

Western Australia Parliamentary Library

2021 Census Results
Roe

Comparison year: 2016
Benchmark area: Western Australia



community profile

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Welcome to the Western Australia Parliamentary Library Electorate Profiles

This site provides Census data based on the electoral boundaries current in Western Australia for the March 2021 state election.

New information from the 2021 Census is being progressively rolled out across this site.

The ABS has released two batches of data from the Australian 2021 Census since June 2022. Most Census-based topics on this community profile include 2021 data. The remaining topics are being updated progressively. Look for the orange indicators in the menu to see which topics have been updated. Read more about the Census.

Sign up for regular alerts on updates to this site. >>

The Western Australia Parliamentary Library Electorate Profiles provides demographic analysis for the State and smaller areas within it based on results from the 2021, 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

2,749,864

ABS ERP 2021

Land area

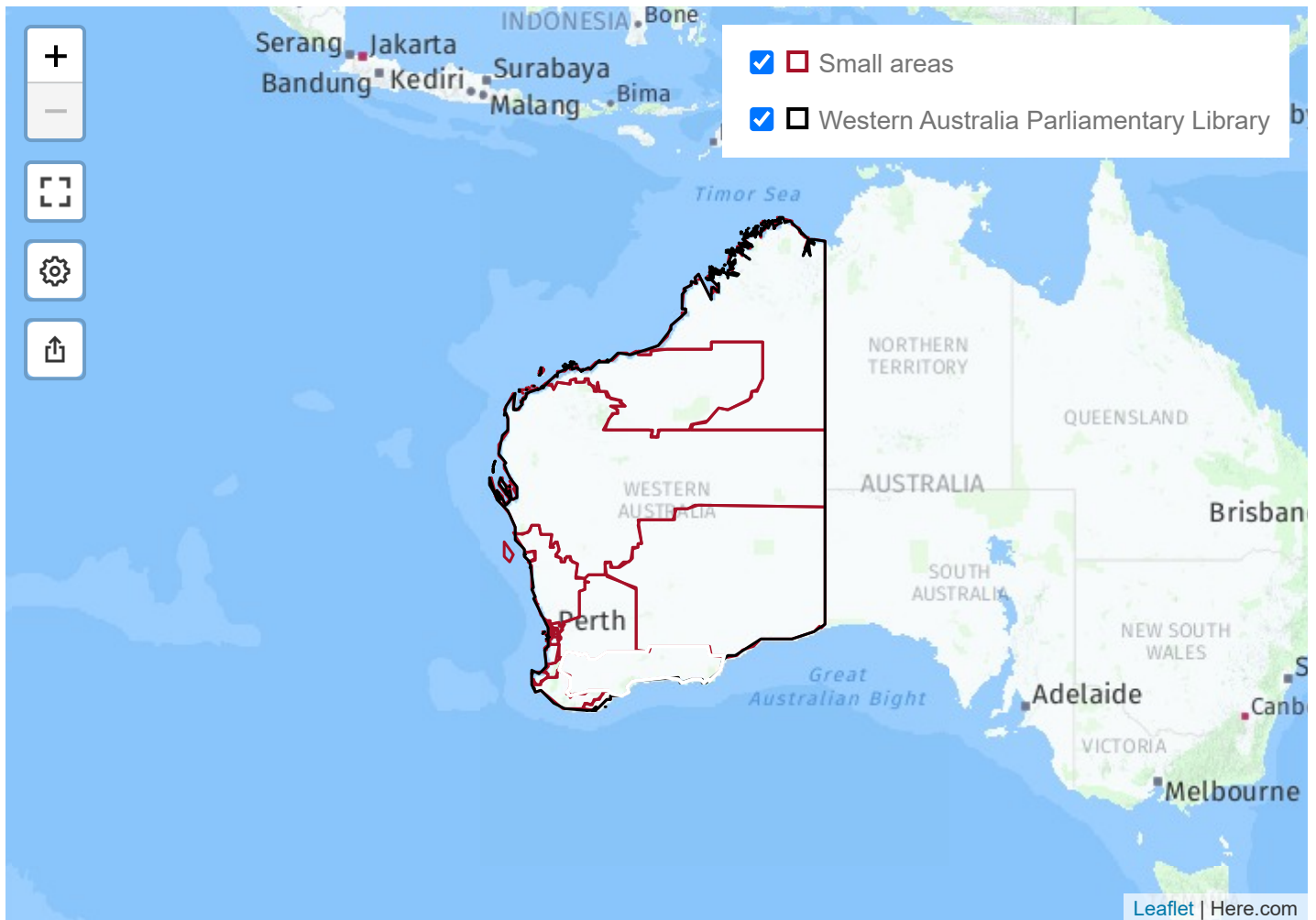
2,531,514

square km

Population density

1.09

persons per square km



Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

News

[more >](#)

Census insight: Working from home

What does the Census tell us about our changing work habits?

27 October 2022

eBook: Understanding liveability

Key considerations for policy makers.

20 September 2022

Health of a nation

How long-term health conditions data can inform local government decisions.

11 August 2022

'Vacant' dwellings – keep calm and dig deeper

The nuances of unoccupied dwellings are sometimes overlooked by media reports.

3 August 2022

Roe

Population highlights

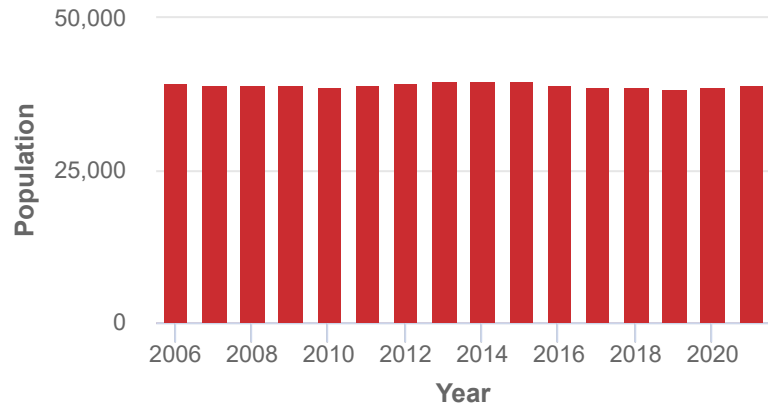
Population

38,985

ERP, 2021

▲ Grown by 194 from the previous year.

Estimated Resident Population Roe



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

2021 data with change from 2016 unless otherwise stated.

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

Median age

42 ▲ (1)

| | |
|---------------|------|
| Greater Perth | 37 ▲ |
| WA | 38 ▲ |
| Australia | 38 ◀ |

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

4.9% ◀ (0.2%)

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Greater Perth | 2.0% ◀ |
| WA | 3.3% ◀ |
| Australia | 3.2% ◀ |

Couples with children

23% ▼ (-1.7%)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Greater Perth | 32% ◀ |
| WA | 30% ▼ |
| Australia | 30% ▼ |

Older couples without children

11% ▲ (0.5%)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Greater Perth | 10% ▲ |
| WA | 10% ▲ |
| Australia | 10% ▲ |

Lone person households

27% ▲ (2.2%)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Greater Perth | 24% ▲ |
| WA | 24% ▲ |
| Australia | 24% ▲ |

Medium and high density Housing

7% ◀▶ (0.4%)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Greater Perth | 24% ▼ |
| WA | 21% ▼ |
| Australia | 28% ▲ |

Median weekly household income

\$1,470 ▲ (\$210)

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| Greater Perth | \$1,866 ▲ |
| WA | \$1,834 ▲ |
| Australia | \$1,740 ▲ |

Median weekly mortgage repayment

\$293 ◀▶ (\$0)

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| Greater Perth | \$440 ▼ |
| WA | \$425 ▼ |
| Australia | \$432 ▲ |

Median weekly rent

\$225 ▲ (\$7)

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| Greater Perth | \$350 ▼ |
| WA | \$340 ▼ |
| Australia | \$380 ▲ |

Households renting

24% ▲ (0.5%)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Greater Perth | 26% ▲ |
| WA | 26% ▲ |
| Australia | 30% ▲ |

Households with a mortgage

23% ▼ (-0.9%)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Greater Perth | 40% ▲ |
| WA | 38% ▲ |
| Australia | 33% ▲ |

Overseas born

15% ▲ (1%)

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Greater Perth | 36% ◀▶ |
| WA | 32% ◀▶ |
| Australia | 28% ▲ |

Language at home other than English

7% ▲ (1.3%)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Greater Perth | 21% ▲ |
| WA | 18% ▲ |
| Australia | 22% ▲ |

University attendance

1% ◀▶ (0.3%)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Greater Perth | 5% ◀▶ |
| WA | 4% ◀▶ |
| Australia | 5% ◀▶ |

University qualification

12% ▲ (1.9%)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Greater Perth | 26% ▲ |
| WA | 24% ▲ |
| Australia | 26% ▲ |

Trade qualification (certificate)

22% ▲ (0.8%)

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Greater Perth | 20% ▲ |
| WA | 21% ▲ |
| Australia | 19% ◀▶ |

Unemployment rate

3.3% ▼ (-1.2%)

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Greater Perth | 5.3% ▼ |
| WA | 5.1% ▼ |
| Australia | 5.1% ▼ |

Participation rate (population in labour force)

60% ▲ (1%)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Greater Perth | 65% ▲ |
| WA | 64% ▲ |
| Australia | 61% ▲ |

Worked at home

12% ◀▶ (-0.1%)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Greater Perth | 8% ▲ |
| WA | 8% ▲ |
| Australia | 21% ▲ |

SEIFA index of disadvantage 2016

982

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Greater Perth | 1026 ▲ |
| WA | 1015 ▲ |
| Australia | 1002 ▲ |

Roe

About the profile areas

Important Statistics

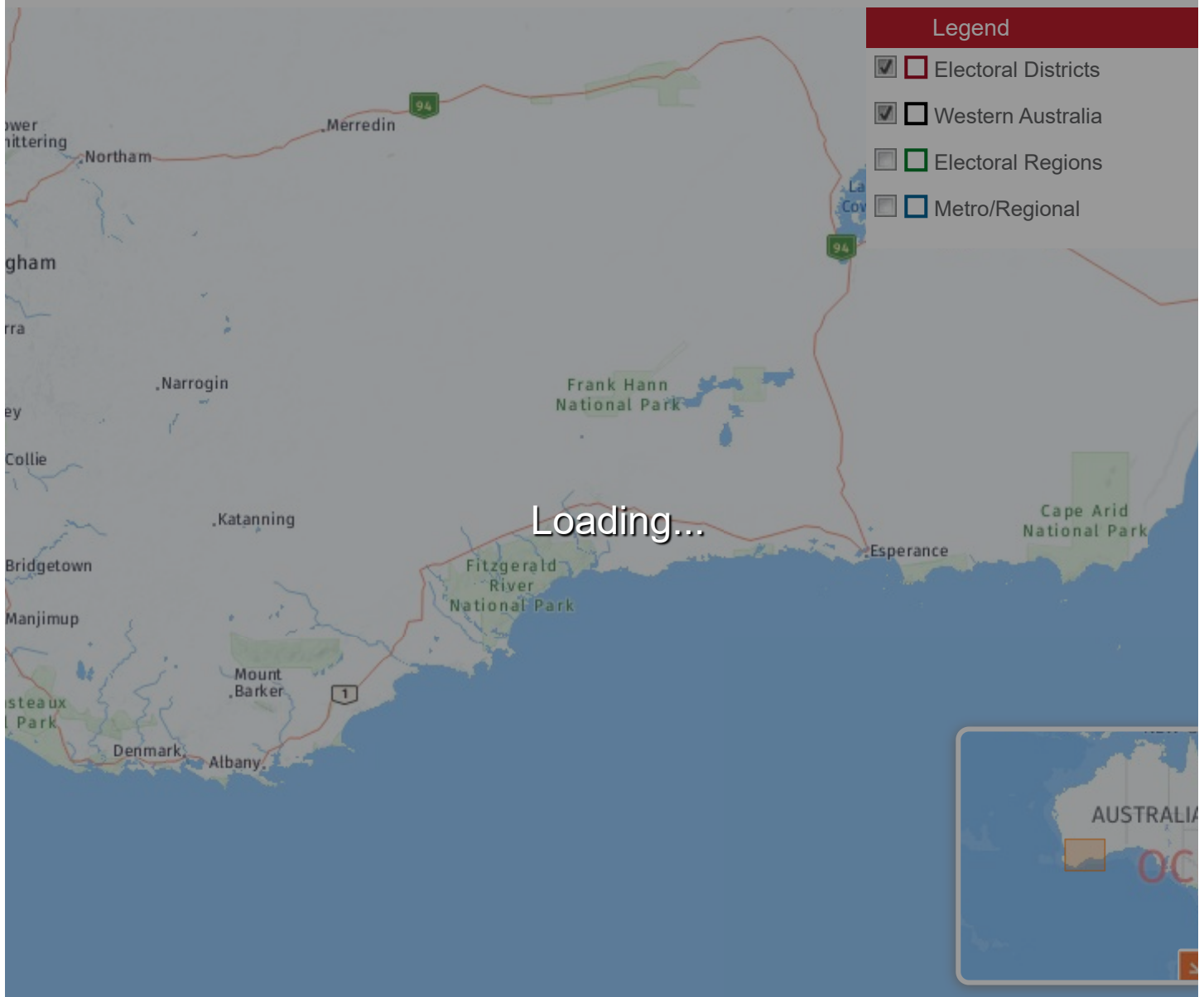
Population
38,985
2021 ABS ERP

Land area
104,934
square km

Population density
0.37
persons per square km

Profile areas

Roe



Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Roe

Population and dwellings

There are a number of different ways of measuring the population of an area, all of which give an insight into the size of the place and its rate of growth over different time periods. The Census counts people where they are on the night of the Census (enumerated population) and also by where they usually live (usual residence). Both these populations are useful and form the basis for a range of characteristics collected in the Census.

However, the most accurate count of the total population is Estimated Resident Population, which factors in an estimate of those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census night. It is usually higher than either Census count, and is also updated annually after the Census, providing preliminary estimates for up to 5 years.

This page provides the three population counts for Roe at the last Census, with comparisons to previous Census years for the Census counts only. The current estimate for Roe at the most recent year available is shown at the top of the page. This figure is a preliminary estimate only and is subject to review after the next Census data are released. Please use with caution.

Also included are a range of sub-population groups and key statistics from the Census (usual resident) population, such as citizens, employed persons and Indigenous population.

These figures all provide the context for the size of the population and growth rate within Roe and should be looked at in conjunction with other basic demographic information, such as **Age Structure**, **Dwelling Type** and **Household Size**.

The data on this page are sourced from a variety of different tables and designed to give a range of population and dwelling numbers for the area.

