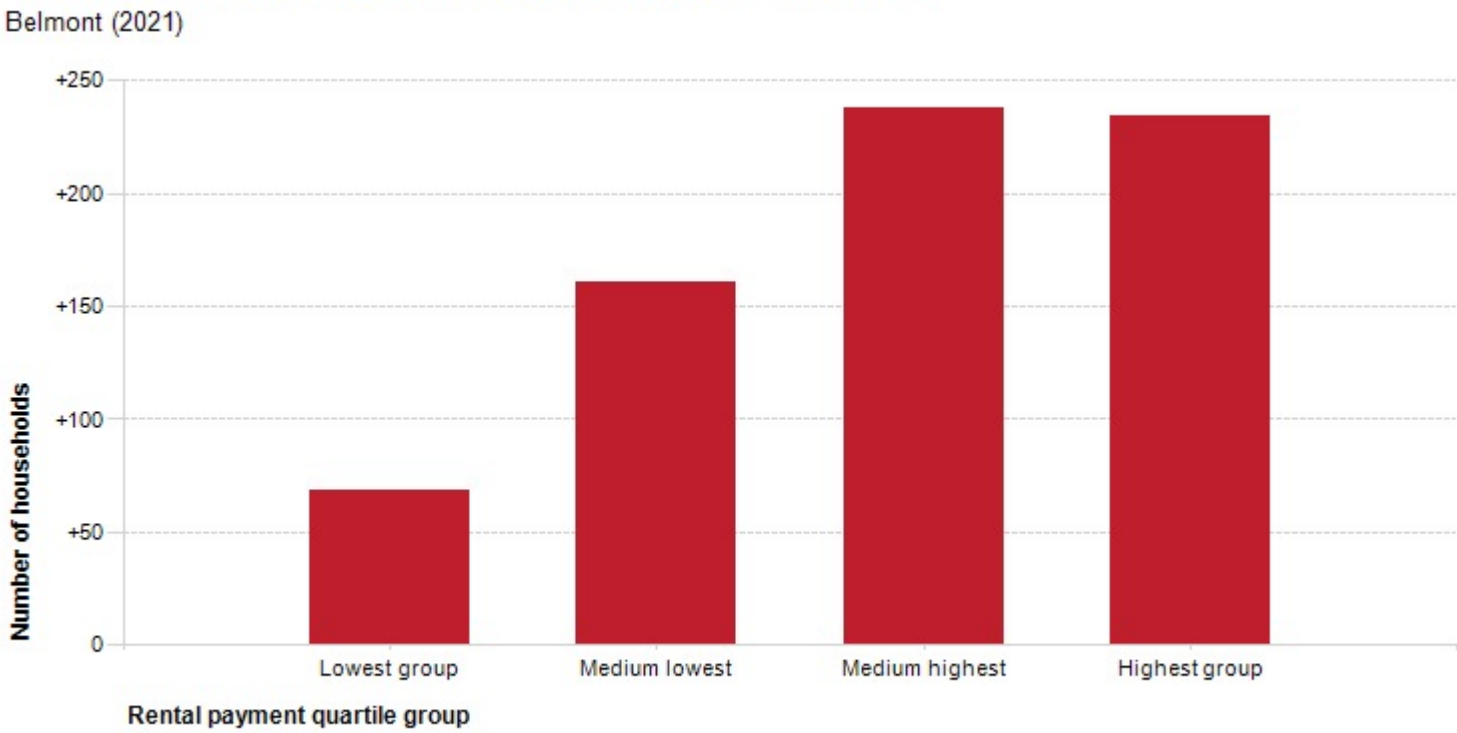
Belmont (2021)

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

Dominant groups

Rental payment quartiles allow us to compare relative rental liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by rental payment quartiles in Belmont (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 Belmont (2021) increased by 702 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change during this period was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 238 households.

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
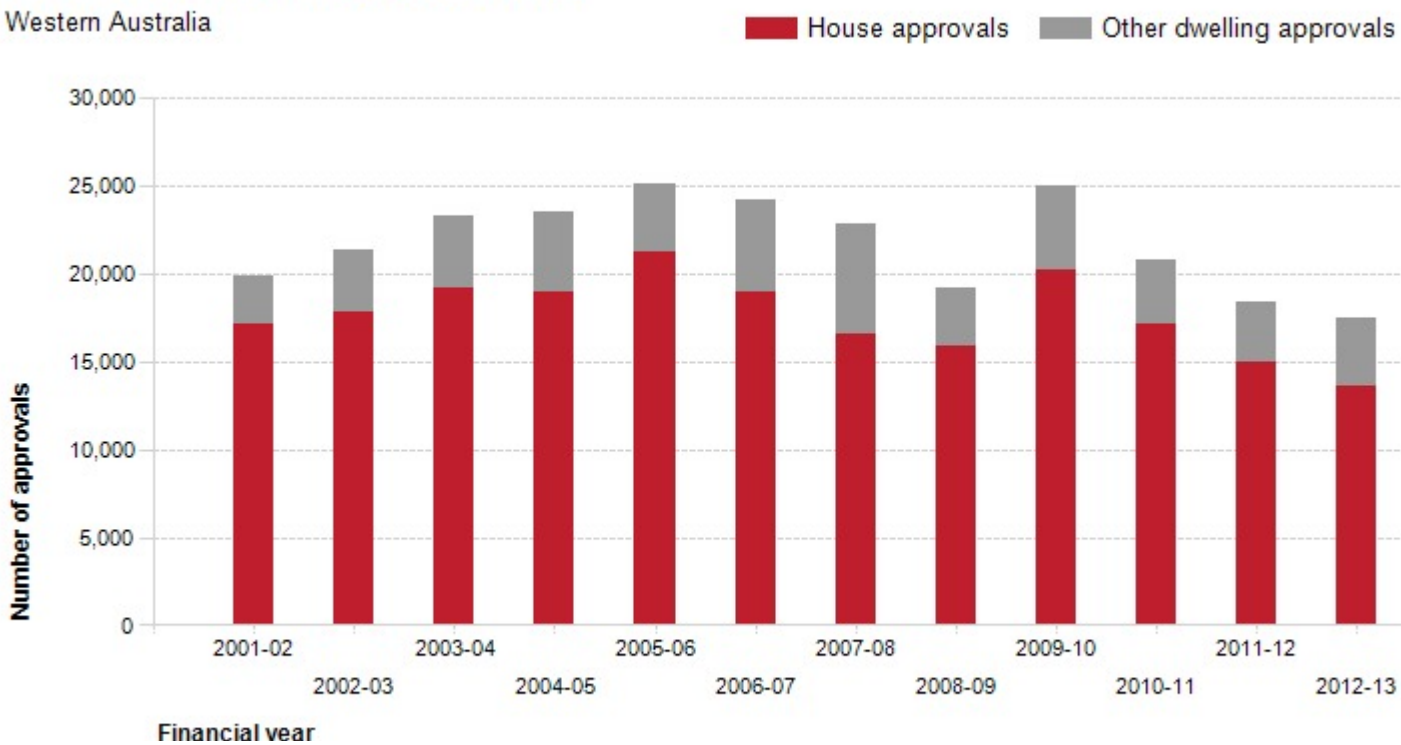
Western Australia

