

Western Australia

Parliamentary Library

2016 Census Results

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Comparison year: 2011

Benchmark area: Greater Perth

community profile

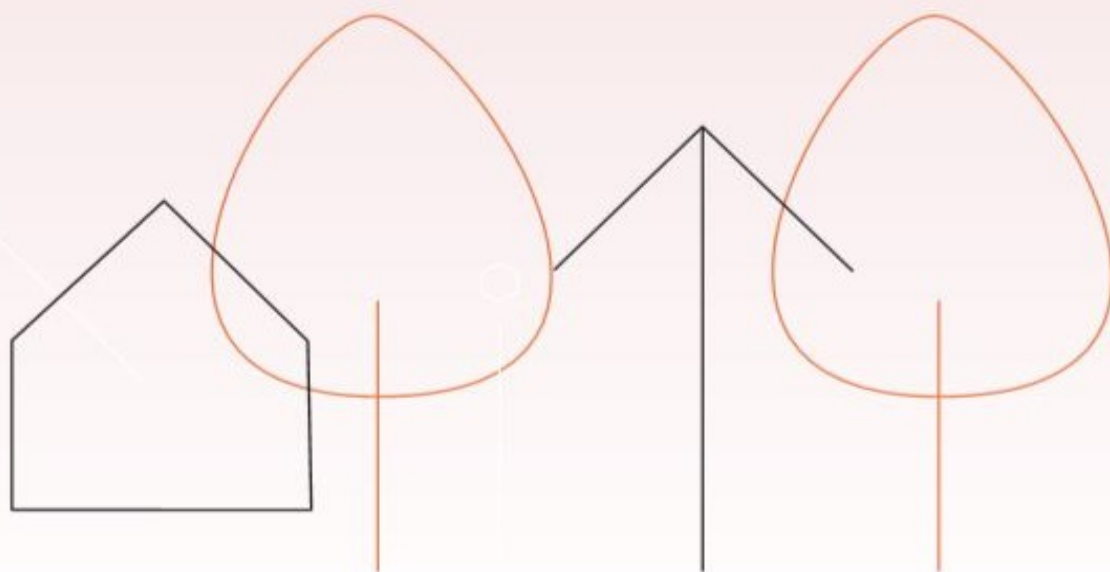


Table of Contents

Home	1
Population highlights	3
About the profile areas	6
Population, dwellings and ethnicity	7
Estimated Resident Population	9
Service age groups	12
Five year age groups	15
Ancestry	18
Birthplace	21
Overseas arrivals	24
Proficiency in English	26
Language spoken at home	29
Religion	32
Qualifications	36
Highest level of schooling	39
Education institution attending	42
Need for assistance	45
Employment status	48
Industries	51
Occupations	55
Method of travel to work	58
Disengagement by age	61
Volunteering	64
Unpaid domestic work	67
Unpaid care	70
Unpaid childcare	73
Individual income	76
Individual income quartiles	78
Household income	81
Household income quartiles	84
Equivalised household income	87
Household type	90
Households with children	93
Households without children	96
Household size	99
Family blending	102
Dwelling type	105
Number of bedrooms per dwelling	108
Internet connection	111
Number of cars per household	114
Housing tenure	117
Housing loan repayments	120
Housing loan quartiles	122
Housing rental payments	125
Housing rental quartiles	127
Building approvals	130
SEIFA by Local Government Area	132
SEIFA by profile area	135
About the community profile	139

Welcome to the Western Australia Parliamentary Library Electorate Profiles

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

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

Population

2,621,509

ABS ERP 2019

Land area

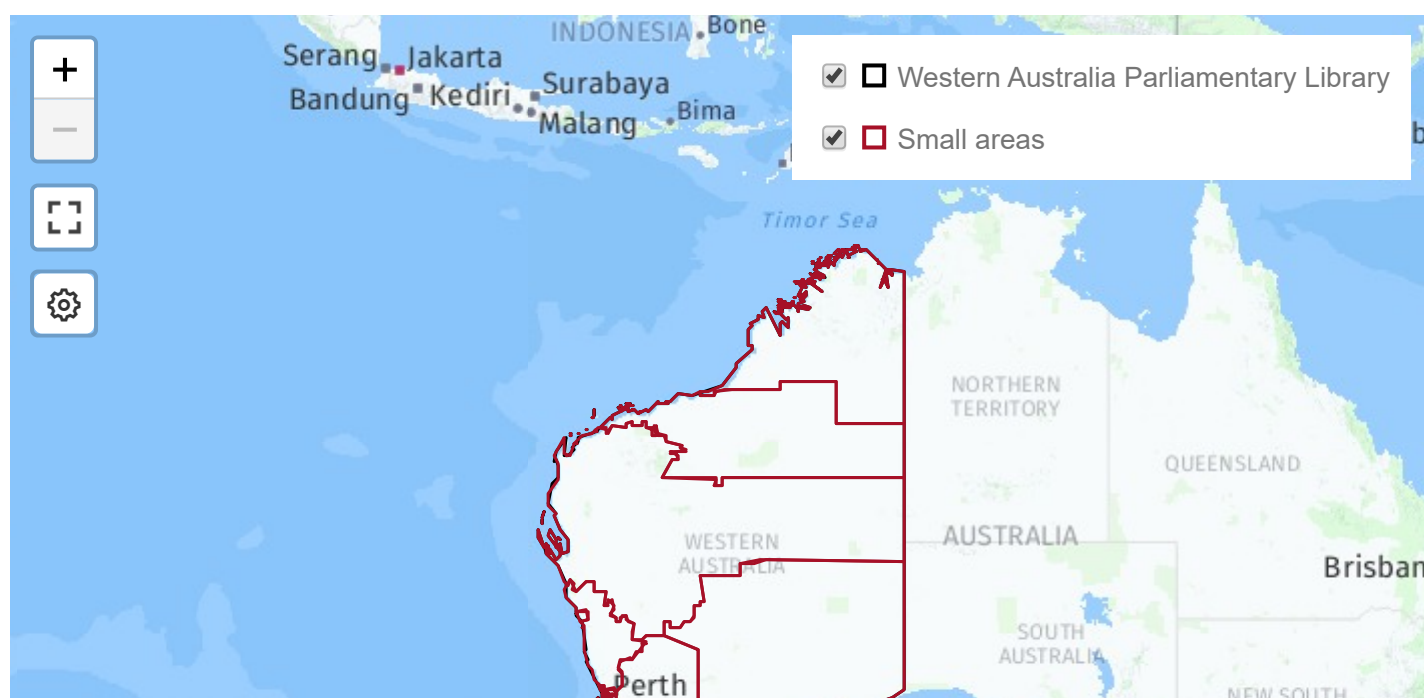
253,151,440

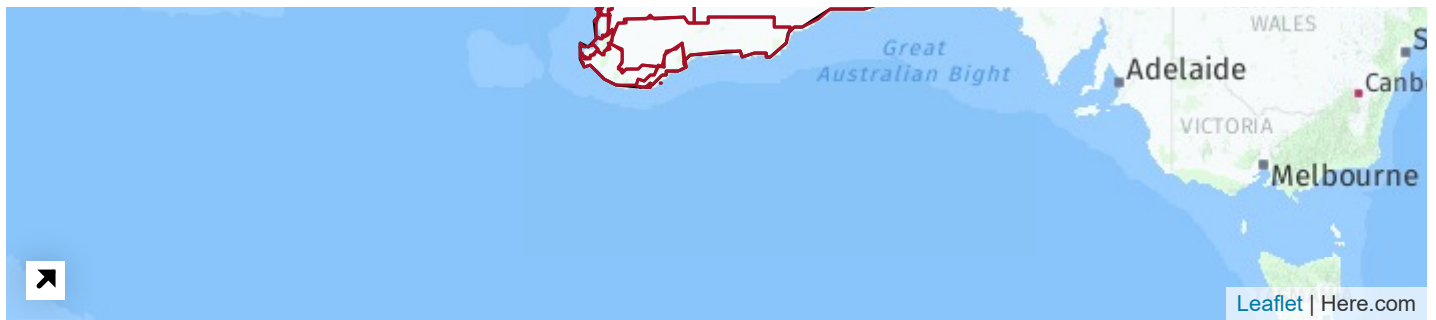
ha (2,531,514 Km²)

Population density

0.01

persons per hectare





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

News

[more >](#)

Vulnerable communities assessment

Case study.

15 April 2020

Australia's fastest growing areas

Insights from the latest ABS population figures.

30 March 2020

Charting vulnerability

Understand vulnerable communities across LGAs.

19 March 2020

Covid-19 support

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

17 March 2020

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Population highlights

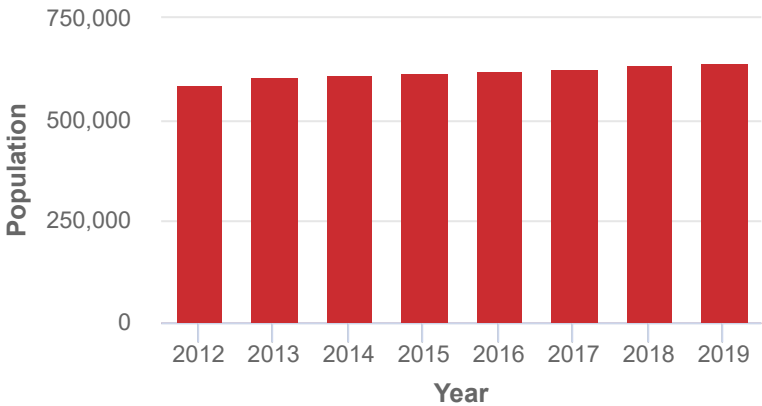
Population

642,214

ERP, 2019

▲ Grown by 7,972 from the previous year.

Estimated Resident Population
North Metropolitan Region (2021)



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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) 2016

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population

0.8% ◀ (0.1%)

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

Couples with children

33% ◀ (0.4%)

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

Older couples without children

9% ▲ (0.9%)

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

Lone person households

22% ▼ (-0.5%)

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

Medium and high density Housing

31% ▲ (2.8%)

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

Median weekly household income

\$1,870 ▲ (\$201)

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

Median weekly mortgage repayment

\$490

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

Median weekly rent

\$404

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

Households renting

26% ▼ (-1%)

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

Households with a mortgage

39% ▲ (1.4%)

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

Overseas born

37% ▲ (1%)

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

Language at home other than English

17% ▲ (2.3%)

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

University attendance

6% ◀▶ (0.1%)

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

University qualification

29% ▲ (2.9%)

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

Trade qualification (certificate)

18% ▲ (0.9%)

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

Unemployment rate

7.0% ▲ (3.3%)

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

Participation rate (population in labour force)

66% ▼ (-0.7%)

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

Public transport (to work)

13% ▲ (1.4%)

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

SEIFA index of disadvantage 2016

1062

Greater Perth	1026 ▲
WA	1015 ▲
Australia	1002 ▲

Median age

36 ▶▶ (0)

WA	36 ▶▶
Australia	38 ▲

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

About the profile areas

Important Statistics

Population

642,214

2019 ABS ERP

Land area

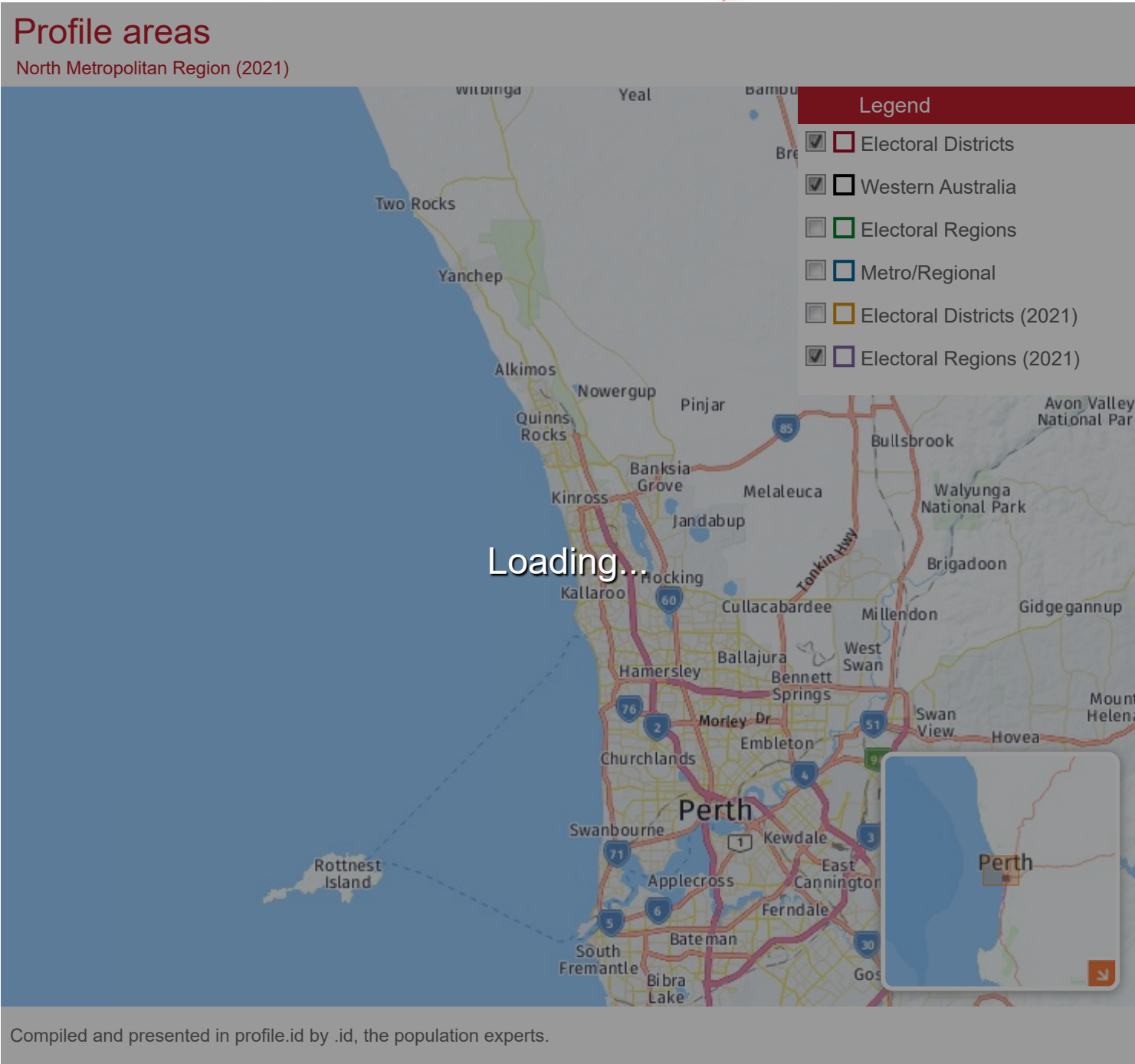
942

ha (9 Km²)

Population density

681.50

persons per hectare



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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons	2016			2011			Change
Population	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Estimated Resident Population	623,048	--	--	--	--	--	--
Enumerated Population	589,891	--	--	534,234	--	--	+55,657
Usual Resident Population	596,049	--	--	536,662	--	--	+59,387

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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total people (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Population group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Males	293,767	49.3	49.6	265,579	49.5	49.6	+28,188
Females	302,297	50.7	50.4	271,083	50.5	50.4	+31,214
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	4,998	0.8	1.6	4,187	0.8	1.6	+811
Australian citizens	940,121	157.7	78.3	427,124	79.6	80.0	+512,997
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	710,941	119.3	59.1	324,755	60.5	60.6	+386,186
Population over 15	483,548	81.1	80.9	434,950	81.0	80.8	+48,598
Employed Population	297,487	93.0	91.9	280,122	96.2	95.2	+17,365
Overseas visitors (enumerated)	9,721	--	--	8,514	--	--	+1,207

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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total dwellings	253,213	100.0	100.0	227,446	100.0	100.0	+25,767
Occupied private dwellings	227,260	89.8	89.4	207,084	91.0	90.8	+20,176
Population in non-private dwellings	21,145	--	--	17,069	--	--	+4,076
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.55	--	2.55	2.53	--	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.

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

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

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

See [data notes](#) for a detailed explanation of different population types, how they are calculated and when to use each one.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

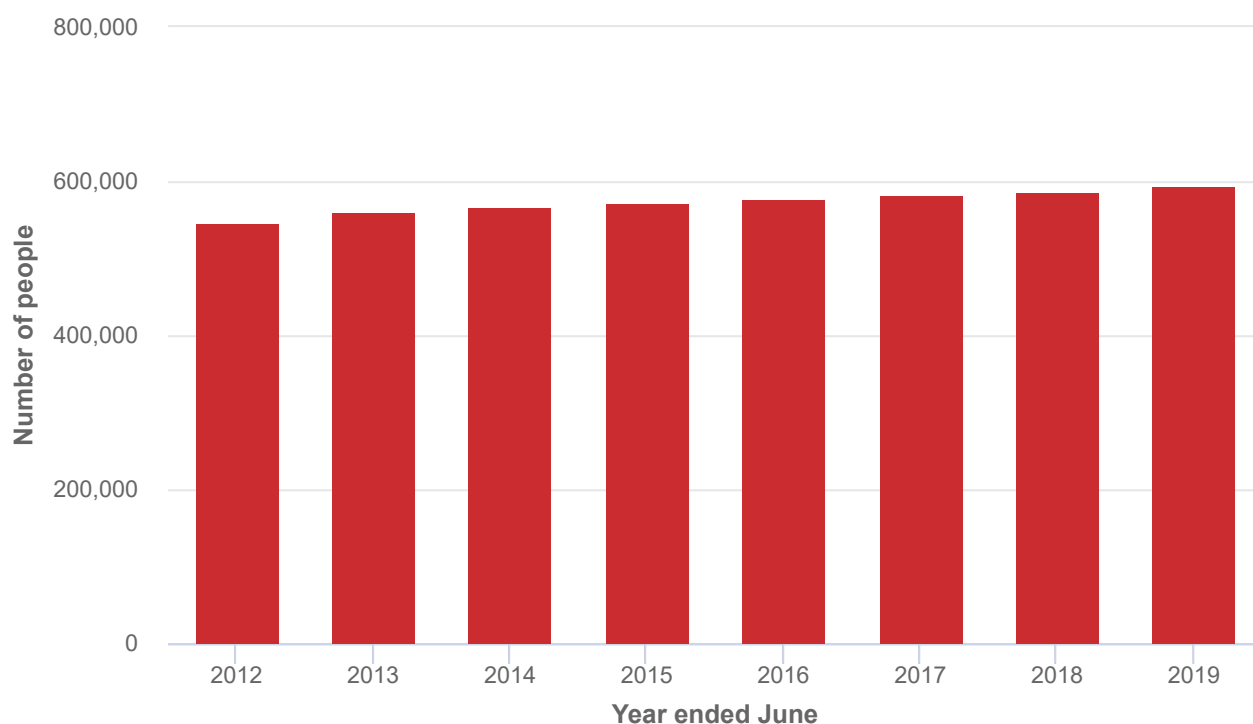
Year (ending June 30)	Number	Change in number	Change in percent	Greater Perth change in percent
2012	589,208	--	--	--
2013	604,594	+15,386	+2.61	+2.89
2014	612,298	+7,704	+1.27	+1.53
2015	618,312	+6,014	+0.98	+1.19
2016	623,048	+4,736	+0.77	+0.86
2017	628,480	+5,432	+0.87	+0.92
2018	634,242	+5,762	+0.92	+1.01
2019	642,214	+7,972	+1.26	+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

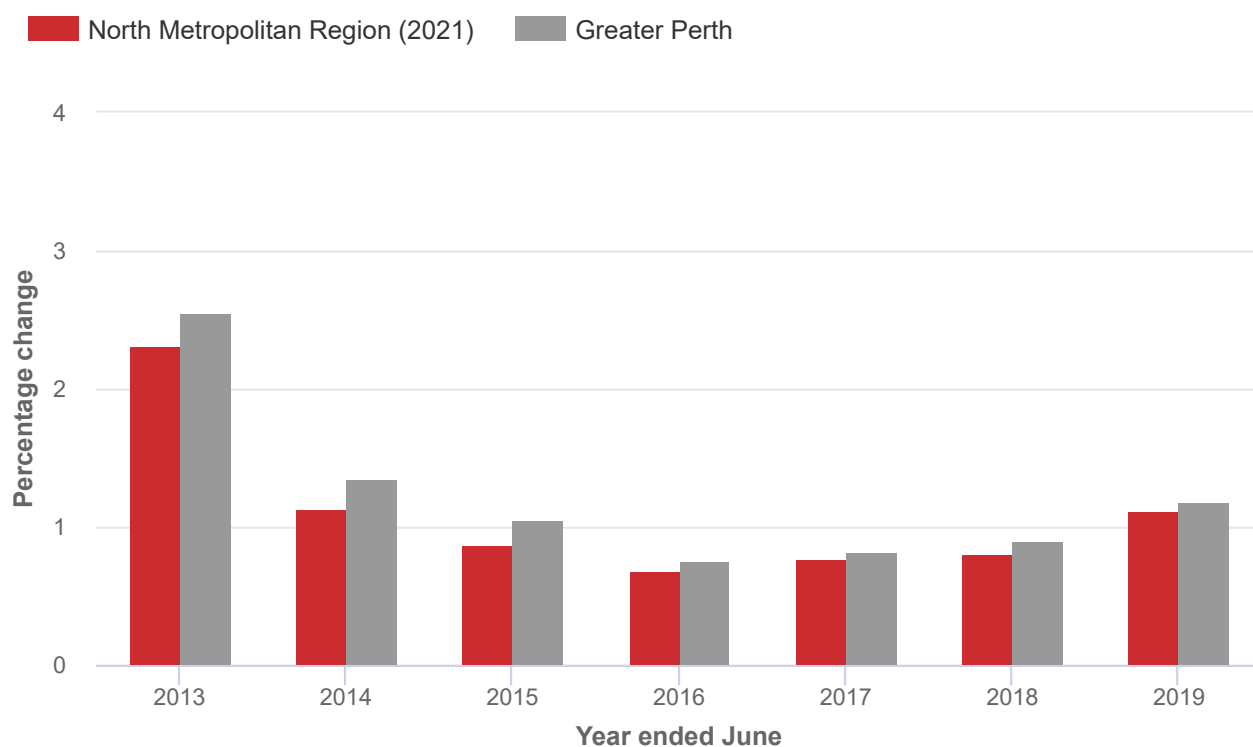
Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)



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

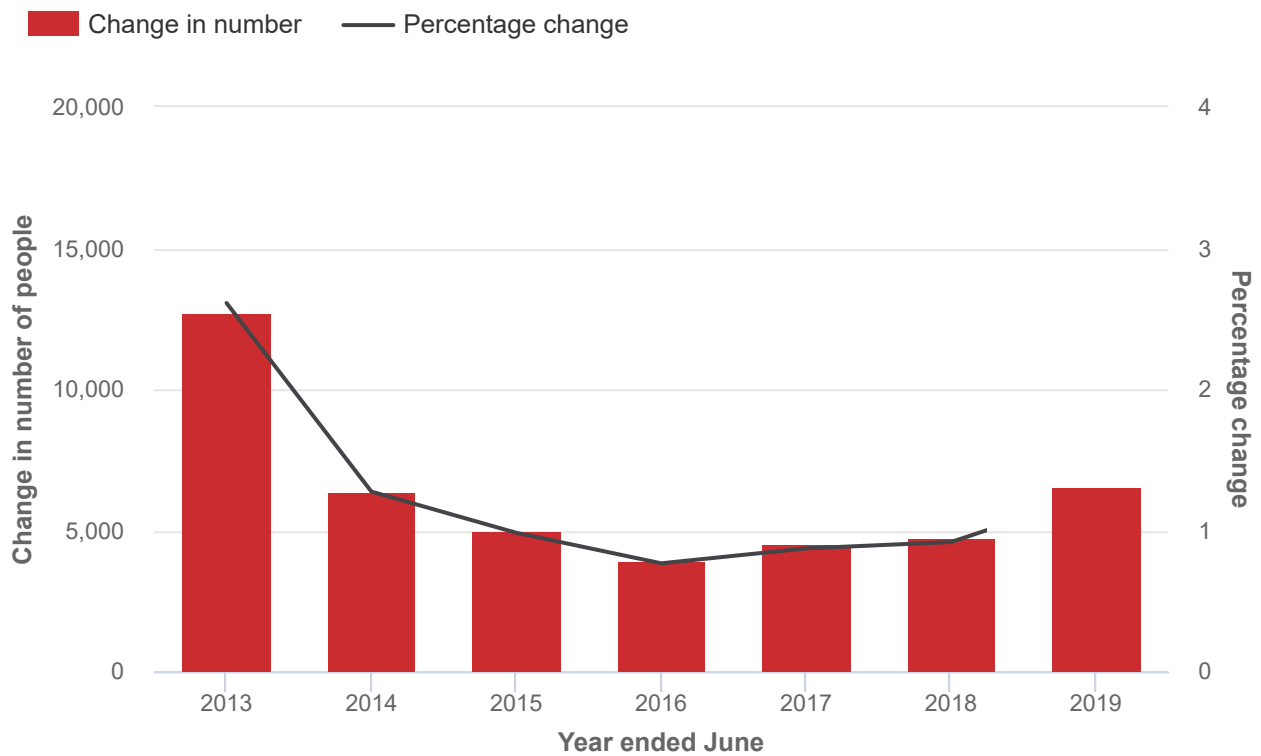
Percentage change in ERP - North Metropolitan Region (2021) compared to Greater Perth



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

Annual change in Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)



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

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Service age groups

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

Age structure - Service age groups

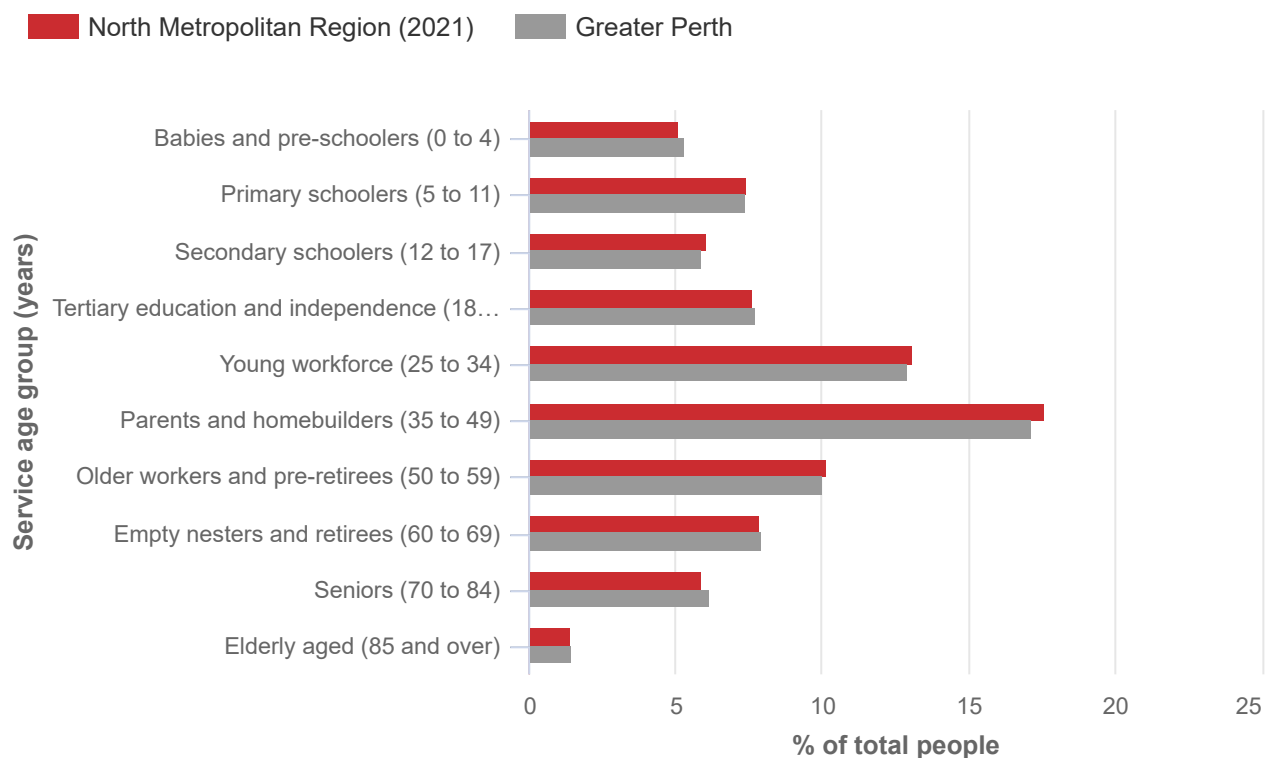
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Service age group (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	37,011	6.2	6.5	34,964	6.5	6.6	+2,047
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	53,825	9.0	9.0	46,171	8.6	8.7	+7,654
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	43,813	7.3	7.2	41,852	7.8	7.9	+1,960
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	55,199	9.3	9.4	54,769	10.2	10.2	+430
Young workforce (25 to 34)	94,869	15.9	15.8	80,786	15.1	14.7	+14,082
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	127,628	21.4	20.9	118,919	22.2	21.6	+8,709
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	73,604	12.3	12.2	66,979	12.5	12.4	+6,624
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	57,091	9.6	9.7	48,135	9.0	9.2	+8,955
Seniors (70 to 84)	42,731	7.2	7.5	35,175	6.6	7.0	+7,555
Elderly aged (85 and over)	10,333	1.7	1.8	8,907	1.7	1.6	+1,426
Total	596,104	100.0	100.0	536,662	100.0	100.0	+59,442

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

Age structure - service age groups, 2016

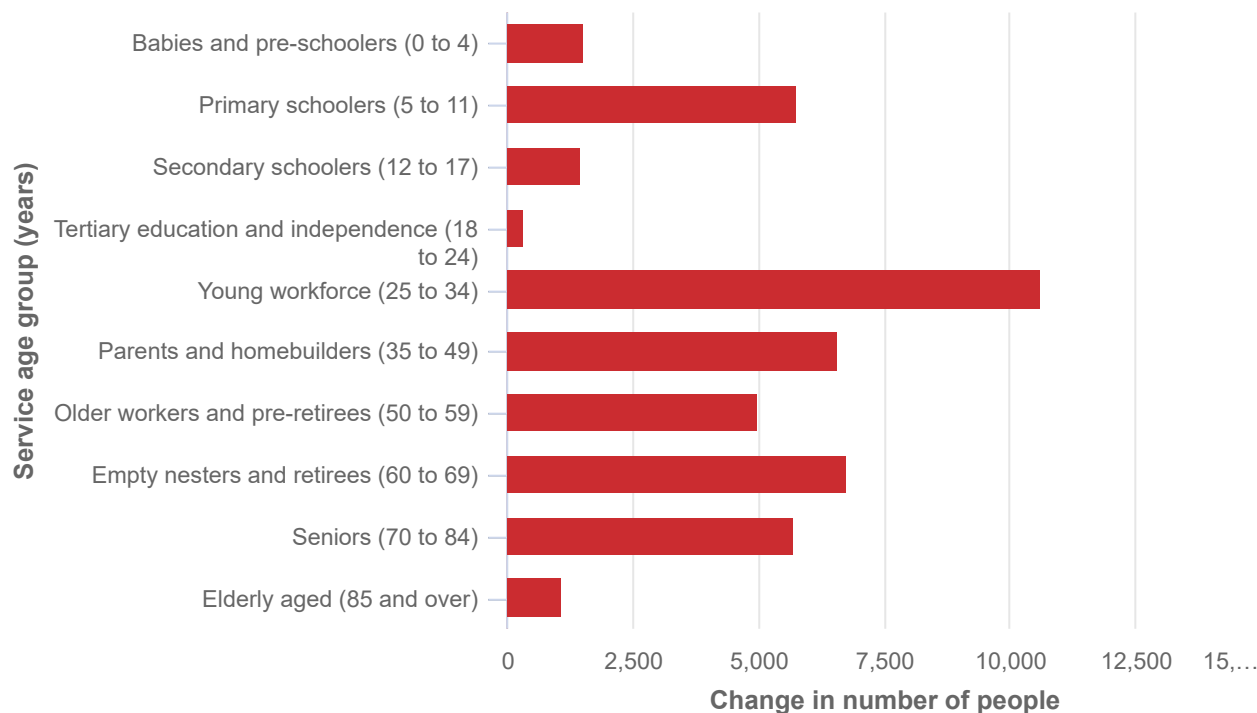
Total persons



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

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

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) and a lower proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years).

Overall, 22.6% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 18.5% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 22.7% and 19.0% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were no major differences between North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth in 2016.

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, North Metropolitan Region (2021)'s population increased by 59,442 people (11.1%). This represents an average annual population change of 2.12% 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) (+14,082 people)
- Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (+8,955 people)
- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (+8,709 people)
- Primary schoolers (5 to 11) (+7,654 people)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Five year age groups

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

Age structure - Five year age groups

North Metropolitan Region (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	37,011	6.2	6.5	34,964	6.5	6.6	+2,047
5 to 9	38,840	6.5	6.5	32,934	6.1	6.2	+5,906
10 to 14	36,648	6.1	6.0	33,752	6.3	6.4	+2,895
15 to 19	37,146	6.2	6.2	36,070	6.7	6.8	+1,075
20 to 24	40,196	6.7	6.9	40,035	7.5	7.5	+161
25 to 29	46,797	7.9	7.7	42,600	7.9	7.7	+4,197
30 to 34	48,059	8.1	8.0	38,186	7.1	7.0	+9,872
35 to 39	42,237	7.1	7.1	39,354	7.3	7.2	+2,882
40 to 44	42,588	7.1	6.9	41,059	7.7	7.4	+1,528
45 to 49	42,795	7.2	6.9	38,504	7.2	7.1	+4,290
50 to 54	38,722	6.5	6.4	35,729	6.7	6.5	+2,992
55 to 59	34,884	5.9	5.8	31,250	5.8	5.8	+3,634
60 to 64	30,211	5.1	5.1	28,355	5.3	5.3	+1,856
65 to 69	26,879	4.5	4.6	19,780	3.7	3.8	+7,099
70 to 74	18,949	3.2	3.3	14,826	2.8	3.0	+4,123
75 to 79	13,856	2.3	2.5	11,397	2.1	2.3	+2,458
80 to 84	9,908	1.7	1.7	8,952	1.7	1.8	+956
85 and over	10,333	1.7	1.8	8,907	1.7	1.6	+1,426
Total population	596,059	100.0	100.0	536,662	100.0	100.0	+59,397

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Age structure - five year age groups, 2016

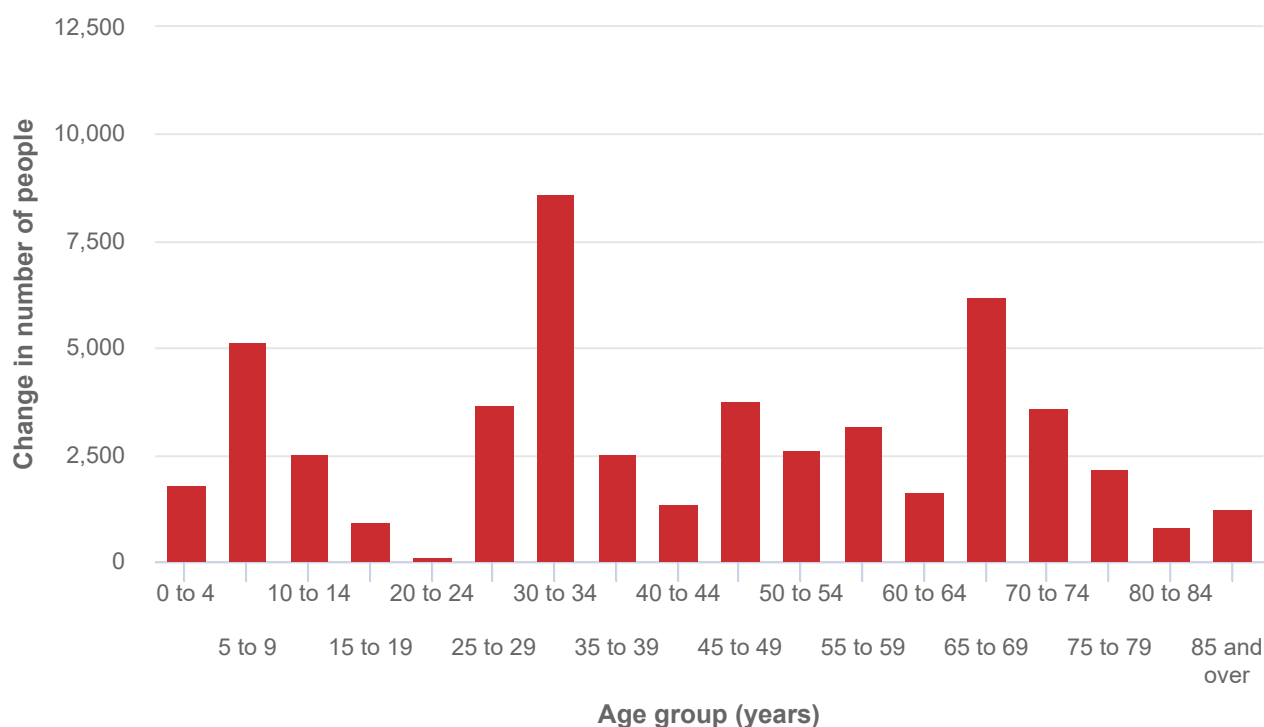
Total persons



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

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

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

Overall, 18.9% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 13.4% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 19.1% and 13.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were no major differences between North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth in 2016.