Population

| Roe - Total persons | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Population | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Estimated Resident Population | 38,985 | -- | -- | 39,046 | -- | -- | -61 |
| Enumerated Population | 37,766 | -- | -- | 37,893 | -- | -- | -127 |
| Usual Resident Population | 37,662 | -- | -- | 38,366 | -- | -- | -704 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

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

Selected subpopulation categories

| Roe - Total people (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|--------|------|---------------------|--------|------|---------------------|--------------|
| Population group | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Males | 19,238 | 51.1 | 49.7 | 19,554 | 51.0 | 50.0 | -316 |
| Females | 18,424 | 48.9 | 50.3 | 18,810 | 49.0 | 50.0 | -386 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population | 1,862 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 1,811 | 4.7 | 3.1 | +51 |
| Australian citizens | 31,313 | 83.1 | 82.8 | 31,581 | 82.3 | 79.0 | -268 |
| Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+) | 23,973 | 63.7 | 62.7 | 23,667 | 61.7 | 59.5 | +306 |
| Population over 15 | 30,362 | 80.6 | 81.0 | 30,517 | 79.5 | 80.7 | -155 |
| Employed Population | 17,767 | 96.7 | 94.9 | 17,336 | 95.6 | 92.2 | +431 |
| Overseas visitors (enumerated) | 55 | -- | -- | 214 | -- | -- | -159 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Dwellings

| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Dwellings | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Total dwellings | 19,660 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19,055 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +605 |
| Occupied private dwellings | 15,647 | 79.6 | 89.5 | 15,296 | 80.3 | 87.4 | +351 |
| Population in non-private dwellings | 2,034 | -- | -- | 1,741 | -- | -- | +293 |
| <i>Average household size (persons per dwelling)</i> | 2.28 | -- | 2.48 | 2.38 | -- | 2.52 | -0.09 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

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.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the Australian Bureau of Statistics' official 2021 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)

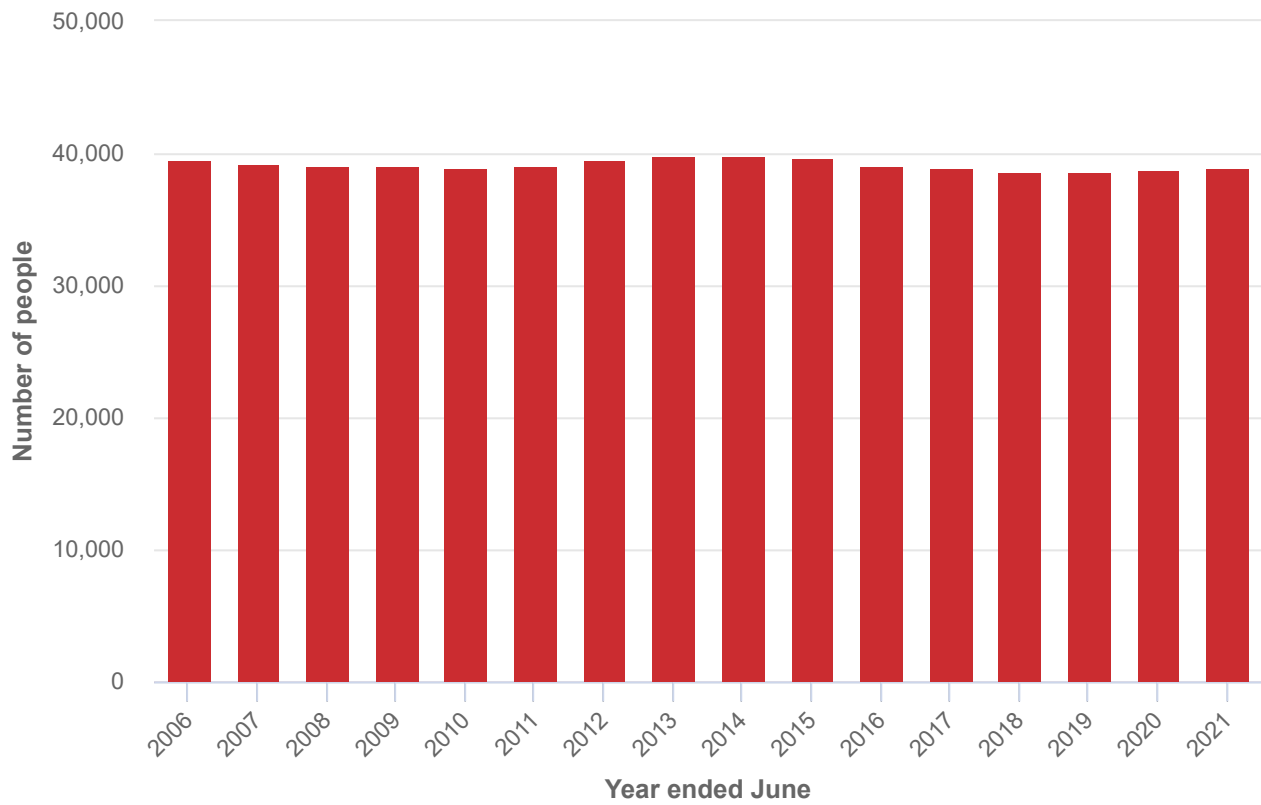
| Year (ending June 30) | Number | Change in number | Change in percent | Western Australia change in percent |
|-----------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2006 | 39,611 | -- | -- | -- |
| 2007 | 39,213 | -398 | -1.00 | +2.71 |
| 2008 | 39,105 | -108 | -0.28 | +3.11 |
| 2009 | 39,079 | -26 | -0.07 | +3.16 |
| 2010 | 38,943 | -136 | -0.35 | +2.26 |
| 2011 | 39,061 | +118 | +0.30 | +2.73 |
| 2012 | 39,559 | +498 | +1.27 | +3.06 |
| 2013 | 39,830 | +271 | +0.69 | +2.53 |
| 2014 | 39,884 | +54 | +0.14 | +1.23 |
| 2015 | 39,715 | -169 | -0.42 | +0.92 |
| 2016 | 39,046 | -669 | -1.68 | +0.60 |
| 2017 | 38,971 | -75 | -0.19 | +1.24 |
| 2018 | 38,702 | -269 | -0.69 | +1.29 |
| 2019 | 38,630 | -72 | -0.19 | +1.63 |
| 2020 | 38,791 | +161 | +0.42 | +2.05 |
| 2021 | 38,985 | +194 | +0.50 | +1.16 |

decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

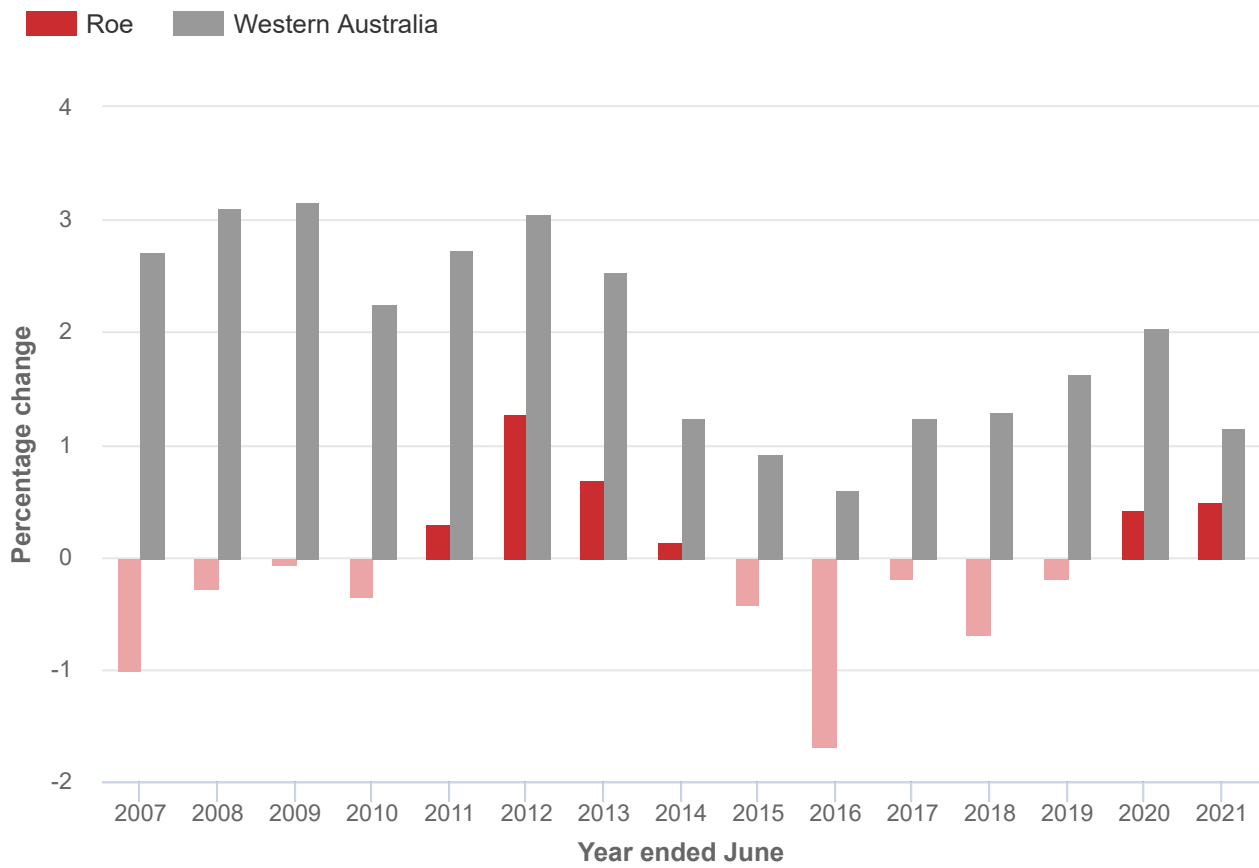
Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

Roe



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

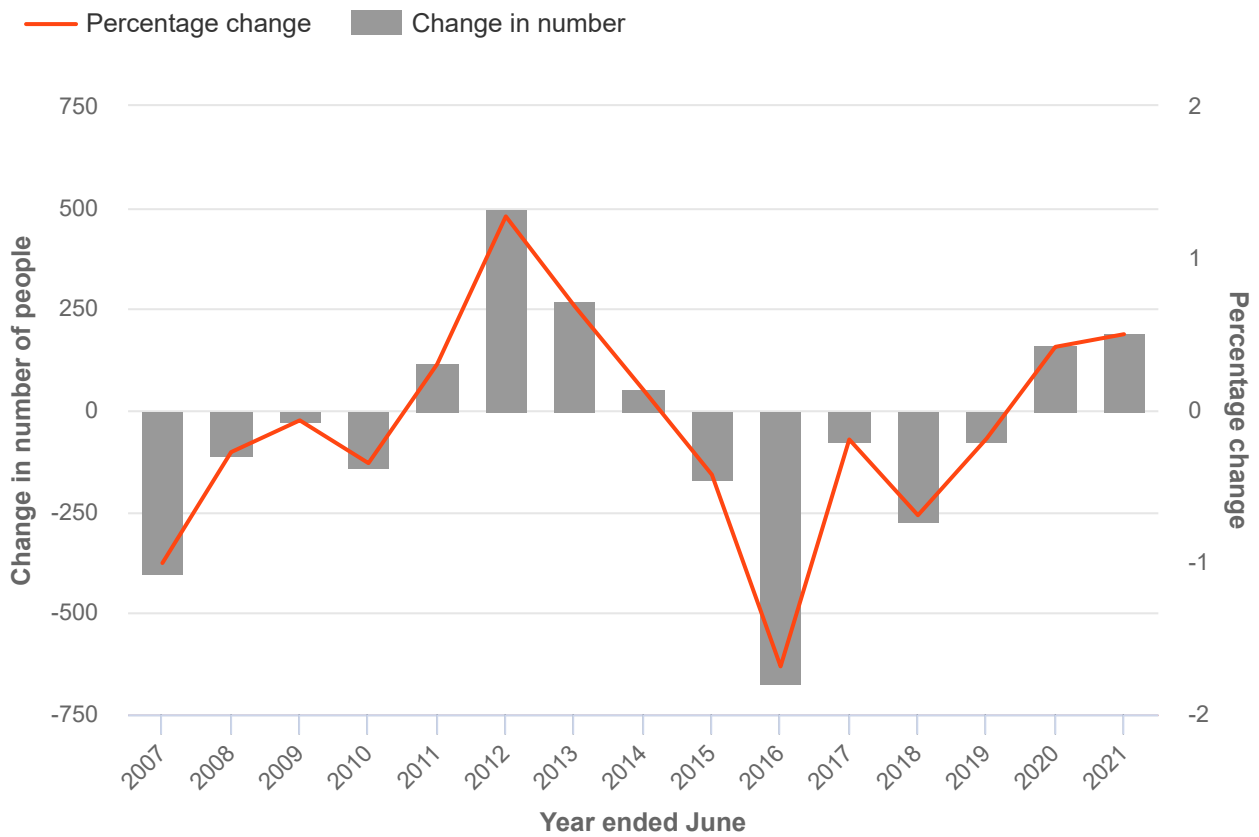
Percentage change in ERP - Roe compared to Western Australia



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions)

Annual change in Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions)

Service age groups

The Age Structure of Roe provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is an indicator of Roe's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Service age groups divide the population into age categories that reflect typical life-stages. They indicate the level of demand for services that target people at different stages in life and how that demand is changing.

To get a more complete picture Roe's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with **Household Types** and **Dwelling Types**.

Age structure - Service age groups

| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Service age group (years) | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4) | 2,317 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 2,564 | 6.7 | 6.5 | -247 |
| Primary schoolers (5 to 11) | 3,581 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 3,935 | 10.3 | 9.1 | -354 |
| Secondary schoolers (12 to 17) | 2,696 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 2,703 | 7.0 | 7.2 | -7 |
| Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24) | 2,447 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 2,529 | 6.6 | 8.9 | -82 |
| Young workforce (25 to 34) | 4,262 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 4,469 | 11.6 | 15.3 | -207 |
| Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) | 6,909 | 18.3 | 20.8 | 7,204 | 18.8 | 20.9 | -295 |
| Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59) | 5,280 | 14.0 | 12.6 | 5,787 | 15.1 | 12.6 | -507 |
| Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) | 5,032 | 13.4 | 10.6 | 4,782 | 12.5 | 10.1 | +250 |
| Seniors (70 to 84) | 4,353 | 11.6 | 9.3 | 3,678 | 9.6 | 7.6 | +675 |
| Elderly aged (85 and over) | 778 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 717 | 1.9 | 1.7 | +61 |
| Total | 37,655 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 38,368 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -713 |