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

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
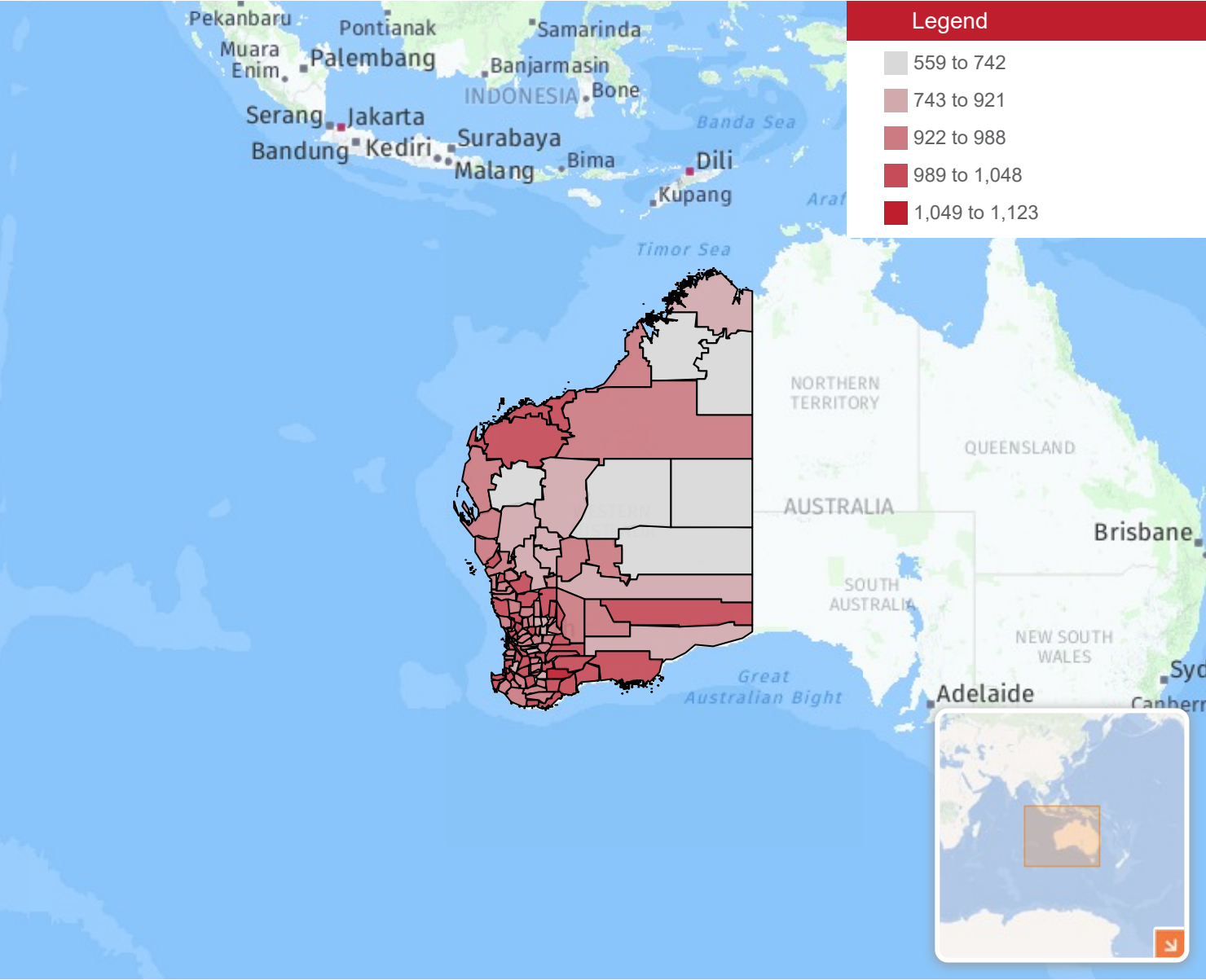
2016 Local Government Areas

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

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.

Western Australia
SEIFA by profile 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.

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

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

Learn more about SEIFA and how it is used for funding and advocacy here.

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

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.

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.