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, North Metropolitan Region (2021)'s population increased by 59,397 people (11.1%). This represents an average annual population change of 2.12% per year over the period.

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

- 30 to 34 (+9,872 persons)
- 65 to 69 (+7,099 persons)
- 5 to 9 (+5,906 persons)
- 45 to 49 (+4,290 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
English	234,904	39.4	37.2	210,147	39.2	37.6	+24,757
Australian	164,322	27.6	28.3	155,481	29.0	30.1	+8,841
Irish	63,409	10.6	9.2	51,631	9.6	8.3	+11,777
Scottish	55,972	9.4	8.6	47,761	8.9	8.3	+8,211
Italian	33,683	5.7	5.3	29,781	5.5	5.4	+3,901
Chinese	24,152	4.1	5.1	17,677	3.3	4.2	+6,475
German	18,164	3.0	2.8	14,989	2.8	2.7	+3,174
Indian	16,517	2.8	3.3	11,114	2.1	2.2	+5,402
Dutch	11,089	1.9	1.9	10,299	1.9	2.1	+789
South African	10,971	1.8	1.3	9,781	1.8	1.3	+1,190

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

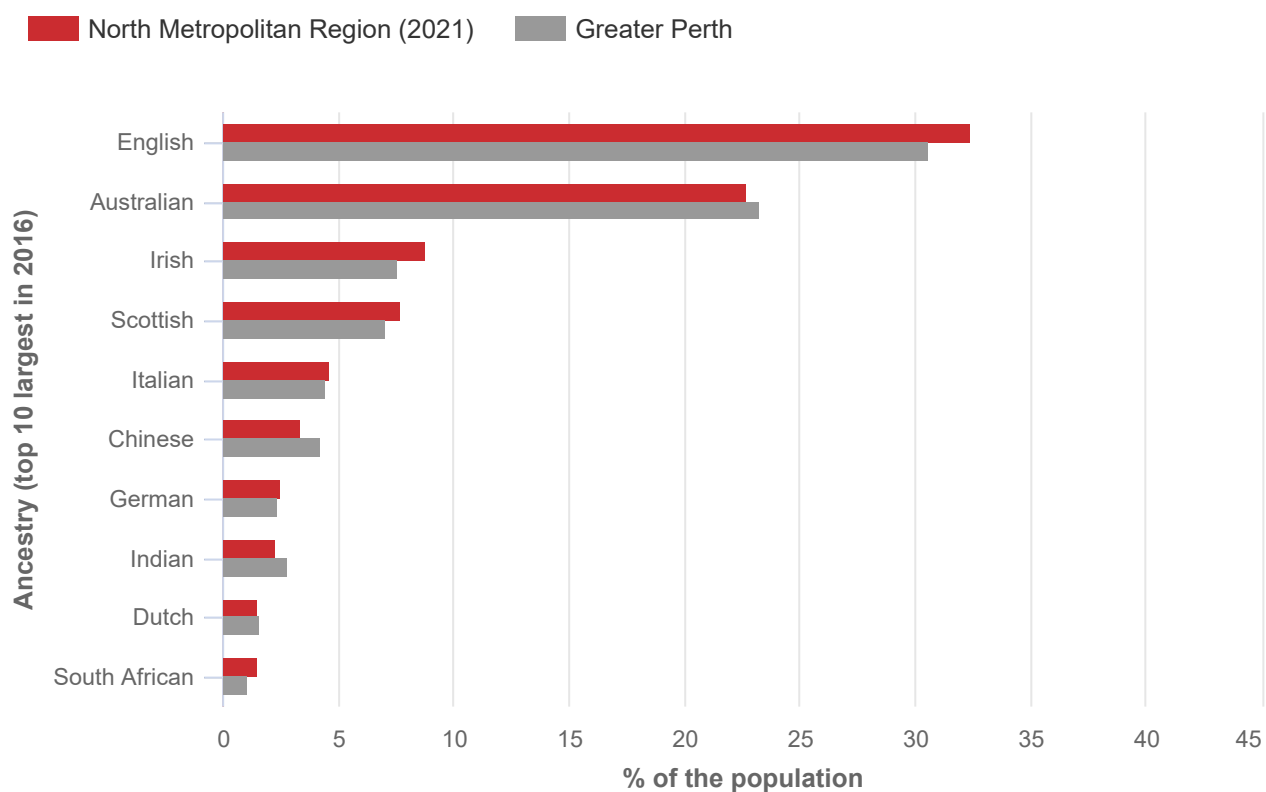
Ancestry - Totals

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry totals	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Not stated	37,305	4.8	5.3	34,557	5.2	5.6	+2,748
Total responses	772,901	--	--	667,716	--	--	+105,185
Total people	596,104	--	--	536,662	--	--	+59,442

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

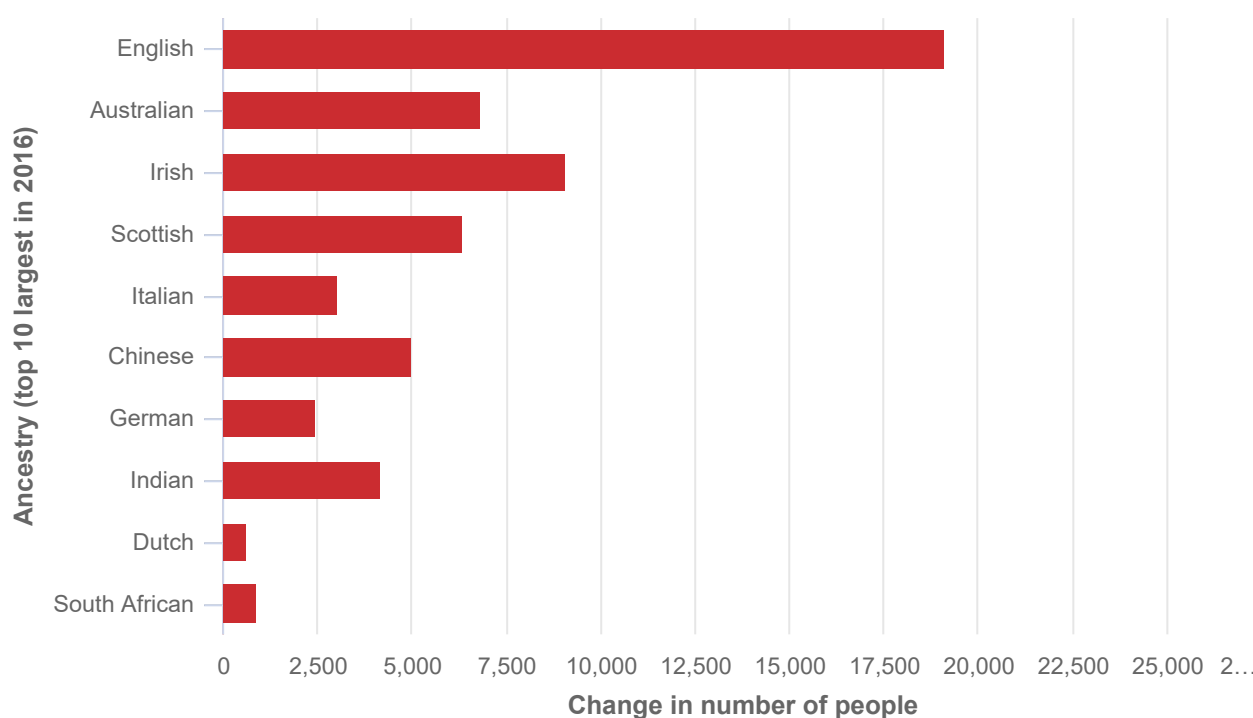
Ancestry, 2016



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

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 shows that the top five ancestries nominated were:

- English (234,904 people or 39.4%)
- Australian (164,322 people or 27.6%)
- Irish (63,409 people or 10.6%)
- Scottish (55,972 people or 9.4%)
- Italian (33,683 people or 5.7%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 552,290 responses in total, or 92.65% of all responses.

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

- A *larger* percentage of people with English ancestry (39.4% compared to 37.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Irish ancestry (10.6% compared to 9.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Chinese ancestry (4.1% compared to 5.1%)

Emerging groups

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

- English (+24,757 persons)
- Irish (+11,777 persons)
- Australian (+8,841 persons)
- Scottish (+8,211 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Birthplace

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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total overseas born	223,396	37.5	36.1	195,826	36.5	34.4	+27,570
Australia	334,742	56.2	57.3	310,086	57.8	59.7	+24,655
Not stated	37,918	6.4	6.6	30,831	5.7	5.9	+7,087
Total Population	596,056	100.0	100.0	536,744	100.0	100.0	+59,312

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

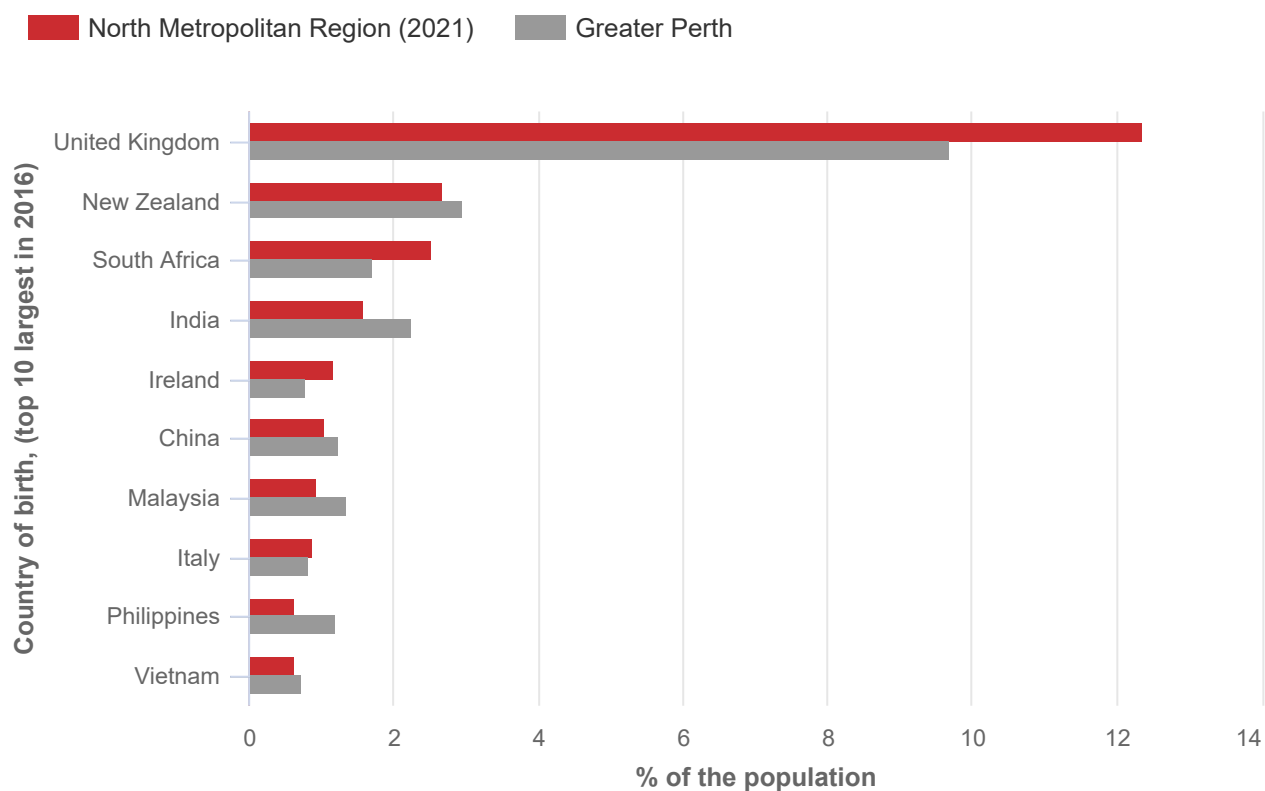
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Birthplace - Ranked by size

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
United Kingdom	78,511	13.2	10.4	74,747	13.9	11.4	+3,763
New Zealand	17,036	2.9	3.2	15,495	2.9	3.1	+1,540
South Africa	16,026	2.7	1.8	13,548	2.5	1.7	+2,477
India	10,099	1.7	2.4	6,997	1.3	1.6	+3,101
Ireland	7,362	1.2	0.8	6,184	1.2	0.7	+1,177
China	6,625	1.1	1.3	3,889	0.7	0.9	+2,736
Malaysia	5,955	1.0	1.5	5,315	1.0	1.4	+640
Italy	5,650	0.9	0.9	5,624	1.0	1.0	+26
Philippines	3,947	0.7	1.3	2,683	0.5	0.8	+1,264
Vietnam	3,887	0.7	0.8	3,083	0.6	0.7	+804

Excludes countries of birth with fewer than 10 people.

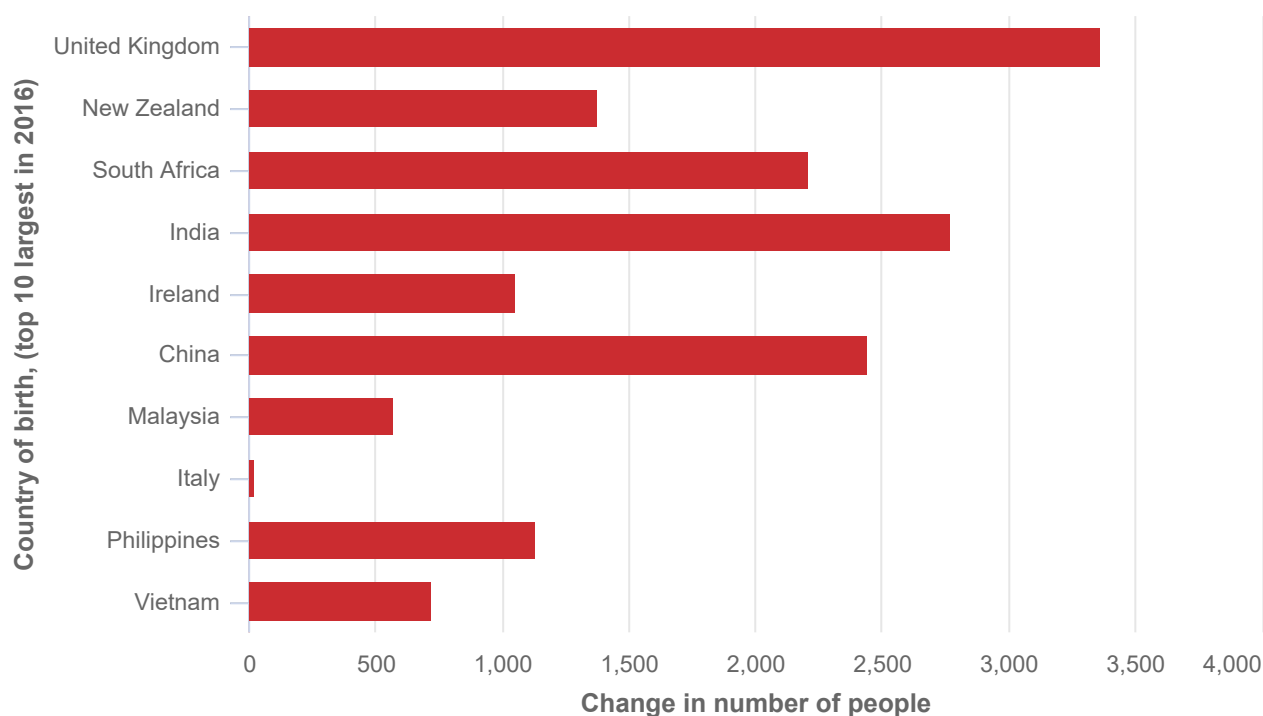
Birthplace, 2016



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

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

Overall, 37.5% of the population was born overseas, compared with 36.1% for Greater Perth.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in North Metropolitan Region (2021) was India, where 1.7% of the population, or 10,099 people, were born.

The major difference between the countries of birth of the population in North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth was:

- A *larger* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (13.2% compared to 10.4%)

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people born overseas increased by 27,570 or 14.1%.

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

- United Kingdom (+3,763 persons)
- India (+3,101 persons)
- China (+2,736 persons)
- South Africa (+2,477 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (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.

North Metropolitan Region (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

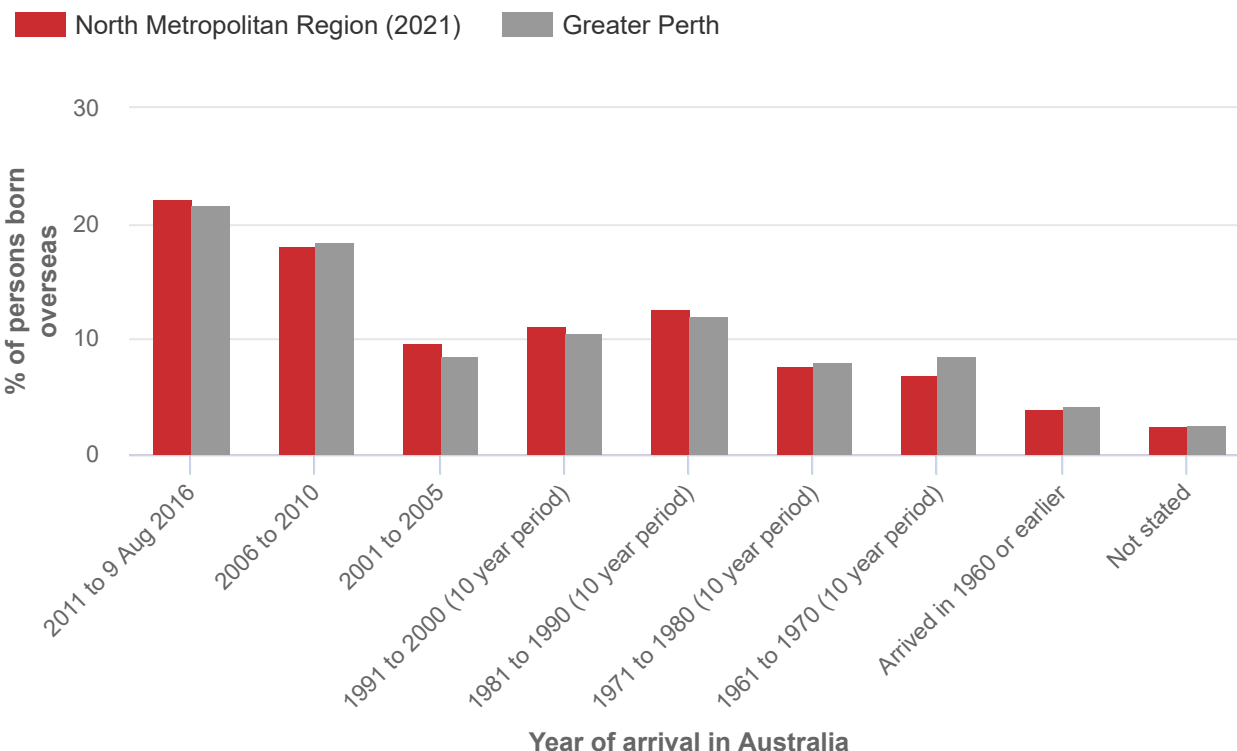
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)		2016	
Year of arrival in Australia	Number	%	Greater Perth %
2011 to 9 Aug 2016	52,426	23.4	22.8
2006 to 2010	42,507	19.0	19.4
2001 to 2005	22,945	10.3	9.1
1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	26,474	11.8	11.0
1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	29,740	13.3	12.7
1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	18,098	8.1	8.5
1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	16,308	7.3	9.0
Arrived in 1960 or earlier	9,272	4.1	4.5
Not stated	5,948	2.7	2.9
Total	223,718	100.0	100.0

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

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

Overseas arrivals, 2016

Total persons



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

Dominant groups

Analysis of the year of arrival for the overseas born population of North Metropolitan Region (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, 44.7% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 23% 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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth are:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 2001 and 2005 (10.3% compared to 9.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1991 and 2000 (11.8% compared to 11.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1961 and 1970 (7.3% compared to 9.0%)

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (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

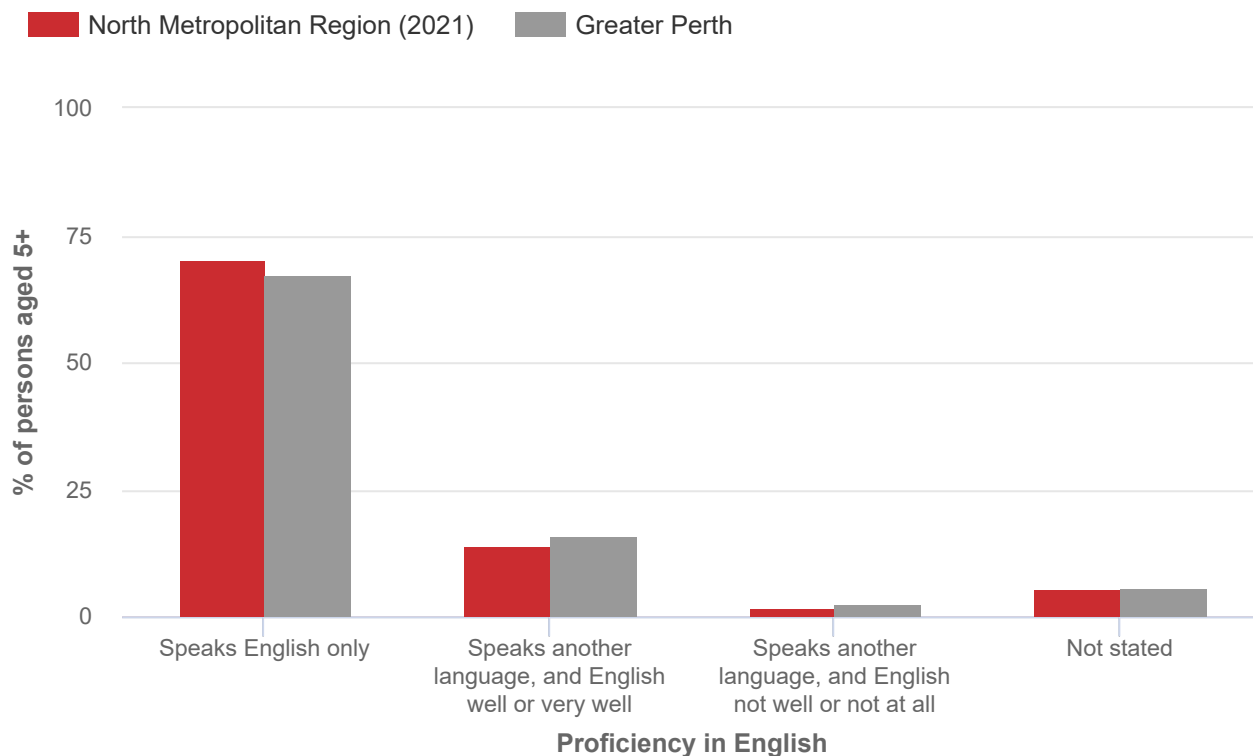
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
English proficiency	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	457,439	76.7	73.5	427,910	79.7	77.8	+29,528
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	91,759	15.4	17.3	71,333	13.3	14.3	+20,426
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	12,362	2.1	2.9	9,948	1.9	2.4	+2,414
Not stated	34,510	5.8	6.3	27,687	5.2	5.4	+6,822
Total population	596,070	100.0	100.0	536,880	100.0	100.0	+59,190

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Proficiency in English, 2016

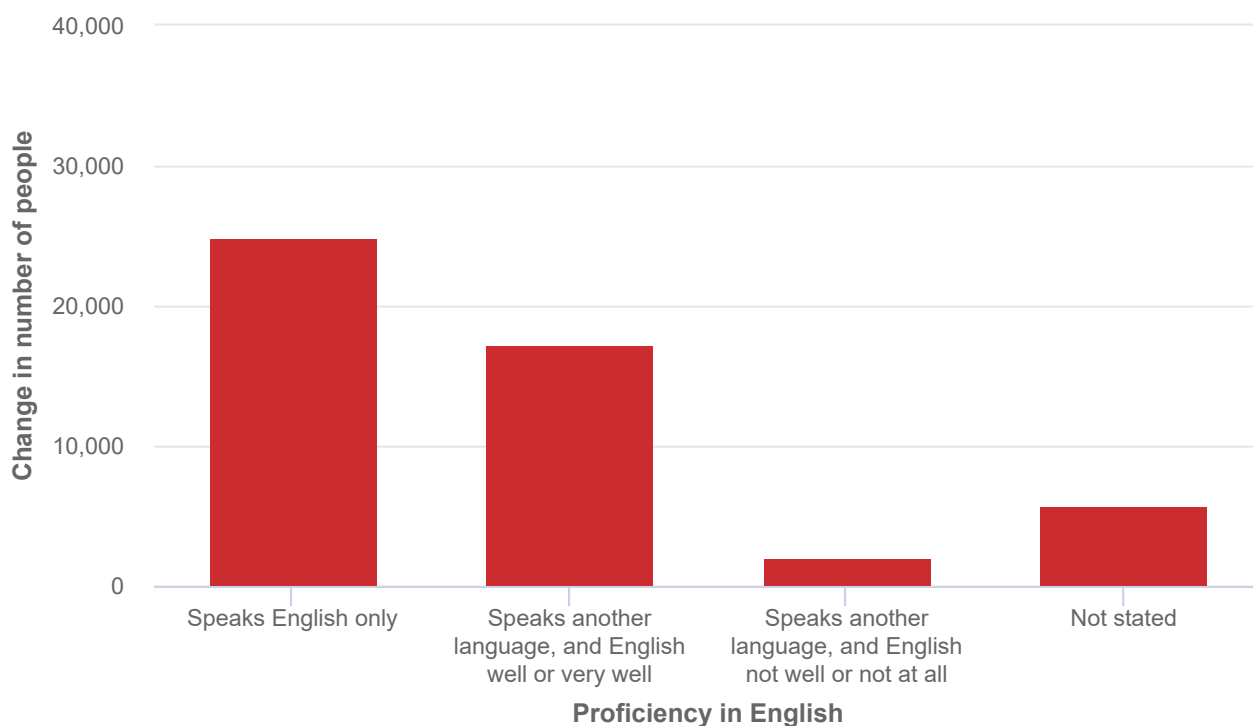
Total persons



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

Change in Proficiency in English, 2011 to 2016

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

Overall, 76.7% of people spoke English only, and 2.1% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 73.5% and 2.9% respectively for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

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

- Speaks English only (+29,528 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+20,426 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all (+2,414 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Language spoken at home

North Metropolitan Region (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.

North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language summary	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	457,439	76.7	73.5	427,966	79.7	77.8	+29,472
Non-English total	103,302	17.3	20.1	80,687	15.0	16.6	+22,614
Not stated	35,332	5.9	6.4	28,260	5.3	5.5	+7,072
Total Population	596,073	100.0	100.0	536,915	100.0	100.0	+59,158

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

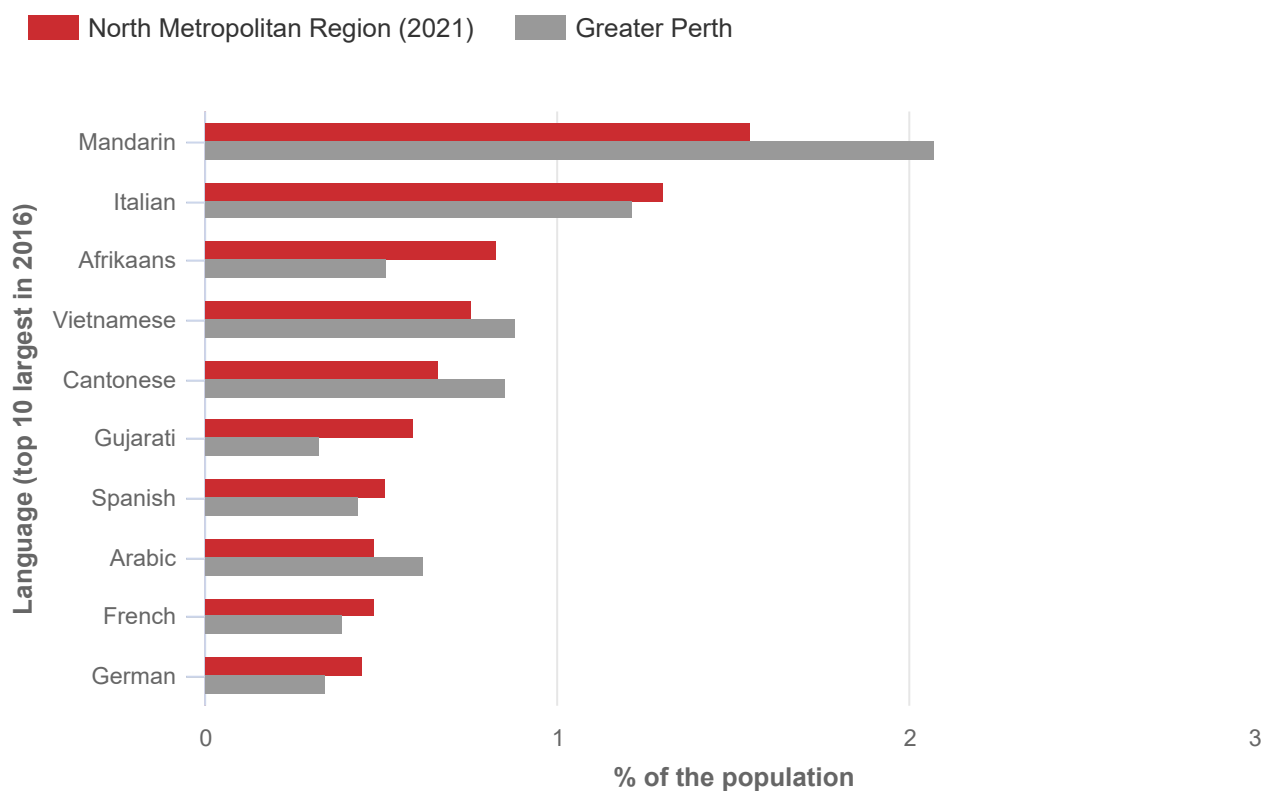
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Language spoken at home - Ranked by size

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Mandarin	10,455	1.8	2.3	5,784	1.1	1.5	+4,671
Italian	8,796	1.5	1.4	9,006	1.7	1.6	-210
Afrikaans	5,596	0.9	0.6	4,139	0.8	0.5	+1,457
Vietnamese	5,111	0.9	1.0	4,101	0.8	0.9	+1,010
Cantonese	4,473	0.8	1.0	4,201	0.8	1.0	+272
Gujarati	3,984	0.7	0.4	2,873	0.5	0.3	+1,111
Spanish	3,449	0.6	0.5	2,721	0.5	0.4	+728
Arabic	3,255	0.5	0.7	2,580	0.5	0.7	+675
French	3,252	0.5	0.4	2,460	0.5	0.4	+791
German	3,026	0.5	0.4	2,789	0.5	0.4	+237

Excludes languages spoken at home by fewer than 10 people.

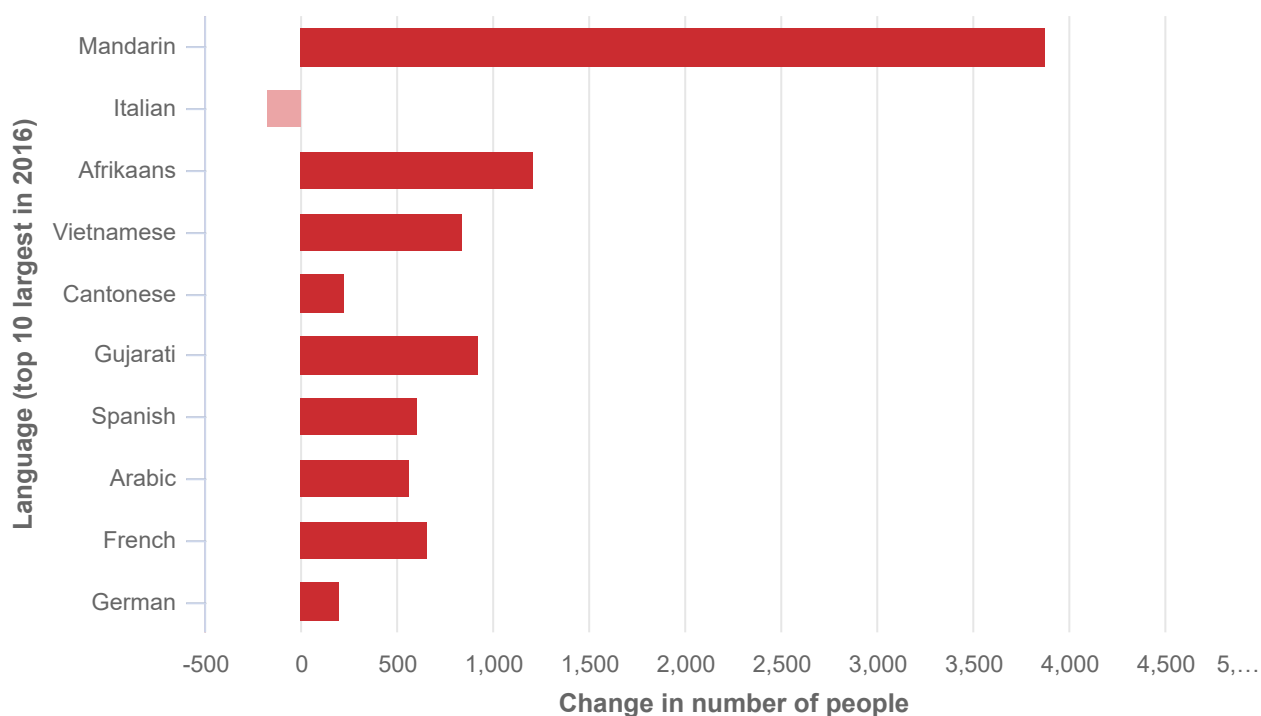
Language spoken at home, 2016



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

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

Overall, 76.7% of the population spoke English only, and 17.3% spoke a non-English language, compared with 73.5% and 20.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in North Metropolitan Region (2021) was Mandarin, with 1.8% of the population, or 10,455 people speaking this language at home.

There were no major differences between North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth in 2016.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 22,615 or 28.0%, and the number of people who spoke English only increased by 29,473 or 6.9%.

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

- Mandarin (+4,671 persons)
- Afrikaans (+1,457 persons)
- Hindi (+1,278 persons)
- Portuguese (+1,231 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Religion

North Metropolitan Region (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.

North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2011			Change
Religion totals	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
Christian total	321,912	60.0	58.4	321,912	60.0	58.4	0
Non Christian total	29,403	5.5	6.9	29,403	5.5	6.9	0
Non-classifiable religious belief	4,399	0.8	0.9	4,399	0.8	0.9	0
No religion	136,124	25.4	25.1	136,124	25.4	25.1	0
Not stated	45,009	8.4	8.8	45,009	8.4	8.8	0
Total Population	536,848	100.0	100.0	536,848	100.0	100.0	0

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Religion - Ranked by size

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)				2011			Change
Religion	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
Western (Roman) Catholic	134,592	25.1	24.4	134,592	25.1	24.4	0
Anglican	105,600	19.7	18.5	105,600	19.7	18.5	0
Uniting Church	17,780	3.3	3.0	17,780	3.3	3.0	0
Christian,nfd	12,641	2.4	2.8	12,641	2.4	2.8	0
Presbyterian and Reformed	11,423	2.1	2.2	11,423	2.1	2.2	0
Buddhism	10,438	1.9	2.5	10,438	1.9	2.5	0
Baptist	8,409	1.6	1.9	8,409	1.6	1.9	0
Islam	7,497	1.4	2.1	7,497	1.4	2.1	0
Pentecostal	6,642	1.2	1.2	6,642	1.2	1.2	0
Hinduism	6,312	1.2	1.1	6,312	1.2	1.1	0

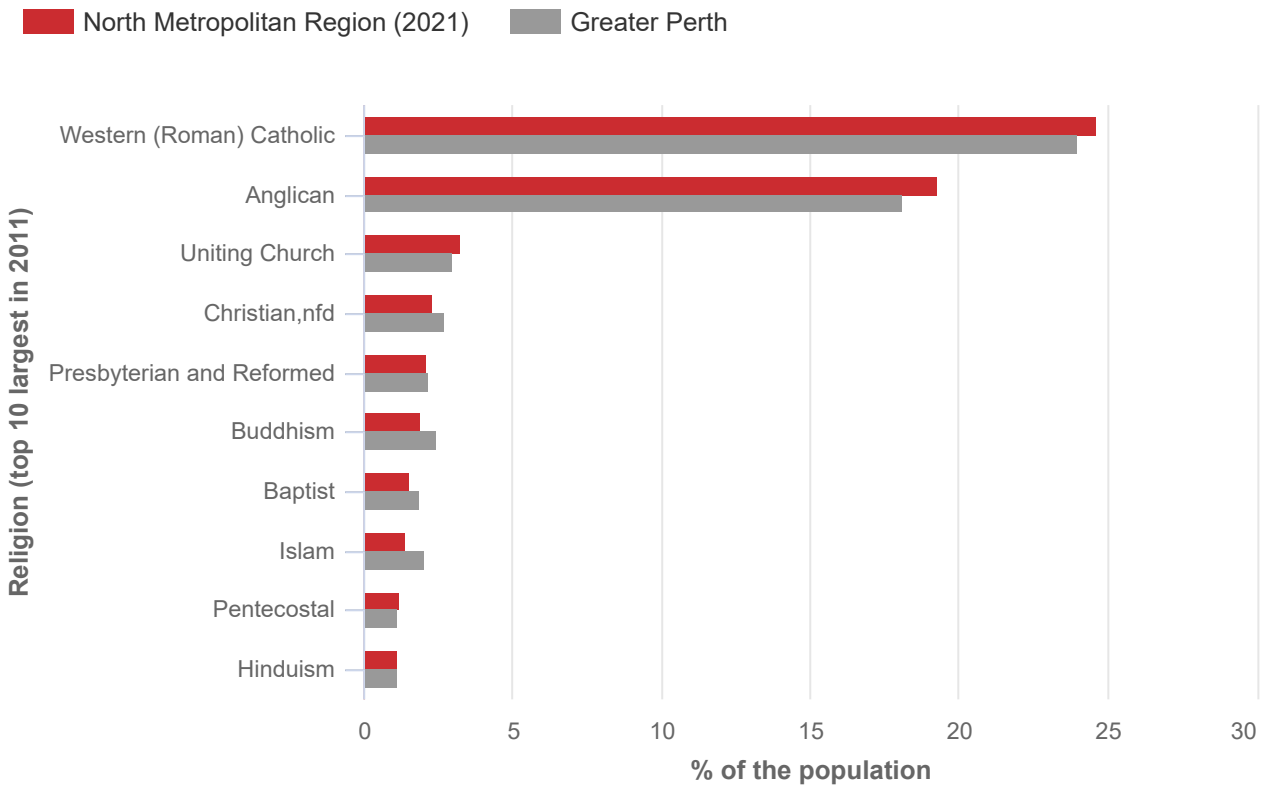
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Excludes religions with fewer than 10 adherents.