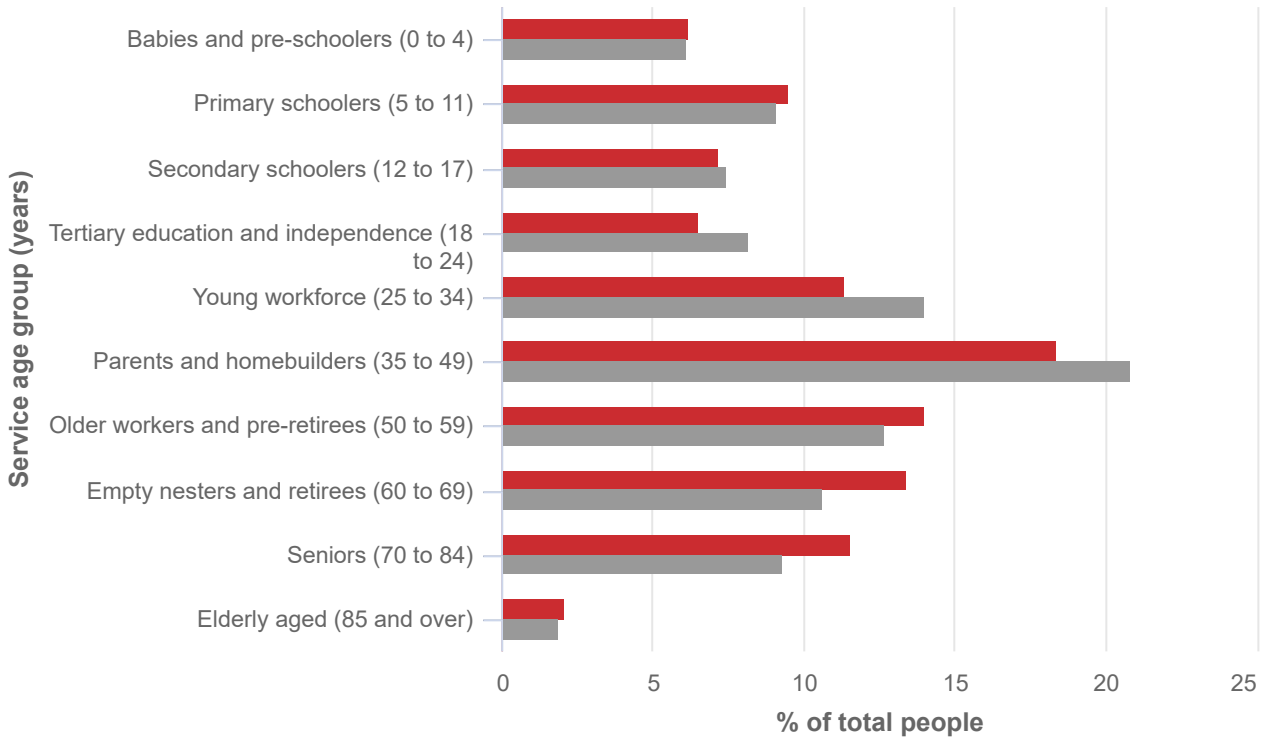
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Age structure - service age groups, 2021

Total persons

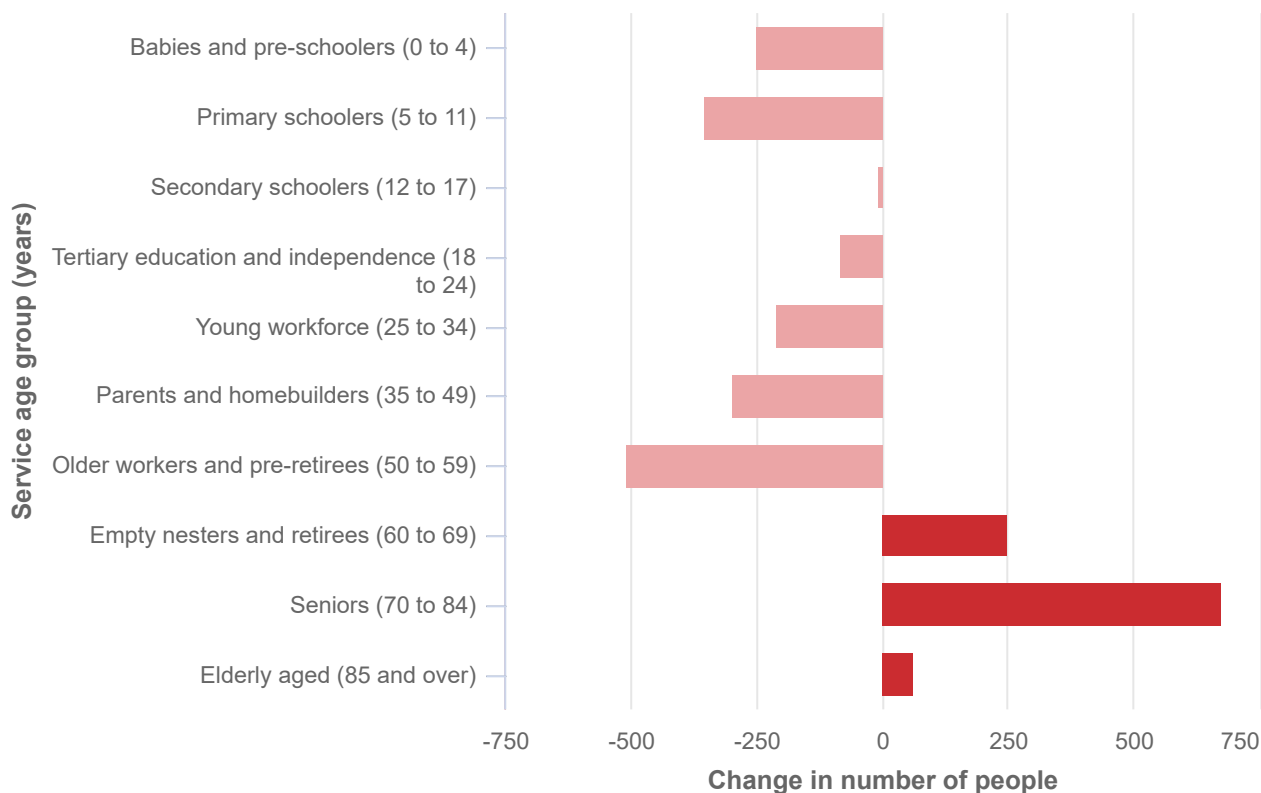
■ Roe
 ■ Western Australia



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in age structure - service age groups, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the service age groups of Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a similar proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years).

Overall, 22.8% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 27.0% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 22.6% and 21.8% respectively for Western Australia.

The major differences between the age structure of Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of 'Empty nesters and retirees' (13.4% compared to 10.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of 'Seniors' (11.6% compared to 9.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Young workforce' (11.3% compared to 14.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Parents and homebuilders' (18.3% compared to 20.8%)

Emerging groups

From 2016 to 2021, Roe's population decreased by 713 people (1.9%). This represents an average annual population change of -0.37% per year over the period.

The largest changes in the age structure in this area between 2016 and 2021 were in the age groups:

- Seniors (70 to 84) (+675 people)
- Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59) (-507 people)
- Primary schoolers (5 to 11) (-354 people)
- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (-295 people)

Roe

Five year age groups

The Age Structure of Roe provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is also an indicator of Roe's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Five year age groups present a classic age profile of the population. Each age group covers exactly five years, which enables direct comparison between each group.

To get a more complete picture Roe's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with Household Types and Dwelling Types.

Age structure - Five year age groups

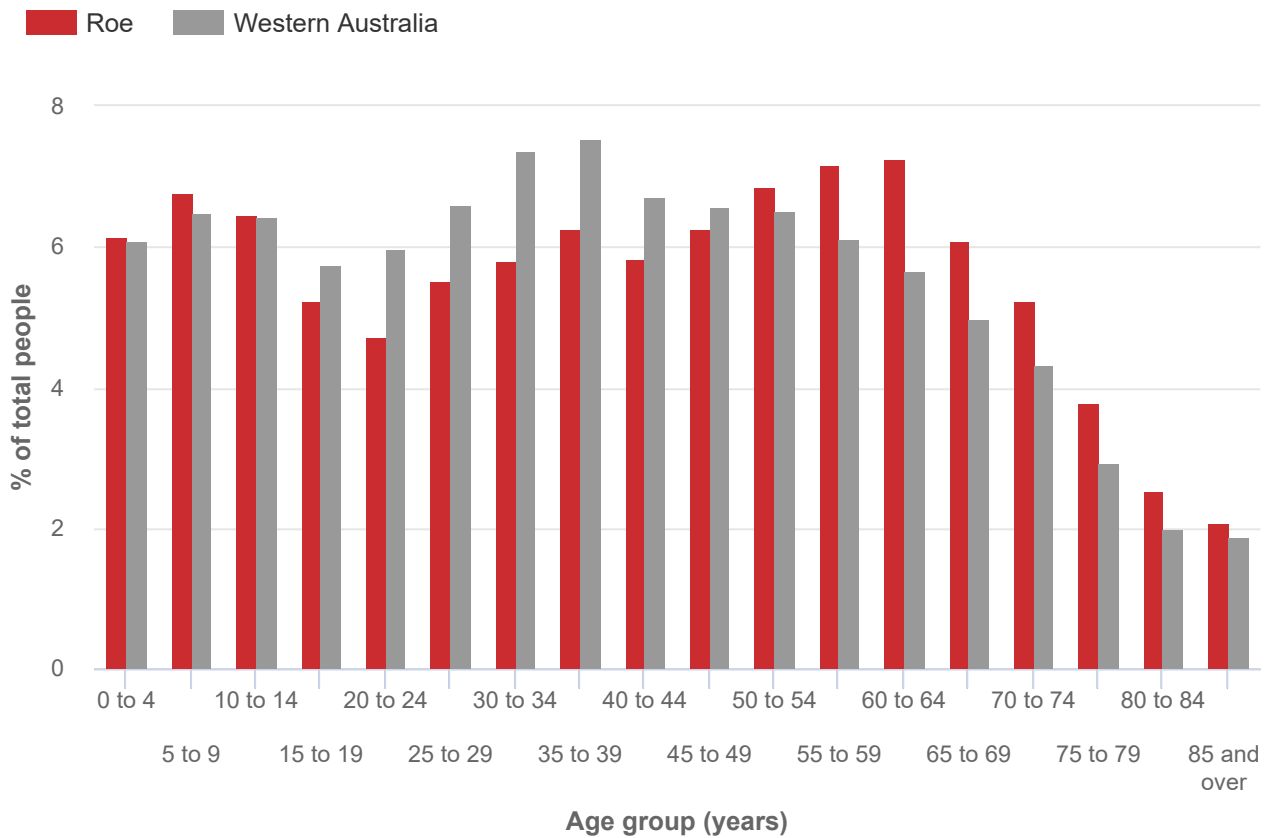
| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Five year age groups (years) | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| 0 to 4 | 2,317 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 2,564 | 6.7 | 6.5 | -247 |
| 5 to 9 | 2,546 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 2,869 | 7.5 | 6.6 | -323 |
| 10 to 14 | 2,429 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 2,408 | 6.3 | 6.1 | +21 |
| 15 to 19 | 1,977 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 2,102 | 5.5 | 6.1 | -125 |
| 20 to 24 | 1,775 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 1,788 | 4.7 | 6.5 | -13 |
| 25 to 29 | 2,078 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 2,137 | 5.6 | 7.5 | -59 |
| 30 to 34 | 2,182 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 2,328 | 6.1 | 7.9 | -146 |
| 35 to 39 | 2,358 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 2,182 | 5.7 | 7.0 | +176 |
| 40 to 44 | 2,201 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 2,423 | 6.3 | 7.0 | -222 |
| 45 to 49 | 2,356 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 2,599 | 6.8 | 7.0 | -243 |
| 50 to 54 | 2,579 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 2,881 | 7.5 | 6.6 | -302 |
| 55 to 59 | 2,703 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 2,904 | 7.6 | 6.1 | -201 |
| 60 to 64 | 2,733 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 2,562 | 6.7 | 5.3 | +171 |
| 65 to 69 | 2,294 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 2,225 | 5.8 | 4.7 | +69 |
| 70 to 74 | 1,971 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 1,667 | 4.3 | 3.4 | +304 |
| 75 to 79 | 1,424 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 1,254 | 3.3 | 2.5 | +170 |
| 80 to 84 | 953 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 748 | 2.0 | 1.7 | +205 |
| 85 and over | 778 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 717 | 1.9 | 1.7 | +61 |
| Total population | 37,654 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 38,358 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -704 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Age structure - five year age groups, 2021

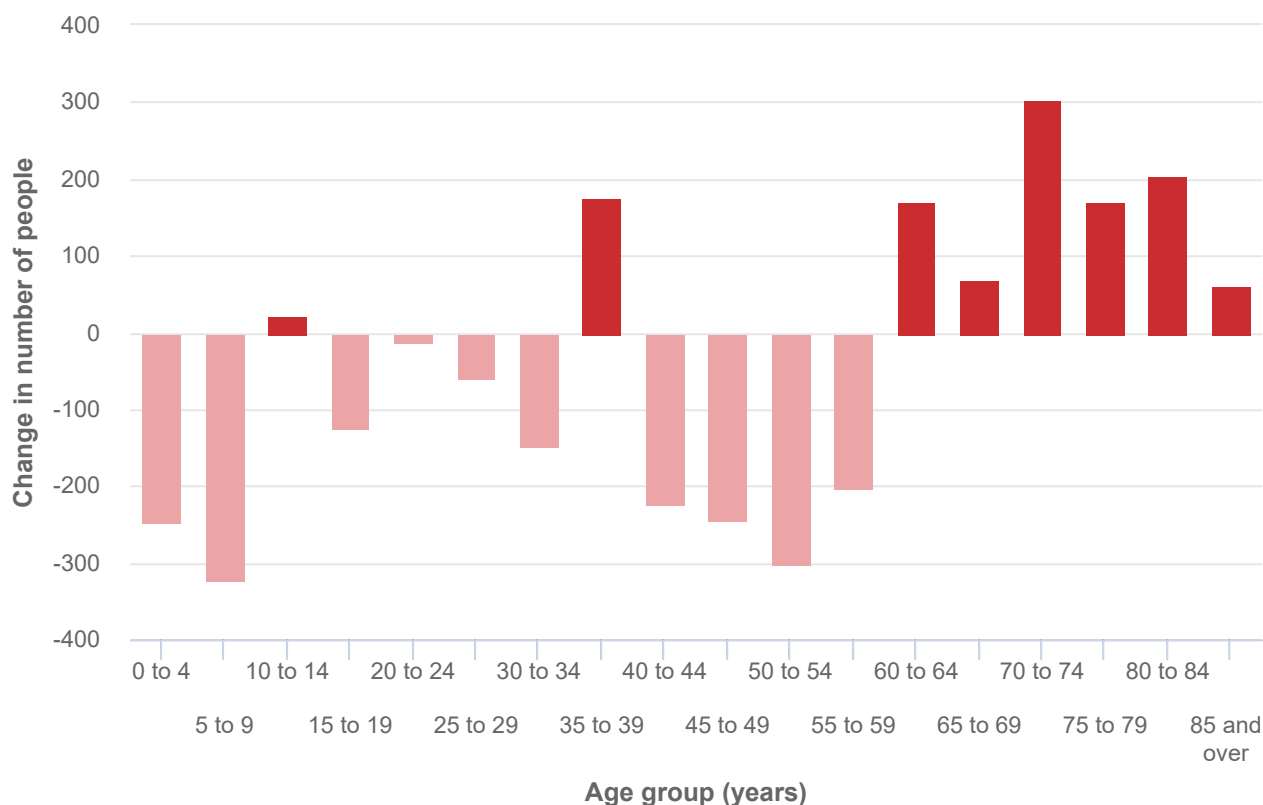
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in age structure - five year age groups, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the five year age groups of Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a similar proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 19.4% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 19.7% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 19.0% and 16.1% respectively for Western Australia.

The major differences between the age structure of Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 60 to 64 (7.3% compared to 5.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 30 to 34 (5.8% compared to 7.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 35 to 39 (6.3% compared to 7.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 20 to 24 (4.7% compared to 6.0%)

Emerging groups

From 2016 to 2021, Roe's population decreased by 704 people (1.8%). This represents an average annual population change of -0.37% per year over the period.