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

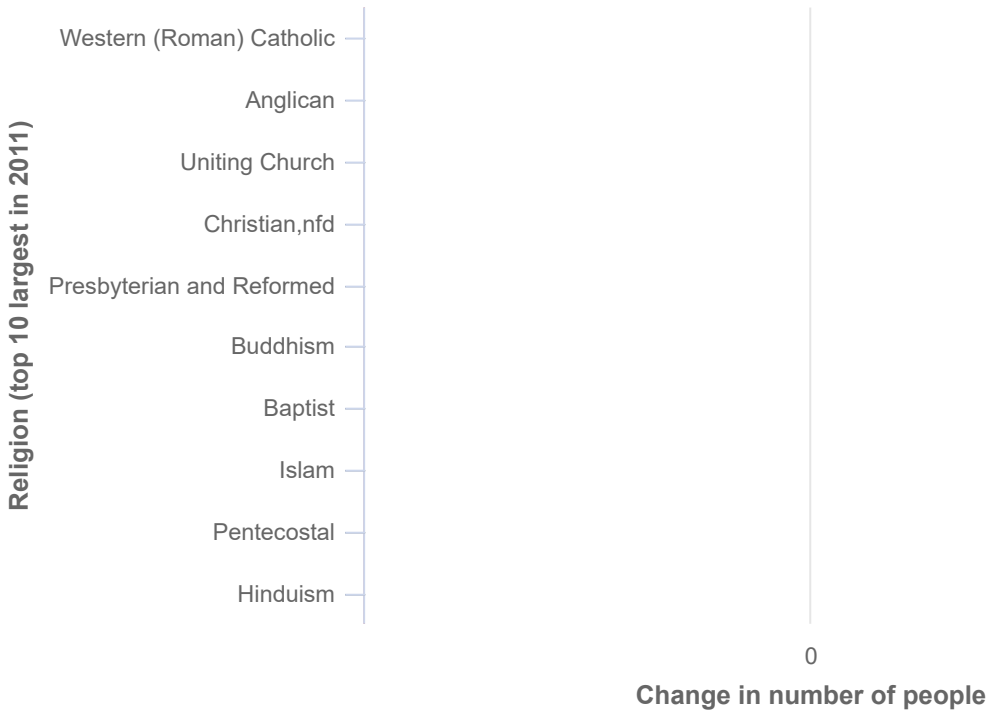
Religion, 2011



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

Change in religion, 2011 to 2011

North Metropolitan Region (2021)



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

Dominant groups

Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2011 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion of people who professed a religion as well as a similar proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 65.4% of the population nominated a religion, and 25.4% said they had no religion, compared with 65.2% and 25.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The largest single religion in North Metropolitan Region (2021) was Western (Roman) Catholic, with 25.1% of the population or 134,592 people as adherents.

The major difference between the religious affiliation for the population of North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth was:

- A larger percentage who nominated Anglican (19.7% compared to 18.5%)

Emerging groups

There were no major differences in North Metropolitan Region (2021) between 2011 and 2011.

North Metropolitan Region (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**, North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)				2016			2011	Change
Qualification level	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016	
Bachelor or Higher degree	139,217	28.8	22.9	113,017	25.9	19.6	+26,200	
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	48,038	9.9	9.3	41,227	9.5	8.6	+6,810	
Vocational	85,471	17.7	19.4	72,992	16.7	18.6	+12,479	
No qualification	164,984	34.1	38.1	164,131	37.6	42.3	+853	
Not stated	45,872	9.5	10.2	44,776	10.3	10.9	+1,095	
Total persons aged 15+	483,582	100.0	100.0	436,145	100.0	100.0	+47,436	

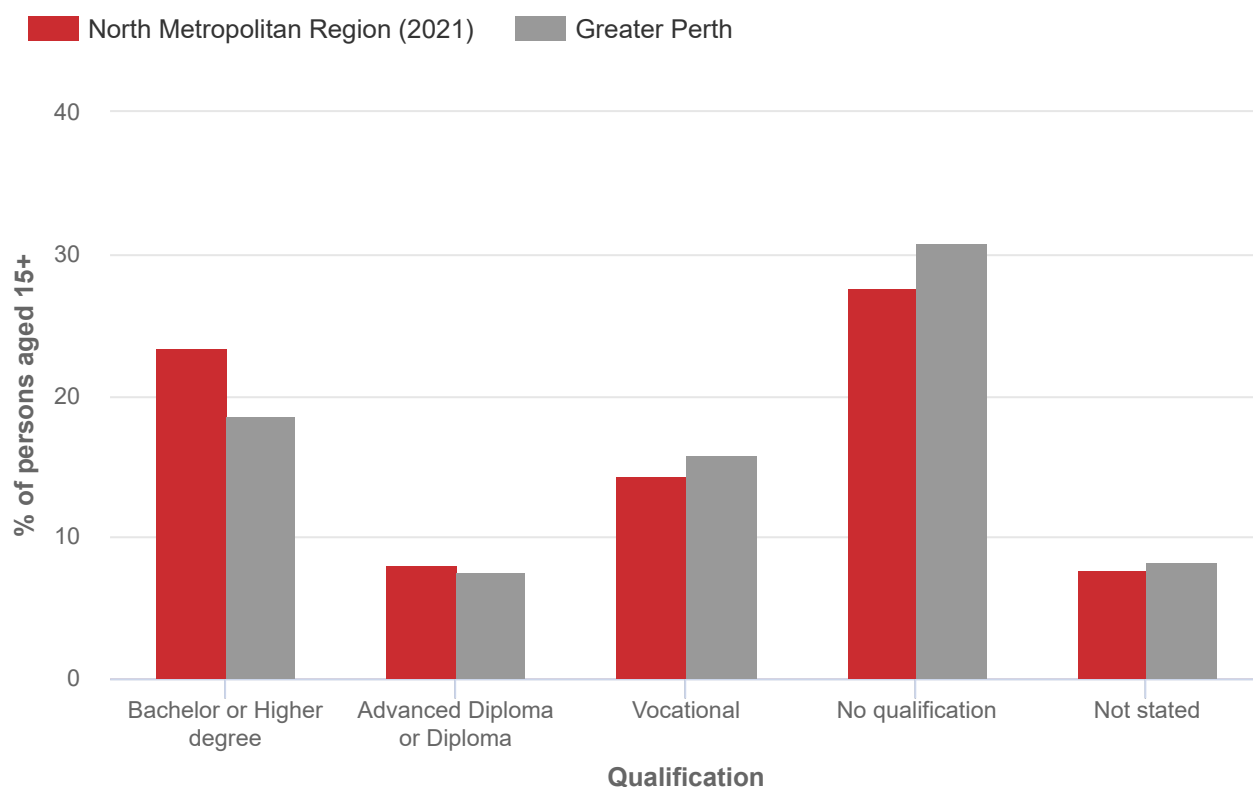
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

[a](#) People with university qualifications

[a](#) People with trade qualifications (Certificate)

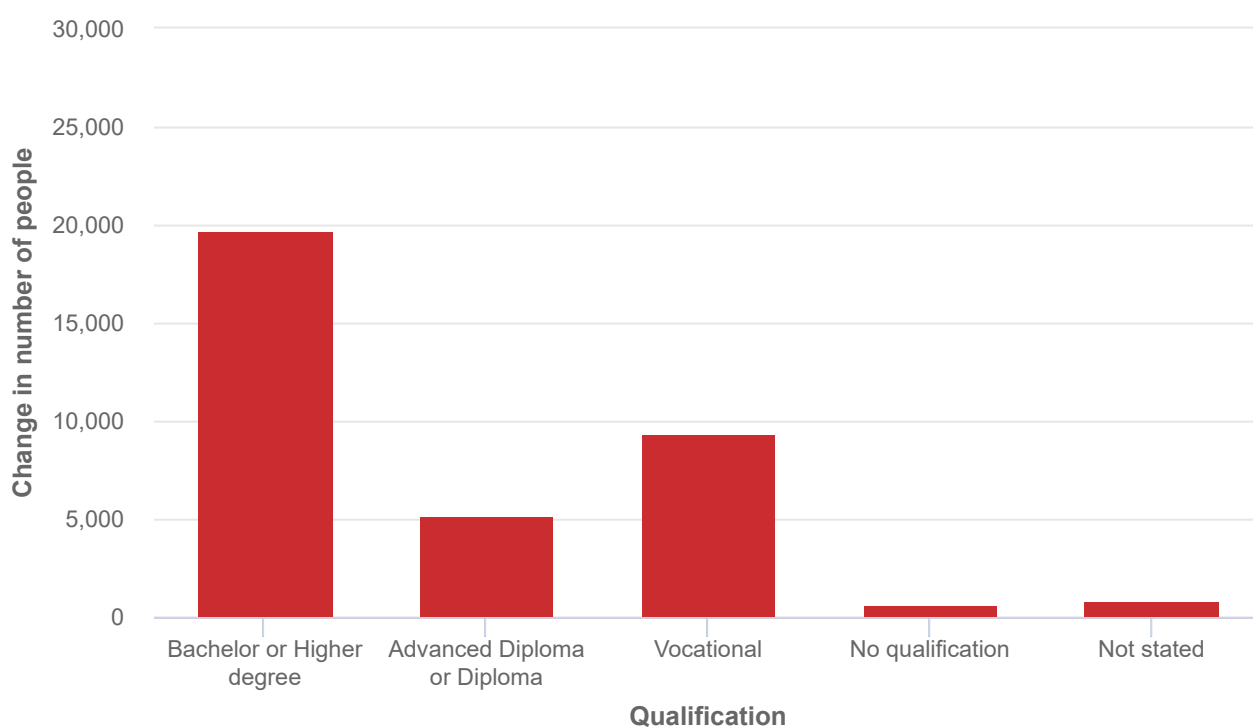
Highest qualification achieved, 2016



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

Change in highest qualification achieved, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons



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

Dominant groups

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

Overall, 56.4% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 34.1% had no qualifications, compared with 51.7% and 38.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (28.8% compared to 22.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with No qualifications (34.1% compared to 38.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (17.7% compared to 19.4%)

Emerging groups

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

- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+26,200 persons)
- Vocational qualifications (+12,479 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+6,810 persons)
- No qualifications (+853 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Highest level of schooling

North Metropolitan Region (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

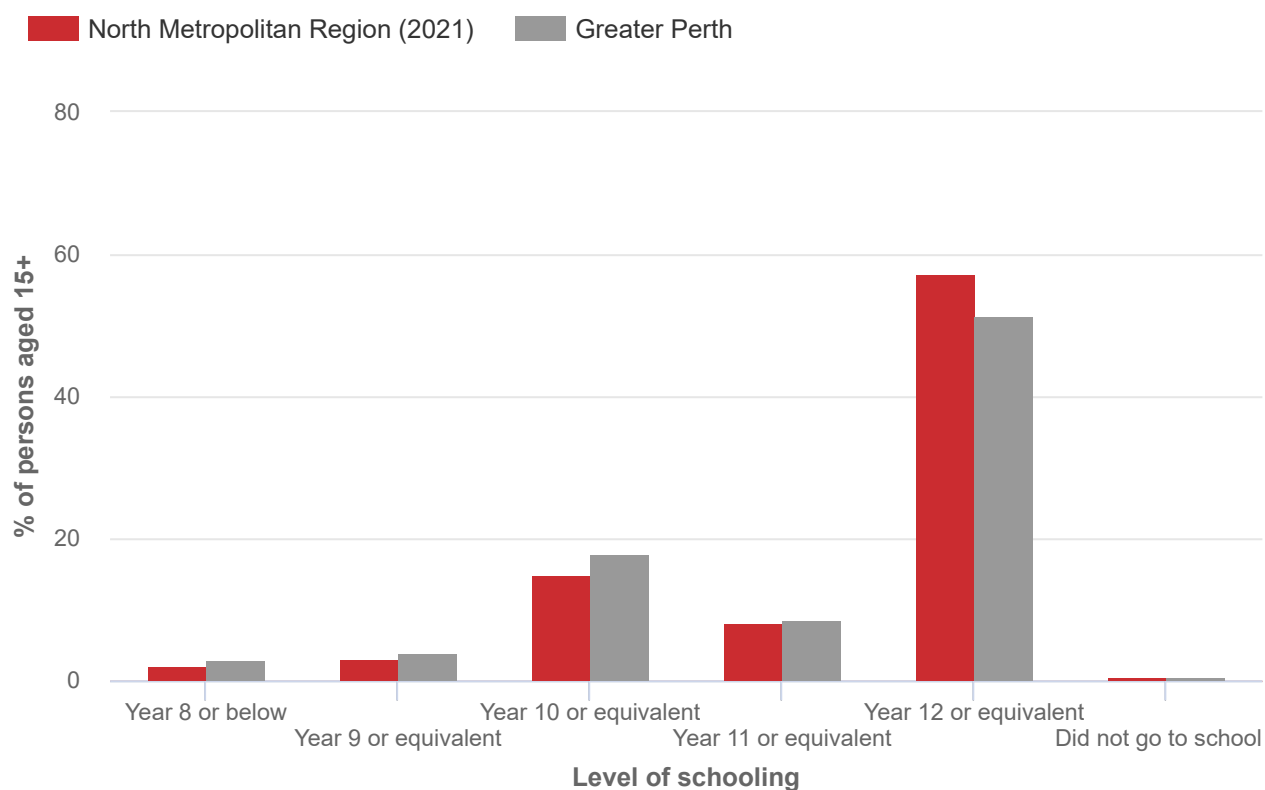
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Level of schooling	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Year 8 or below	10,772	2.2	3.1	11,752	2.7	3.7	-981
Year 9 or equivalent	16,415	3.4	4.2	14,841	3.4	4.4	+1,574
Year 10 or equivalent	78,025	16.1	19.1	77,817	17.9	21.2	+207
Year 11 or equivalent	41,871	8.7	9.4	41,285	9.5	10.3	+585
Year 12 or equivalent	297,512	61.5	55.3	252,823	58.1	51.2	+44,689
Did not go to school	2,201	0.5	0.7	1,935	0.4	0.6	+265
Not stated	36,728	7.6	8.4	34,328	7.9	8.6	+2,400
Total persons aged 15+	483,524	100.0	100.0	434,785	100.0	100.0	+48,739

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People with below Year 11 schooling

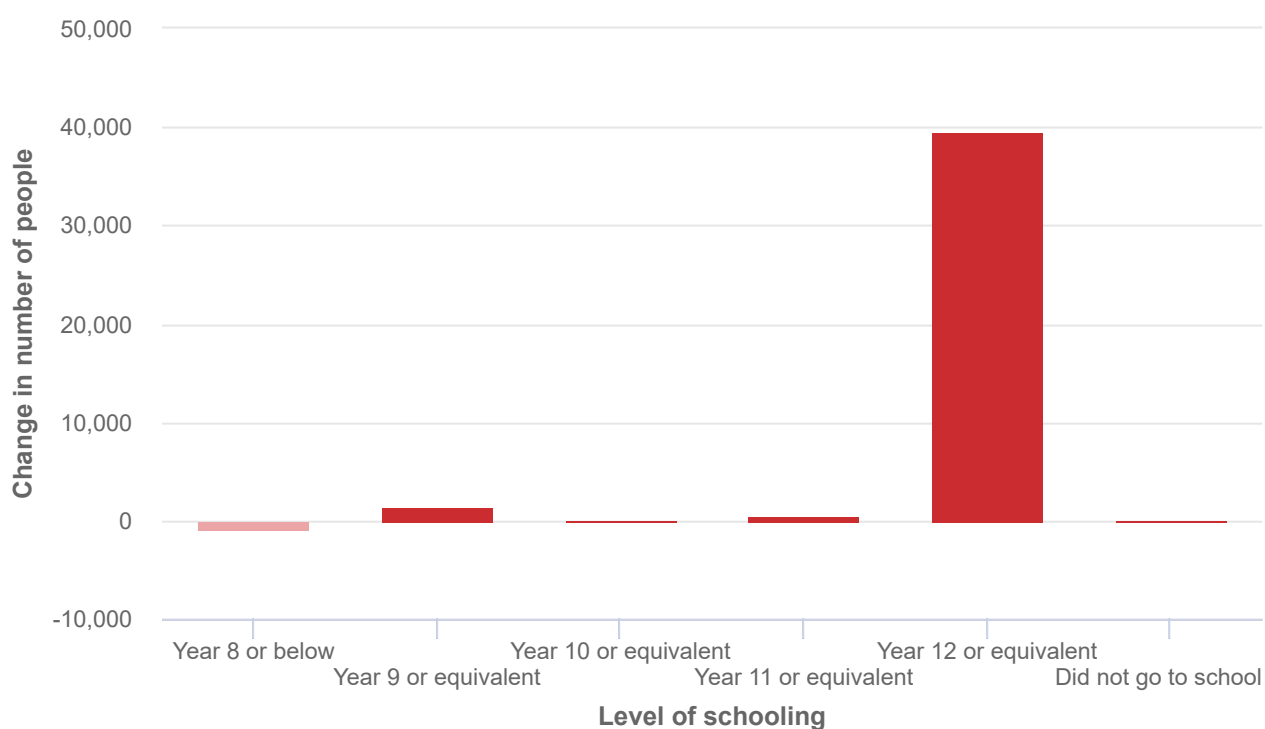
Highest level of schooling completed, 2016



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

Change in highest level of schooling completed, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (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) and a higher proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 22.2% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 61.5% 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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (61.5% compared to 55.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (16.1% compared to 19.1%)

Emerging groups

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

- Year 12 or equivalent (+44,689 persons)
- Year 9 or equivalent (+1,574 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-981 persons)
- Year 11 or equivalent (+585 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Education institution attending

The share of North Metropolitan Region (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](#).

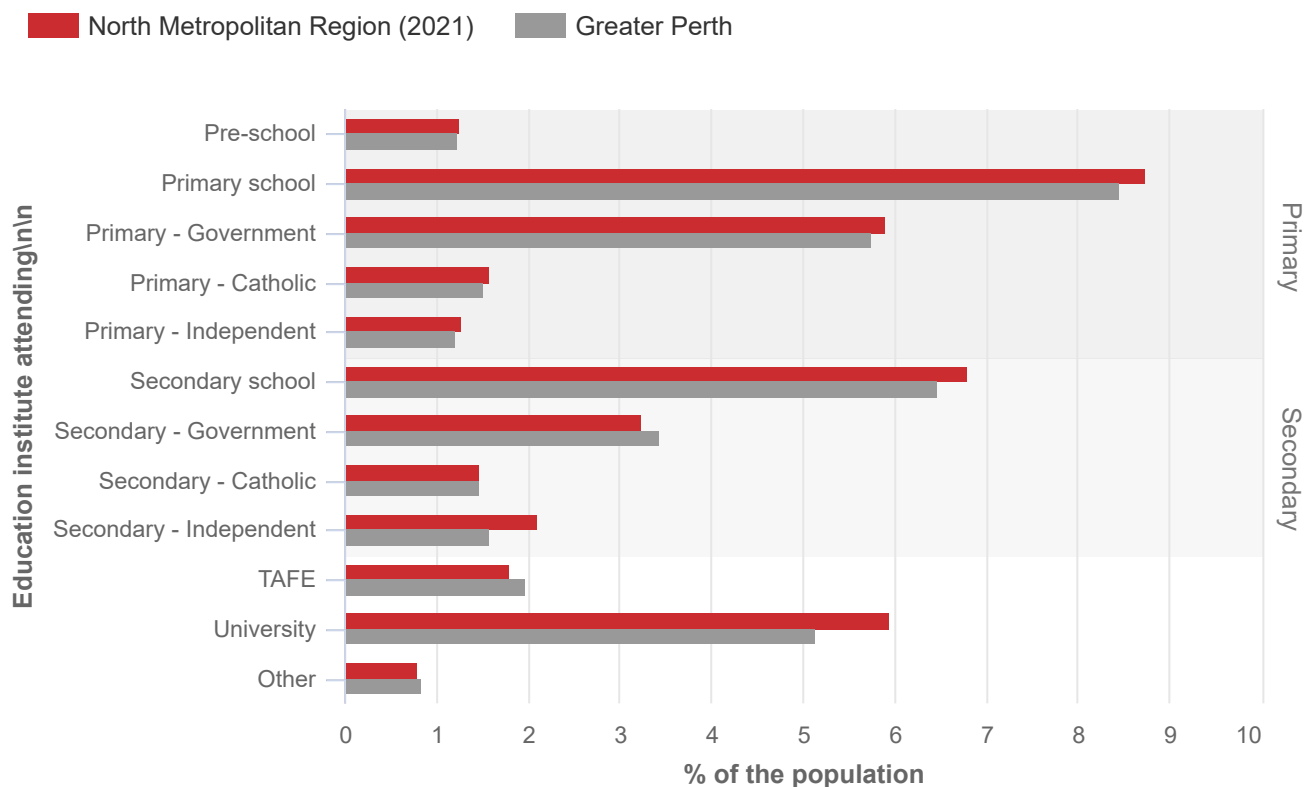
Education institution attending

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Type of institution	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Pre-school	14,640	1.2	1.2	7,851	1.5	1.4	+6,788
Primary school	103,016	8.7	8.4	44,736	8.3	8.2	+58,279
Primary - Government	69,511	5.9	5.7	29,268	5.5	5.5	+40,242
Primary - Catholic	18,631	1.6	1.5	8,473	1.6	1.5	+10,157
Primary - Independent	14,874	1.3	1.2	6,994	1.3	1.2	+7,880
Secondary school	80,012	6.8	6.5	31,527	5.9	5.7	+48,485
Secondary - Government	38,235	3.2	3.4	13,190	2.5	2.8	+25,045
Secondary - Catholic	17,171	1.5	1.5	7,776	1.4	1.5	+9,394
Secondary - Independent	24,606	2.1	1.6	10,560	2.0	1.5	+14,045
TAFE	21,226	1.8	2.0	10,860	2.0	2.2	+10,366
University	69,960	5.9	5.1	31,052	5.8	4.9	+38,908
Other	9,339	0.8	0.8	3,375	0.6	0.7	+5,964
Not attending	807,229	68.4	68.9	370,970	69.1	69.5	+436,258
Not stated	74,379	6.3	7.1	36,462	6.8	7.4	+37,916
Total	1,179,801	100.0	100.0	536,836	100.0	100.0	+642,965

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

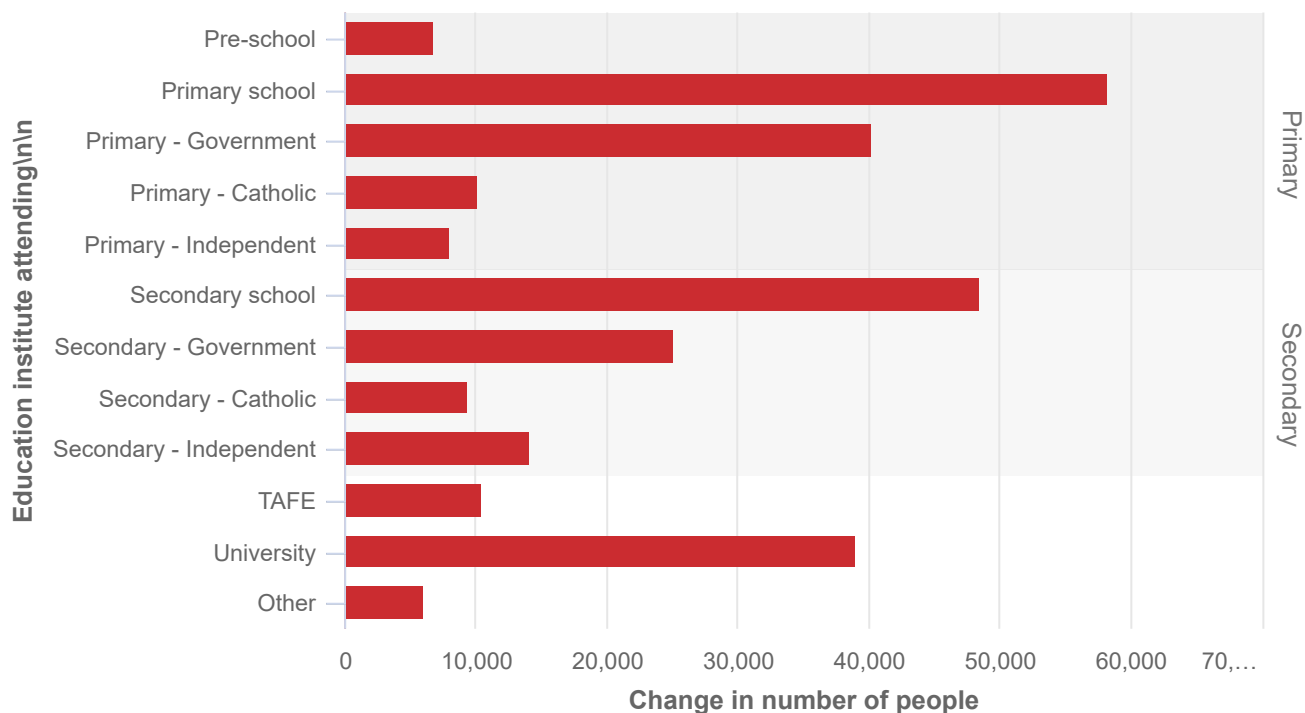
Education institution attending, 2016



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

Change in education institution attending, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total persons



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

Dominant groups

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

Overall, 8.7% of the population were attending primary school, 6.8% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 7.7% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 8.4%, 6.5% and 7.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were no major differences between North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth in 2016.

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, North Metropolitan Region (2021)'s population increased by 642,970 people (+119.8%). This represents an average annual change of 17.06% per year over the period.

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

- Primary school (+58,279 persons)
- Secondary school (+48,485 persons)
- Primary - Government (+40,242 persons)
- University (+38,908 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Need for assistance

North Metropolitan Region (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. North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (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	336	0.9	1.0	287	0.8	0.9	+49
5 to 9	905	2.3	2.6	627	1.9	2.2	+278
10 to 19	1,540	2.1	2.4	1,086	1.5	1.7	+454
20 to 59	4,716	1.4	1.8	3,685	1.2	1.6	+1,030
60 to 64	1,181	3.9	4.8	1,035	3.7	4.7	+146
65 to 69	1,318	4.9	6.1	916	4.7	5.8	+402
70 to 74	1,356	7.2	8.7	1,163	7.8	8.5	+193
75 to 79	1,727	12.4	14.1	1,482	13.1	14.1	+245
80 to 84	2,204	22.3	23.7	2,047	23.1	24.4	+157
85 and over	4,548	43.9	43.0	3,906	44.2	45.3	+642
Total persons needing assistance	19,817	3.3	3.9	16,234	3.0	3.6	+3,582

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

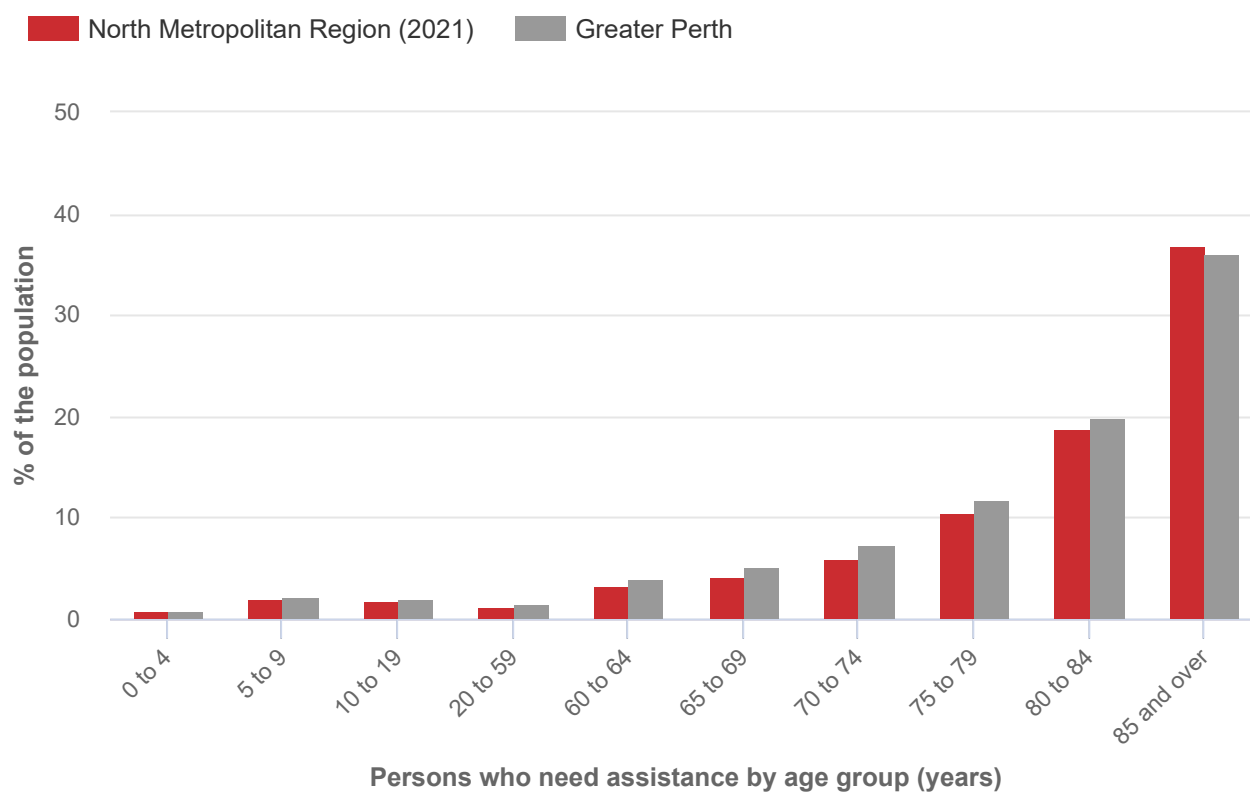
Need for assistance with core activities summary

North Metropolitan Region (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	19,817	3.3	3.9	16,234	3.0	3.6	+3,582
Total persons not needing assistance	537,822	90.2	89.1	489,513	91.2	90.4	+48,308
Not stated	38,419	6.4	7.0	31,124	5.8	6.1	+7,295
Total Population	596,058	100.0	100.0	536,872	100.0	100.0	+59,185

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

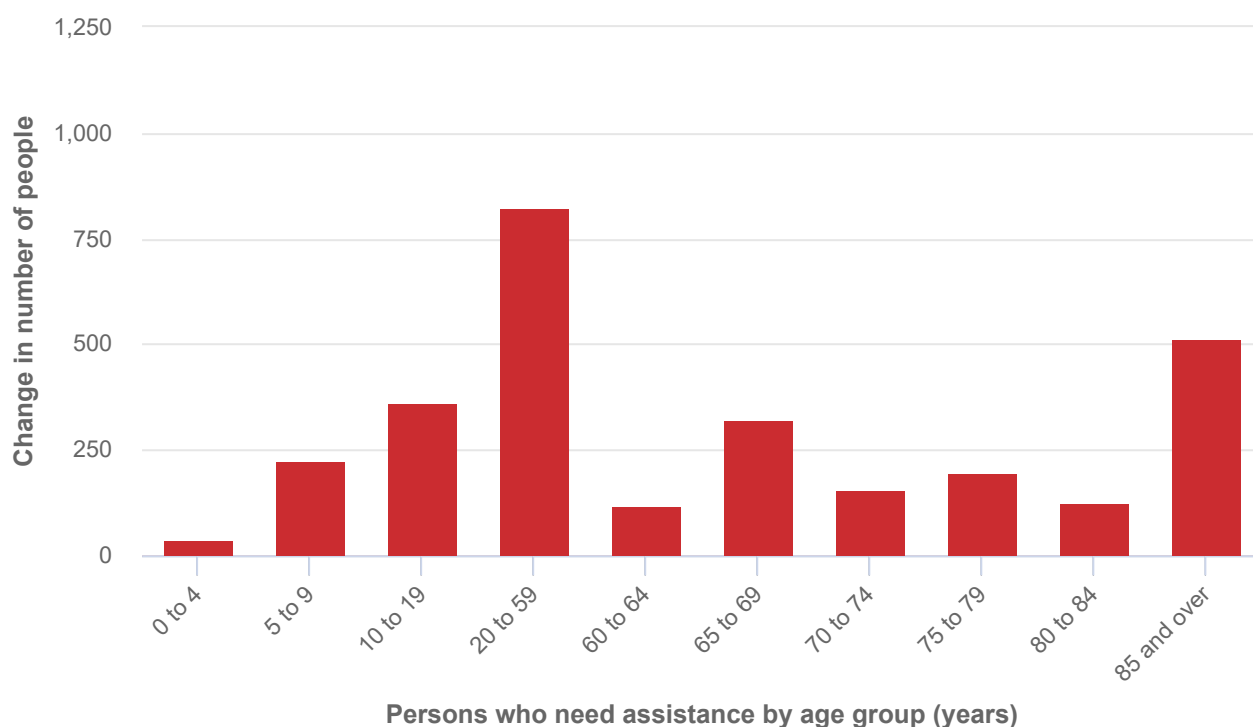
Need for assistance with core activities, 2016



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

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of people who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 3.3247% 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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (12.4% compared to 14.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 70 to 74 (7.2% compared to 8.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (22.3% compared to 23.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (4.9% compared to 6.1%)

Emerging groups

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

- 20 to 59 (+1,030 persons)
- 85 and over (+642 persons)
- 10 to 19 (+454 persons)
- 65 to 69 (+402 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Employment status

North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Persons (Usual residence)				2016			2011	Change
Employment status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016	
Employed	297,487	93.0	91.9	280,121	96.2	95.2	+17,365	
Employed full-time	181,629	56.8	56.4	175,058	60.1	60.2	+6,571	
Employed part-time	111,410	34.8	33.9	100,771	34.6	33.1	+10,639	
Hours worked not stated	4,448	1.4	1.5	4,292	1.5	1.9	+156	
Unemployed (Unemployment rate)	22,554	7.0	8.1	11,006	3.8	4.8	+11,548	
Looking for full-time work	12,617	3.9	4.8	5,574	1.9	2.7	+7,043	
Looking for part-time work	9,937	3.1	3.3	5,432	1.9	2.0	+4,505	
Total labour force	320,041	100.0	100.0	291,127	100.0	100.0	+28,913	

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

North Metropolitan Region (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)	320,041	66.2	63.7	291,127	66.9	64.5	+28,913
Not in the labour force	133,075	27.5	29.8	118,359	27.2	29.6	+14,716
Labour force status not stated	30,448	6.3	6.5	25,463	5.9	5.9	+4,985
Total persons aged 15+	483,548	100.0	100.0	434,950	100.0	100.0	+48,598

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

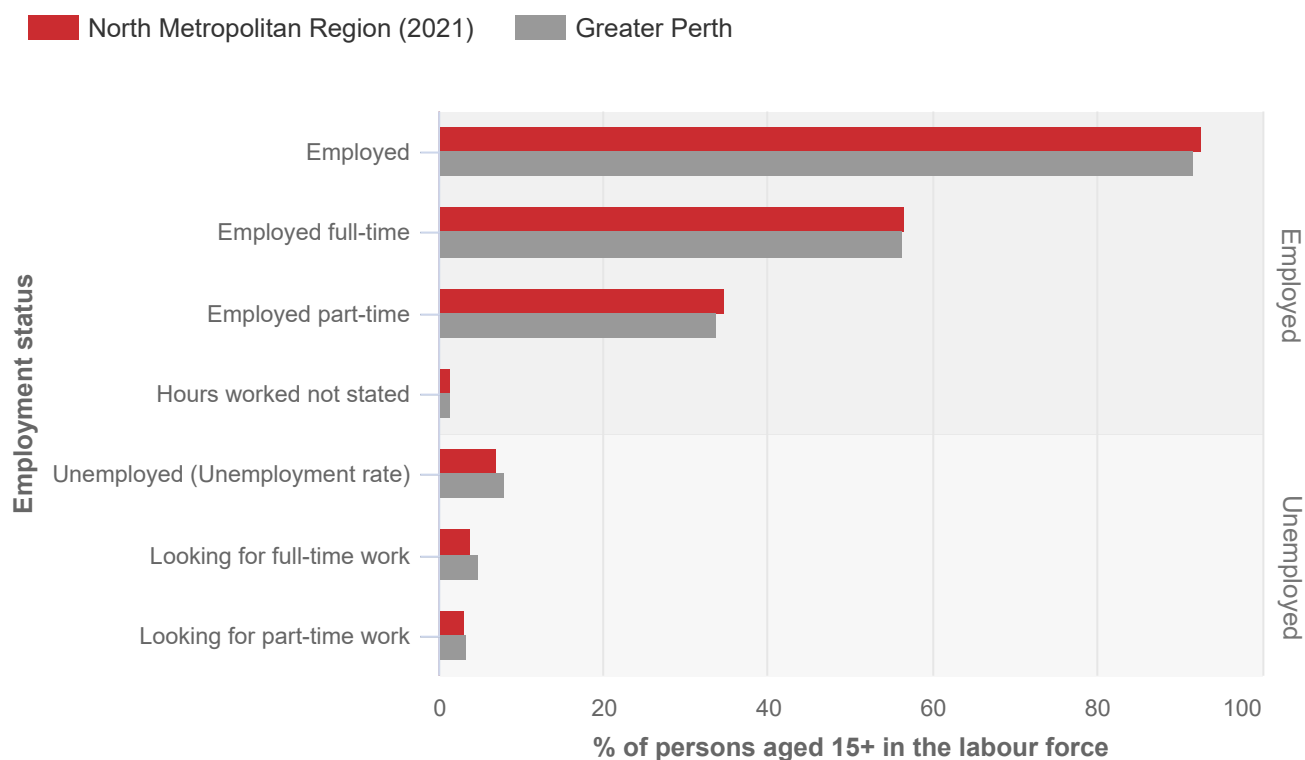
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

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

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

Employment status, 2016

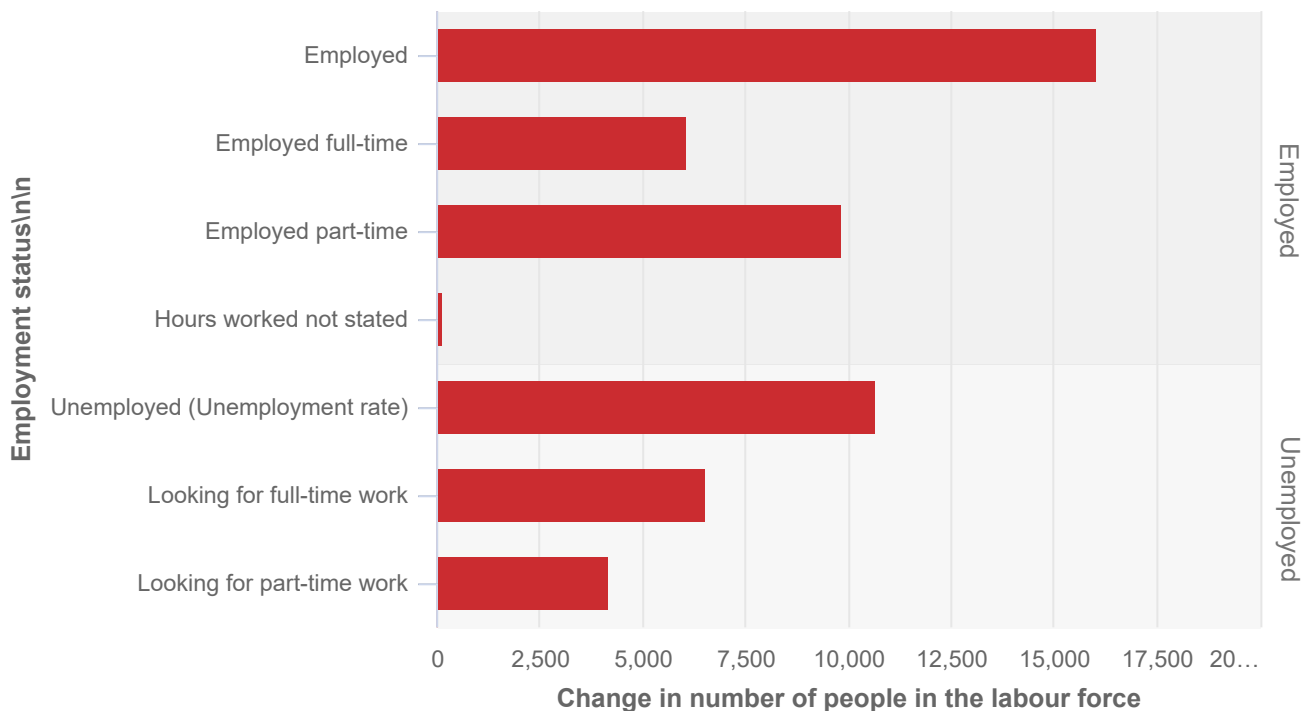
Total persons in the labour force



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

Change in employment status, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021)'s labour force in 2016 was 320,041, of which 111,410 were employed part-time and 181,629 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion in employment, and a lower proportion unemployed. Overall, 93.0% of the labour force was employed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), and 7.0% 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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 shows that there was a higher proportion in the labour force (66.2%) compared with Greater Perth (63.7%).