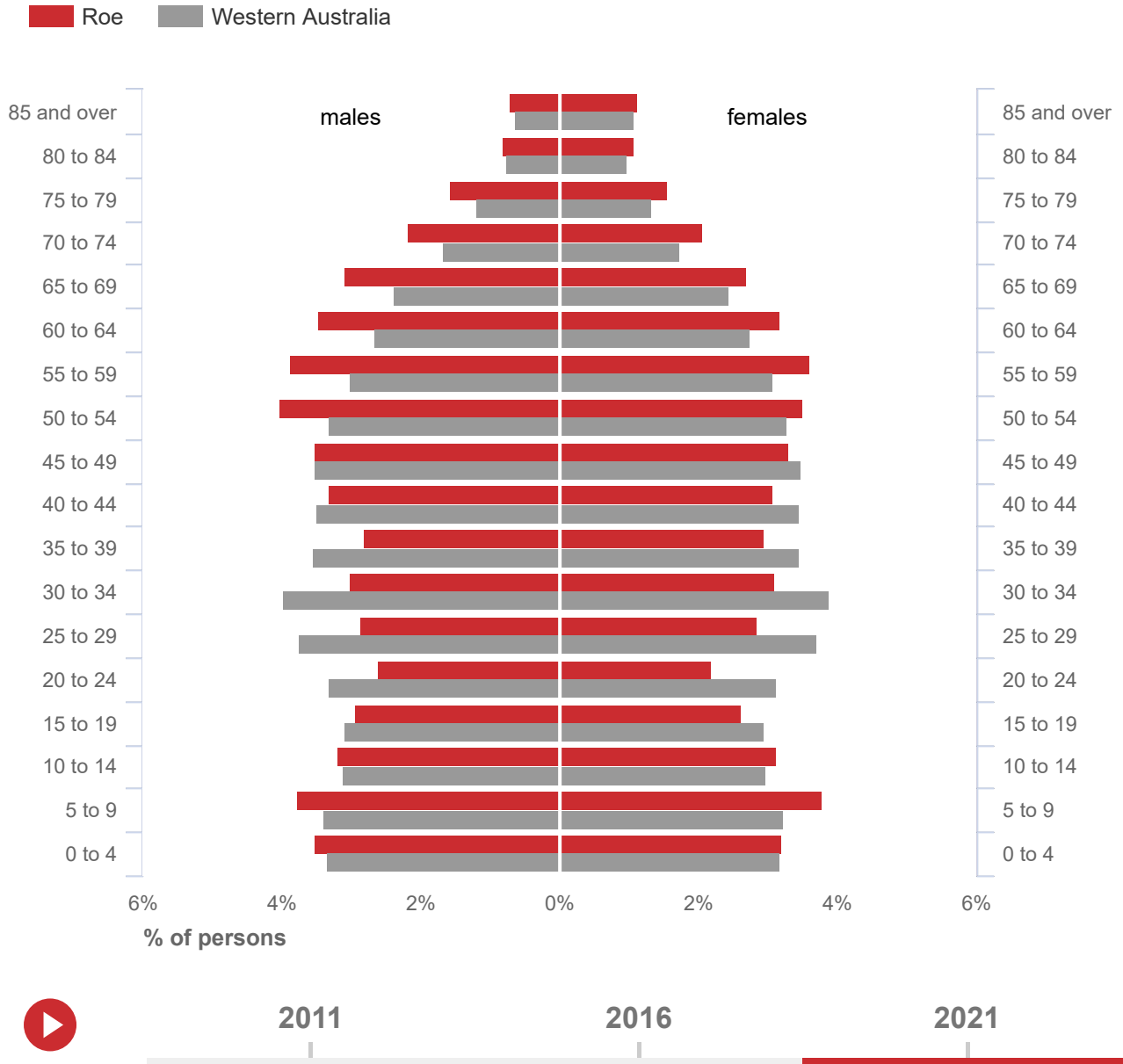
The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2016 and 2021 were in the age groups:

- 5 to 9 (-323 persons)
- 70 to 74 (+304 persons)
- 50 to 54 (-302 persons)
- 0 to 4 (-247 persons)

Roe

Age-sex pyramid

Age-sex pyramid, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), selected years between 1991-2021 (Enumerated data).
Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

The age-sex pyramid is a demographic tool which shows patterns of change in the age structure and sex ratio of an area over time. Its name comes from the traditional pyramid shape of an area which indicates a lot of children in large families, with a lower life expectancy and relatively few elderly. This shape is quite rare in developed nations like Australia. As nations and areas transition over time this shape turns into a column where there are less children a mix of ages including many elderly. Older areas with a lot of retirees or relatively few births may have a "reverse" pyramid formation where the largest proportion of the population is at the top of the chart. The sex ratio of males to females can also be seen - young areas are likely to have more males, while elderly areas generally have more females due to longer life expectancy.

The age-sex pyramid should be used in conjunction with [Household Types](#) and [Dwelling Types](#) information to build up a picture of who is living in the area and how it is changing over time.

Further reading: [Using demographics to inform gender equality](#)

Roe

Ancestry

Ancestry defines the cultural association and ethnic background of an individual going back three generations. Ancestry is a good measure of the total size of cultural groups in Roe regardless of where they were born or what language they speak.

Ancestry data, should be combined with data on Birthplace, Language Spoken at Home and Religion for a more complete picture of Roe's ethnic characteristics.

Please note that the "Australian Aboriginal" and "Torres Strait Islander" categories in this topic are not directly comparable from 2021 to previous years, due to a change in the wording of the question. In 2021, these options were marked boxes on the question rather than write-in options. The "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Origin" question is still considered a more reliable count for this group, and can be found on the Population summary page.

Please note: Due to changes in ABS rules around perturbation and additivity of data to protect the confidentiality of individuals, counts of ancestry groups and totals derived from them may differ slightly from those published by the ABS. For more information see notes on data confidentiality.

Ancestry - Ranked by size

| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|---------------------|--------|------|---------------------|--------------|
| Ancestry | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Australian | 15,594 | 41.4 | 29.7 | 17,022 | 44.4 | 30.7 | -1,428 |
| English | 15,236 | 40.5 | 37.6 | 15,138 | 39.5 | 37.6 | +98 |
| Scottish | 3,441 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 3,238 | 8.4 | 8.7 | +203 |
| Irish | 3,004 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 2,962 | 7.7 | 9.1 | +42 |
| Australian Aboriginal | 1,702 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 273 | 0.7 | 0.8 | +1,429 |
| German | 1,518 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 1,455 | 3.8 | 3.0 | +63 |
| Italian | 1,148 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 1,023 | 2.7 | 5.0 | +125 |
| Dutch | 604 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 524 | 1.4 | 1.9 | +80 |
| Maori | 488 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 518 | 1.4 | 1.1 | -30 |
| Filipino | 486 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 355 | 0.9 | 1.4 | +131 |

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

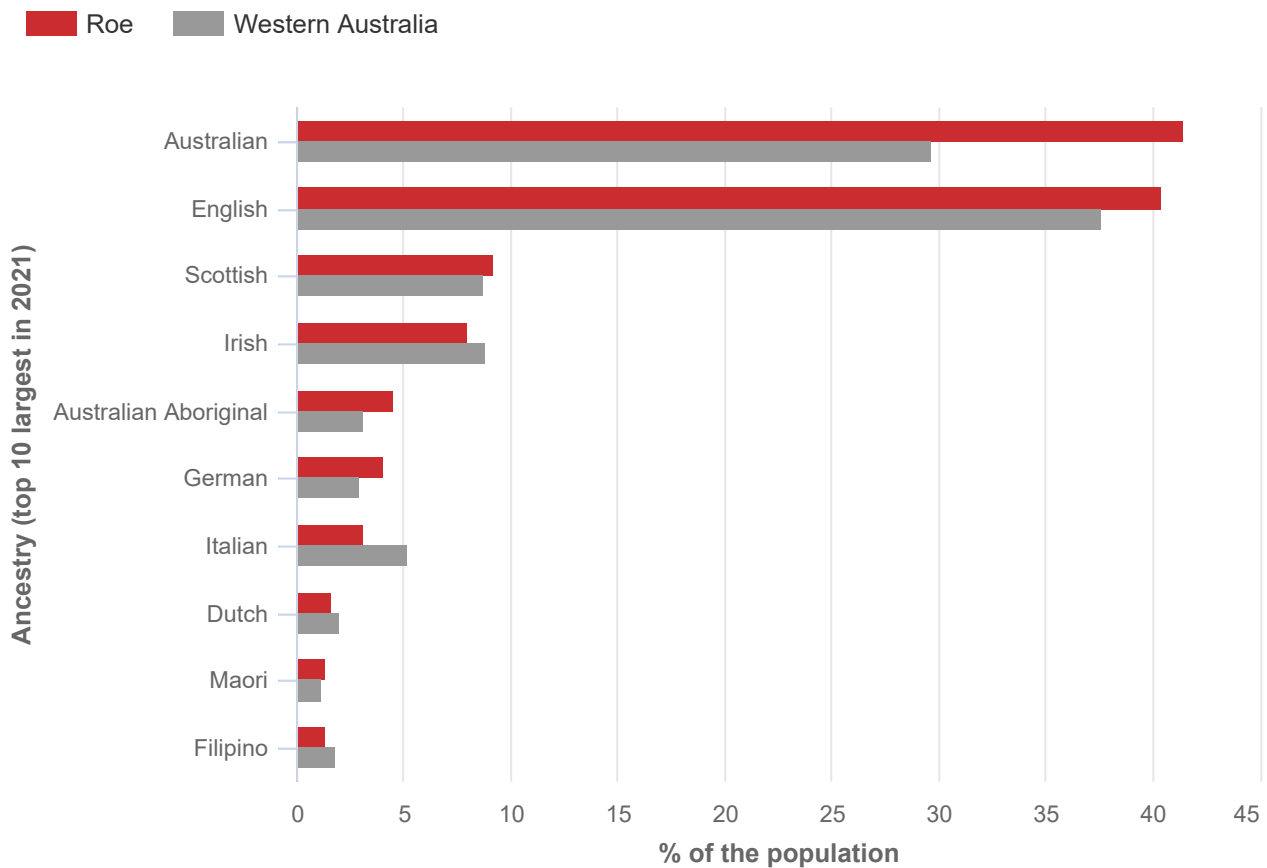
Ancestry - Totals

| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------|--------|-----|---------------------|--------------|
| Ancestry totals | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Not stated | 3,940 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 4,475 | 9.6 | 6.0 | -535 |
| Total responses | 47,662 | -- | -- | 46,555 | -- | -- | +1,107 |
| Total people | 37,655 | -- | -- | 38,368 | -- | -- | -713 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

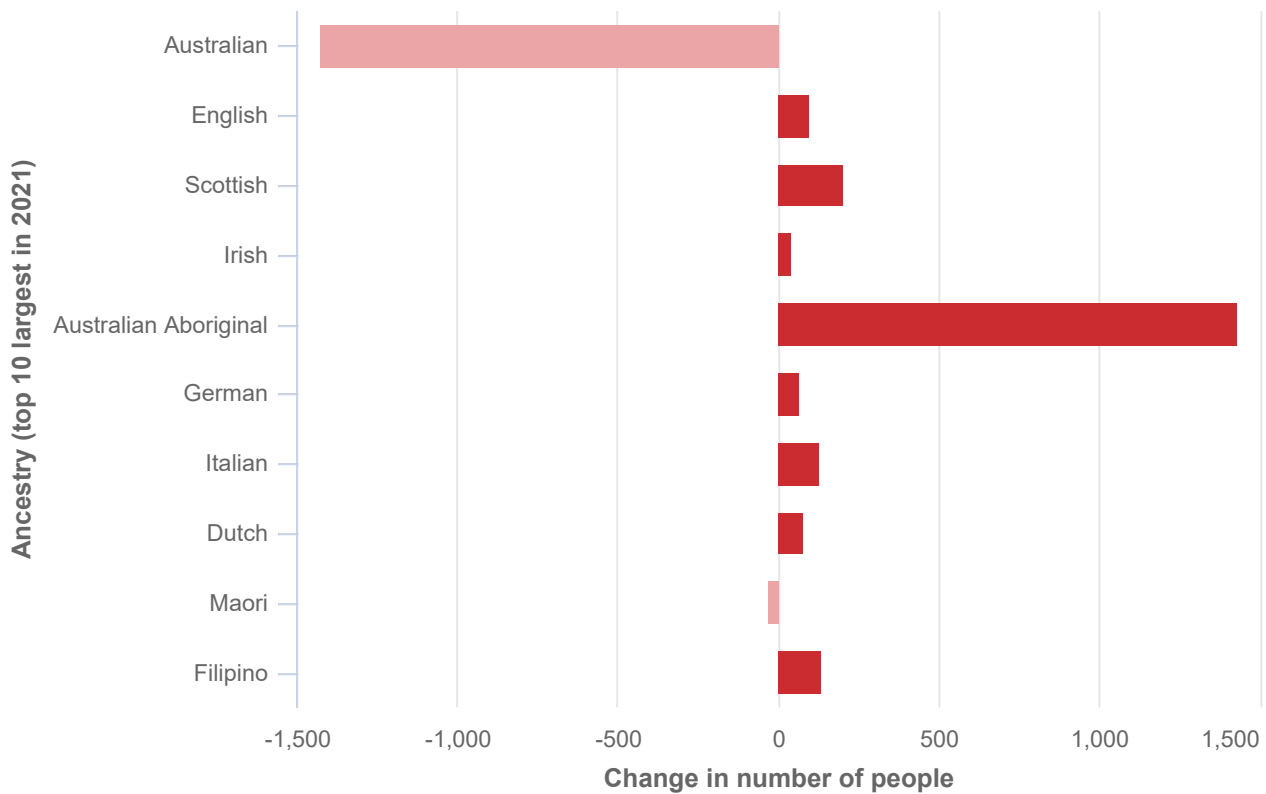
Ancestry, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in ancestry, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the ancestry responses of the population in Roe in 2021 shows that the top five ancestries nominated were:

- Australian (15,594 people or 41.4%)
- English (15,236 people or 40.5%)
- Scottish (3,441 people or 9.1%)
- Irish (3,004 people or 8.0%)
- Australian Aboriginal (1,702 people or 4.5%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 38,977 responses in total, or 103.51% of all responses.

The major differences between the ancestries of the population in Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (41.4% compared to 29.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with English ancestry (40.5% compared to 37.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Chinese ancestry (0.5% compared to 4.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Indian ancestry (0.4% compared to 2.9%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the reported ancestries of the population in this area between 2016 and 2021 were:

- Australian Aboriginal (+1,429 persons)
- Australian (-1,428 persons)
- Scottish (+203 persons)
- Filipino (+131 persons)

Roe

Birthplace

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in Roe. The mix of Country of Birth groups is also indicative of historical settlement patterns, as source countries for Australia's immigration program have varied significantly over time.

To get a more complete picture of cultural and ethnic characteristics, Roe'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, counts of individual birthplace groups and totals derived from them may differ slightly from those published by the ABS. For more information see notes on data confidentiality.

Birthplace - Summary

| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Birthplace | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Total overseas born | 5,464 | 14.5 | 32.2 | 5,196 | 13.5 | 32.2 | +268 |
| Australia | 28,048 | 74.5 | 62.0 | 28,420 | 74.1 | 60.3 | -372 |
| Not stated | 4,152 | 11.0 | 5.8 | 4,745 | 12.4 | 7.5 | -593 |
| Total Population | 37,664 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 38,361 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -697 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

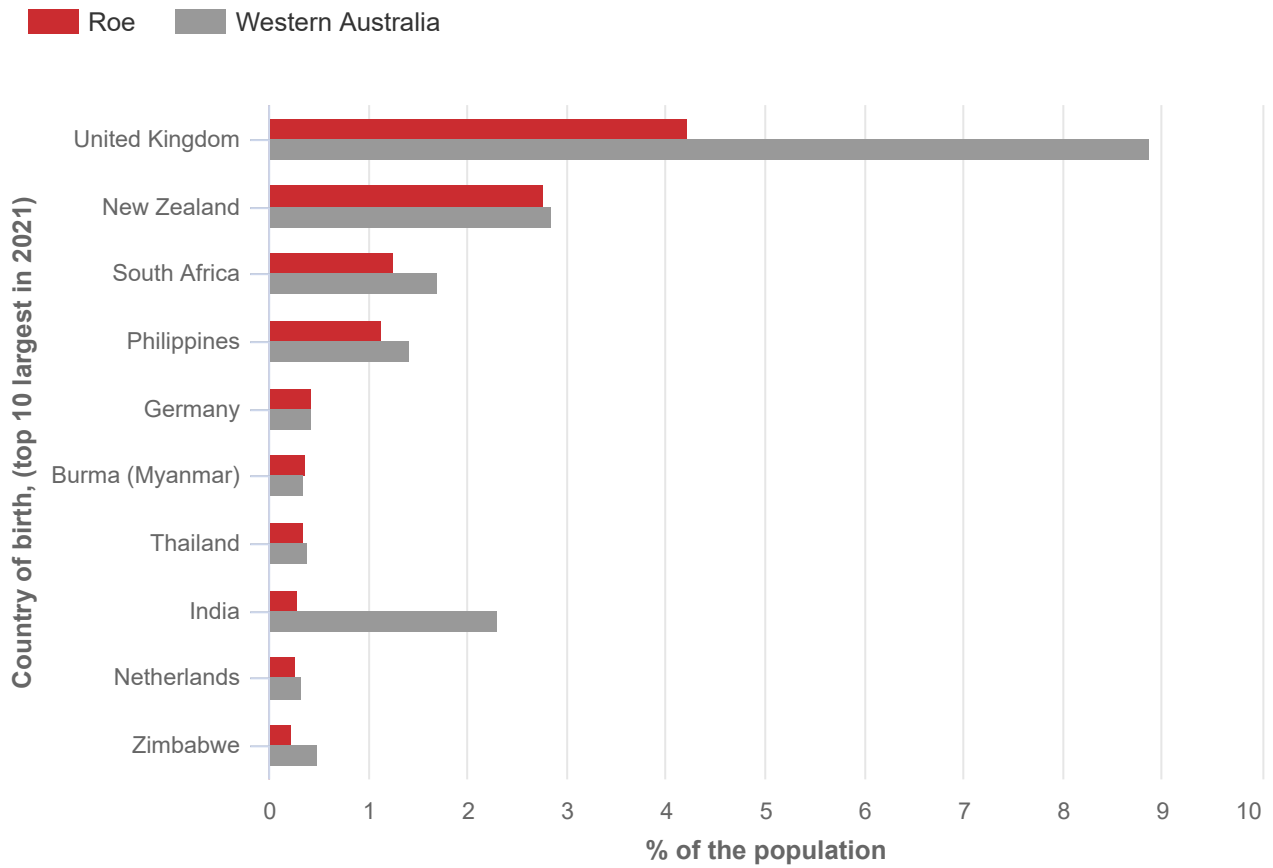
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Birthplace - Ranked by size

| Roe - Overseas born (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------|--------|-----|---------------------|--------------|
| Birthplace | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| United Kingdom | 1,586 | 4.2 | 8.9 | 1,656 | 4.3 | 9.4 | -70 |
| New Zealand | 1,040 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1,149 | 3.0 | 3.2 | -109 |
| South Africa | 468 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 344 | 0.9 | 1.7 | +124 |
| Philippines | 428 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 309 | 0.8 | 1.2 | +119 |
| Germany | 159 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 136 | 0.4 | 0.4 | +23 |
| Burma (Myanmar) | 137 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 163 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -26 |
| Thailand | 129 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 114 | 0.3 | 0.3 | +15 |
| India | 108 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 107 | 0.3 | 2.0 | +1 |
| Netherlands | 102 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 109 | 0.3 | 0.4 | -7 |
| Zimbabwe | 80 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 74 | 0.2 | 0.5 | +6 |

Excludes countries of birth with fewer than 10 people.

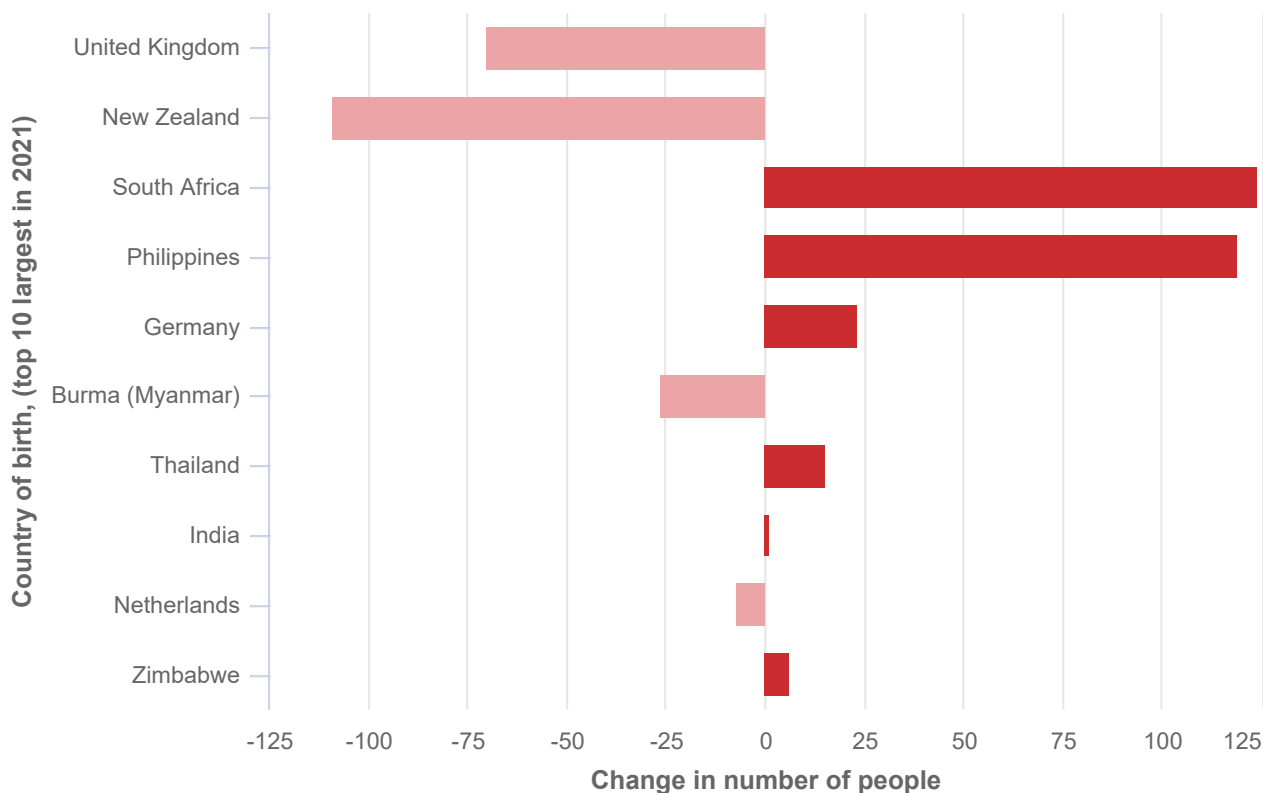
Birthplace, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing, 2021](#) (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Change in birthplace, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a smaller proportion of people born overseas.

Overall, 14.5% of the population was born overseas, compared with 32.2% for Western Australia.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Roe was Philippines, where 1.1% of the population, or 428 people, were born.

The major differences between the countries of birth of the population in Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *smaller* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (4.2% compared to 8.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in India (0.3% compared to 2.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in Malaysia (0.2% compared to 1.2%)

Emerging groups

Between 2016 and 2021, the number of people born overseas increased by 268 or 5.2%.

The largest changes in birthplace countries of the population in this area between 2016 and 2021 were for those born in:

- South Africa (+124 persons)
- Philippines (+119 persons)
- New Zealand (-109 persons)
- United Kingdom (-70 persons)

Overseas arrivals

The Year of Arrival data records when the overseas born population arrived in Australia. The data shows the degree to which areas are 'ports' for new overseas arrivals and reveals the role of Roe in housing the overseas-born. The number of recent overseas arrivals in an area is often determined by housing affordability, employment opportunities and pre-existing communities located in the area.

Roe's Year of Arrival data, when used with Birthplace, Religion and Language Spoken at Home data, is a good indicator of the likely need for services in migrant communities.

Overseas arrivals

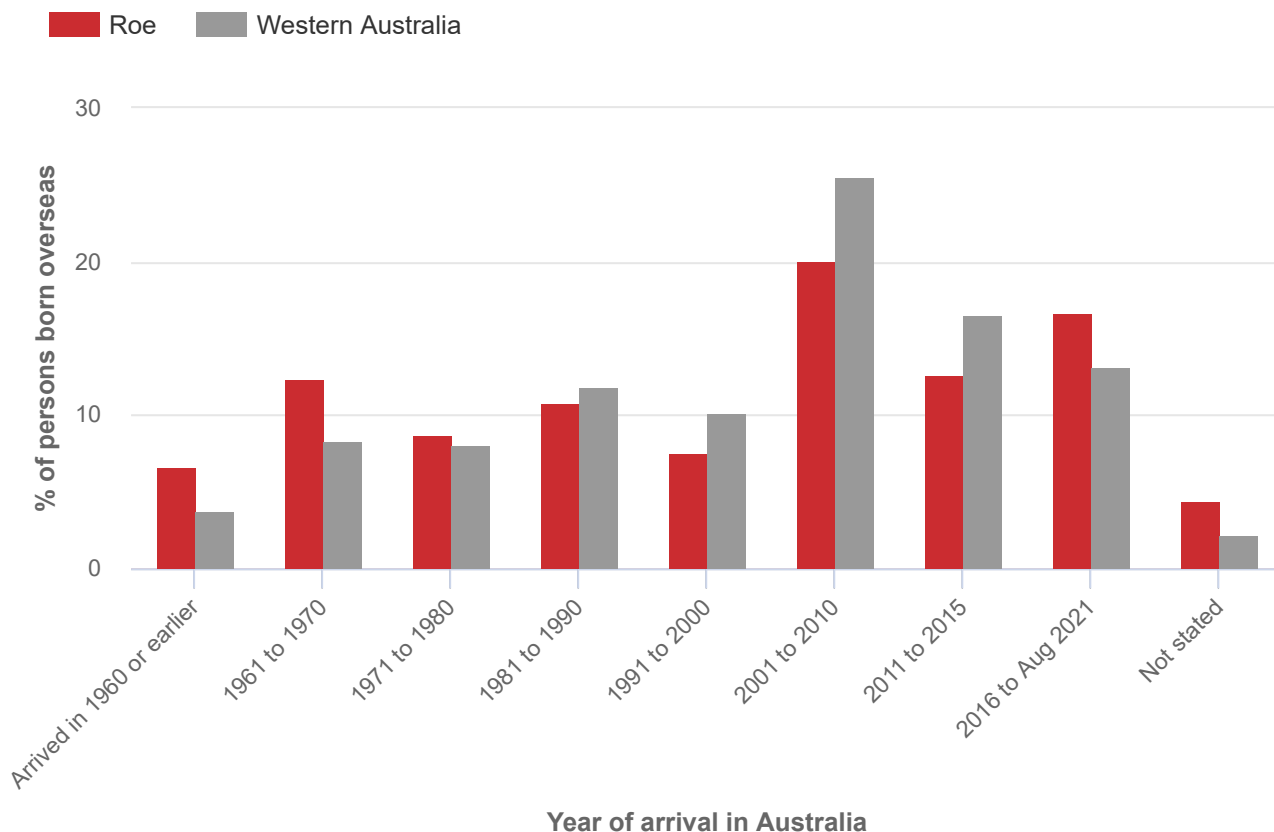
| Roe - Overseas born (Usual residence) | 2021 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Year of arrival in Australia | Number | % | Western Australia % |
| Arrived in 1960 or earlier | 366 | 6.7 | 3.8 |
| 1961 to 1970 | 678 | 12.4 | 8.4 |
| 1971 to 1980 | 475 | 8.7 | 8.1 |
| 1981 to 1990 | 589 | 10.8 | 11.9 |
| 1991 to 2000 | 415 | 7.6 | 10.2 |
| 2001 to 2010 | 1,097 | 20.1 | 25.5 |
| 2011 to 2015 | 691 | 12.6 | 16.6 |
| 2016 to Aug 2021 | 912 | 16.7 | 13.2 |
| Not stated | 241 | 4.4 | 2.3 |
| Total | 5,464 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Overseas arrivals, 2021

Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the year of arrival for the overseas born population of Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a larger proportion of people who arrived before 2001, as well as a larger proportion of recent overseas arrivals (those who arrived between 2016 to Aug 2021).

Overall, 46.2% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 17% arrived during or after 2016, compared with 42.4% and 13.2% respectively for Western Australia.

The major differences in year of arrival data in the population between Roe and Western Australia are:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1961 to 1970 (12.4% compared to 8.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 2016 to Aug 2021 (16.7% compared to 13.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 2001 to 2010 (20.1% compared to 25.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 2011 to 2015 (12.6% compared to 16.6%)

Roe

Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English measures the self-assessed proficiency in spoken English of people who speak a language other than English at home. The data, when viewed with other ethnic and cultural indicators, such as **Ancestry**, **Country of Birth**, **Language Spoken at Home** and **Religion**, reflects Roe's ethnic composition and how long the overseas born have been in Australia. This helps service providers determine whether they need to communicate with the local population in languages other than English.