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people employed in North Metropolitan Region (2021) showed an increase of 17,366, and the number unemployed showed an increase of 11,548. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 28,914 or 9.9%.

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Industry sector of employment

North Metropolitan Region (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

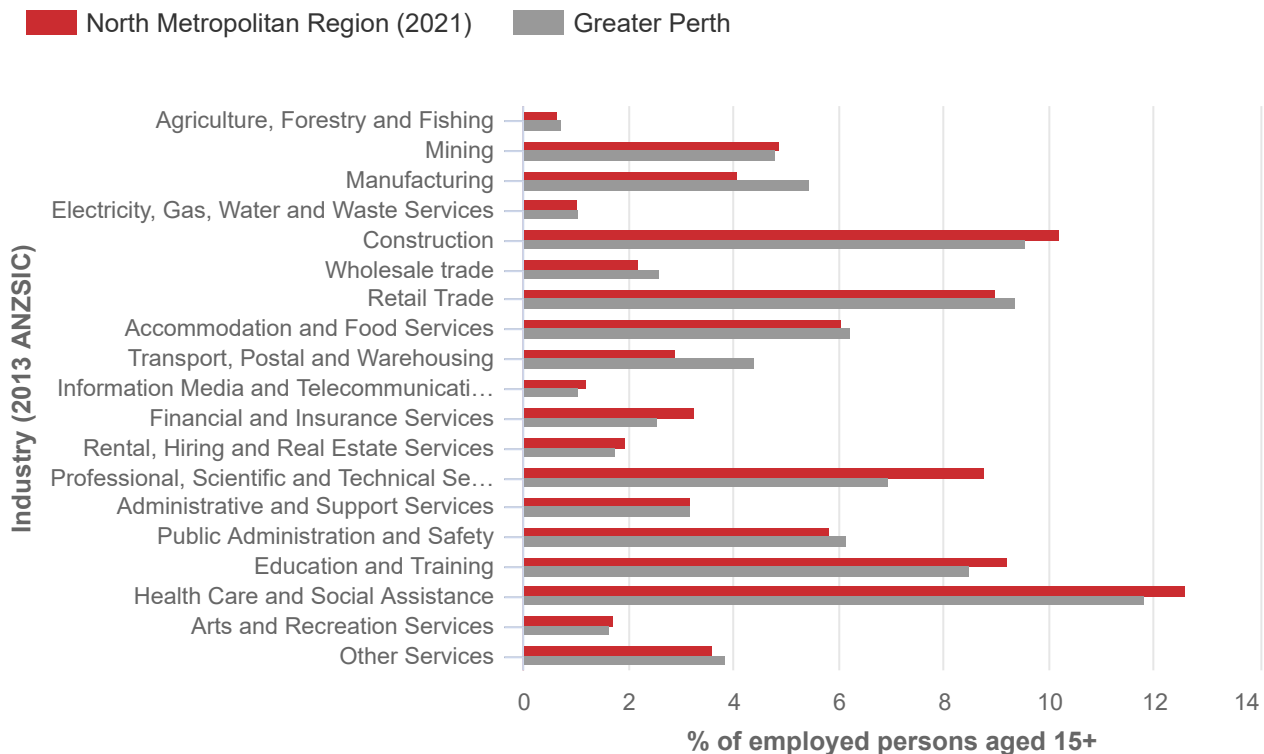
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,080	0.7	0.8	1,031	0.4	0.6	+1,049
Mining	15,006	5.0	5.0	14,997	5.4	4.8	+9
Manufacturing	12,524	4.2	5.7	17,299	6.2	8.5	-4,775
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	3,220	1.1	1.1	3,172	1.1	1.1	+48
Construction	31,408	10.6	9.9	29,439	10.5	10.0	+1,969
Wholesale trade	6,821	2.3	2.7	9,307	3.3	3.9	-2,487
Retail Trade	27,774	9.3	9.8	27,571	9.9	10.4	+202
Accommodation and Food Services	18,676	6.3	6.5	15,722	5.6	5.8	+2,953
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	8,897	3.0	4.6	7,864	2.8	4.4	+1,033
Information Media and Telecommunications	3,774	1.3	1.1	3,899	1.4	1.2	-125
Financial and Insurance Services	10,069	3.4	2.7	10,281	3.7	2.9	-213
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	5,956	2.0	1.8	5,743	2.1	1.8	+213
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	27,078	9.1	7.2	29,300	10.5	8.3	-2,222
Administrative and Support Services	9,876	3.3	3.3	9,412	3.4	3.2	+463
Public Administration and Safety	17,992	6.0	6.4	16,863	6.0	6.4	+1,129
Education and Training	28,437	9.6	8.8	24,411	8.7	8.1	+4,025
Health Care and Social Assistance	38,772	13.0	12.3	32,754	11.7	10.9	+6,017
Arts and Recreation Services	5,279	1.8	1.7	4,638	1.7	1.5	+641
Other Services	11,138	3.7	4.0	10,113	3.6	3.9	+1,024
Inadequately described or not stated	12,703	4.3	4.7	5,397	1.9	2.2	+7,306
Total employed persons aged 15+	297,462	100.0	100.0	279,220	100.0	100.0	+18,242

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

Industry sector of employment, 2016

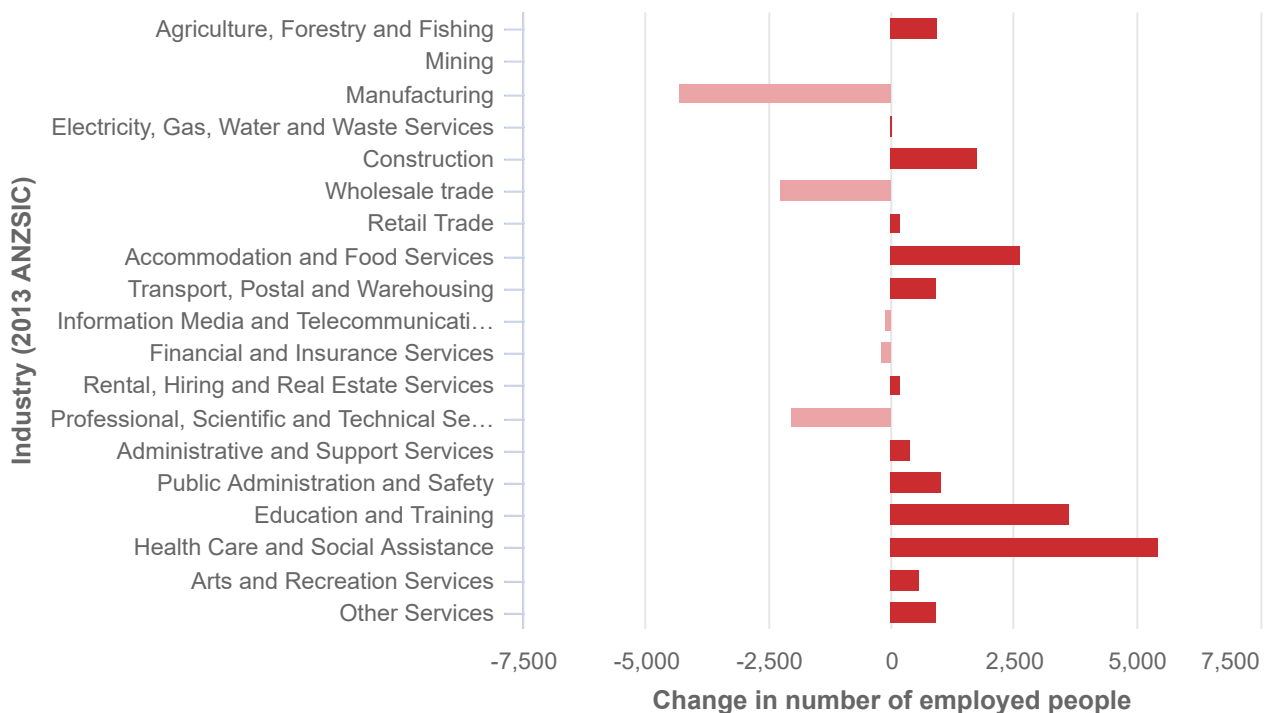
Total employed persons



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

Change in industry sector of employment, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Health Care and Social Assistance (38,772 people or 13.0%)
- Construction (31,408 people or 10.6%)
- Education and Training (28,437 people or 9.6%)

In combination, these three industries employed 98,617 people in total or 33.2% of the total employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Perth employed 12.3% in Health Care and Social Assistance; 9.9% in Construction; and 8.8% in Education and Training.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in professional, scientific and technical services (9.1% compared to 7.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in transport, postal and warehousing (3.0% compared to 4.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in manufacturing (4.2% compared to 5.7%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 18,242 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Health Care and Social Assistance (+6,017 persons)
- Manufacturing (-4,775 persons)
- Education and Training (+4,025 persons)
- Accommodation and Food Services (+2,953 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Occupation of employment

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021)'s socio-economic status and skill base.

Occupation of employment

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Occupation	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Managers	39,103	13.1	11.5	35,863	12.9	11.4	+3,240
Professionals	80,113	26.9	22.2	74,225	26.6	21.7	+5,887
Technicians and Trades Workers	41,797	14.1	15.6	40,713	14.6	16.1	+1,083
Community and Personal Service Workers	30,620	10.3	10.8	26,027	9.3	9.7	+4,592
Clerical and Administrative Workers	40,359	13.6	13.6	42,111	15.1	15.3	-1,753
Sales Workers	26,739	9.0	9.2	24,995	9.0	9.0	+1,743
Machinery Operators And Drivers	12,349	4.2	6.5	11,690	4.2	6.6	+658
Labourers	21,845	7.3	9.0	19,988	7.2	8.8	+1,856
Not stated or inadequately described	4,515	1.5	1.6	3,082	1.1	1.4	+1,433
Total employed persons aged 15+	297,462	100.0	100.0	278,699	100.0	100.0	+18,763

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

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Professionals (80,113 people or 26.9%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (41,797 people or 14.1%)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (40,359 people or 13.6%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 162,269 people in total or 54.6% 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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (26.9% compared to 22.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Managers (13.1% compared to 11.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Machinery Operators And Drivers (4.2% compared to 6.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Labourers (7.3% compared to 9.0%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 18,763 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Professionals (+5,887 persons)
- Community and Personal Service Workers (+4,592 persons)
- Managers (+3,240 persons)
- Labourers (+1,856 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Method of travel to work

North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Main method of travel	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Train	26,882	9.0	6.1	22,344	8.0	6.5	+4,538
Bus	12,141	4.1	4.1	10,327	3.7	4.0	+1,814
Tram or Ferry	89	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	+85
Taxi	564	0.2	0.2	547	0.2	0.2	+17
Car - as driver	183,504	61.7	64.1	165,634	59.4	61.5	+17,869
Car - as passenger	12,916	4.3	4.6	13,738	4.9	5.4	-823
Truck	1,778	0.6	0.7	2,028	0.7	0.9	-251
Motorbike	1,475	0.5	0.5	1,749	0.6	0.6	-274
Bicycle	3,978	1.3	1.0	3,978	1.4	1.1	0
Walked only	9,023	3.0	2.1	9,008	3.2	2.3	+15
Other	0	--	1.9	5,500	2.0	1.8	-5,500
Worked at home	13,448	4.5	3.9	10,838	3.9	3.4	+2,610
Did not go to work	28,978	9.7	9.9	30,362	10.9	11.0	-1,385
Not stated	2,694	0.9	1.0	2,949	1.1	1.3	-255
Total employed persons aged 15+	297,470	100.0	100.0	279,009	100.0	100.0	+18,461

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

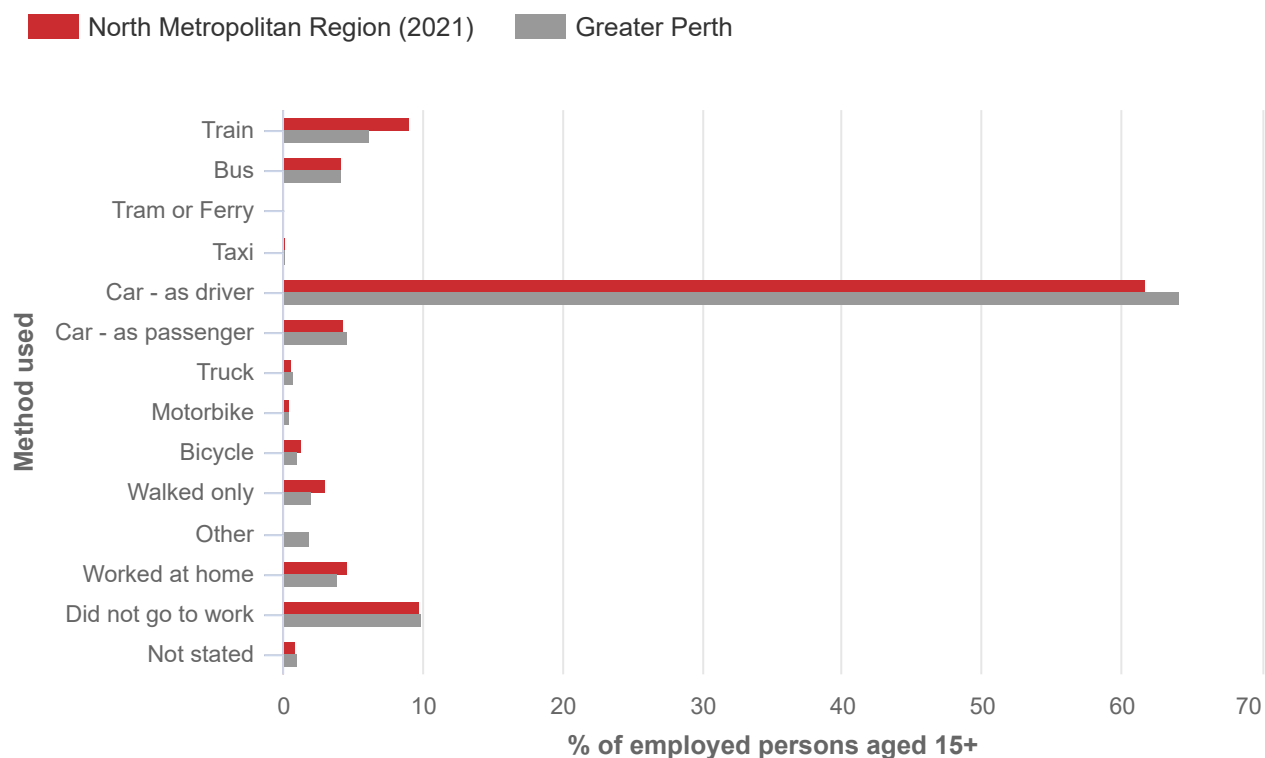
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People who travelled to work by car

a People who travelled to work on public transport

Method of travel to work, 2016

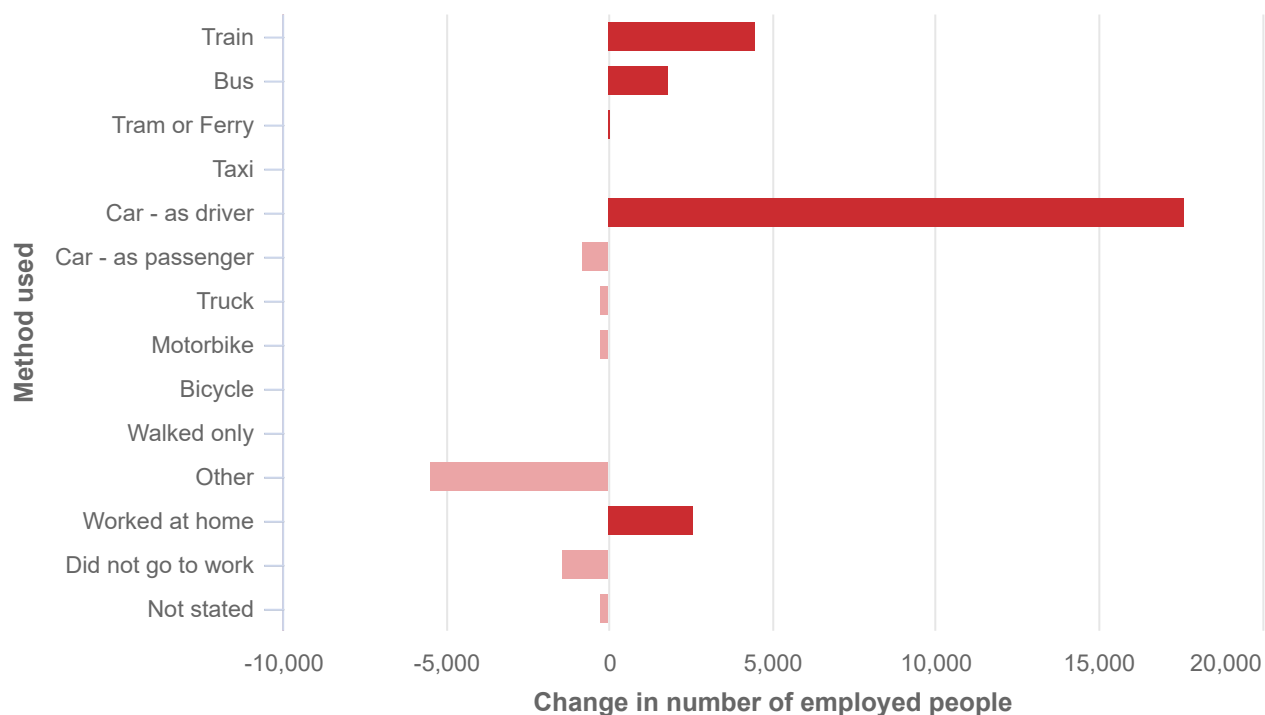
Total employed persons



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

Change in method of travel to work, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (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 39,112 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in North Metropolitan Region (2021), compared with 199,673 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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016, compared to Greater Perth, shows that 13.1% used public transport, while 67.1% used a private vehicle, compared with 10.3% and 69.9% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by train (9.0% compared to 6.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by car (as driver) (61.7% compared to 64.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by an 'other' method (0.0% compared to 1.9%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 18,461 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Car - as driver (+17,869 persons)
- Other (-5,500 persons)
- Train (+4,538 persons)
- Worked at home (+2,610 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (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

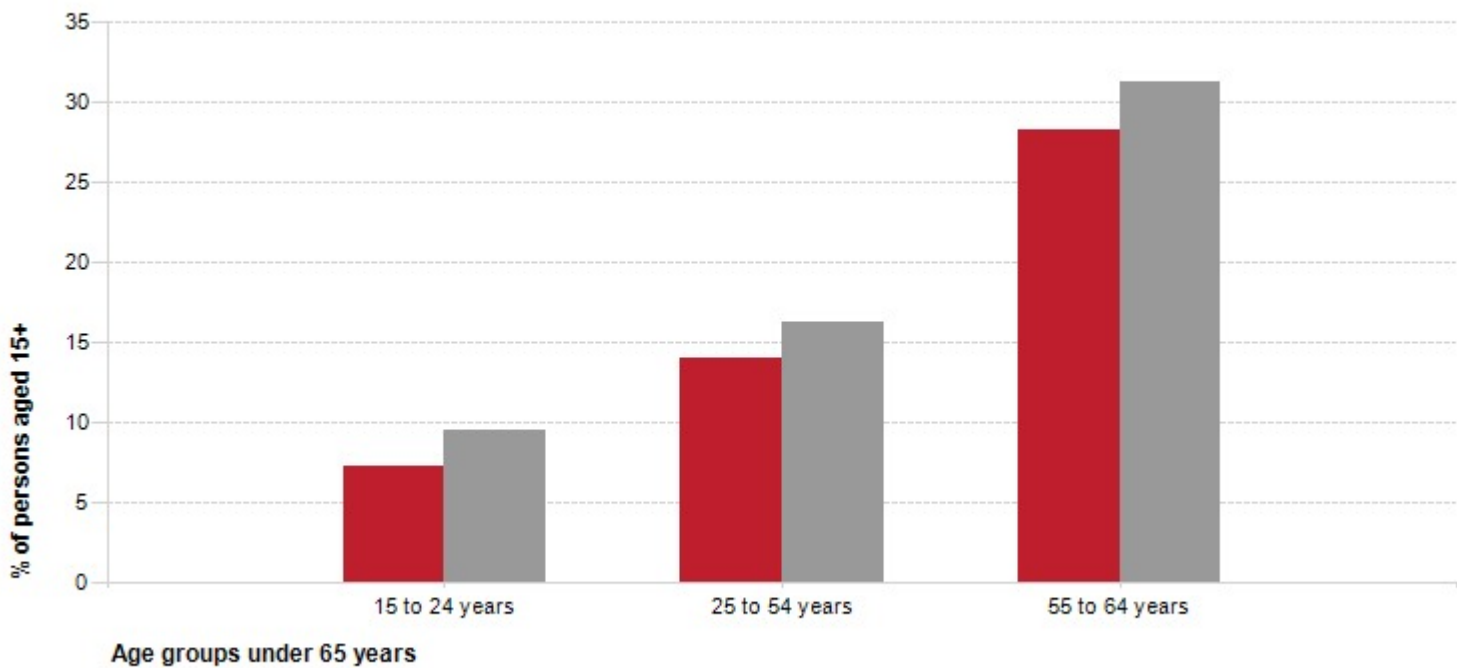
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)		2016			2011			Change
Age group	Engagement status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
15 to 24 years	Fully engaged	59,069	76.4	72.8	59,027	78.8	74.5	+41
15 to 24 years	Partially engaged	8,713	11.3	12.0	7,294	9.7	11.0	+1,418
15 to 24 years	Disengaged	5,566	7.2	9.4	4,652	6.2	8.4	+913
15 to 24 years	Undetermined/Not stated	3,981	5.1	5.7	3,892	5.2	6.0	+89
15 to 24 years	Total	77,329	100.0	100.0	74,866	100.0	100.0	+2,462
25 to 54 years	Fully engaged	148,978	57.0	54.8	136,628	58.3	56.6	+12,350
25 to 54 years	Partially engaged	58,959	22.6	22.1	53,164	22.7	22.4	+5,794
25 to 54 years	Disengaged	36,495	14.0	16.2	30,921	13.2	14.8	+5,573
25 to 54 years	Undetermined/Not stated	16,730	6.4	6.9	13,515	5.8	6.1	+3,215
25 to 54 years	Total	261,162	100.0	100.0	234,229	100.0	100.0	+26,932
55 to 64 years	Fully engaged	26,188	40.2	38.3	23,932	40.9	39.3	+2,256
55 to 64 years	Partially engaged	16,629	25.5	24.1	15,169	25.9	24.2	+1,460
55 to 64 years	Disengaged	18,440	28.3	31.3	16,809	28.7	31.0	+1,630
55 to 64 years	Undetermined/Not stated	3,839	5.9	6.3	2,654	4.5	5.5	+1,185
55 to 64 years	Total	65,096	100.0	100.0	58,565	100.0	100.0	+6,531
65 years and over	Fully engaged	4,732	5.9	5.3	3,062	4.9	4.7	+1,670
65 years and over	Partially engaged	8,037	10.1	8.4	5,486	8.8	7.5	+2,551
65 years and over	Disengaged	59,561	74.5	75.7	47,791	76.3	76.6	+11,769
65 years and over	Undetermined/Not stated	7,607	9.5	10.7	6,284	10.0	11.2	+1,322
65 years and over	Total	79,937	100.0	100.0	62,624	100.0	100.0	+17,312
Total aged 15+	Fully engaged	238,967	49.4	47.0	222,650	51.7	49.4	+16,317
Total aged 15+	Partially engaged	92,338	19.1	18.4	81,114	18.9	18.3	+11,223
Total aged 15+	Disengaged	120,062	24.8	27.3	100,175	23.3	25.5	+19,886
Total aged 15+	Undetermined/Not stated	32,157	6.7	7.3	26,345	6.1	6.8	+5,811
Total aged 15+	Total	483,524	100.0	100.0	430,286	100.0	100.0	+53,238

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
■ North Metropolitan Region (2021) ■ Greater Perth

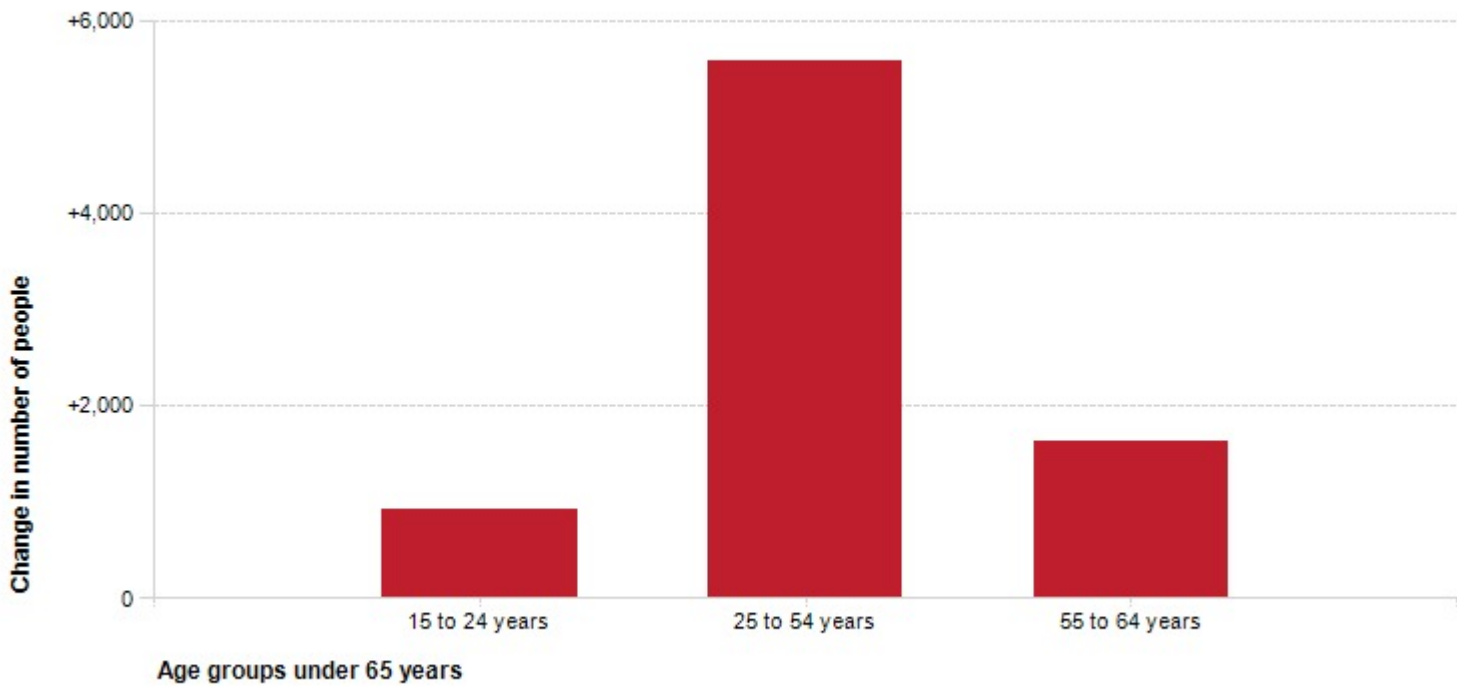


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in disengaged persons by age, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 was 77,329, of this, 7.2% were disengaged and 11.3% were partially engaged, compared to 9.4% and 12.0% respectively for Greater Perth.

Dominant groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people 15 to 24 years in North Metropolitan Region (2021) showed an increase of 2,462.

The number of disengaged people aged 15 to 24 years showed an increase of 914 or 19.6%.

copyright © 2020 .id Consulting Pty Ltd ACN 084 054 473. All rights reserved.

Please read our **Report Disclaimer and Copyright Notice** which governs your use of this report.

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

Volunteer work

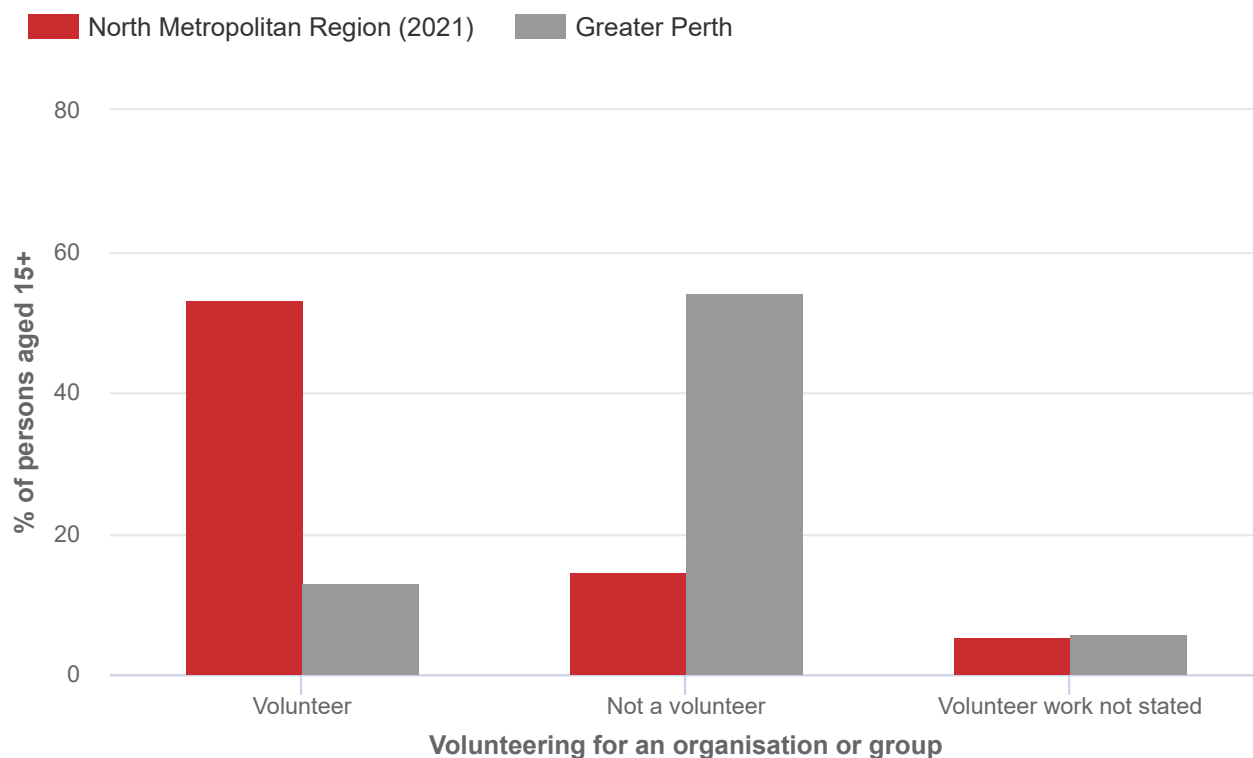
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Volunteer status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Volunteer	352,866	73.0	17.9	74,348	17.1	15.6	+278,518
Not a volunteer	95,589	19.8	74.2	327,312	75.3	76.2	-231,723
Volunteer work not stated	35,086	7.3	7.9	33,101	7.6	8.2	+1,985
Total persons aged 15+	483,541	100.0	100.0	434,761	100.0	100.0	+48,780

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Volunteer work, 2016

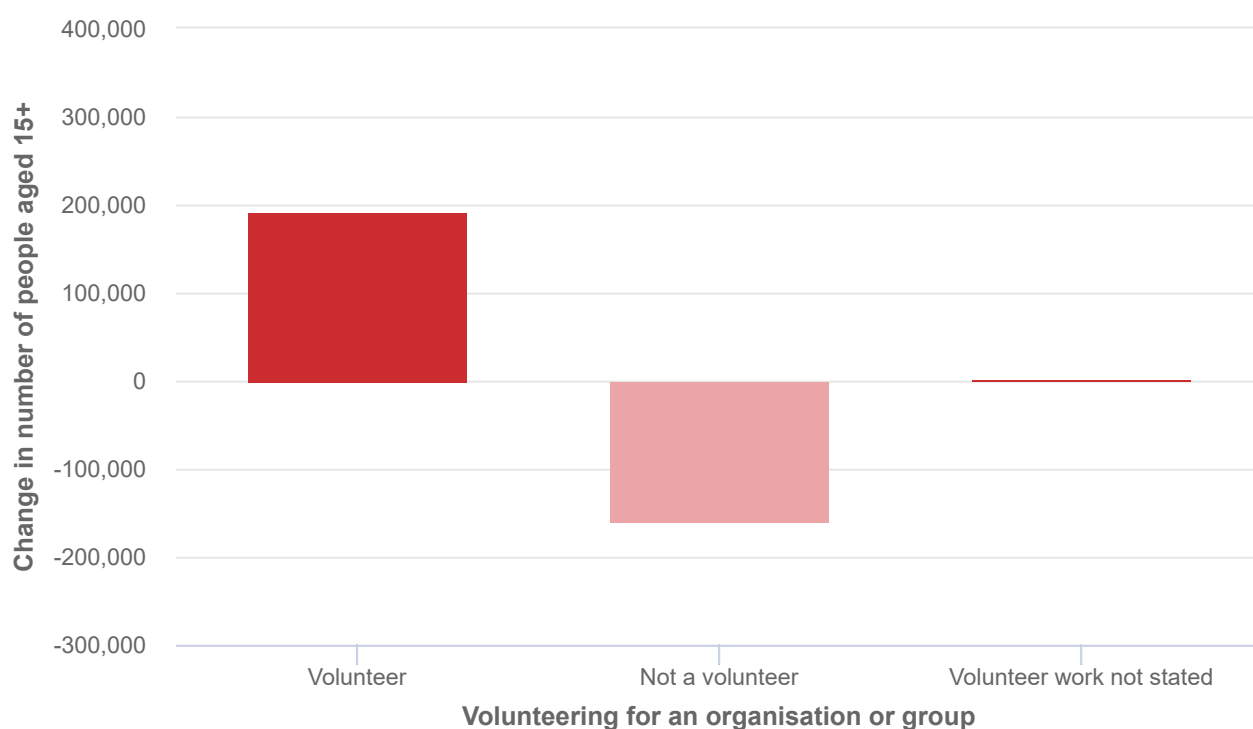
Total persons



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

Change in volunteer work, 2011 to 2016

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

Overall, 73.0% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 17.9% for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of volunteers in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 278,518 people between 2011 and 2016.

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

Unpaid domestic work

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Hours spent on unpaid domestic work	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Did unpaid domestic work	0	--	70.2	316,017	72.7	70.6	-316,018
Less than 5 hours	121,779	25.2	23.3	107,774	24.8	23.1	+14,005
Between 5 and 14 hours	132,904	27.5	26.5	116,852	26.9	26.0	+16,052
Between 15 and 29 hours	55,406	11.5	11.3	50,620	11.6	11.6	+4,785
30 hours or more	41,050	8.5	9.1	40,770	9.4	10.0	+279
Did no unpaid domestic work	95,564	19.8	21.5	84,721	19.5	21.0	+10,842
Not stated	36,837	7.6	8.3	34,025	7.8	8.5	+2,812
Total persons aged 15+	483,540	100.0	100.0	434,764	100.0	100.0	+48,775

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Unpaid domestic work, 2016

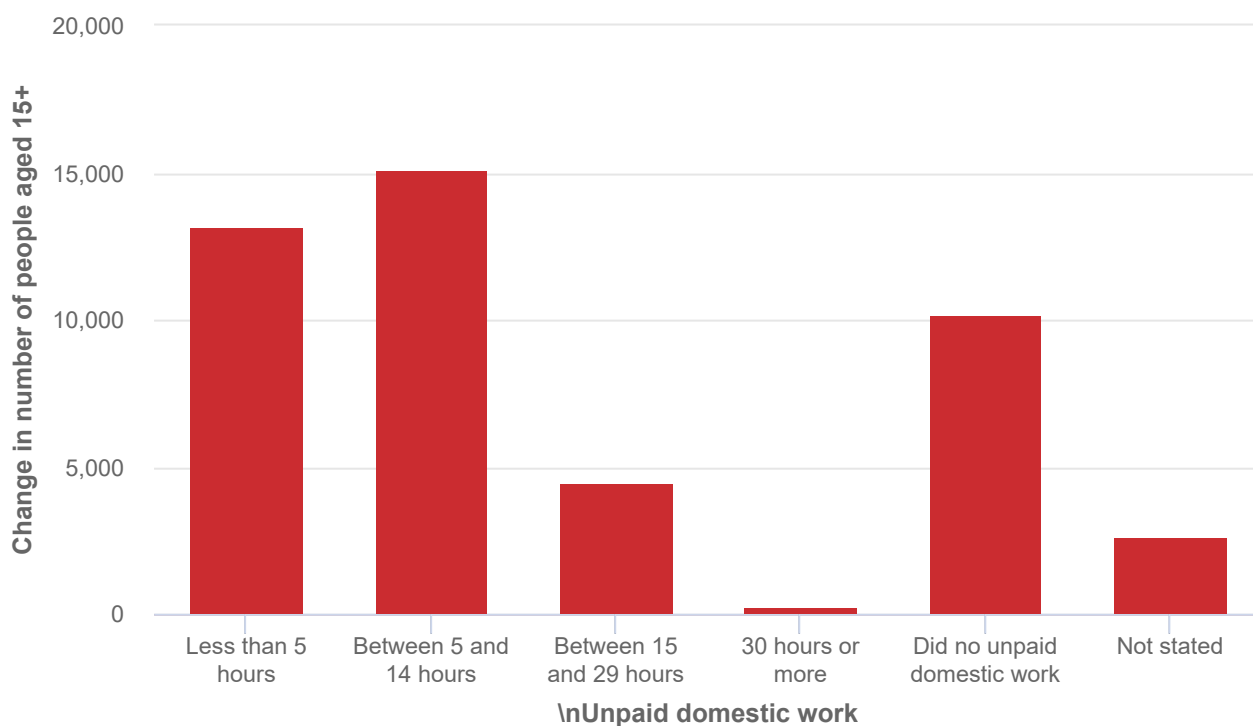
Total persons



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

Change in unpaid domestic work, 2011 to 2016

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

Overall, 20% 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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who did between 5 and 14 hours of domestic work (25.2% compared to 23.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who did between 15 and 29 hours of domestic work (27.5% compared to 26.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did domestic work (0.0% compared to 70.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did no unpaid domestic work (19.8% compared to 21.5%)

Emerging groups

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

- Did unpaid domestic work (-316,018 persons)
- Between 5 and 14 hours (+16,052 persons)
- Less than 5 hours (+14,005 persons)
- Did no unpaid domestic work (+10,842 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Unpaid care

The proportion of people providing unpaid care for the aged and disabled in North Metropolitan Region (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

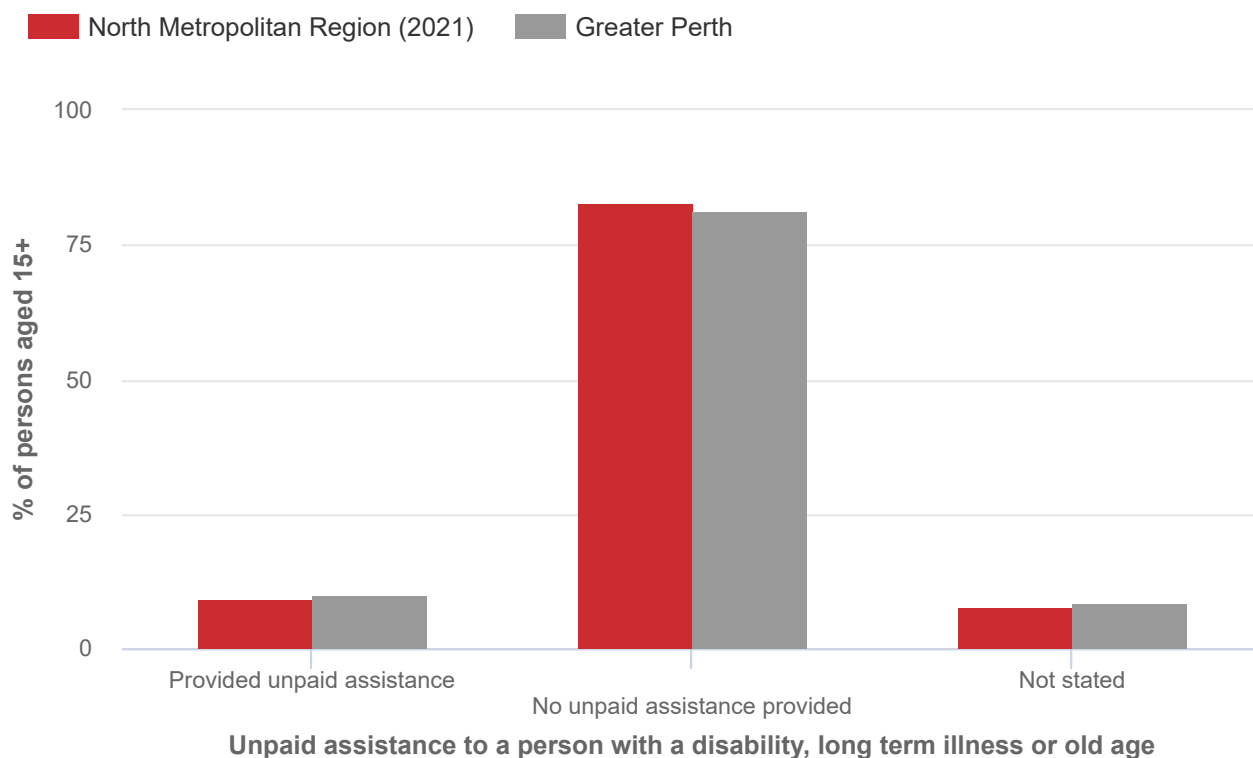
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Provided unpaid assistance	45,823	9.5	9.9	39,599	9.1	9.4	+6,223
No unpaid assistance provided	400,197	82.8	81.6	361,040	83.0	82.1	+39,157
Not stated	37,532	7.8	8.5	34,124	7.8	8.5	+3,408
Total persons aged 15+	483,552	100.0	100.0	434,763	100.0	100.0	+48,788

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

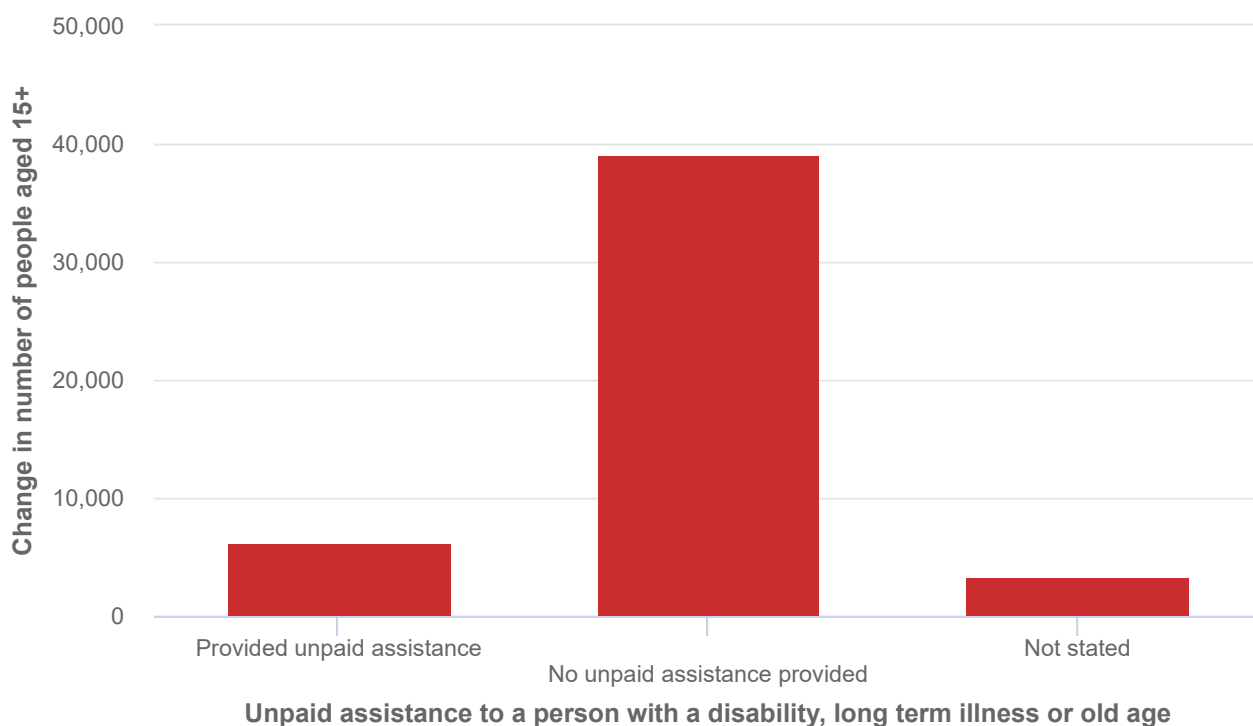
Total persons



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

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

Overall, 9.5% of the population provided unpaid care, compared with 9.9% for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 6,224 between 2011 and 2016.

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Unpaid childcare

The role of unpaid childcare in North Metropolitan Region (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

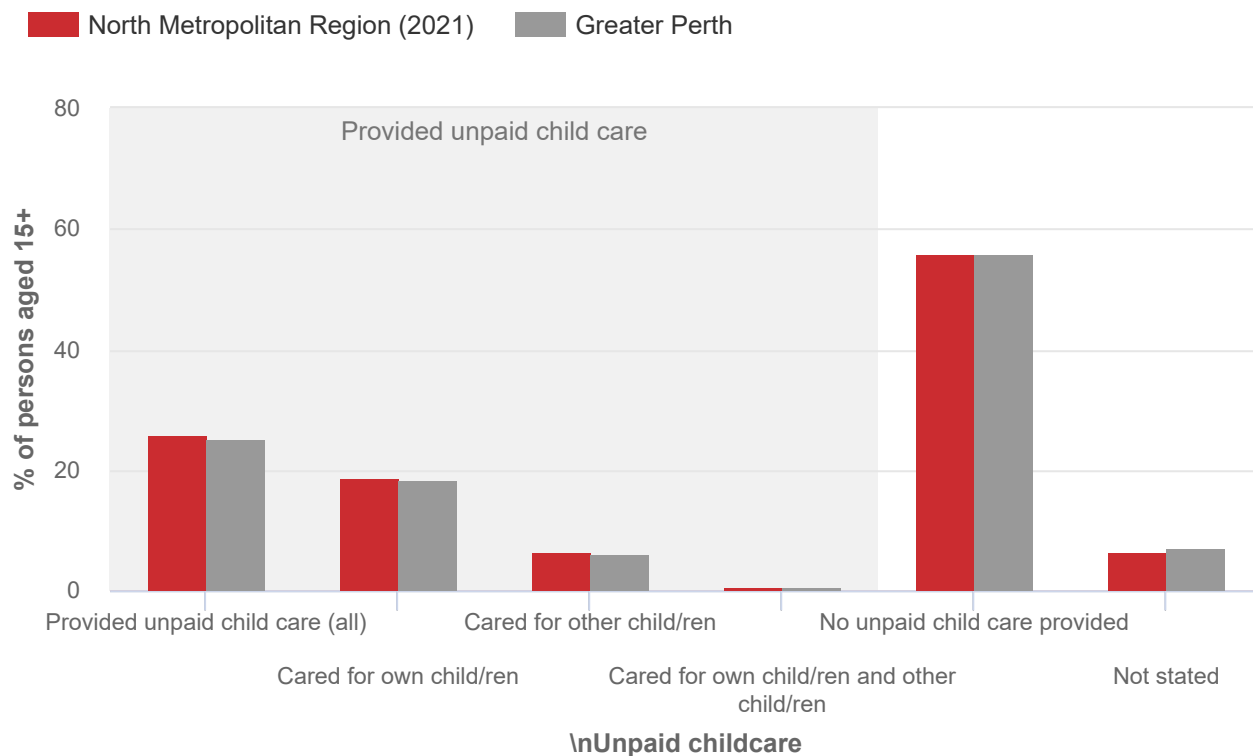
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Unpaid child care	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Provided unpaid child care (all)	141,766	29.3	28.7	125,553	28.9	28.2	+16,213
Cared for own child/ren	103,040	21.3	20.9	89,827	20.7	20.1	+13,212
Cared for other child/ren	34,824	7.2	7.1	31,222	7.2	7.1	+3,602
Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren	3,902	0.8	0.8	4,503	1.0	1.0	-602
No unpaid child care provided	306,029	63.3	63.2	277,134	63.7	63.9	+28,895
Not stated	35,749	7.4	8.0	32,063	7.4	7.9	+3,686
Total persons aged 15+	483,544	100.0	100.0	434,750	100.0	100.0	+48,793

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Unpaid childcare, 2016

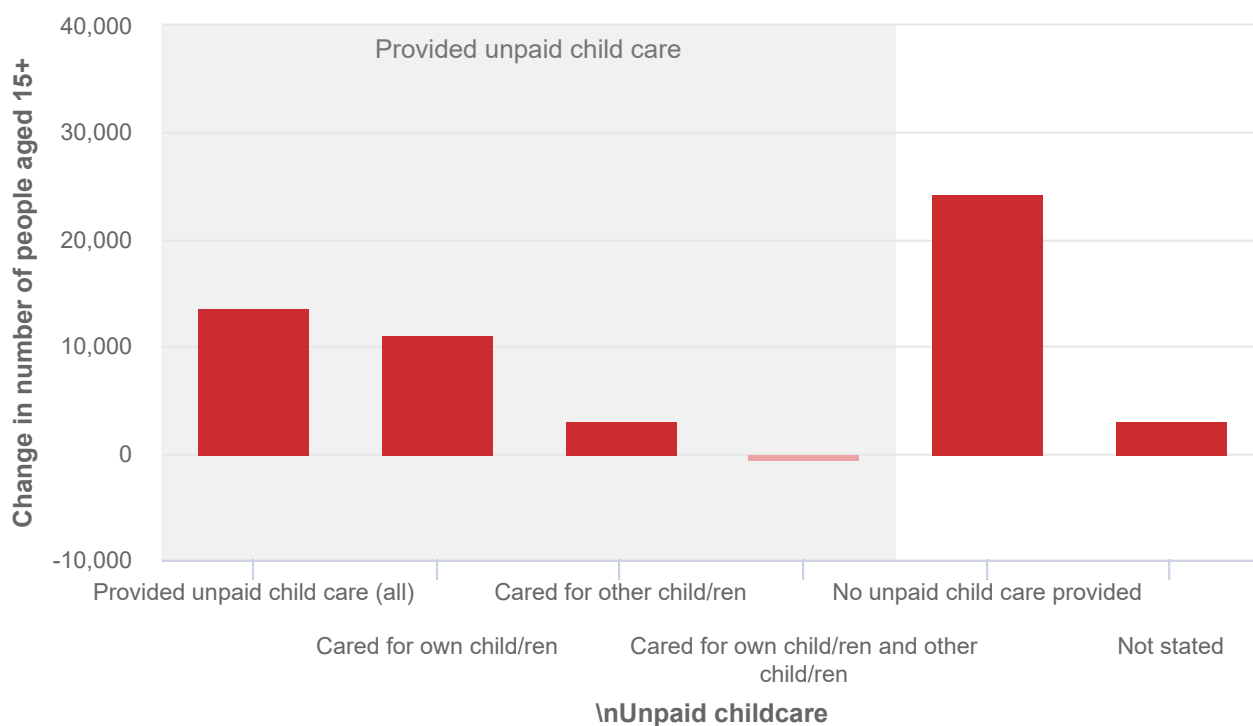
Total persons



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

Change in unpaid childcare, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people who provided unpaid child care either to their own or to other children. Overall, 29.3% of the population provided unpaid child care, compared with 28.7% for Greater Perth.

There were no major differences between North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth in 2016.

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid child care for their own and/or other people's children in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 16,213 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- No unpaid child care provided (+28,895 persons)
- Cared for own child/ren (+13,212 persons)
- Cared for other child/ren (+3,602 persons)
- Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren (-602 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (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

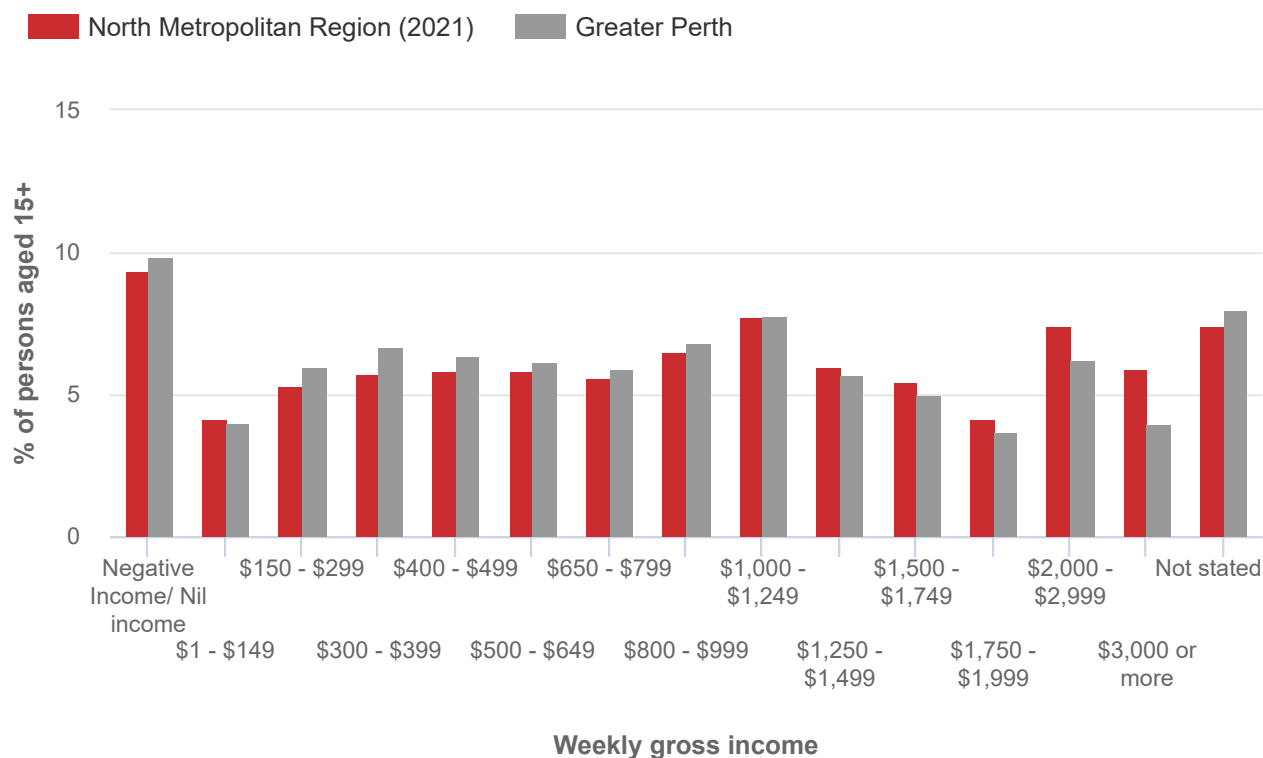
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)		2016	
Weekly gross income	Number	%	Greater Perth %
Negative Income/ Nil income	48,974	10.1	10.7
\$1 - \$149	21,813	4.5	4.4
\$150 - \$299	27,759	5.7	6.5
\$300 - \$399	29,967	6.2	7.2
\$400 - \$499	30,507	6.3	6.9
\$500 - \$649	30,643	6.3	6.7
\$650 - \$799	29,265	6.1	6.4
\$800 - \$999	34,019	7.0	7.4
\$1,000 - \$1,249	40,466	8.4	8.5
\$1,250 - \$1,499	31,319	6.5	6.2
\$1,500 - \$1,749	28,624	5.9	5.5
\$1,750 - \$1,999	21,807	4.5	4.0
\$2,000 - \$2,999	38,737	8.0	6.8
\$3,000 or more	30,859	6.4	4.3
Not stated	38,761	8.0	8.6
Total persons aged 15+	483,520	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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people earning a high income (those earning \$1,750 per week or more) and a lower proportion of low income people (those earning less than \$500 per week).

Overall, 18.9% of the population earned a high income, and 32.9% earned a low income, compared with 15.1% and 35.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$3,000 or more (6.4% compared to 4.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$2,000 - \$2,999 (8.0% compared to 6.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$300 - \$399 (6.2% compared to 7.2%)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Individual income quartiles

North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	105,392	23.7	25.4	94,980	23.6	25.1	+10,412
Medium lowest	98,758	22.2	24.4	89,513	22.3	24.5	+9,245
Medium highest	109,106	24.5	25.2	100,026	24.9	25.4	+9,080
Highest group	131,501	29.6	25.0	117,469	29.2	24.9	+14,032
Total persons aged 15+	444,759	100.0	100.0	401,989	100.0	100.0	+42,769

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

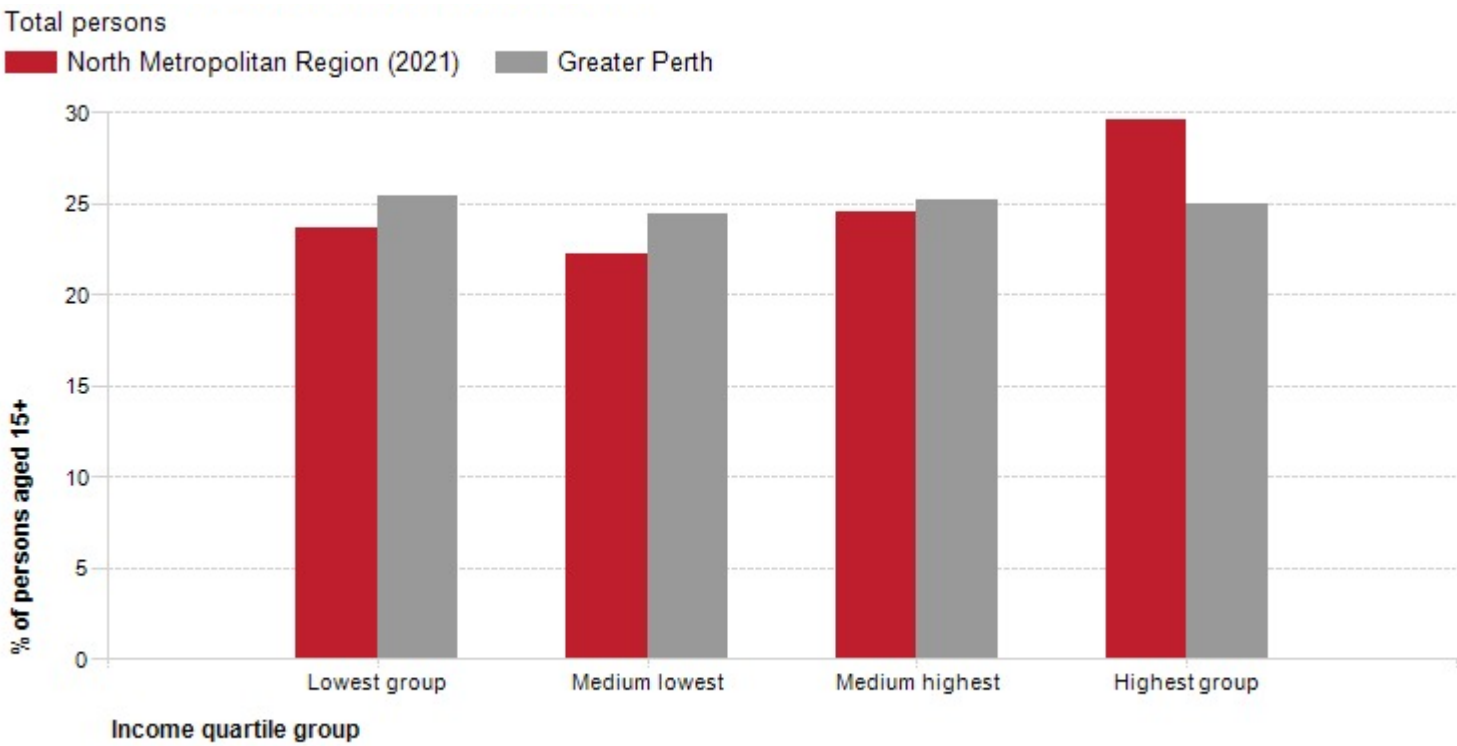
Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges

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

Weekly income by Census year

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

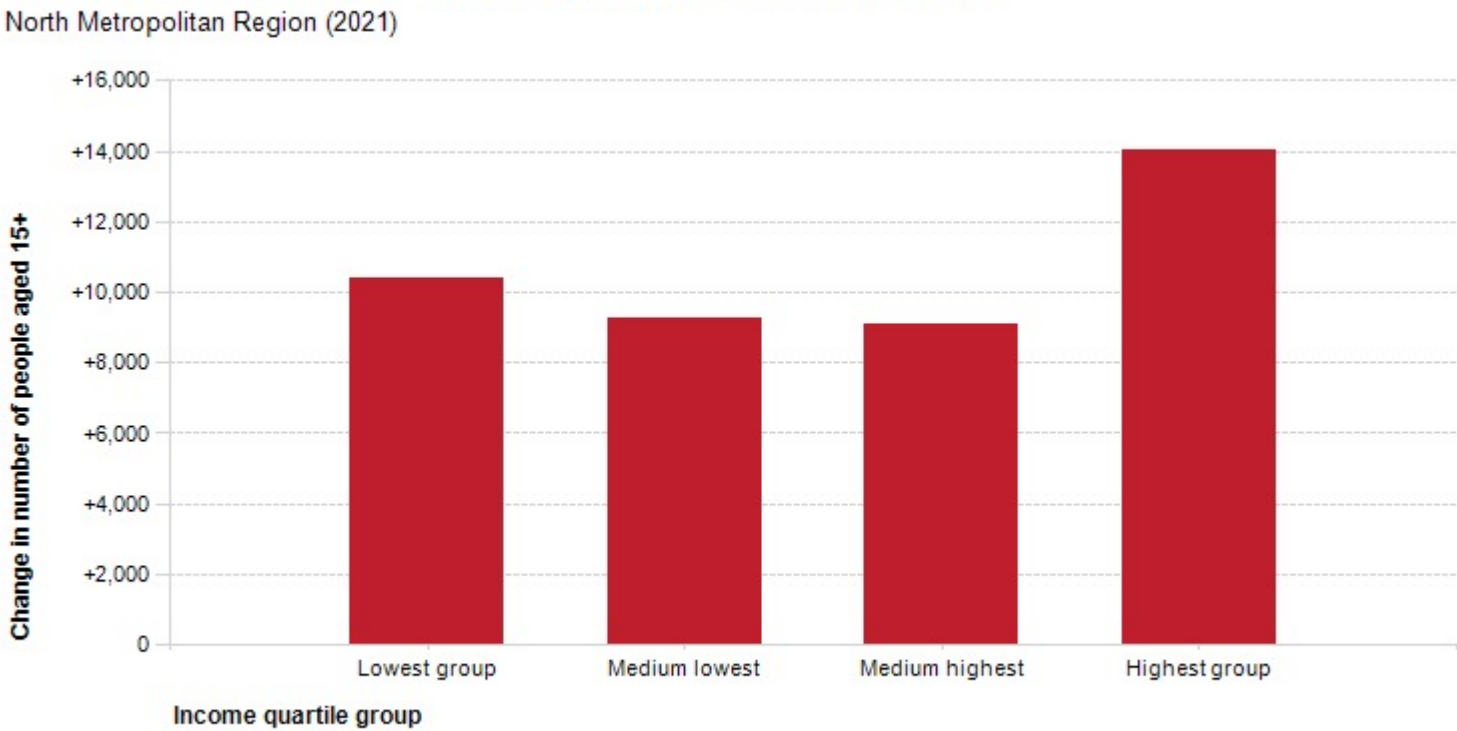
Individual income quartiles, 2016



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



Change in individual income quartiles, 2011 to 2016



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



Dominant groups

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

Emerging groups

The most significant change in North Metropolitan Region (2021) in persons between 2011 and 2016 was in the highest quartile which showed an increase of 14,032 persons.

copyright © 2020 .id Consulting Pty Ltd ACN 084 054 473. All rights reserved.

Please read our **Report Disclaimer and Copyright Notice** which governs your use of this report.

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (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

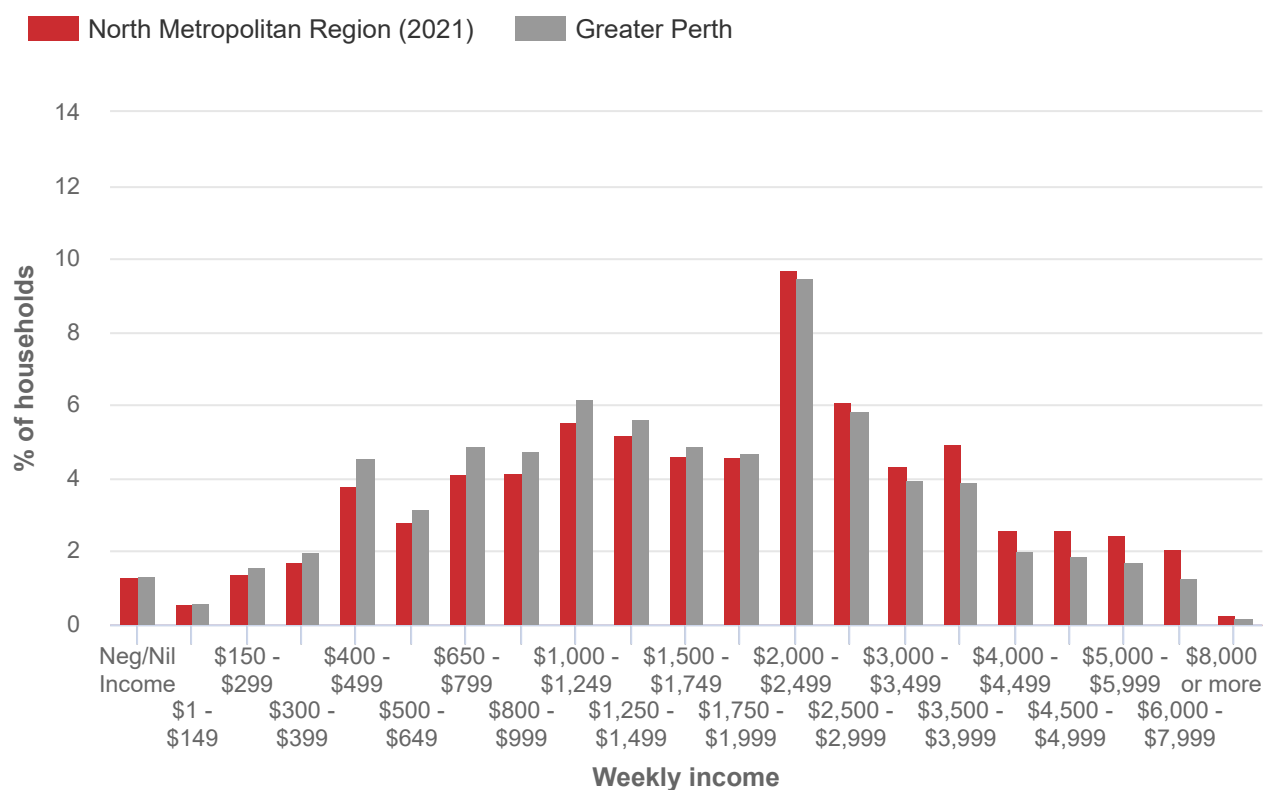
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)		2016	
Weekly income	Number	%	Greater Perth %
Neg/Nil Income	3,310	1.5	1.6
\$1 - \$149	1,475	0.7	0.7
\$150 - \$299	3,571	1.6	1.9
\$300 - \$399	4,390	2.0	2.4
\$400 - \$499	9,769	4.5	5.4
\$500 - \$649	7,234	3.3	3.8
\$650 - \$799	10,502	4.8	5.8
\$800 - \$999	10,709	4.9	5.6
\$1,000 - \$1,249	14,201	6.6	7.3
\$1,250 - \$1,499	13,284	6.1	6.7
\$1,500 - \$1,749	11,856	5.5	5.8
\$1,750 - \$1,999	11,723	5.4	5.6
\$2,000 - \$2,499	24,882	11.5	11.3
\$2,500 - \$2,999	15,627	7.2	7.0
\$3,000 - \$3,499	11,174	5.2	4.7
\$3,500 - \$3,999	12,720	5.9	4.6
\$4,000 - \$4,499	6,661	3.1	2.4
\$4,500 - \$4,999	6,643	3.1	2.3
\$5,000 - \$5,999	6,223	2.9	2.0
\$6,000 - \$7,999	5,329	2.5	1.6
\$8,000 or more	697	0.3	0.2
Not stated	24,609	11.4	11.4
Total households	216,589	100.0	100.0

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

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

Weekly household income, 2016



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

Dominant groups

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

Overall, 30.0% of the households earned a high income and 13.7% were low income households, compared with 24.8% and 15.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

The major difference between the household incomes of North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth is:

- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$3,500 - \$3,999 (5.9% compared to 4.6%)

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	39,633	20.6	23.9	35,809	20.5	24.0	+3,824
Medium lowest	42,729	22.3	24.6	39,078	22.4	24.5	+3,651
Medium highest	48,125	25.1	25.2	43,884	25.1	25.4	+4,241
Highest group	61,492	32.0	26.2	55,758	31.9	26.1	+5,734
Total Households	191,980	100.0	100.0	174,529	100.0	100.0	+17,450