Proficiency in English

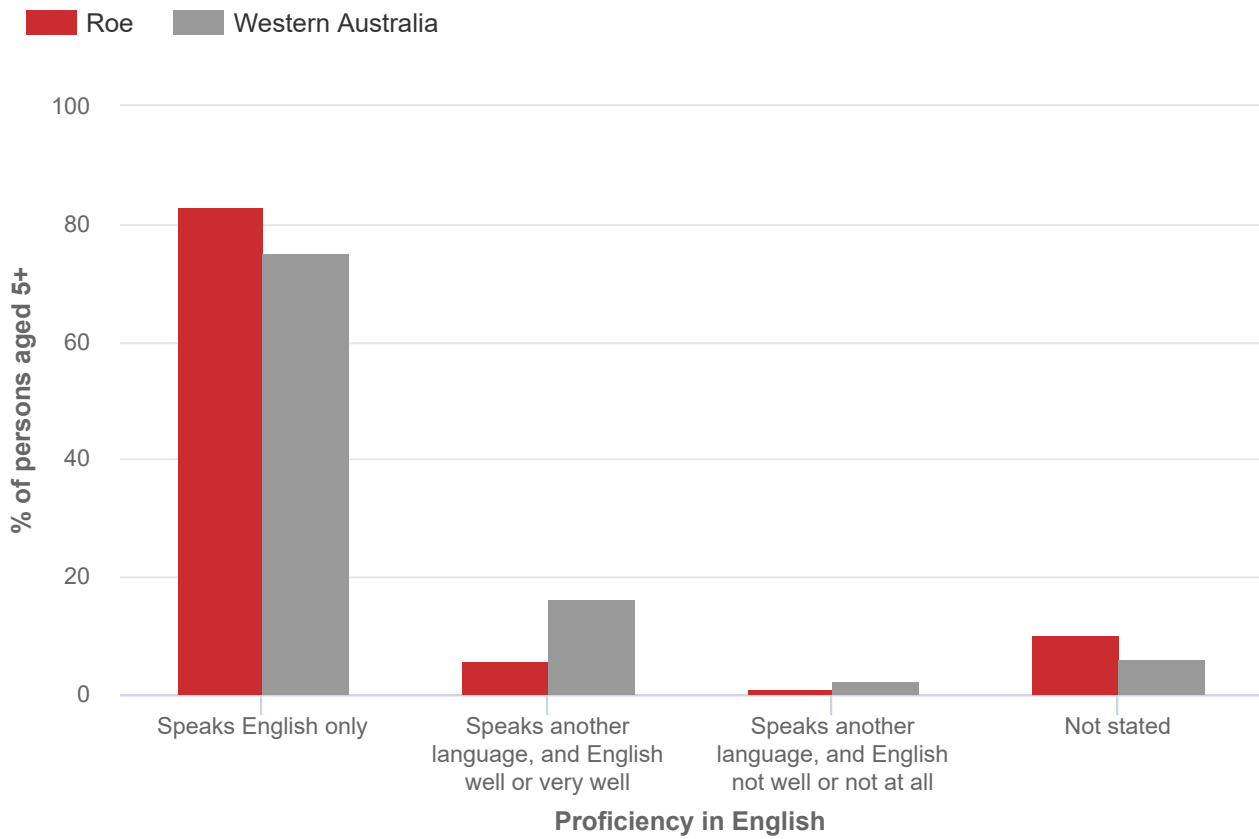
| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| English proficiency | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Speaks English only | 31,262 | 83.0 | 75.3 | 32,057 | 83.6 | 75.2 | -795 |
| Speaks another language, and English well or very well | 2,194 | 5.8 | 16.4 | 1,702 | 4.4 | 15.2 | +492 |
| Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all | 398 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 442 | 1.2 | 2.5 | -44 |
| Not stated | 3,810 | 10.1 | 6.0 | 4,167 | 10.9 | 7.1 | -357 |
| Total population | 37,664 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 38,368 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -704 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Proficiency in English, 2021

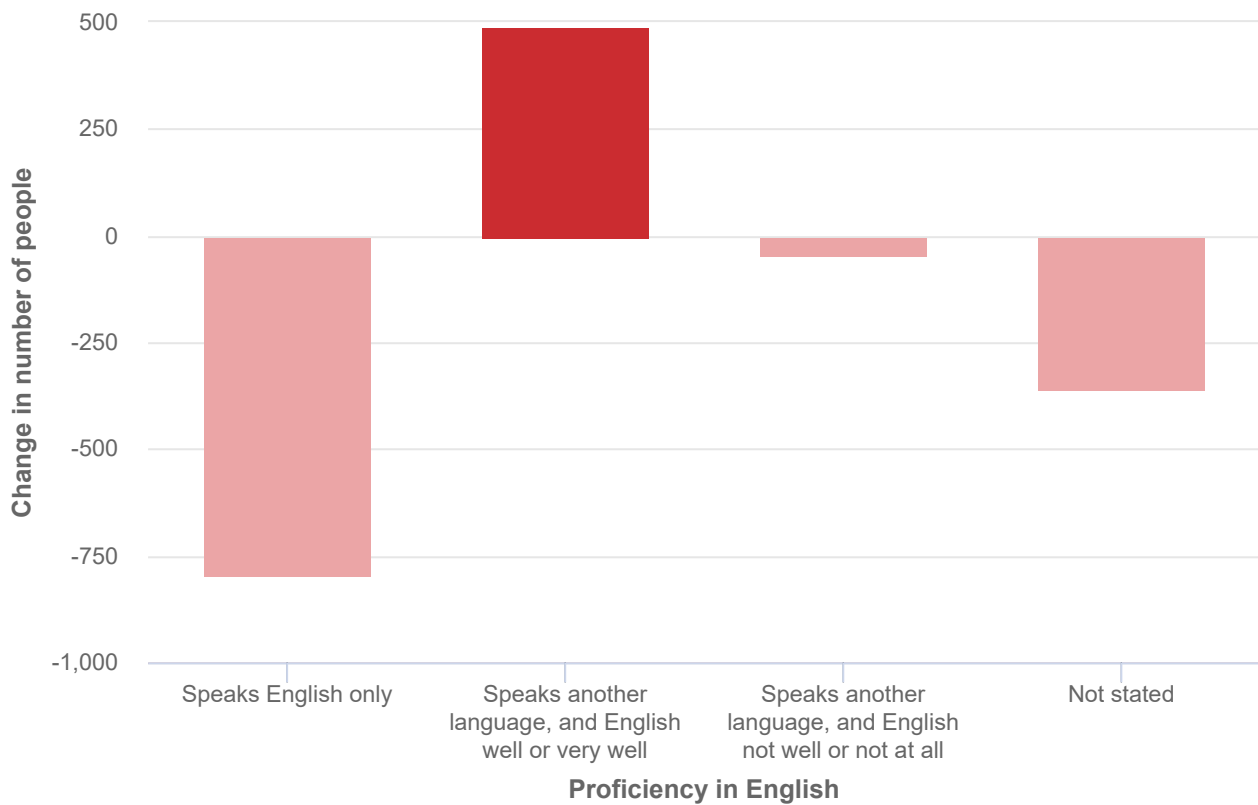
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in Proficiency in English, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the proficiency in English data of the population in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a higher proportion of people who spoke English only, and a lower proportion of people who spoke another language and English not well or not at all.

Overall, 83.0% of people spoke English only, and 1.1% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 75.3% and 2.3% respectively for Western Australia.

Emerging groups

The most significant changes in the proficiency in English of the population in this area between 2016 and 2021 were in those speaking:

- Speaks English only (-795 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+492 persons)

Roe

Language spoken at home

Roe's language statistics show the proportion of the population who speak a language at home other than English. They indicate how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language.

Roe'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 ABS rules regarding perturbation of data to protect the confidentiality of individuals, counts of individual language groups and totals derived from them may differ slightly from those published by the ABS.

Language spoken at home - Summary

| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Language summary | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Speaks English only | 31,262 | 83.0 | 75.3 | 32,057 | 83.5 | 75.2 | -795 |
| Non-English total | 2,482 | 6.6 | 18.4 | 2,029 | 5.3 | 17.5 | +453 |
| Not stated | 3,918 | 10.4 | 6.3 | 4,286 | 11.2 | 7.3 | -368 |
| Total Population | 37,662 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 38,372 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -710 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

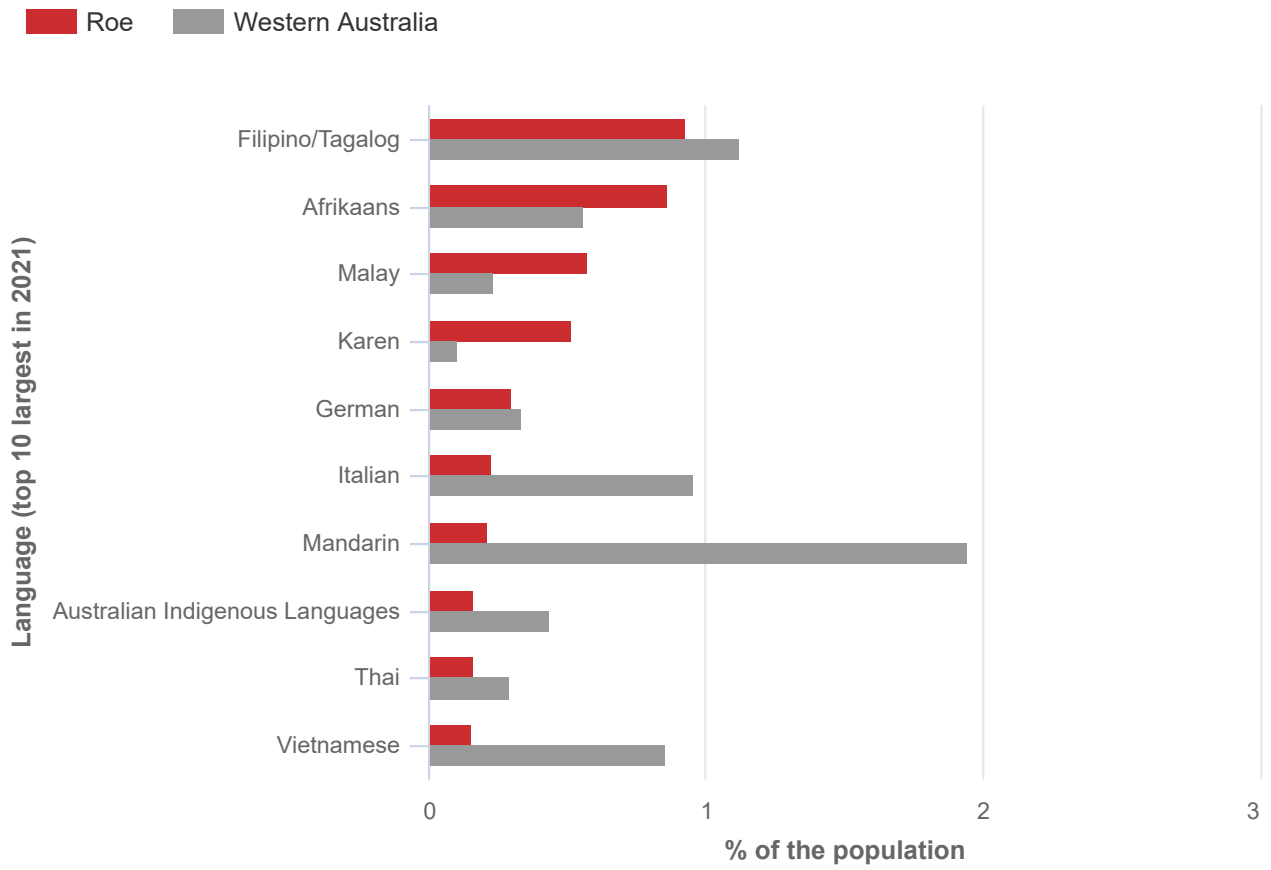
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Language spoken at home - Ranked by size

| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------|--------|-----|---------------------|--------------|
| Language (excludes English) | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Filipino/Tagalog | 349 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 238 | 0.6 | 1.0 | +111 |
| Afrikaans | 325 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 237 | 0.6 | 0.6 | +88 |
| Malay | 214 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 231 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -17 |
| Karen | 193 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 165 | 0.4 | 0.1 | +28 |
| German | 112 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 96 | 0.3 | 0.4 | +16 |
| Italian | 84 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 92 | 0.2 | 1.2 | -8 |
| Mandarin | 78 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 105 | 0.3 | 1.9 | -27 |
| Australian Indigenous Languages | 61 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 32 | 0.1 | 0.4 | +29 |
| Thai | 59 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 49 | 0.1 | 0.3 | +10 |
| Vietnamese | 57 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 19 | 0.0 | 0.8 | +38 |

Excludes languages spoken at home by fewer than 10 people.

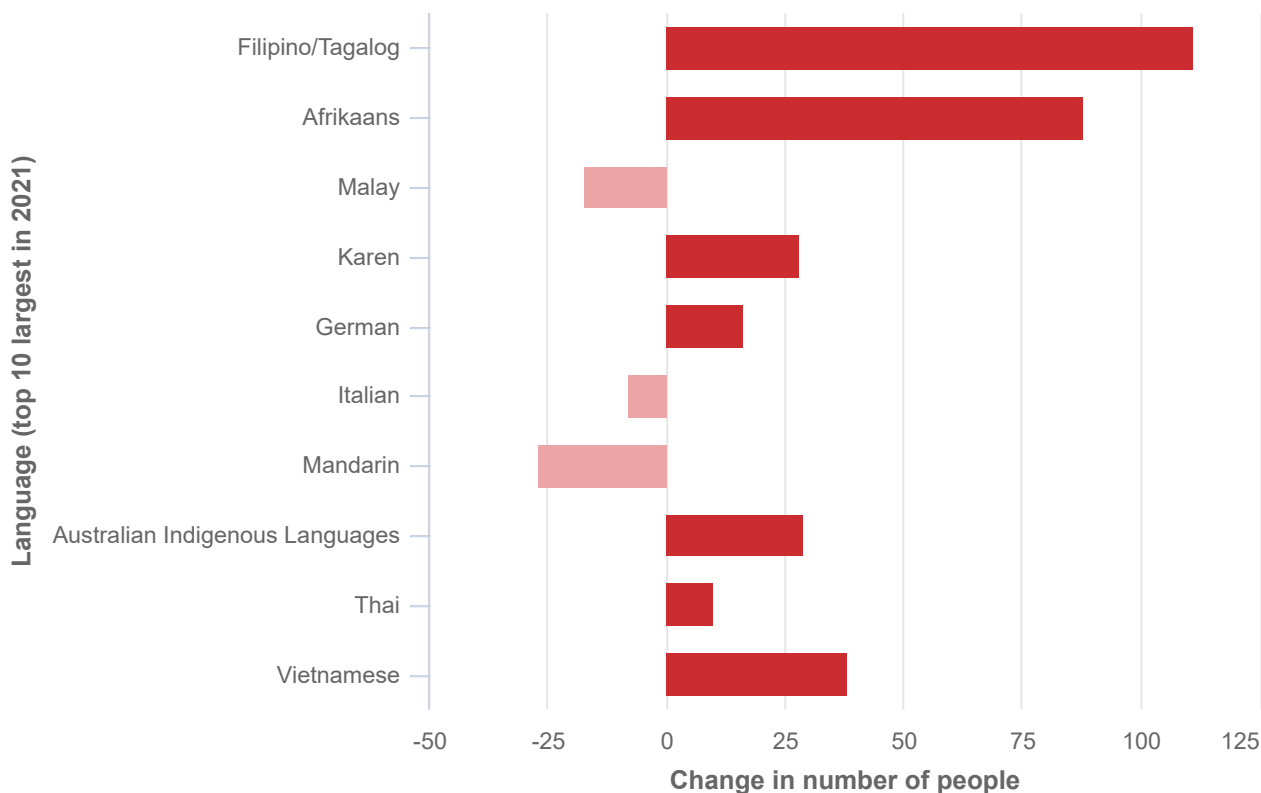
Language spoken at home, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing, 2021](#) (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Change in language spoken at home, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the language spoken at home by the population of Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a larger proportion of people who spoke English only, and a smaller proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 83.0% of the population spoke English only, and 6.6% spoke a non-English language, compared with 75.3% and 18.4% respectively for Western Australia.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Roe was Filipino/Tagalog, with 0.9% of the population, or 349 people speaking this language at home.

The major difference between the languages spoken at home for the population of Roe and Western Australia in 2021 was:

- A *smaller* percentage speaking Mandarin at home (0.2% compared to 1.9%)

Emerging groups

Between 2016 and 2021, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 453 or 22.3%, and the number of people who spoke English only decreased by 795 or 2.5%.

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

- Filipino/Tagalog (+111 persons)
- Afrikaans (+88 persons)

Roe

Religion

Roe's religion statistics provide an indicator of cultural identity and ethnicity when observed in conjunction with other key variables. Religion data reveal the major concentrations of religions as well as revealing the proportion of people with no religious affiliation. There are a number of reasons for different religious compositions across areas including the country of birth and ethnic background of the population, the age of the population (belief in religion is generally stronger, the older the population) and changes in values and belief systems.