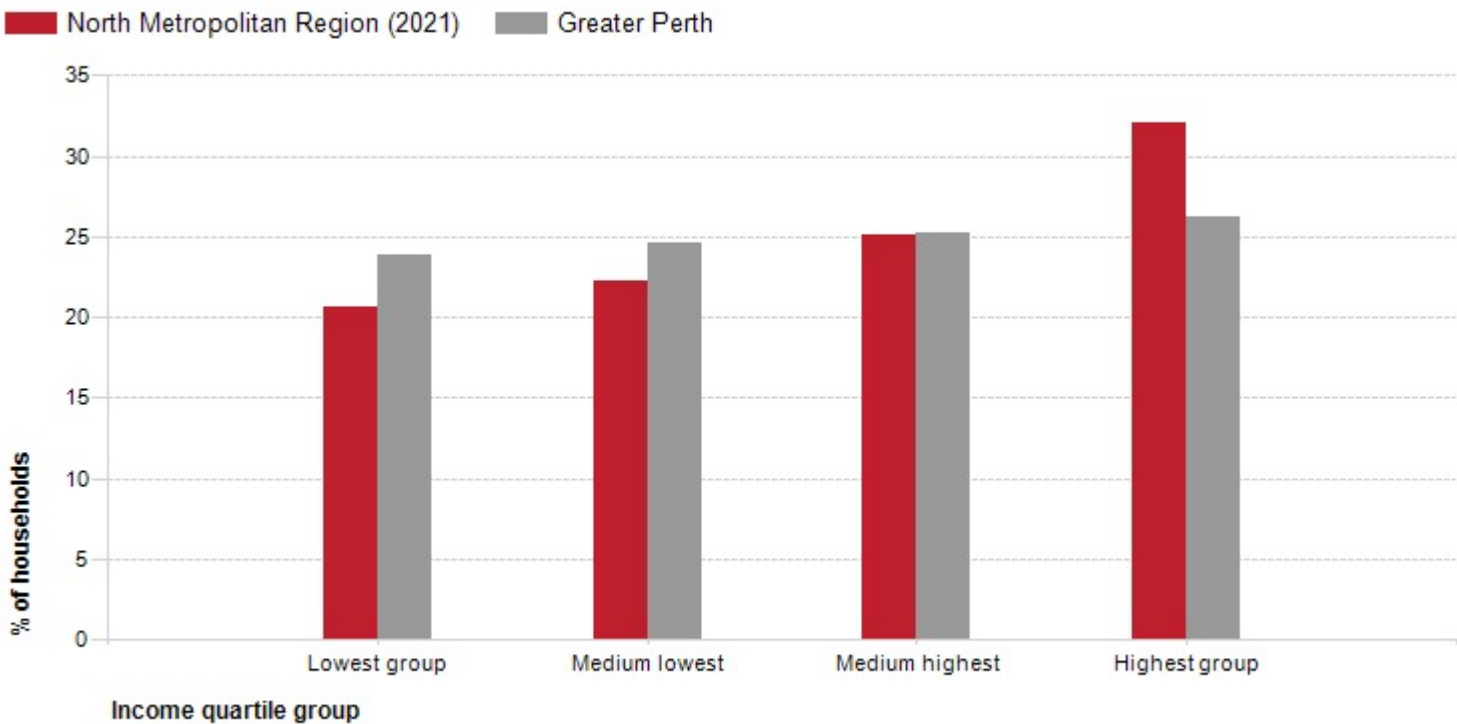
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Household income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for WA Weekly income by Census year

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

Household income quartiles, 2016

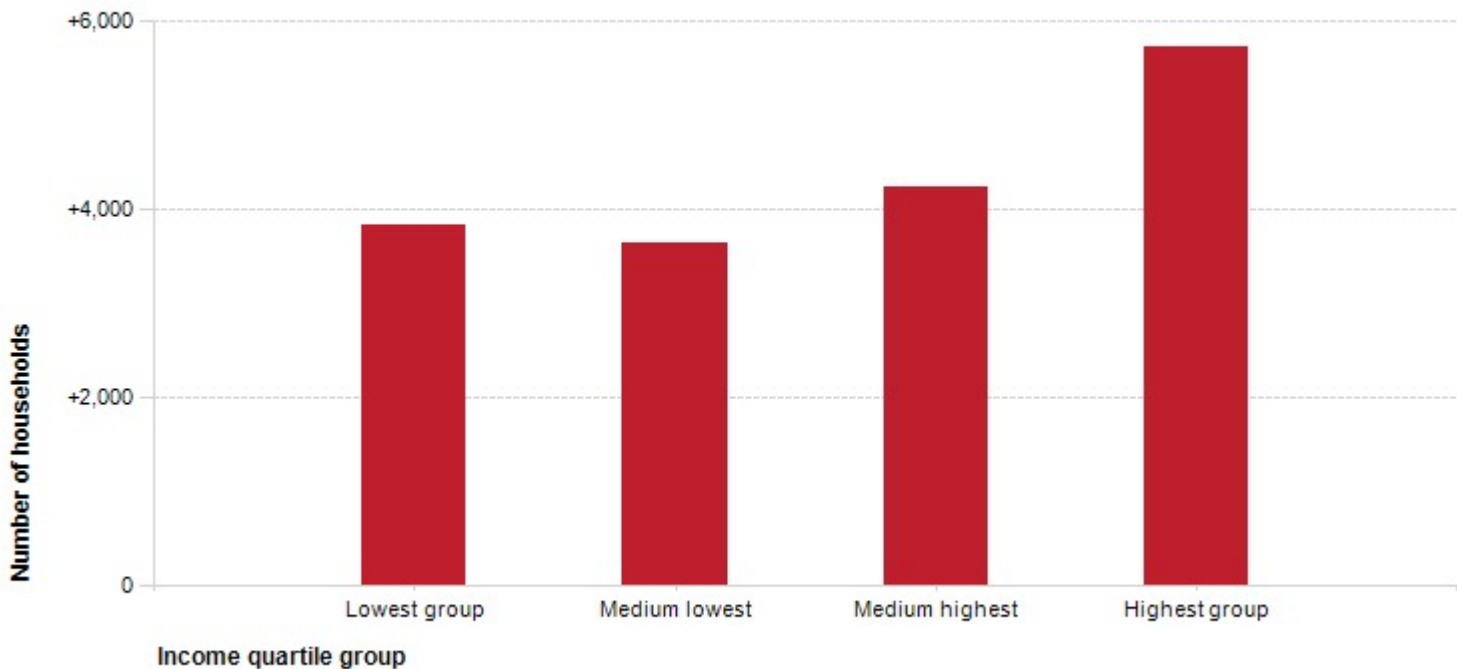


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in household income quartile, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (2021)



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



Dominant groups

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

Emerging groups

The most significant change in North Metropolitan Region (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the highest quartile which showed an increase of 5,734 households.

copyright © 2020 .id Consulting Pty Ltd ACN 084 054 473. All rights reserved.

Please read our **Report Disclaimer and Copyright Notice** which governs your use of this report.

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (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

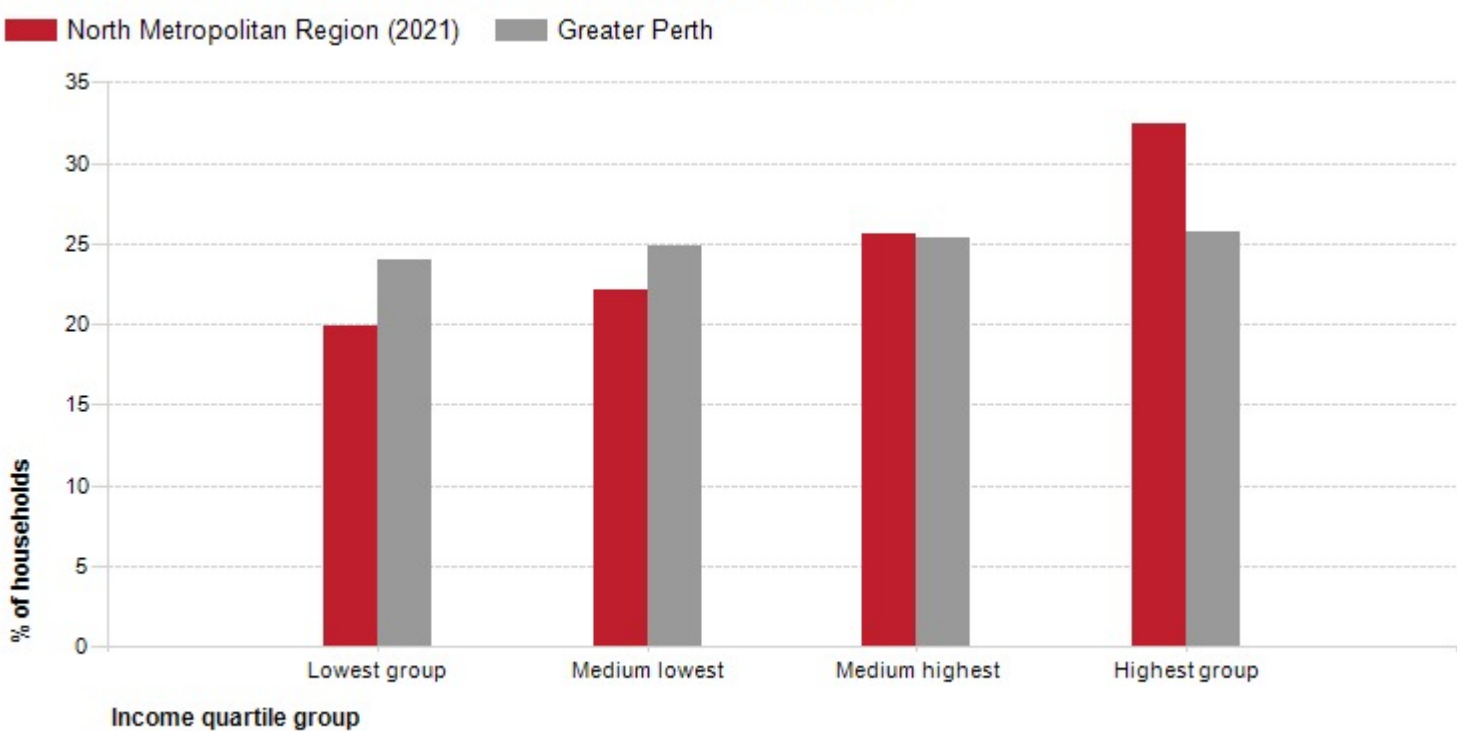
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	37,758	19.9	24.0	34,161	19.8	23.9	+3,596
Medium lowest	42,064	22.1	24.9	38,606	22.4	24.7	+3,458
Medium highest	48,760	25.6	25.3	45,559	26.4	25.6	+3,201
Highest group	61,538	32.4	25.8	54,002	31.3	25.8	+7,536
Total Households	190,122	100.0	100.0	172,330	100.0	100.0	+17,792

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

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

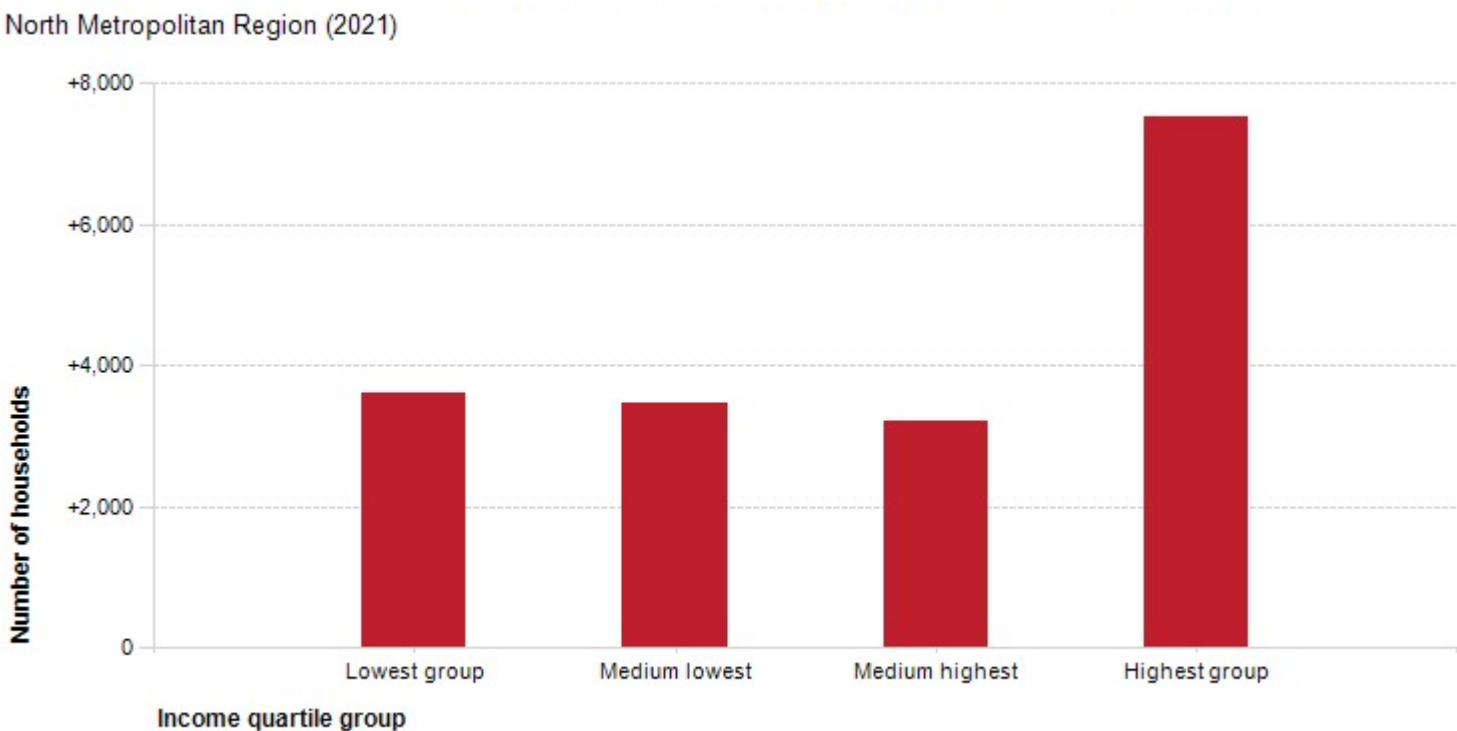
Equivalised household income quartiles, 2016



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



Change in equivalised household income quartiles, 2011 to 2016



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



Dominant groups

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

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

Emerging groups

The most significant change in North Metropolitan Region (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the highest quartile which showed an increase of 7,536 households.

copyright © 2020 .id Consulting Pty Ltd ACN 084 054 473. All rights reserved.

Please read our **Report Disclaimer and Copyright Notice** which governs your use of this report.

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Household type

North Metropolitan Region (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, North Metropolitan Region (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

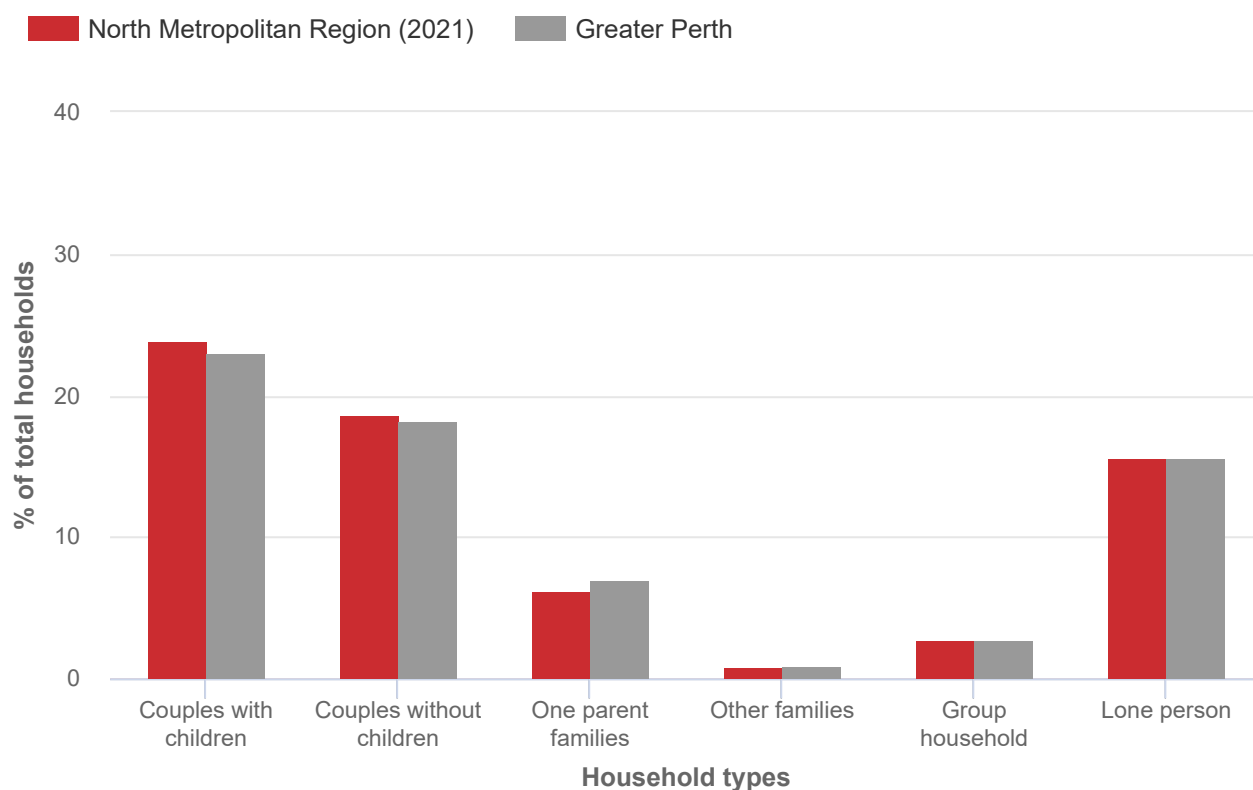
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	75,262	33.1	32.3	67,686	32.7	31.6	+7,575
Couples without children	58,643	25.8	25.4	53,067	25.6	25.7	+5,575
One parent families	19,541	8.6	9.8	17,678	8.5	9.9	+1,862
Other families	2,544	1.1	1.3	2,536	1.2	1.4	+8
Group household	8,826	3.9	3.8	8,820	4.3	4.0	+6
Lone person	49,156	21.6	21.7	45,810	22.1	22.4	+3,345
Other not classifiable household	10,724	4.7	4.8	8,614	4.2	3.9	+2,109
Visitor only households	2,561	1.1	1.0	2,857	1.4	1.1	-296
Total households	227,257	100.0	100.0	207,071	100.0	100.0	+20,186

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

- [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](#)

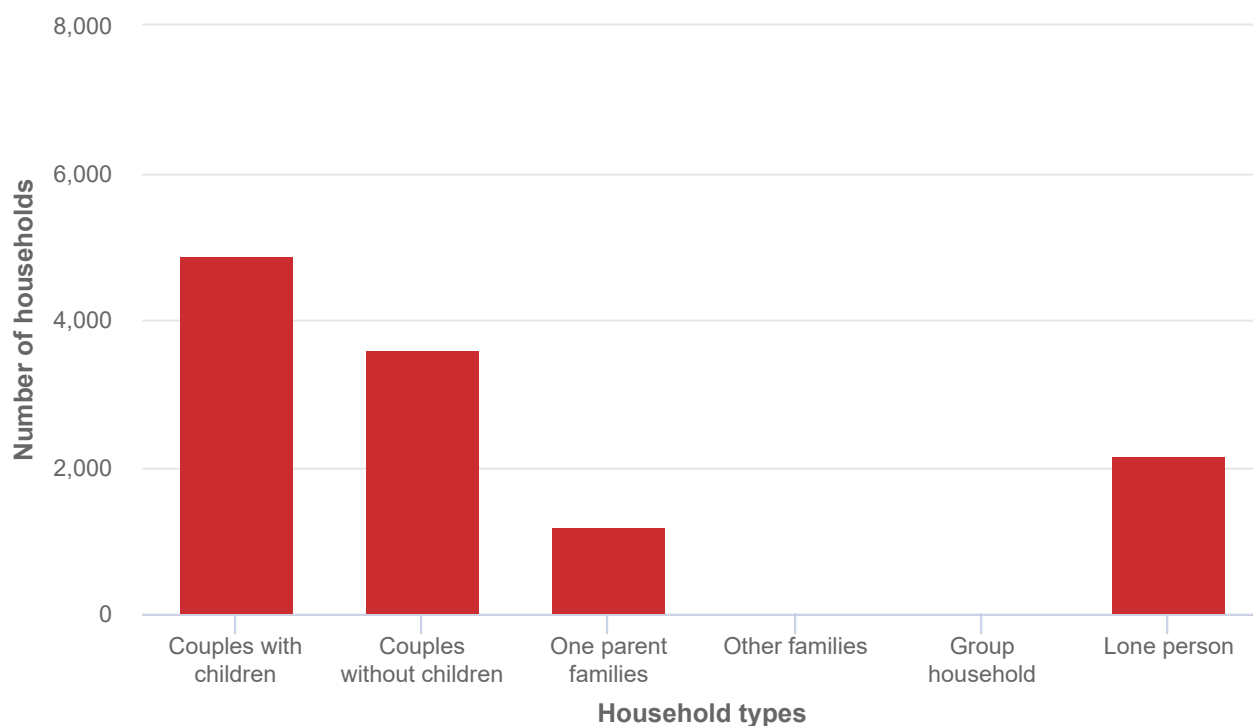
Household type, 2016



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

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a lower proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 33.1% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 8.6% were one-parent families, compared with 32.3% and 9.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a similar proportion of lone person households and a similar proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 21.6% compared to 21.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of couples without children was 25.8% compared to 25.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of households in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 20,186 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Couples with children (+7,575 households)
- Couples without children (+5,575 households)
- Lone person (+3,345 households)
- One parent families (+1,862 households)

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

Households with children by life stage

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households with children	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	75,262	33.1	32.3	67,686	32.7	31.6	+7,575
Couples with young children	41,745	18.4	18.0	37,341	18.0	17.3	+4,404
Couples with mixed-age children	10,051	4.4	4.4	9,488	4.6	4.6	+562
Couples with older children	23,466	10.3	9.9	20,856	10.1	9.7	+2,609
Single parents with children	19,541	8.6	9.8	17,678	8.5	9.9	+1,862
Single parents with young children	7,071	3.1	3.7	6,647	3.2	3.9	+424
Single parents with mixed-age children	2,218	1.0	1.1	2,080	1.0	1.2	+137
Single parents with older children	10,252	4.5	5.0	8,950	4.3	4.8	+1,301
Total households with children	94,803	41.7	42.1	85,365	41.2	41.5	+9,438
Total households	227,257	100.0	100.0	207,071	100.0	100.0	+20,186

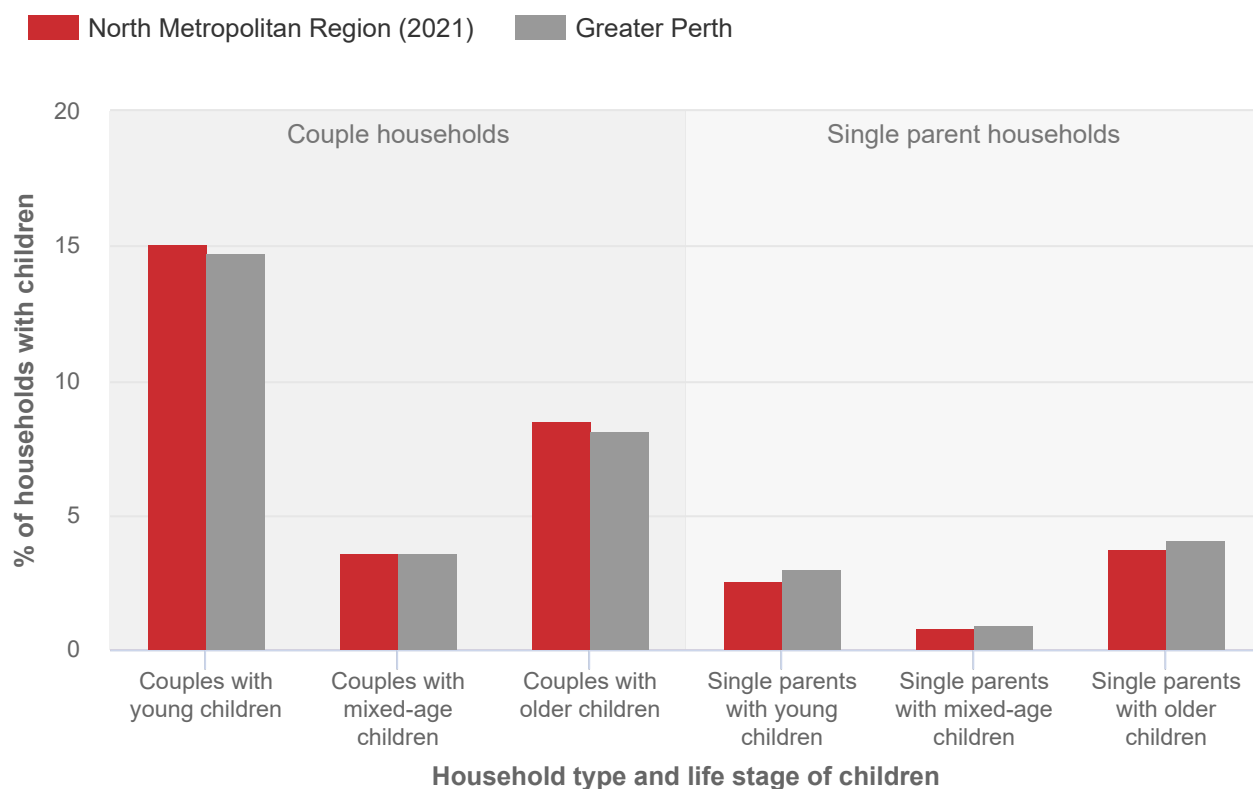
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a One parent families with dependent children

a Couple families with dependent children

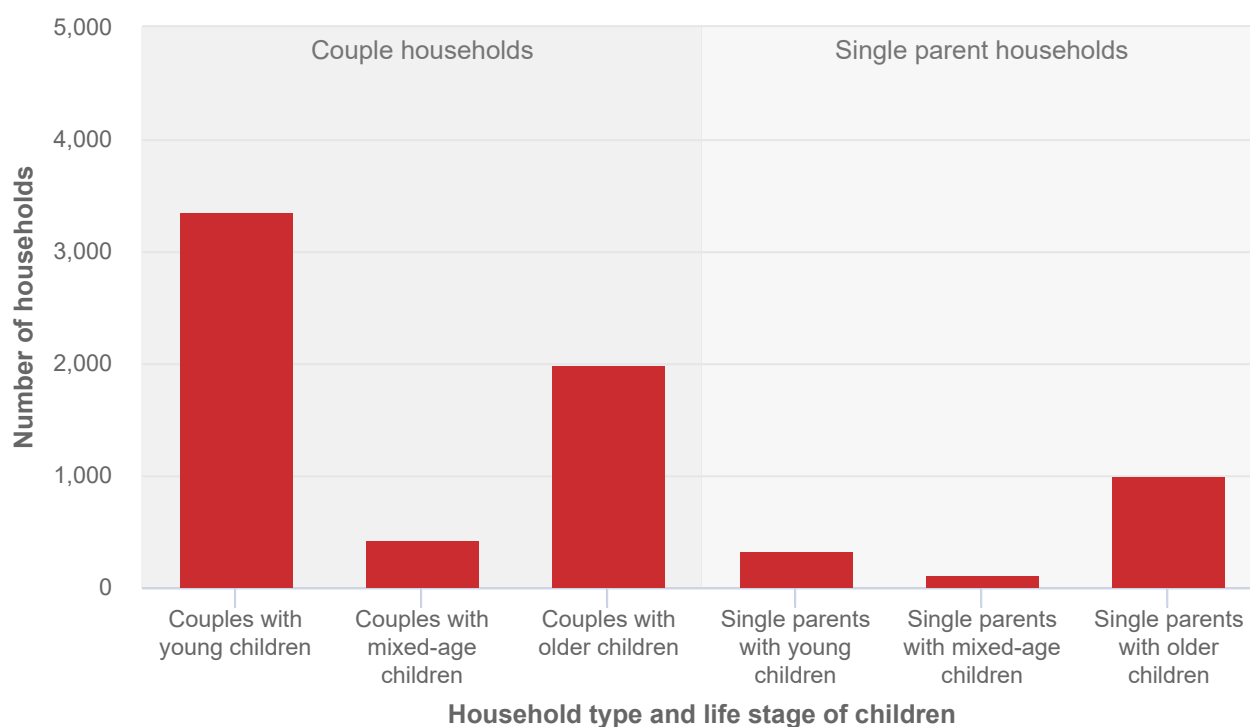
Households with children, 2016



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

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion of couples with young children, as well as a similar proportion of couples with older children.

Overall, 18.4% of total households with children were couple with young children, and 10.3% were couples with older children, compared with 18.0% and 9.9% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a smaller 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 3.1% compared to 3.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of single parent households with older children was 4.5% compared to 5.0% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of households with children increased by 9,438 households or 11.1%.

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

- Couples with young children (+4,404 households)
- Couples with older children (+2,609 households)
- Single parents with older children (+1,301 households)
- Couples with mixed-age children (+562 households)

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

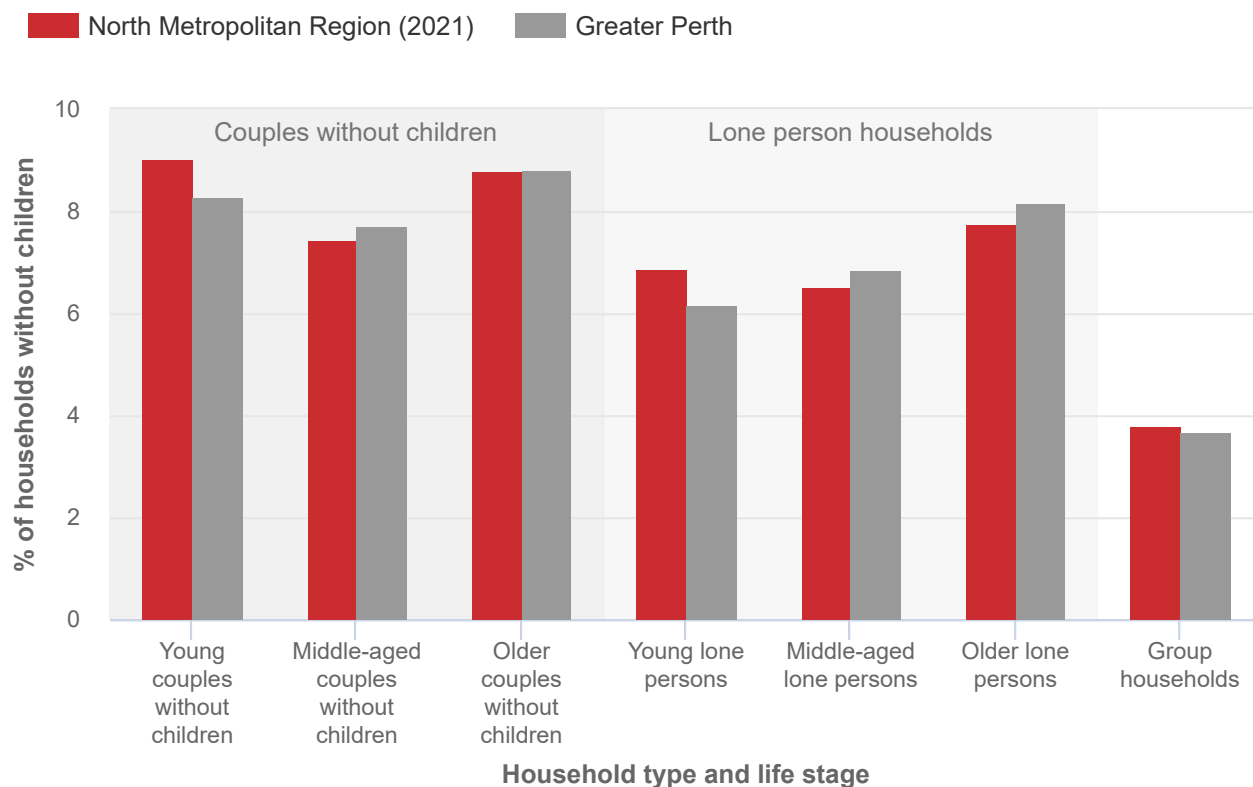
Households without children by life stage

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households without children	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples without children	58,643	25.8	25.4	53,067	25.6	25.7	+5,575
Young couples without children	20,933	9.2	8.5	18,430	8.9	8.3	+2,502
Middle-aged couples without children	17,295	7.6	7.9	17,998	8.7	9.0	-704
Older couples without children	20,415	9.0	9.0	16,638	8.0	8.4	+3,777
Lone person households	49,156	21.6	21.7	45,810	22.1	22.4	+3,345
Young lone persons	15,923	7.0	6.3	15,627	7.5	6.9	+296
Middle-aged lone persons	15,194	6.7	7.0	14,543	7.0	7.5	+651
Older lone persons	18,039	7.9	8.4	15,640	7.6	8.0	+2,398
Group households	8,826	3.9	3.8	8,820	4.3	4.0	+6
Total households without children	116,625	51.3	50.9	107,698	52.0	52.1	+8,927
Total households	227,257	100.0	100.0	207,071	100.0	100.0	+20,186

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

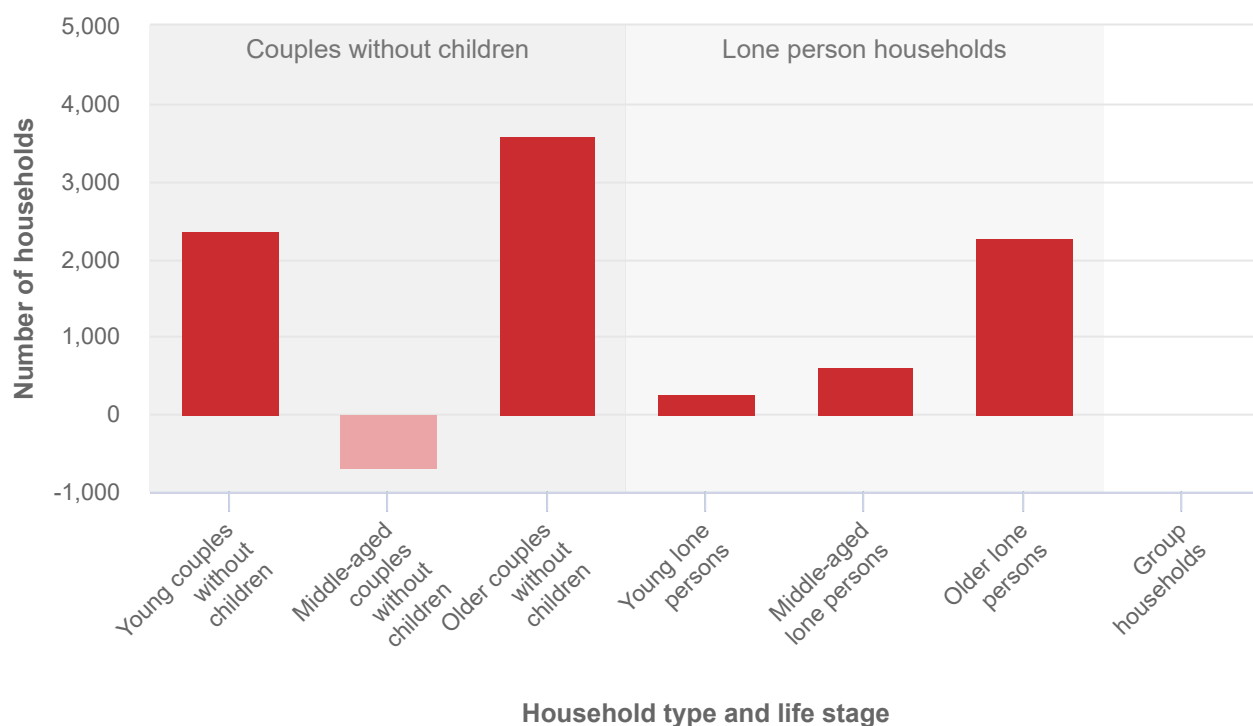
Households without children, 2016



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

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

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

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of households without children increased by 8,927.

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

- Older couples without children (+3,777 persons)
- Young couples without children (+2,502 persons)
- Older lone persons (+2,398 persons)
- Middle-aged couples without children (-704 persons)

North Metropolitan Region (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, North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of persons usually resident	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
1 person	49,149	23.0	23.0	45,943	23.5	23.6	+3,205
2 persons	71,797	33.5	33.4	66,329	33.9	34.0	+5,467
3 persons	35,461	16.6	16.8	31,728	16.2	16.3	+3,732
4 persons	38,098	17.8	17.0	33,955	17.4	16.5	+4,142
5 persons	14,464	6.8	6.7	12,911	6.6	6.6	+1,552
6 or more persons	5,049	2.4	3.1	4,794	2.5	2.9	+254
Total classifiable households	214,018	100.0	100.0	195,664	100.0	100.0	+18,354

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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Enumerated	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	227,260	--	--	207,084	--	--	+20,176
Persons in occupied private dwellings	578,464	--	--	523,111	--	--	+55,353
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.55	--	2.55	2.53	--	2.55	+0.02

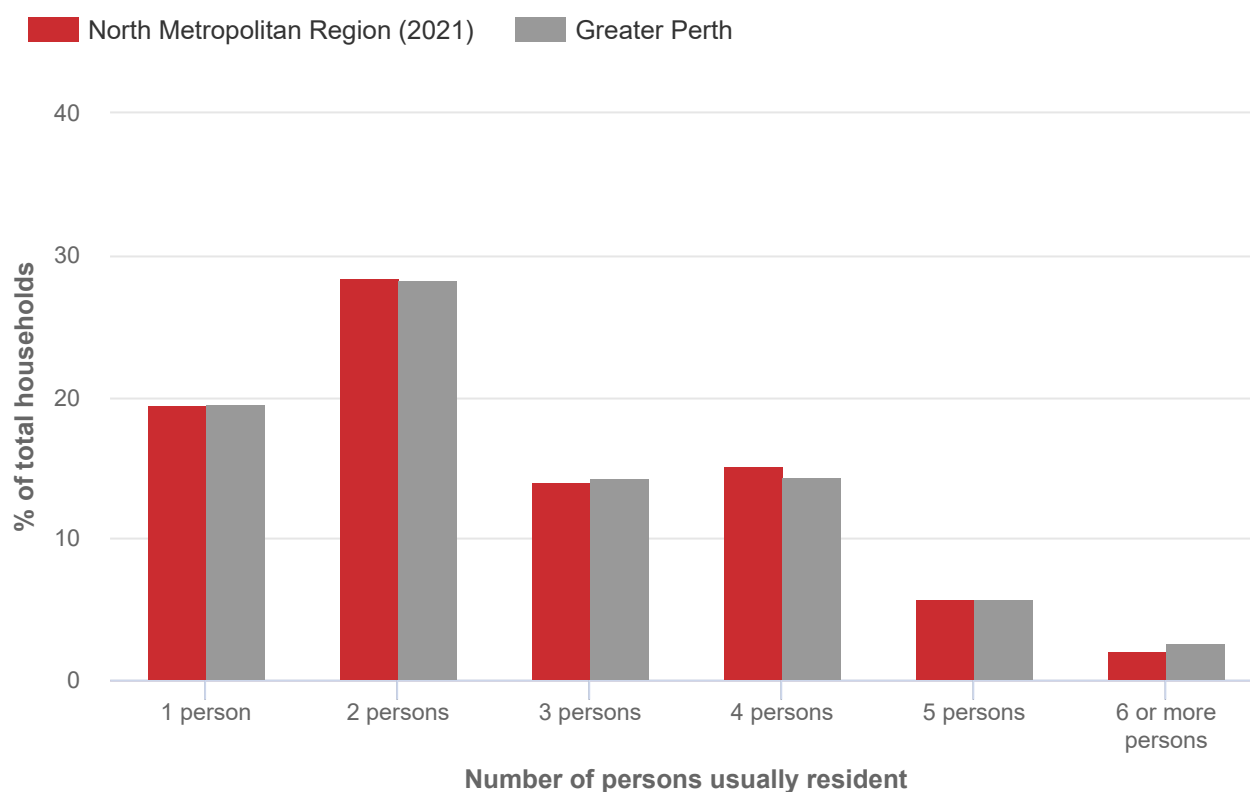
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

a Average household size

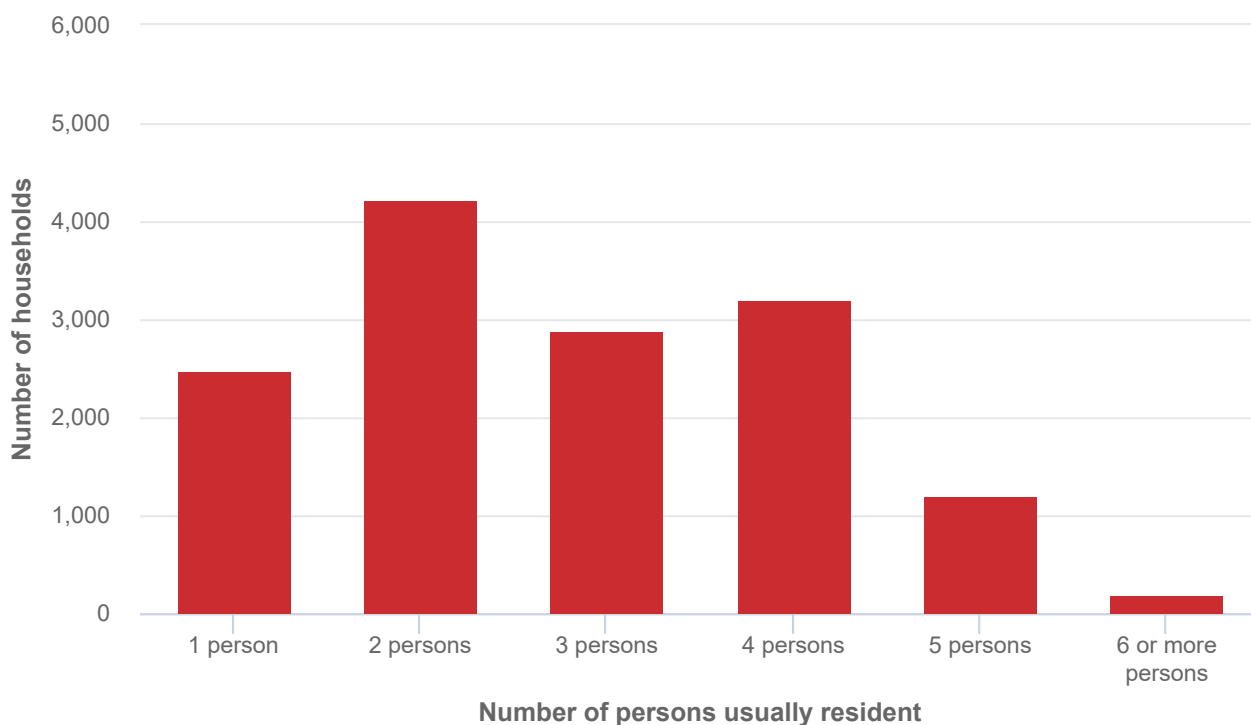
Household size, 2016



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

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) compared with Greater Perth shows that there were a similar proportion of lone person households, and a similar proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 23.0% of lone person households, and 26.9% of larger households, compared with 23.0% and 26.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were no major differences between North Metropolitan Region (2021) and Greater Perth in 2016.

Emerging groups

The number of households in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 18,354 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- 2 persons (+5,467 households)
- 4 persons (+4,142 households)
- 3 persons (+3,732 households)
- 1 person (+3,205 households)

North Metropolitan Region (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.

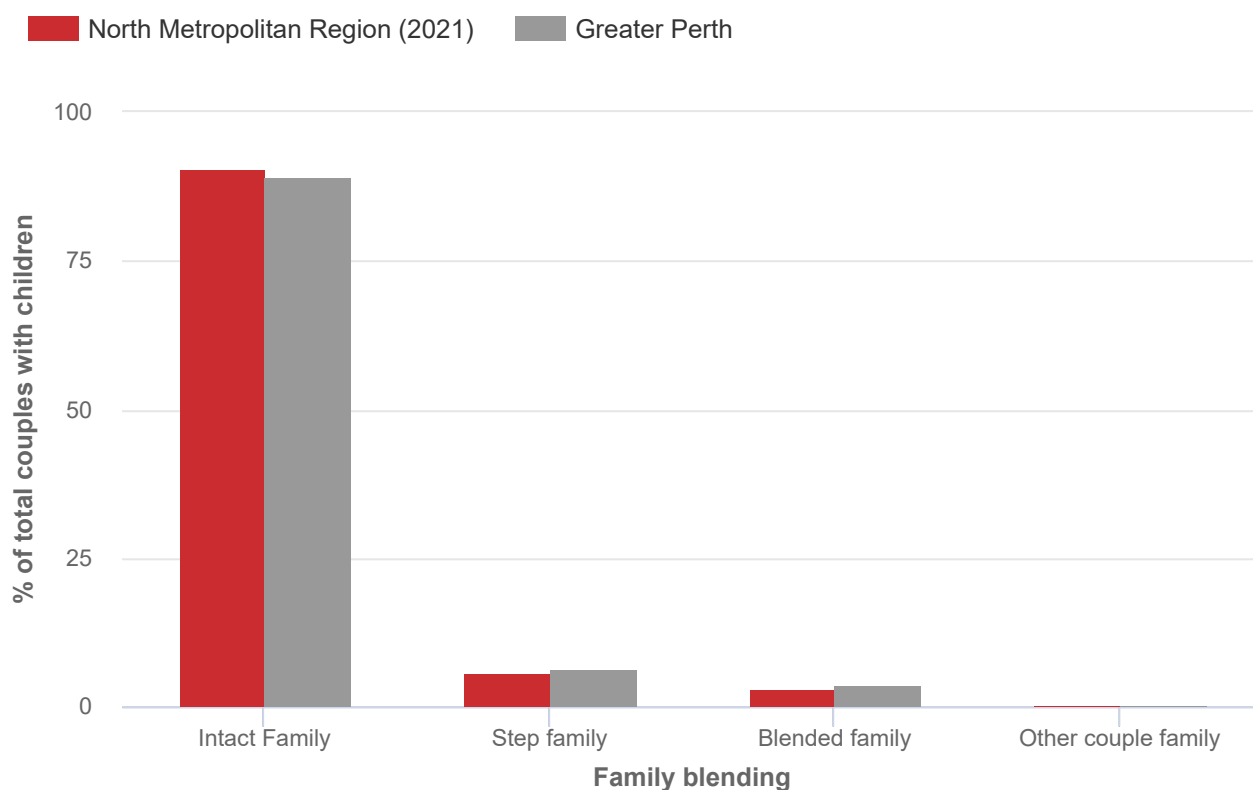
Family blending

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Total couples with children (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Family blending by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Intact Family	68,688	90.7	89.4	61,277	90.9	88.3	+7,411
Step family	4,460	5.9	6.5	4,177	6.2	7.3	+283
Blended family	2,328	3.1	3.6	1,950	2.9	4.0	+377
Other couple family	246	0.3	0.4	28	0.0	0.4	+218
Total couples with children	75,722	100.0	100.0	67,433	100.0	100.0	+8,289

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

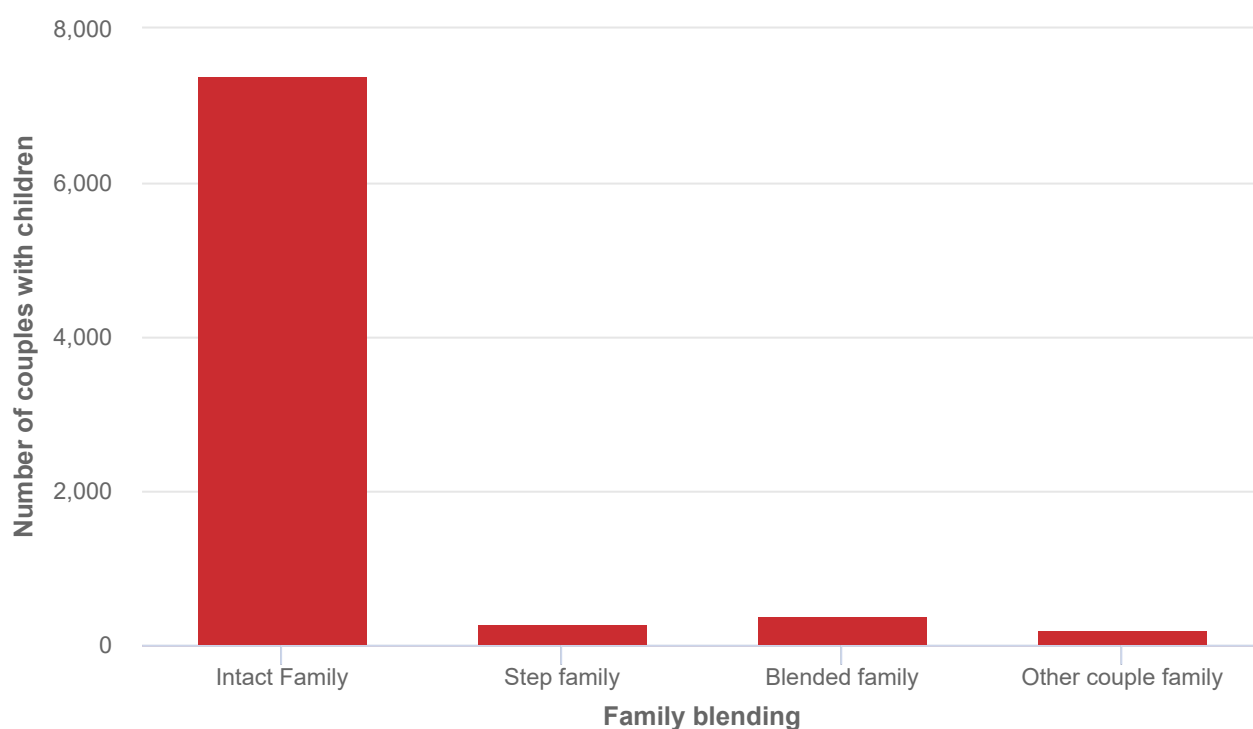
Family blending, 2016



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

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of step families as well as a lower proportion of blended families. Overall, 5.9% of total couple families with children were step families, and 3.1% were blended families, compared with 6.5% and 3.6% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a similar proportion of other families and a higher proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of other families was 0.3% compared to 0.4% in Greater Perth while the proportion of intact families was 90.7% compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of couple families with children in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 8,289 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in family blending in North Metropolitan Region (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Intact Family (+7,411 couples with children)
- Blended family (+377 couples with children)
- Step family (+283 couples with children)
- Other couple family (+218 couples with children)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021).

Dwelling structure

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Dwellings (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Separate house	171,980	68.0	74.6	160,851	70.8	76.7	+11,128
Medium density	54,022	21.4	19.6	44,977	19.8	17.9	+9,045
High density	25,360	10.0	5.1	20,051	8.8	4.8	+5,309
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	503	0.2	0.3	680	0.3	0.4	-177
Other	521	0.2	0.2	470	0.2	0.1	+51
Not stated	470	0.2	0.2	118	0.1	0.1	+352
Total Private Dwellings	252,856	100.0	100.0	227,147	100.0	100.0	+25,708

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

North Metropolitan Region (2021)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	227,763	89.8	89.4	207,084	91.1	90.8	+20,679
Unoccupied private dwellings	25,656	10.1	10.5	20,037	8.8	9.1	+5,618
Non private dwellings	308	0.1	0.1	311	0.1	0.1	-3
Total dwellings	253,727	100.0	100.0	227,432	100.0	100.0	+26,294

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

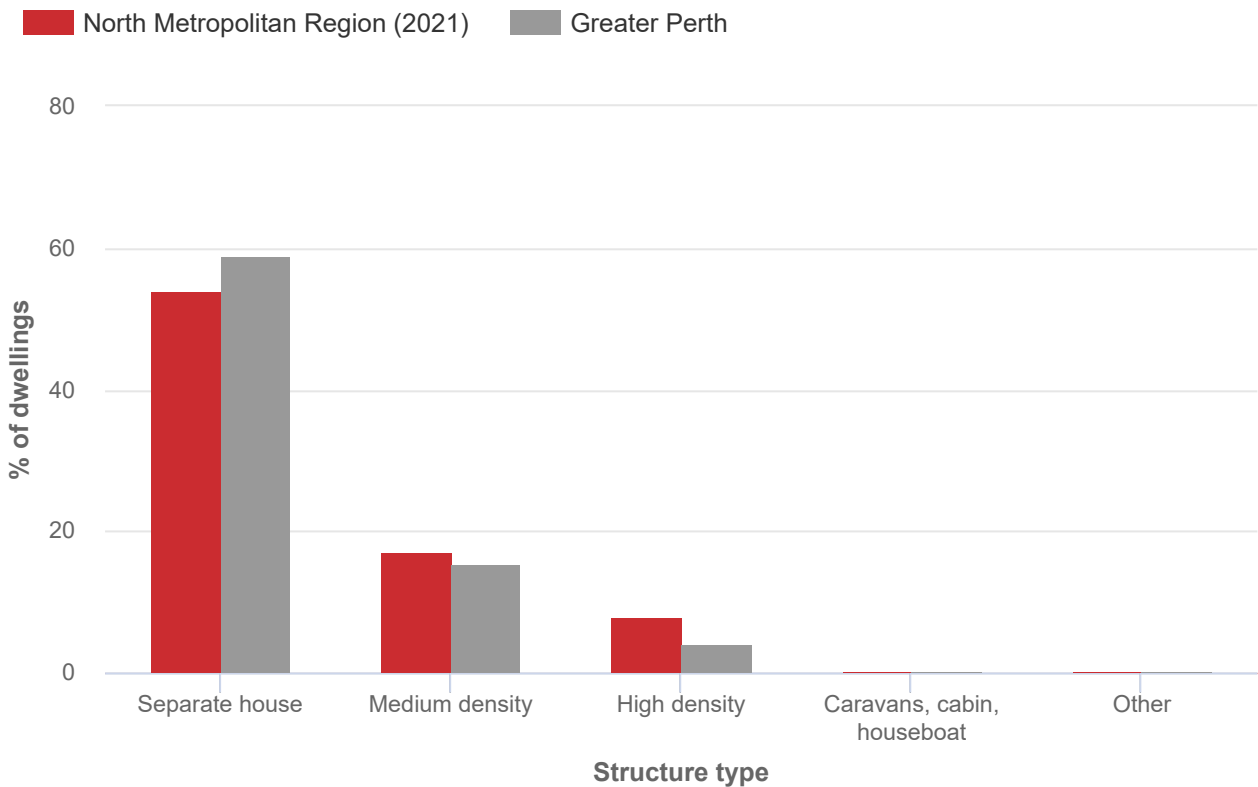
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People in non-private dwellings

a Vacant dwellings

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

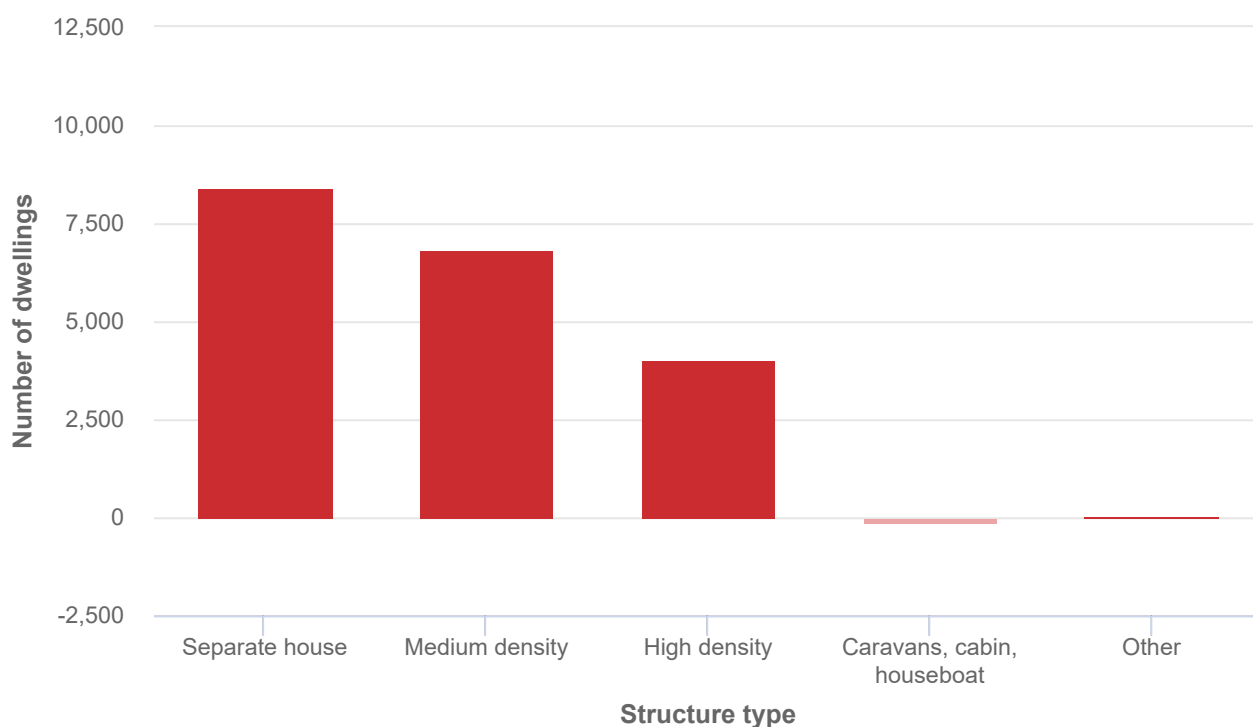
Dwelling structure, 2016



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

Change in dwelling structure, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (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 171,980 separate houses in the area, 54,022 medium density dwellings, and 25,360 high density dwellings.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 shows that 68.0% of all dwellings were separate houses; 21.4% were medium density dwellings, and 10.0% were in high density dwellings, compared with 74.6%, 19.6%, and 5.1% in the Greater Perth respectively.

In 2016, a total of 89.8% of the dwellings in North Metropolitan Region (2021) were occupied on Census night, compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 10.1%, which is smaller compared to that found in Greater Perth (10.5%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 26,295 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Separate house (+11,128 dwellings)
- Medium density (+9,045 dwellings)
- High density (+5,309 dwellings)
- Caravans, cabin, houseboat (-177 dwellings)

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (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.

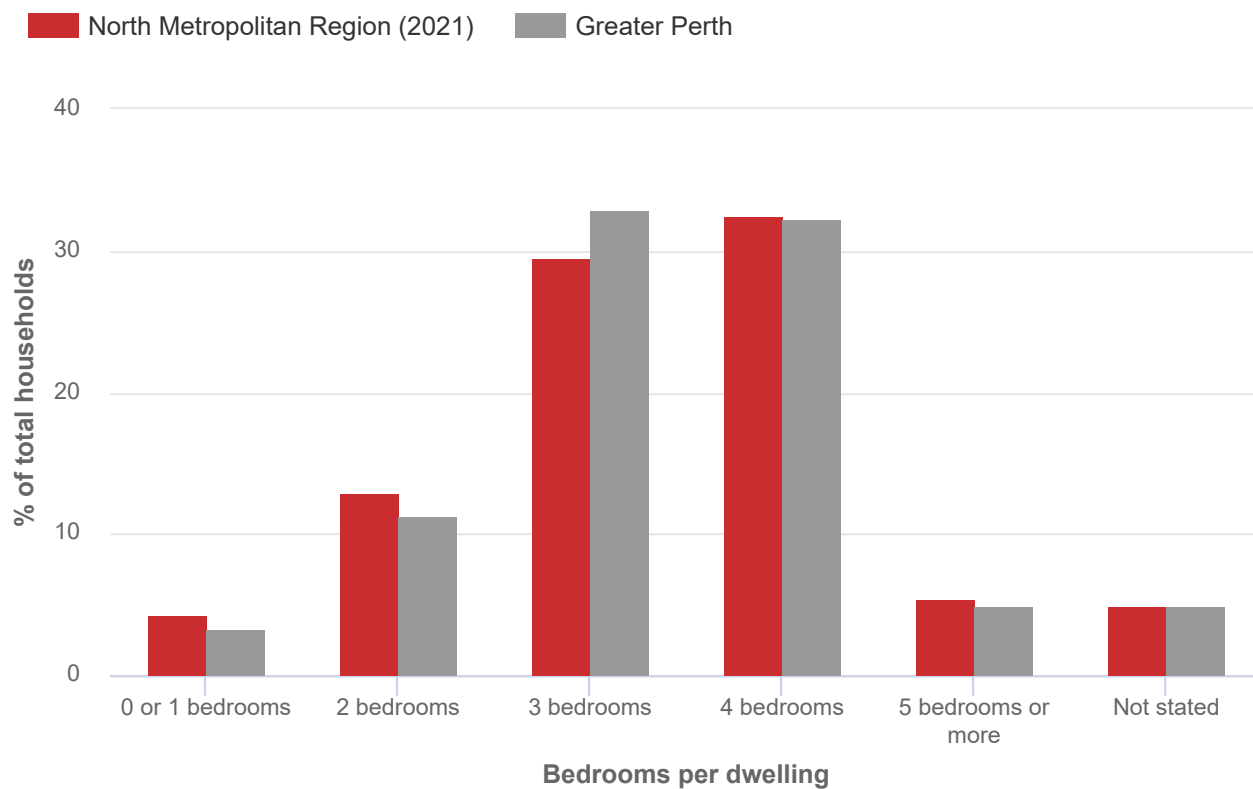
Number of bedrooms per dwelling

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2011			2011			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
0 or 1 bedrooms	9,807	4.7	3.6	9,807	4.7	3.6	0
2 bedrooms	29,957	14.5	12.6	29,957	14.5	12.6	0
3 bedrooms	68,292	33.0	36.7	68,292	33.0	36.7	0
4 bedrooms	75,031	36.2	36.0	75,031	36.2	36.0	0
5 bedrooms or more	12,485	6.0	5.5	12,485	6.0	5.5	0
Not stated	11,524	5.6	5.5	11,524	5.6	5.5	0
Total households	207,098	100.0	100.0	207,098	100.0	100.0	0

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

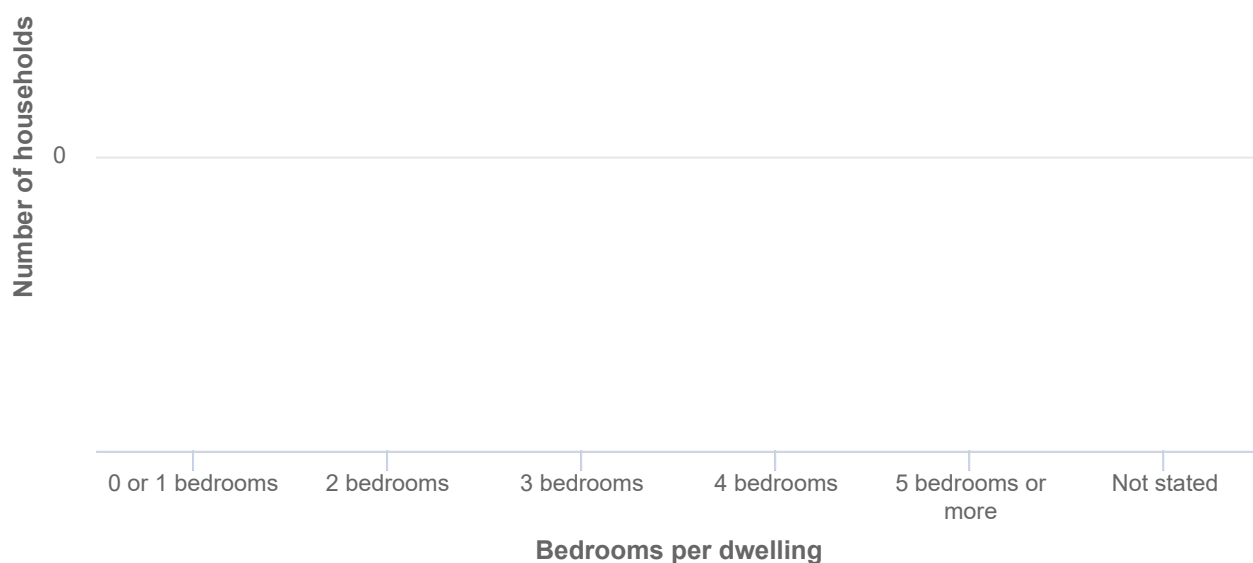
Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011



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

Change in number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011 to 2011

North Metropolitan Region (2021)



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

Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of bedrooms in dwellings in North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2011 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, as well as a higher proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

Overall, 19.2% of households were in dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and 42.3% of 4 or more bedroom dwellings, compared with 16.2% and 41.6% for Greater Perth respectively.

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

- A *larger* percentage of 2 bedroom dwellings (14.5% compared to 12.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of dwellings with 1 or no bedrooms (includes bedsitters) (4.7% compared to 3.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 3 bedroom dwellings (33.0% compared to 36.7%)

Emerging groups

There were no major differences in North Metropolitan Region (2021) between 2011 and 2011.

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

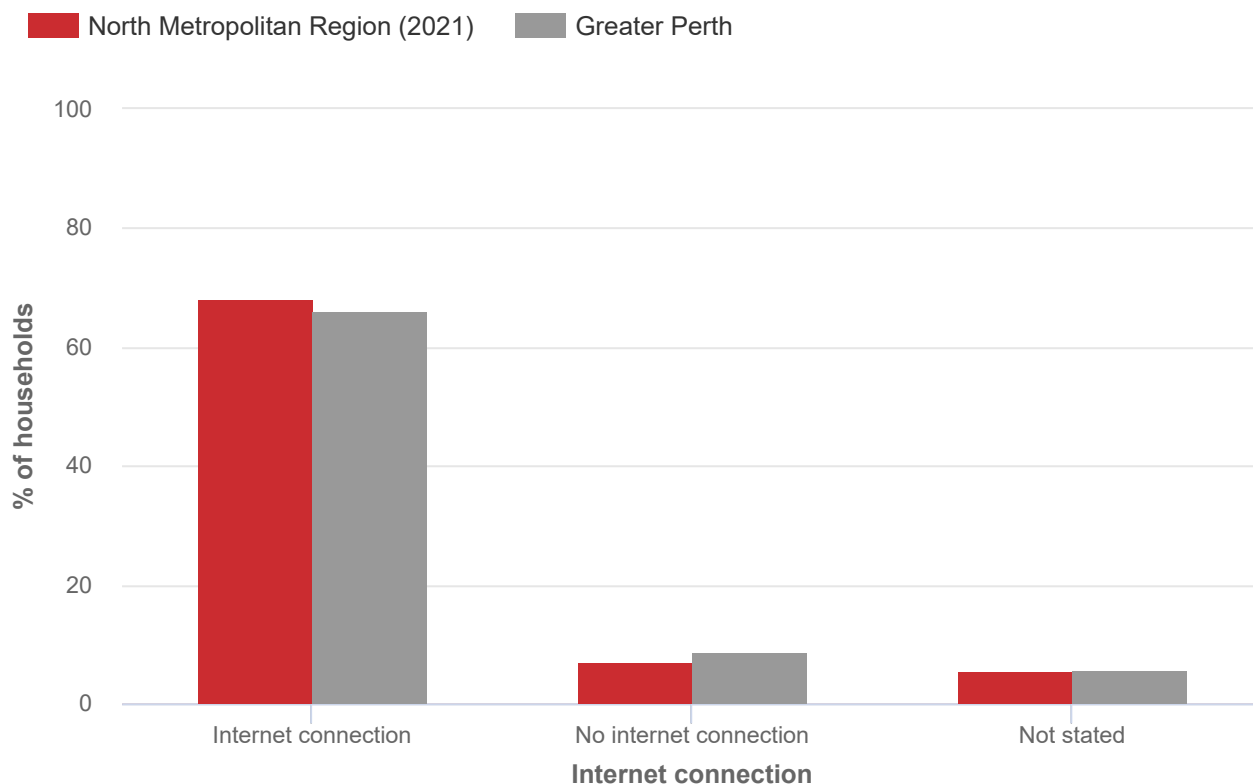
Type of internet connection

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households	2016			2011			Change
Connection type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Internet connection	192,002	84.5	82.3	165,337	79.9	77.0	+26,665
No internet connection	19,799	8.7	10.7	26,770	12.9	15.8	-6,971
Not stated	15,446	6.8	7.0	14,925	7.2	7.1	+520
Total households	227,247	100.0	100.0	207,033	100.0	100.0	+20,214

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

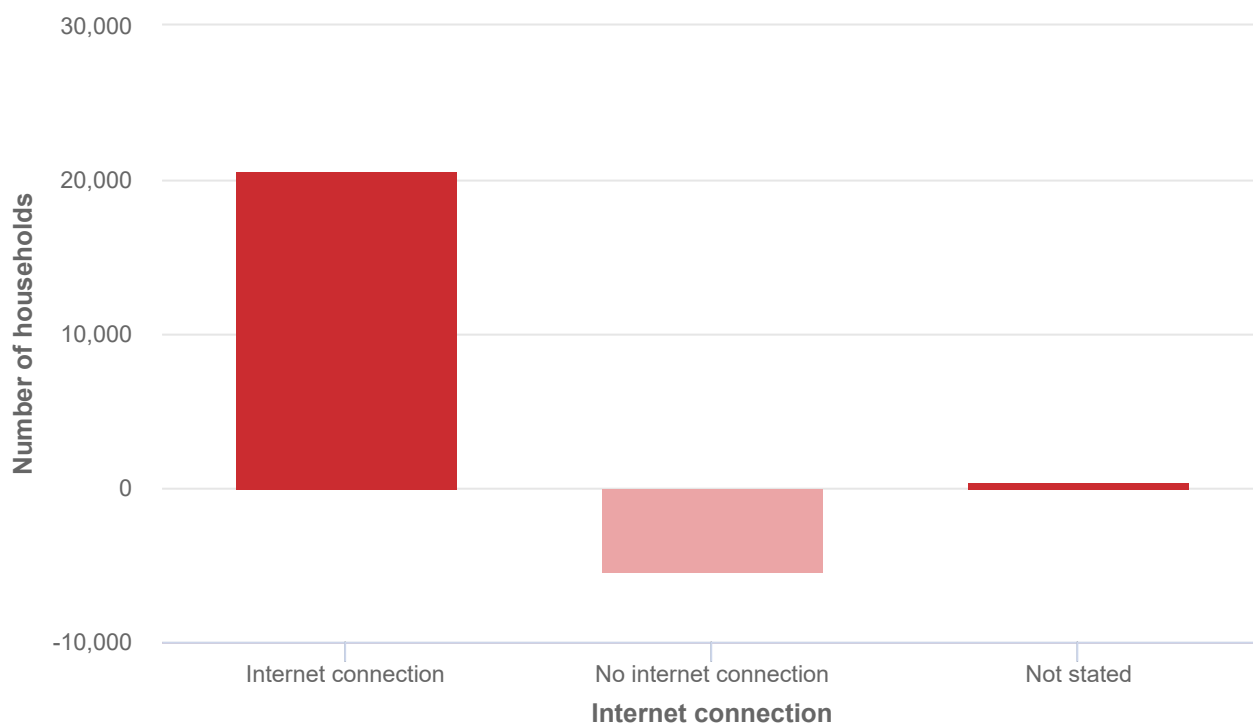
Type of internet connection, 2016



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

Change in type of internet connection, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of households with an internet connection

Overall 84.5% of households had an internet connection, compared with 82.3% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016 the number of households with an internet connection increased by 26,665.