Roe'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, counts of individual religion groups and totals derived from them may differ slightly from those published by the ABS.

Religion - Summary

| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Religion totals | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Christian total | 15,339 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 20,244 | 52.8 | 49.8 | -4,905 |
| Non Christian total | 852 | 2.3 | 8.0 | 919 | 2.4 | 6.9 | -67 |
| Non-classifiable religious belief | 144 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 185 | 0.5 | 0.7 | -41 |
| No Religion/secular beliefs | 16,864 | 44.8 | 42.8 | 11,936 | 31.1 | 32.8 | +4,928 |
| Not stated | 4,462 | 11.8 | 7.5 | 5,079 | 13.2 | 9.9 | -617 |
| Total Population | 37,661 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 38,363 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -702 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Religion - Ranked by size

| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|---------------------|--------|------|---------------------|--------------|
| Religion | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Western (Roman) Catholic | 4,799 | 12.7 | 18.6 | 6,037 | 15.7 | 21.4 | -1,238 |
| Anglican | 4,693 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 6,919 | 18.0 | 14.3 | -2,226 |
| Christian,nfd | 1,384 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 1,530 | 4.0 | 3.4 | -146 |
| Baptist | 1,277 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1,387 | 3.6 | 1.7 | -110 |
| Uniting Church | 1,252 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1,901 | 5.0 | 2.3 | -649 |
| Presbyterian and Reformed | 484 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 659 | 1.7 | 1.8 | -175 |
| Islam | 405 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 436 | 1.1 | 2.0 | -31 |
| Lutheran | 326 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 398 | 1.0 | 0.3 | -72 |
| Jehova's Witnesses | 259 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 287 | 0.7 | 0.4 | -28 |
| Buddhism | 232 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 261 | 0.7 | 2.1 | -29 |

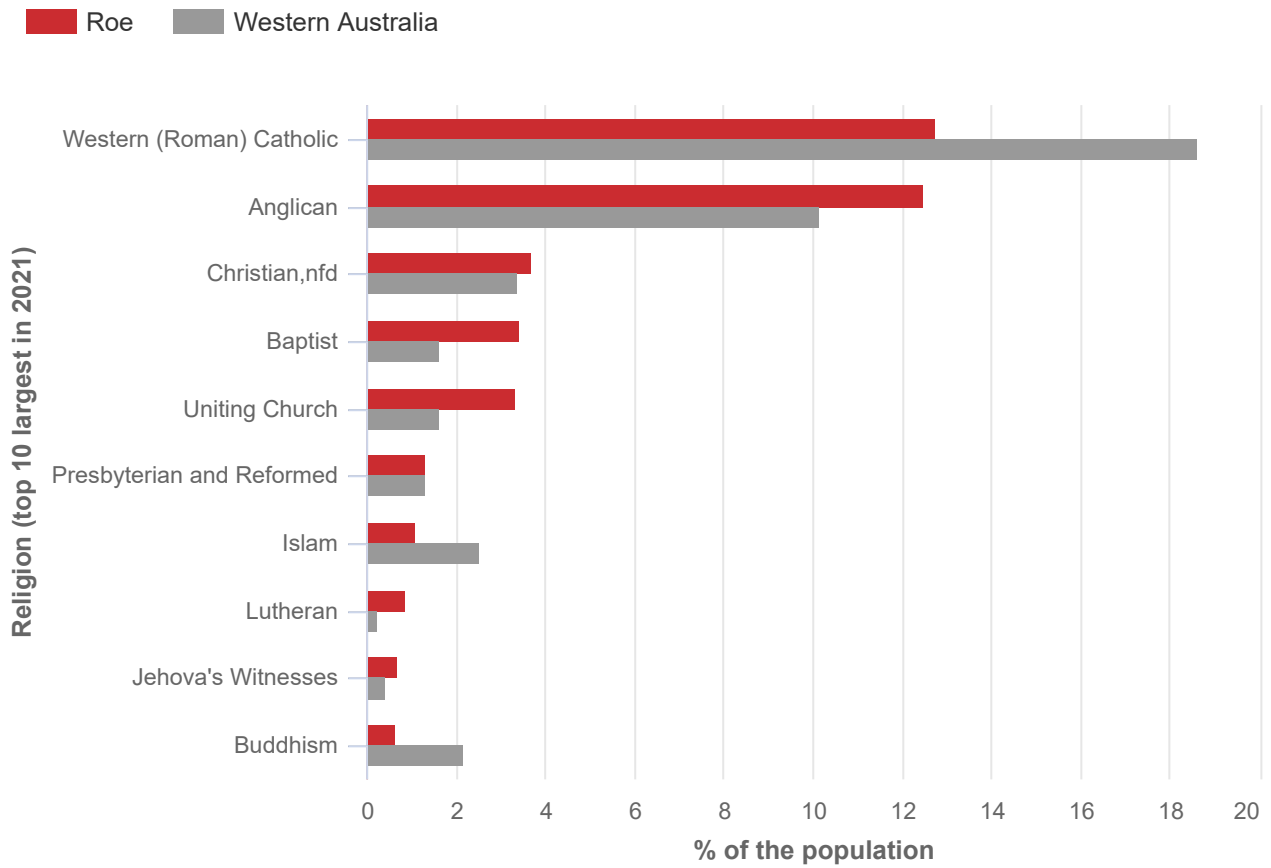
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

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

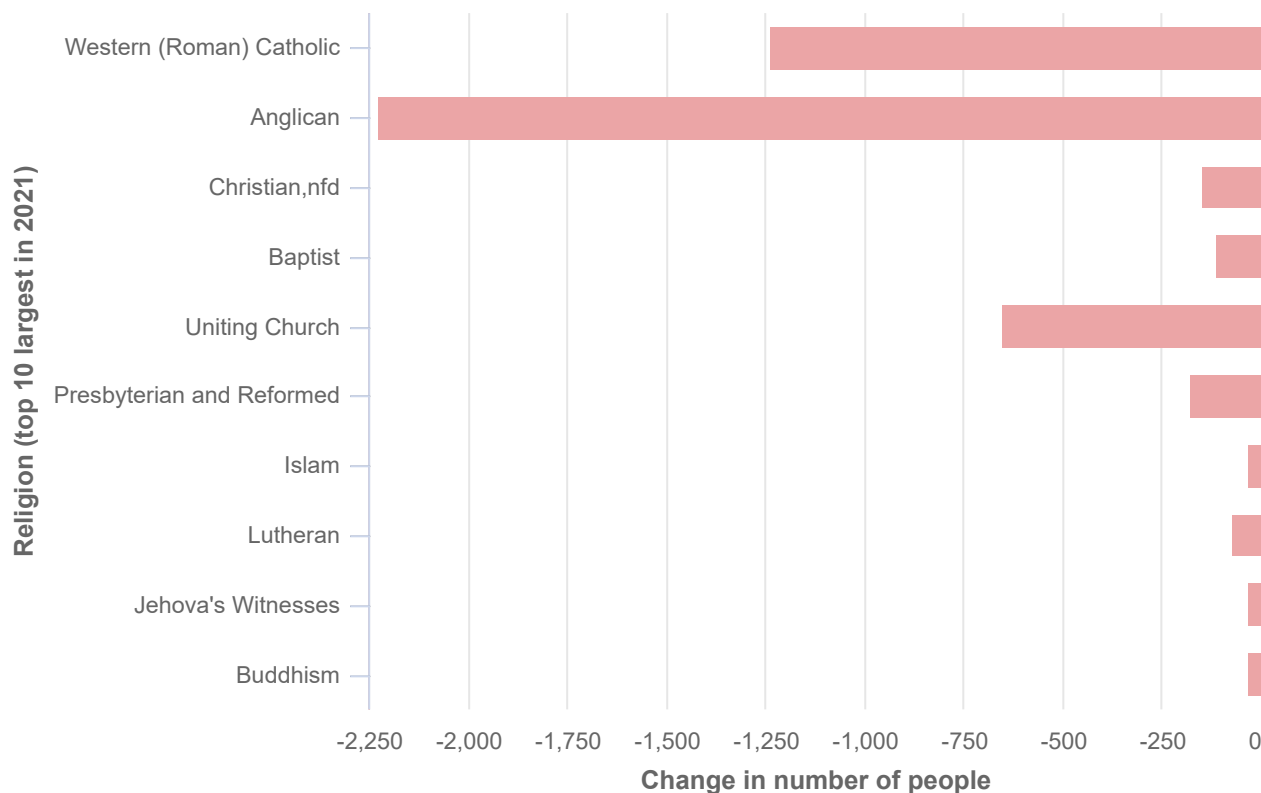
Religion, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing, 2021](#) (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Change in religion, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a lower proportion of people who professed a religion and a higher proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 43.0% of the population nominated a religion, and 44.8% said they had no religion, compared with 49.1% and 42.8% respectively for Western Australia.

The largest single religion in Roe was Western (Roman) Catholic, with 12.7% of the population or 4,799 people as adherents.

The major differences between the religious affiliation for the population of Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage who nominated Anglican (12.5% compared to 10.1%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Baptist (3.4% compared to 1.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Western (Roman) Catholic (12.7% compared to 18.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Hinduism (0.2% compared to 2.0%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the religious affiliation of the population in Roe between 2016 and 2021 were for those who nominated:

- Anglican (-2,226 persons)
- Western (Roman) Catholic (-1,238 persons)
- Uniting Church (-649 persons)
- Presbyterian and Reformed (-175 persons)

Qualifications

Educational Qualifications relate to education outside of primary and secondary school and are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as **Employment Status**, **Income** and **Occupation**, Roe's Educational Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the area and identify skill gaps in the labour market.

Learn more about planning education provision [here](#).

Highest qualification achieved

| Roe - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Qualification level | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Bachelor or Higher degree | 3,590 | 11.8 | 23.8 | 3,041 | 10.0 | 20.5 | +549 |
| Advanced Diploma or Diploma | 2,032 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 1,921 | 6.3 | 8.9 | +111 |
| Vocational | 6,585 | 21.7 | 21.1 | 6,377 | 20.9 | 20.4 | +208 |
| No qualification | 13,921 | 45.8 | 36.5 | 14,319 | 46.9 | 38.9 | -398 |
| Not stated | 4,252 | 14.0 | 9.2 | 4,857 | 15.9 | 11.2 | -605 |
| Total persons aged 15+ | 30,380 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 30,515 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -135 |

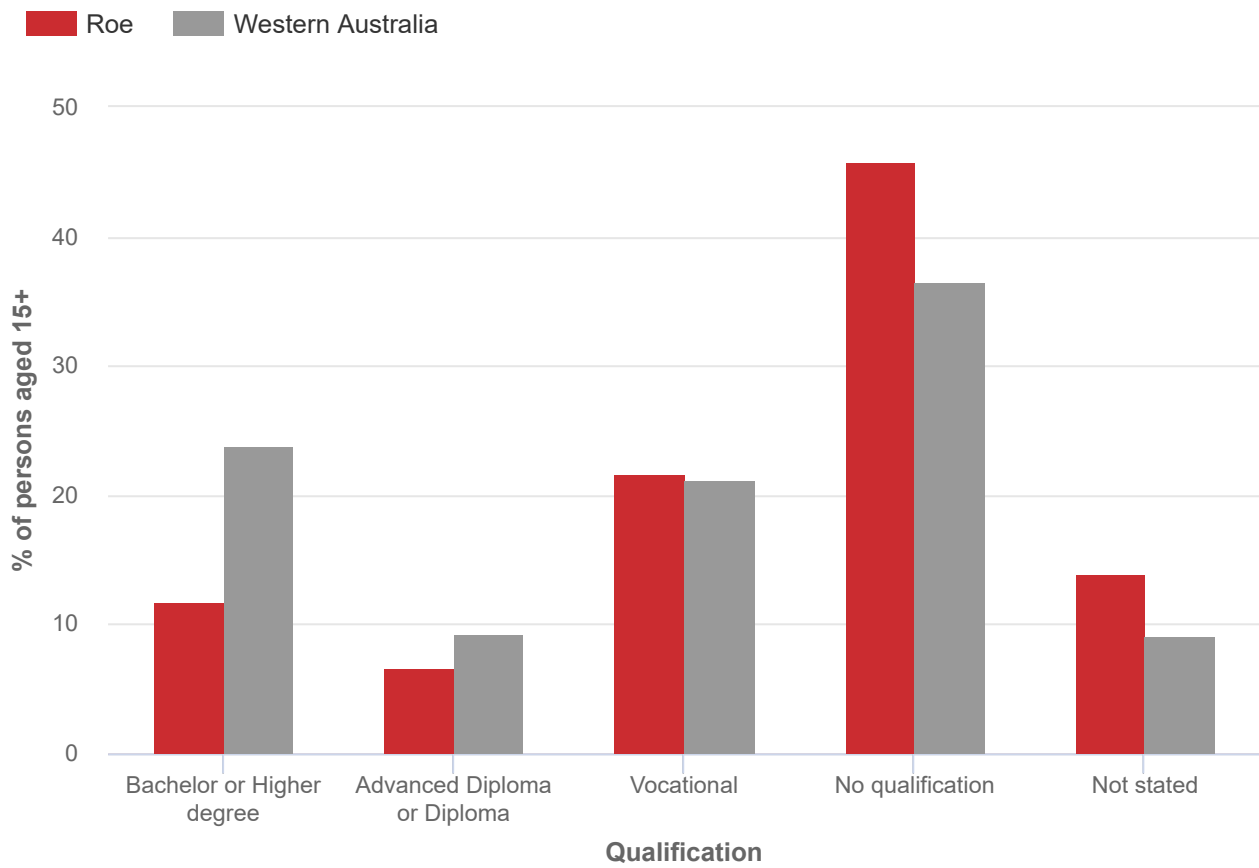
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People with university qualifications

a People with trade qualifications (Certificate)