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (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

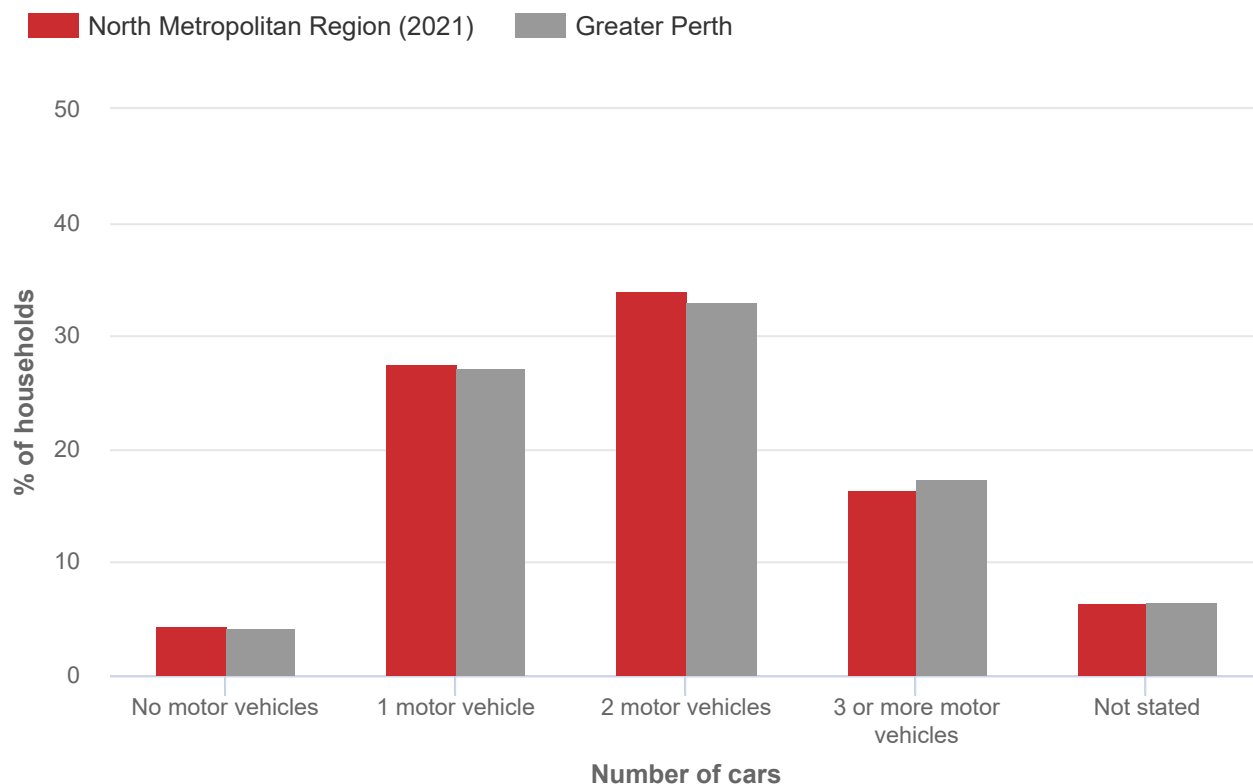
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of cars	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
No motor vehicles	11,143	4.9	4.7	12,584	6.1	6.0	-1,441
1 motor vehicle	70,487	31.0	30.7	66,028	31.9	32.0	+4,459
2 motor vehicles	87,144	38.3	37.3	79,034	38.2	37.1	+8,110
3 or more motor vehicles	42,065	18.5	19.7	35,977	17.4	18.4	+6,087
Not stated	16,433	7.2	7.5	13,472	6.5	6.5	+2,960
Total households	227,272	100.0	100.0	207,097	100.0	100.0	+20,175

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

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People who travelled to work by car

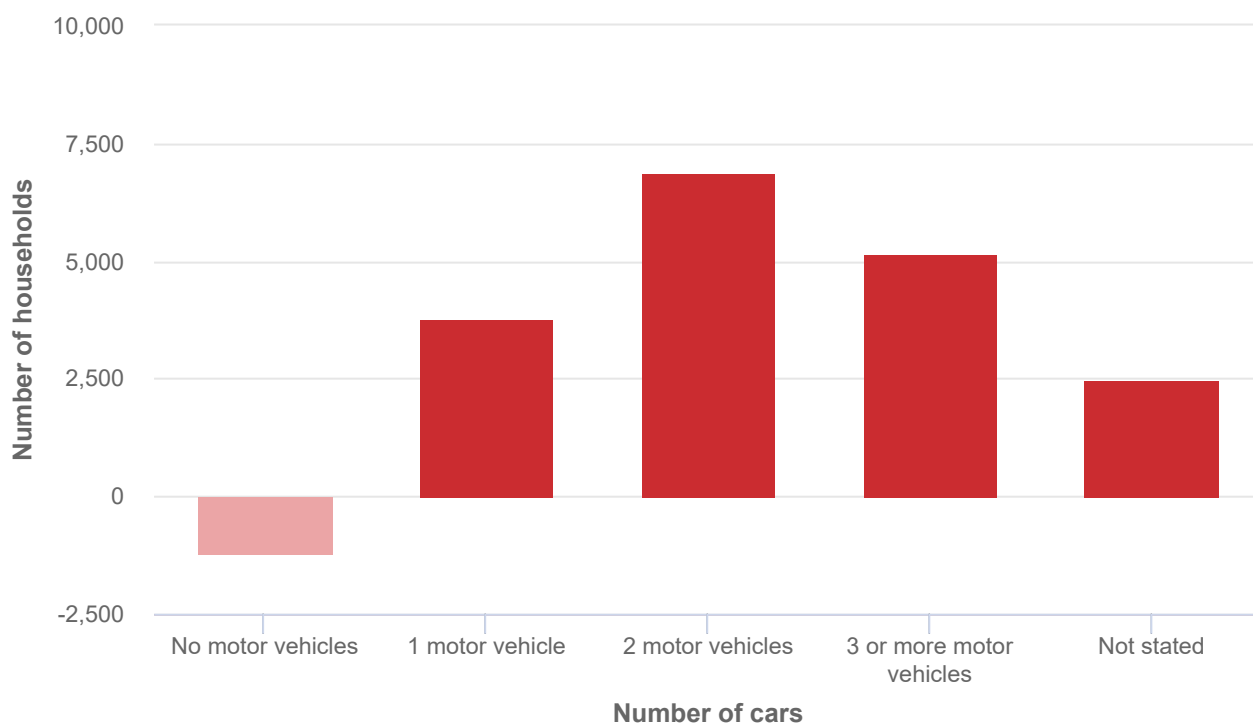
Car ownership, 2016



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

Change in car ownership, 2011 to 2016

North Metropolitan Region (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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that 87.9% of the households owned at least one car, while 4.9% did not, compared with 87.8% and 4.7% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

Overall, 31.0% of the households owned one car; 38.3% owned two cars; and 18.5% 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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- 2 motor vehicles (+8,110 households)
- 3 or more motor vehicles (+6,087 households)
- 1 motor vehicle (+4,459 households)
- No motor vehicles (-1,441 households)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Housing tenure

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

Housing tenure

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Tenure type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Fully owned	61,402	27.0	26.7	57,979	28.0	28.1	+3,422
Mortgage	88,978	39.2	39.7	78,151	37.7	38.0	+10,826
Renting - Total	59,067	26.0	25.5	55,907	27.0	26.7	+3,159
Renting - Social housing	5,475	2.4	3.1	5,677	2.7	3.6	-203
Renting - Private	52,763	23.2	22.0	49,296	23.8	22.6	+3,467
Renting - Not stated	829	0.4	0.4	934	0.5	0.5	-105
Other tenure type	2,257	1.0	1.0	2,371	1.1	1.1	-115
Not stated	15,555	6.8	7.1	12,669	6.1	6.1	+2,885
Total households	227,259	100.0	100.0	207,080	100.0	100.0	+20,179

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

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

Overall, 27.0% of households owned their dwelling; 39.2% were purchasing, and 26.0% were renting, compared with 26.7%, 39.7% and 25.5% respectively for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The largest changes in housing tenure categories for the households in North Metropolitan Region (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Mortgage (+10,826 households)
- Renting - Private (+3,467 households)
- Fully owned (+3,422 households)
- Renting - Social housing (-203 households)

The total number of households in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 20,179 between 2011 and 2016.

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Housing loan repayments

Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices in North Metropolitan Region (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**.

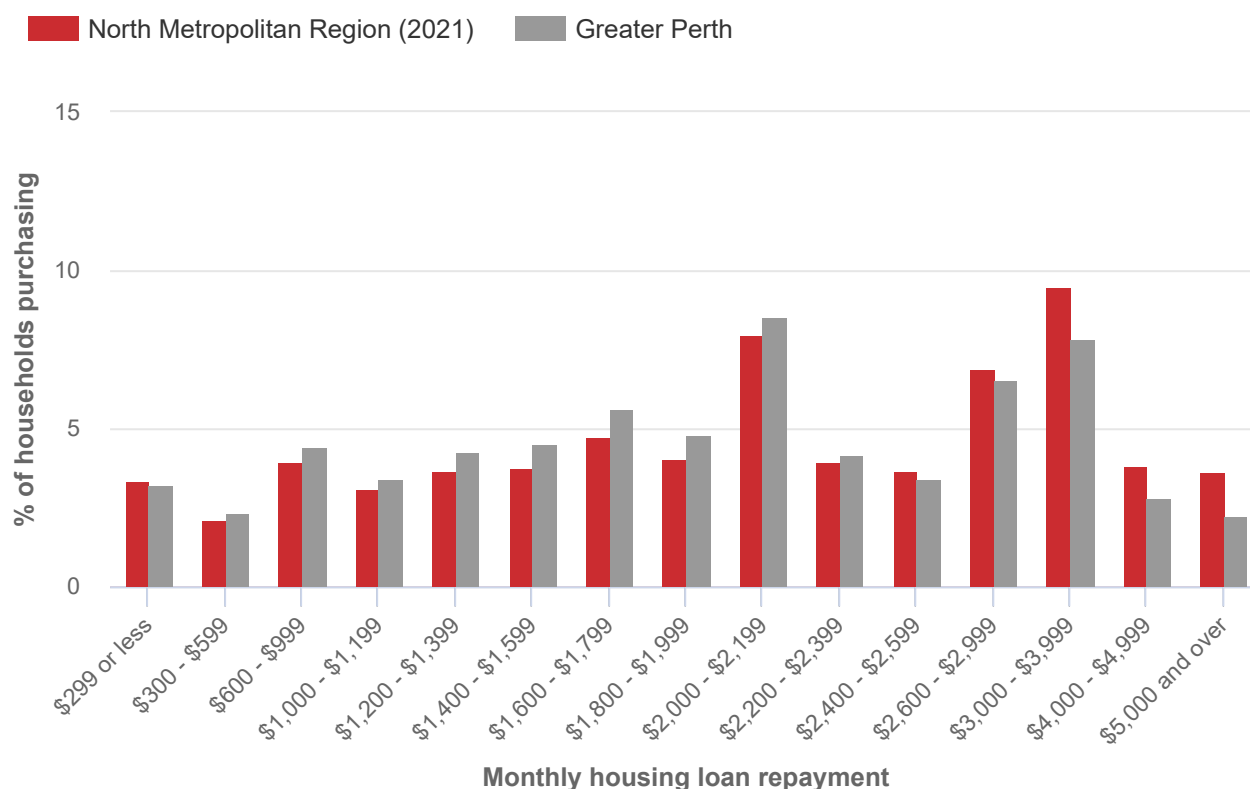
Monthly housing loan repayments

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016		
Monthly repayment amount	Number	%	Greater Perth %
\$299 or less	4,206	4.7	4.6
\$300 - \$599	2,644	3.0	3.3
\$600 - \$999	4,977	5.6	6.3
\$1,000 - \$1,199	3,899	4.4	4.8
\$1,200 - \$1,399	4,635	5.2	6.0
\$1,400 - \$1,599	4,722	5.3	6.4
\$1,600 - \$1,799	5,960	6.7	8.0
\$1,800 - \$1,999	5,093	5.7	6.8
\$2,000 - \$2,199	10,026	11.3	12.1
\$2,200 - \$2,399	4,957	5.6	5.9
\$2,400 - \$2,599	4,595	5.2	4.8
\$2,600 - \$2,999	8,687	9.8	9.2
\$3,000 - \$3,999	11,925	13.4	11.1
\$4,000 - \$4,999	4,810	5.4	4.0
\$5,000 and over	4,558	5.1	3.2
Not stated	3,309	3.7	3.7
Total	89,003	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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a larger proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,600 per month or more), and a smaller proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$1,200 per month).

Overall, 33.7% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 17.7% were paying low repayments, compared with 27.5% and 18.9% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of \$3,000 - \$3,999 (13.4% compared to 11.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$5,000 and over (5.1% compared to 3.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$4,000 - \$4,999 (5.4% compared to 4.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$1,600 - \$1,799 (6.7% compared to 8.0%)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Housing loan quartiles

Mortgage repayments in North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Loan repayment quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	18,391	21.5	23.2	15,660	21.1	23.2	+2,730
Medium lowest	17,650	20.6	24.5	16,283	21.9	24.5	+1,367
Medium highest	21,533	25.1	25.9	18,417	24.8	25.8	+3,116
Highest group	28,118	32.8	26.5	23,868	32.2	26.5	+4,250
Total households with stated mortgage repayments	85,694	100.0	100.0	74,229	100.0	100.0	+11,464

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

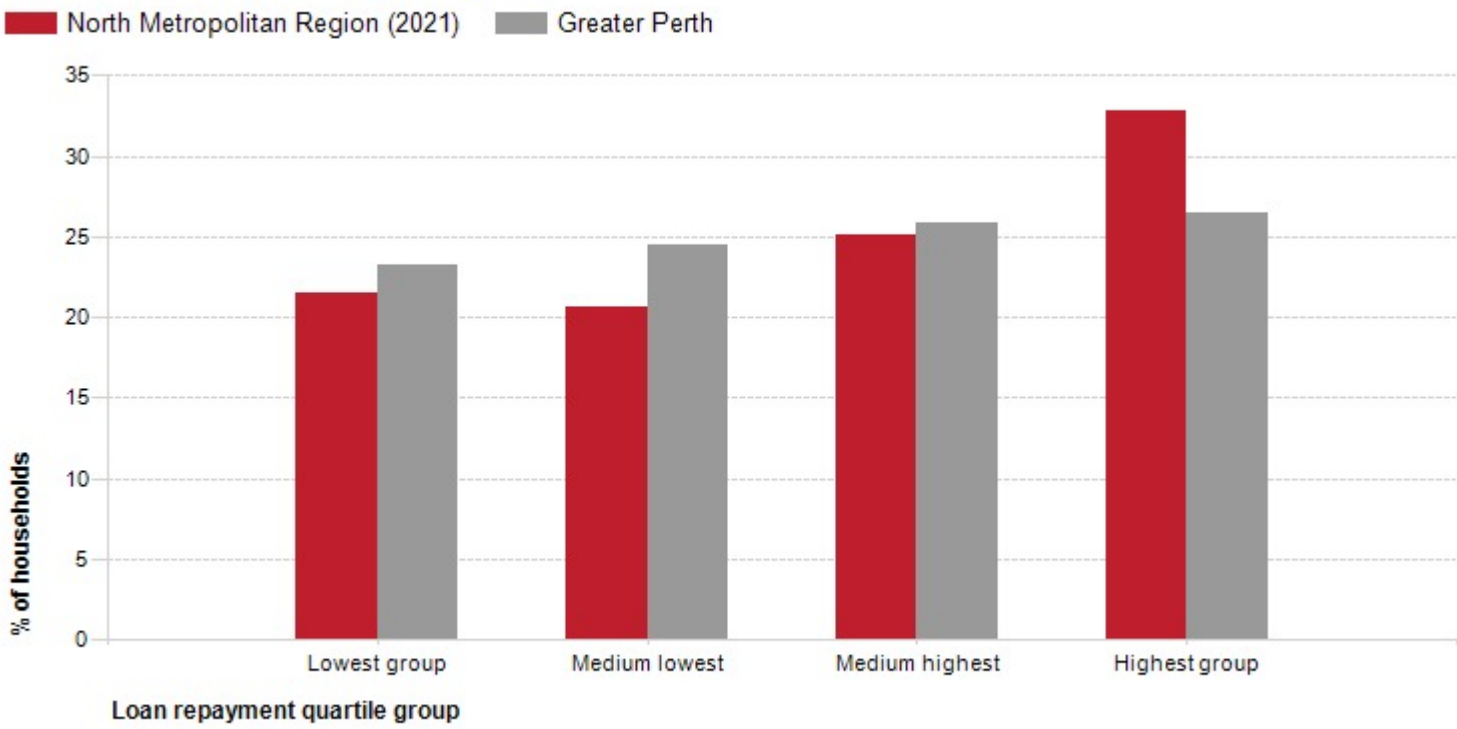
Housing loan - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from loan repayment data for WA

Monthly housing loan repayments by Census year

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

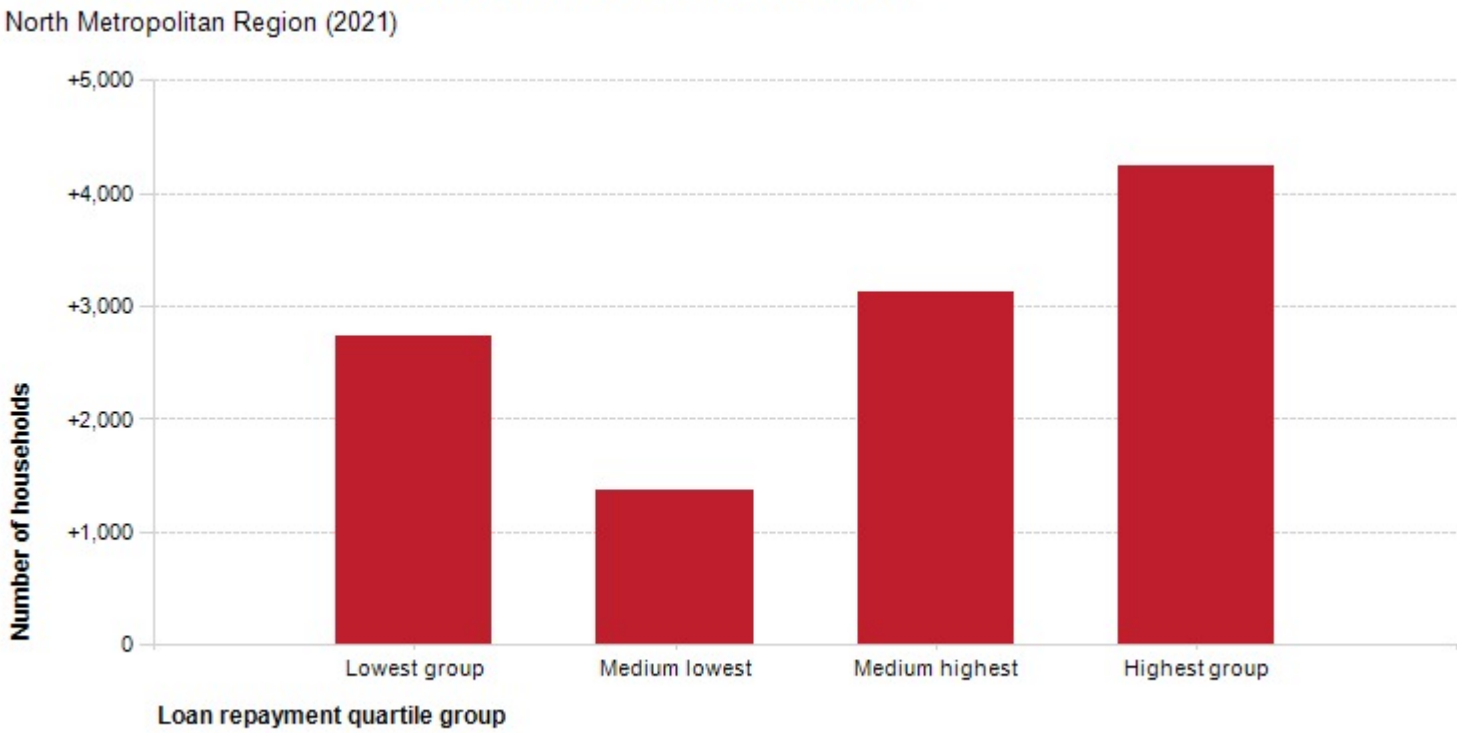
Housing loan quartiles, 2016



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

.id the population experts

Change in housing loan quartiles, 2011 to 2016



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

.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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a larger proportion of households in the highest repayment quartile, and a smaller proportion in the lowest repayment quartile.

Emerging groups

The total number of households with a mortgage in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 11,465 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change in North Metropolitan Region (2021) during this period was in the highest quartile which showed an increase of 4,250 households.

copyright © 2020 .id Consulting Pty Ltd ACN 084 054 473. All rights reserved.

Please read our **Report Disclaimer and Copyright Notice** which governs your use of this report.

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Housing rental payments

Rental payments can be a better measure of the cost of housing in North Metropolitan Region (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

North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)		2016	
Weekly rental amount	Number	%	Greater Perth %
\$99 or less	2,490	4.2	4.7
\$100 - \$149	2,599	4.4	5.6
\$150 - \$199	1,945	3.3	4.4
\$200 - \$249	2,098	3.6	4.5
\$250 - \$299	3,542	6.0	7.5
\$300 - \$349	6,423	10.9	13.9
\$350 - \$399	8,898	15.1	18.0
\$400 - \$449	8,716	14.8	14.6
\$450 - \$549	10,671	18.1	14.5
\$550 - \$649	4,644	7.9	4.8
\$650 - \$749	2,232	3.8	2.0
\$750 - \$849	1,318	2.2	1.1
\$850+	1,968	3.3	1.6
Not stated	1,448	2.5	2.8
Total households renting	58,992	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.

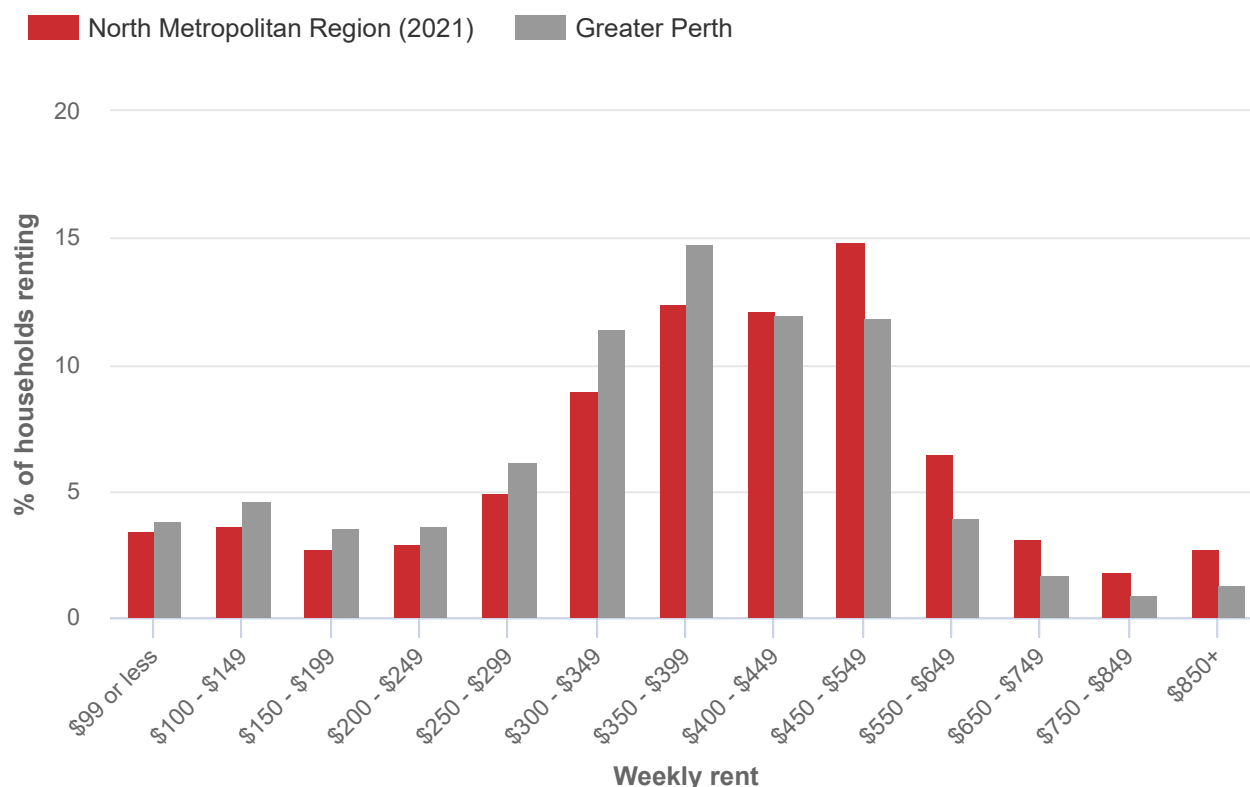
[Please refer to specific data notes for more information](#)

[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 North Metropolitan Region (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a larger proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$450 per week or more), and a smaller proportion of households with low rental payments (less than \$250 per week).

Overall, 35.3% of households were paying high rental payments, and 15.5% were paying low payments, compared with 24.0% and 19.1% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of \$450 - \$549 (18.1% compared to 14.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$550 - \$649 (7.9% compared to 4.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$300 - \$349 (10.9% compared to 13.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$350 - \$399 (15.1% compared to 18.0%)

North Metropolitan Region (2021)

Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments in North Metropolitan Region (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

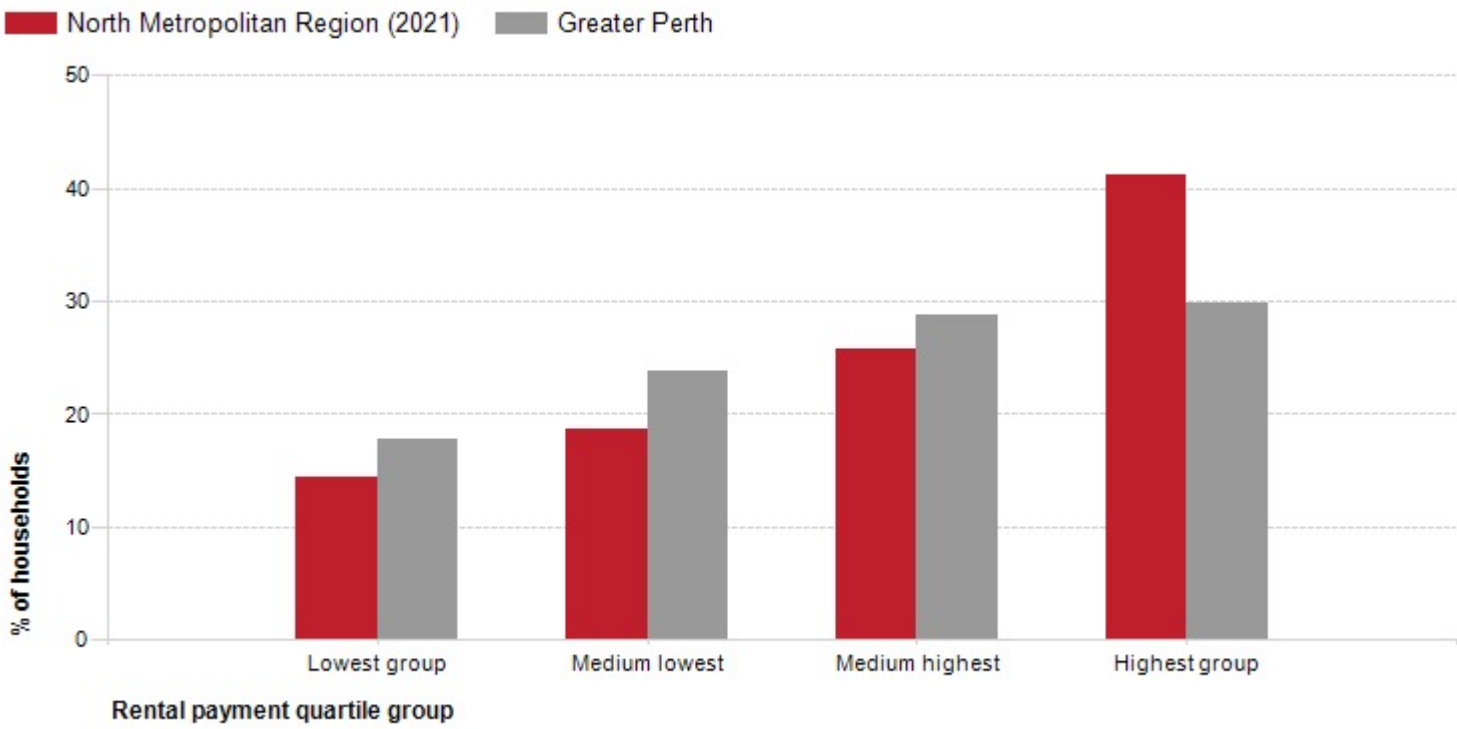
North Metropolitan Region (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	8,251	14.3	17.7	7,497	13.8	17.6	+754
Medium lowest	10,762	18.7	23.8	9,640	17.8	23.4	+1,122
Medium highest	14,804	25.7	28.8	13,753	25.4	29.1	+1,051
Highest group	23,725	41.2	29.7	23,338	43.0	29.8	+386
Total households with stated rent	57,544	100.0	100.0	54,230	100.0	100.0	+3,313

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

Housing rental - Quartile group dollar ranges

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

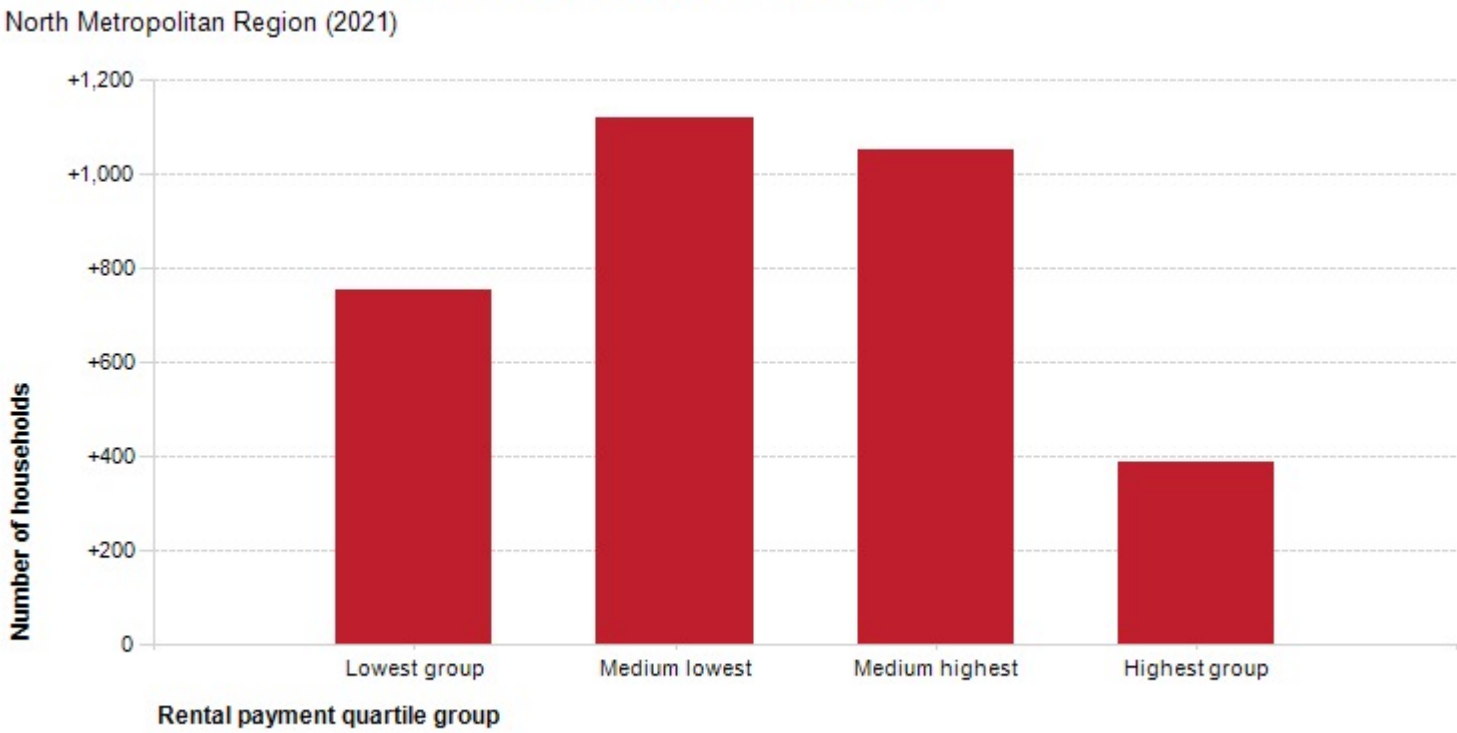
Housing rental quartiles for 2016



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



Change in housing rental quartiles, 2011 to 2016



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



Dominant groups

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

Emerging groups

The total number of households renting their dwelling in North Metropolitan Region (2021) increased by 3,314 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change during this period was in the medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 1,122 households.

copyright © 2020 .id Consulting Pty Ltd ACN 084 054 473. All rights reserved.

Please read our **Report Disclaimer and Copyright Notice** which governs your use of this report.

Western Australia

Residential building approvals

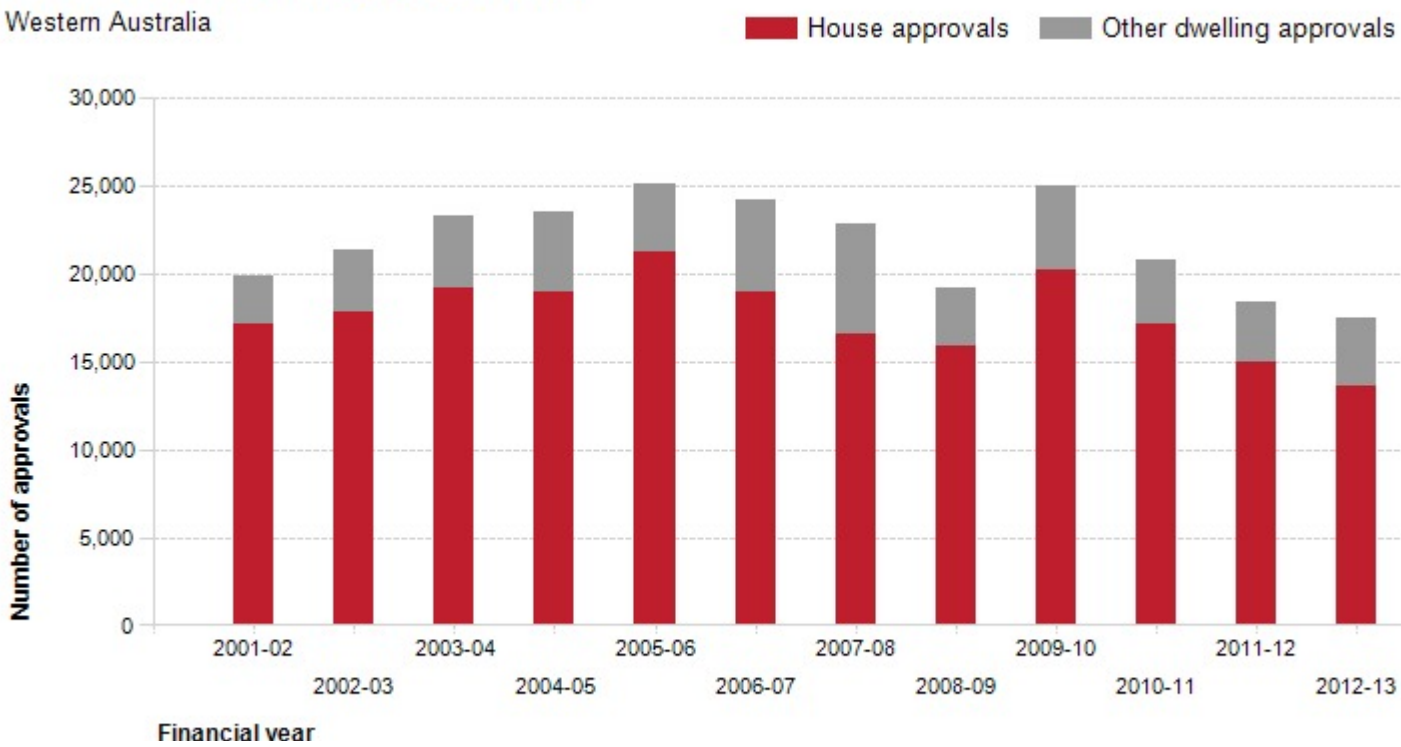
The Western Australia's building approvals are used as a leading indicator of the general level of residential development, economic activity, employment and investment. Residential building activity depends on many factors that vary with the state of the economy including interest rates, availability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

Residential building approvals

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

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

Residential building approvals



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



copyright © 2020 .id Consulting Pty Ltd ACN 084 054 473. All rights reserved.
Please read our [Report Disclaimer and Copyright Notice](#) which governs your use of this report.

Western Australia

SEIFA by Local Government Area

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

Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD)

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

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

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

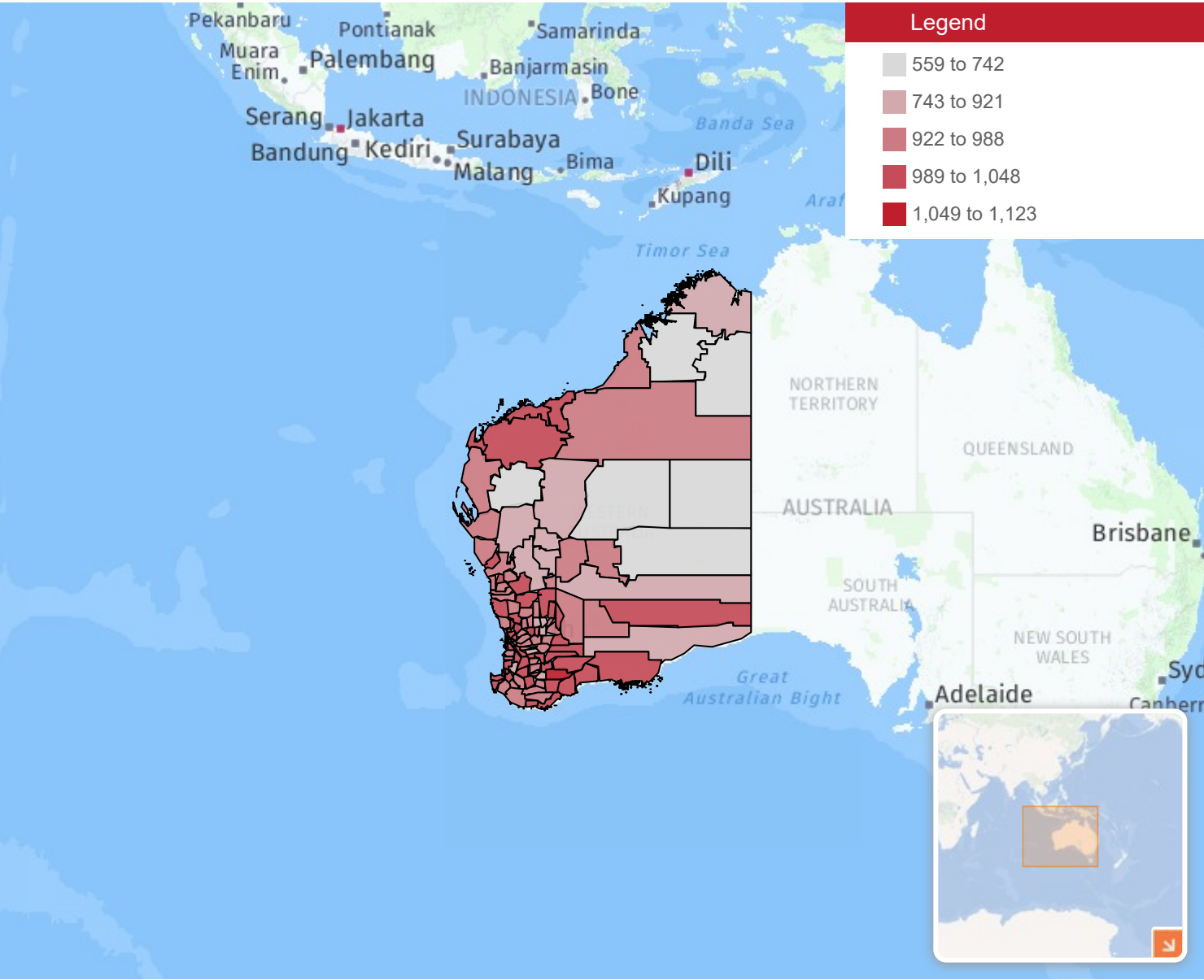
SEIFA indexes are a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others, but it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores and shed light on the type of disadvantage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

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

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

2016 Local Government Areas



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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in Western Australia

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in Western Australia

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

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

copyright © 2020 .id Consulting Pty Ltd ACN 084 054 473. All rights reserved.

Please read our **Report Disclaimer and Copyright Notice** which governs your use of this report.

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.

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.

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

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

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

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

copyright © 2020 .id Consulting Pty Ltd ACN 084 054 473. All rights reserved.

Please read our **Report Disclaimer and Copyright Notice** which governs your use of this report.

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.

copyright © 2020 .id Consulting Pty Ltd ACN 084 054 473. All rights reserved.

Please read our **Report Disclaimer and Copyright Notice** which governs your use of this report.