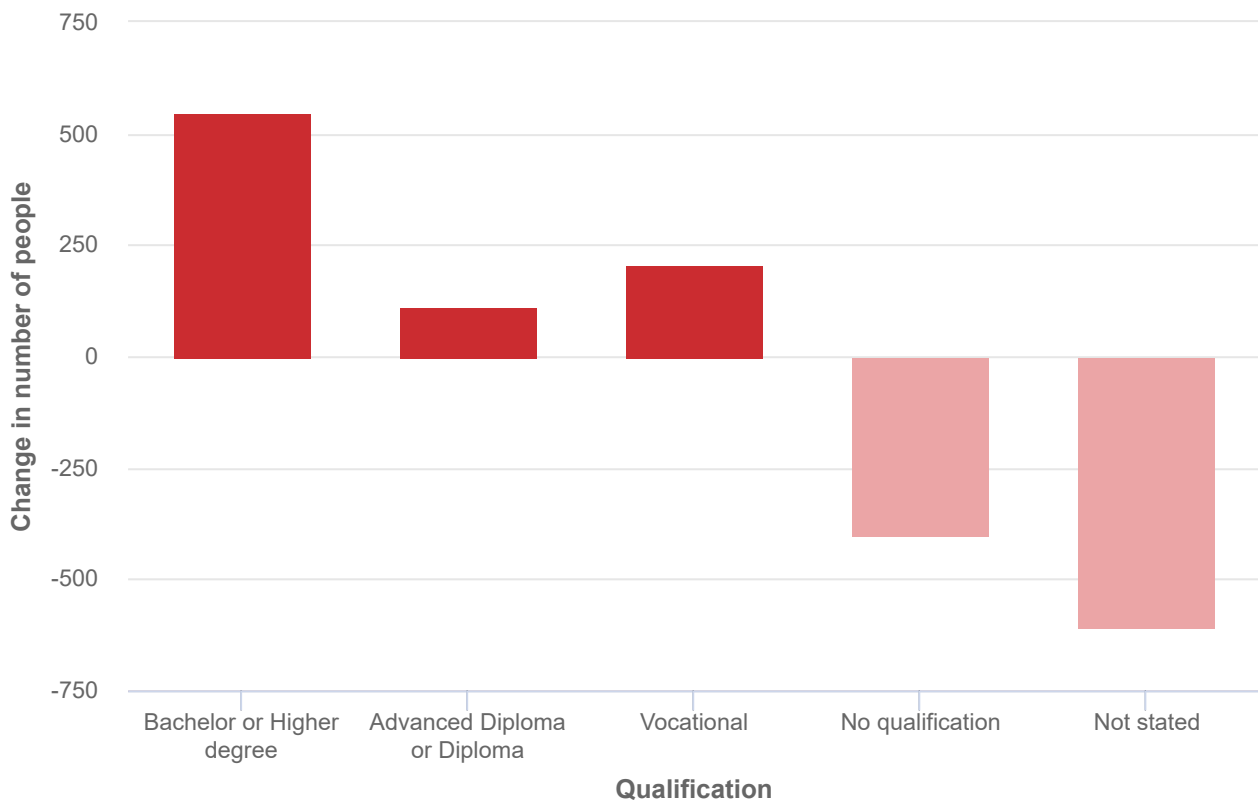
Highest qualification achieved, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in highest qualification achieved, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the qualifications of the population in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a lower proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications), and a higher proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall, 40.2% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 45.8% had no qualifications, compared with 54.3% and 36.5% respectively for Western Australia.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons with No qualifications (45.8% compared to 36.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (11.8% compared to 23.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (6.7% compared to 9.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+549 persons)
- No qualifications (-398 persons)
- Vocational qualifications (+208 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+111 persons)

Highest level of schooling

Roe's school completion data is a useful indicator of socio-economic status. With other indicators, such as Proficiency in English, the data informs planners and decision-makers about people's ability to access services. Combined with Educational Qualifications it also allows assessment of the skill base of the population.

Learn more about planning education provision [here](#).

Highest level of secondary schooling completed

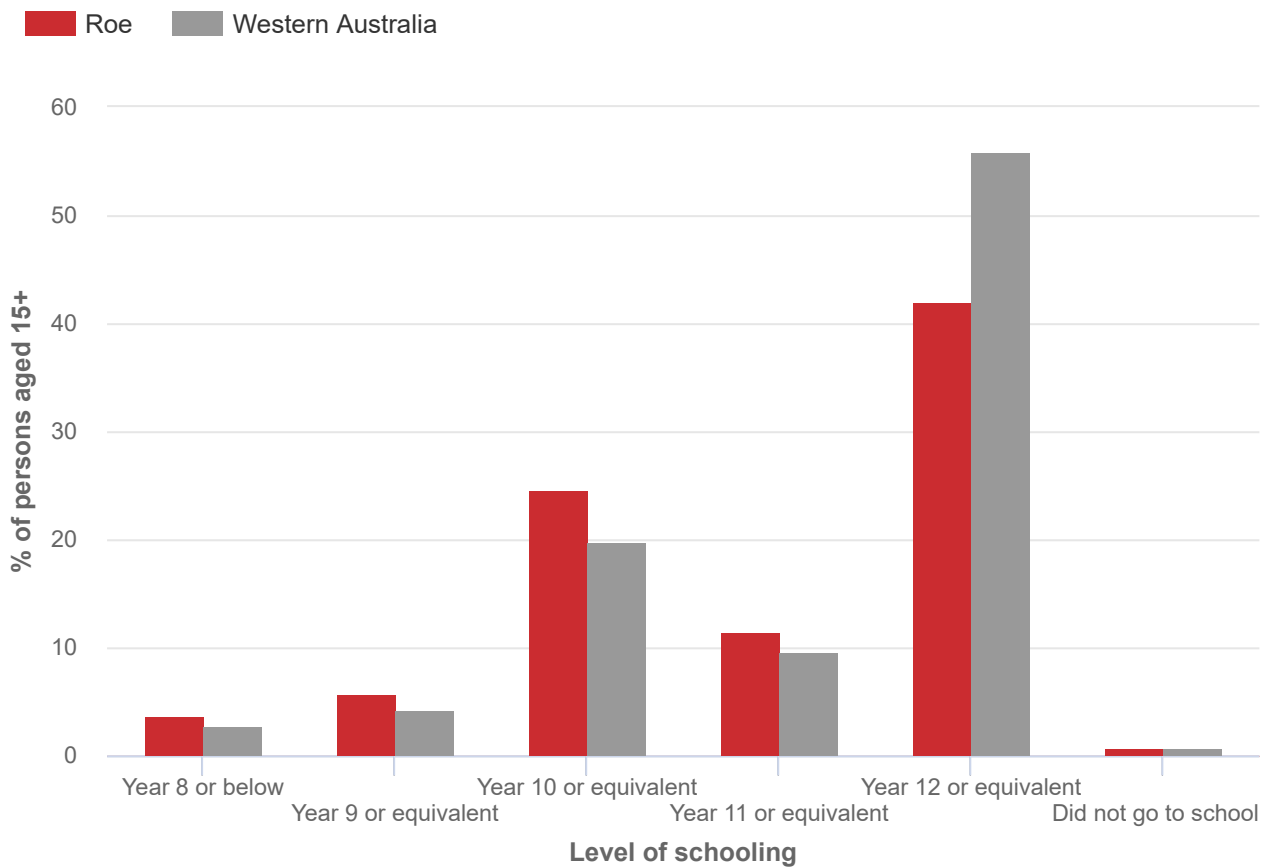
| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Level of schooling | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Year 8 or below | 1,141 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 1,392 | 4.6 | 3.2 | -251 |
| Year 9 or equivalent | 1,732 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 1,885 | 6.2 | 4.5 | -153 |
| Year 10 or equivalent | 7,503 | 24.7 | 19.7 | 7,805 | 25.6 | 20.6 | -302 |
| Year 11 or equivalent | 3,459 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 3,425 | 11.2 | 10.0 | +34 |
| Year 12 or equivalent | 12,755 | 42.0 | 56.0 | 11,502 | 37.7 | 51.7 | +1,253 |
| Did not go to school | 199 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 221 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -22 |
| Not stated | 3,582 | 11.8 | 7.1 | 4,286 | 14.0 | 9.4 | -704 |
| Total persons aged 15+ | 30,371 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 30,516 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -145 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

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

a [People with below Year 11 schooling](#)

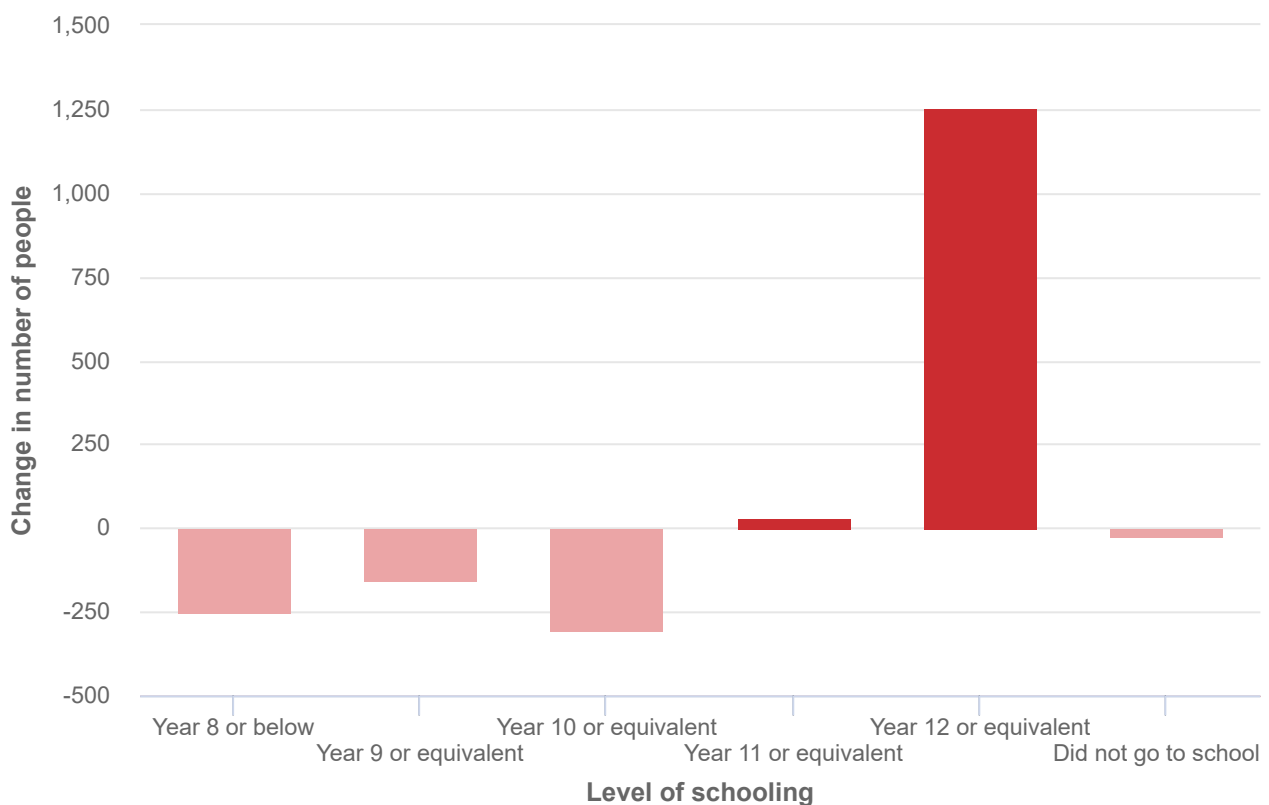
Highest level of schooling completed, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing, 2021](#) (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Change in highest level of schooling completed, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the highest level of schooling attained by the population in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a higher proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) and a lower proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 34.8% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 42.0% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 27.3% and 56.0% respectively for Western Australia.

The major differences between the level of schooling attained by the population in Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (24.7% compared to 19.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 11 or equivalent (11.4% compared to 9.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 9 or equivalent (5.7% compared to 4.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (42.0% compared to 56.0%)

Emerging groups

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

- Year 12 or equivalent (+1,253 persons)
- Year 10 or equivalent (-302 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-251 persons)
- Year 9 or equivalent (-153 persons)

Education institution attending

The share of Roe's population attending educational institutions reflects the age structure of the population, as it is influenced by the number of children attending school; proximity to tertiary education, which can mean young adults leaving home to be nearer to educational facilities and; the degree to which people are seeking out educational opportunities in adulthood, especially in their late teens and early twenties.

This data is often combined with **Age Structure** to identify areas with significant university student populations.

Learn more about planning education provision [here](#).

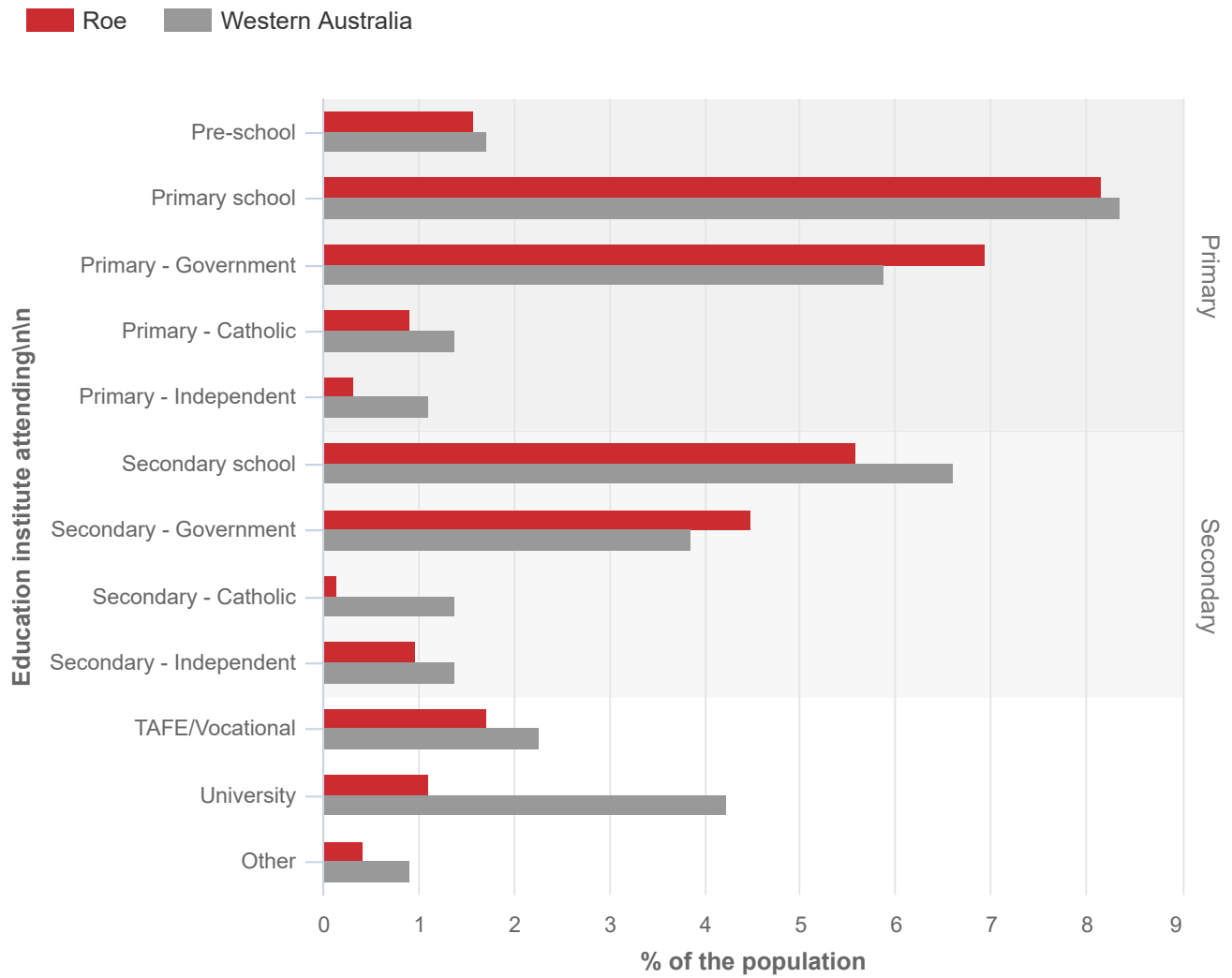
Education institution attending

| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Type of institution | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Pre-school | 589 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 474 | 1.3 | 1.2 | +115 |
| Primary school | 3,070 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 3,324 | 8.8 | 8.5 | -254 |
| Primary - Government | 2,613 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 2,815 | 7.4 | 5.9 | -202 |
| Primary - Catholic | 340 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 370 | 1.0 | 1.5 | -30 |
| Primary - Independent | 117 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 139 | 0.4 | 1.1 | -22 |
| Secondary school | 2,104 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 2,137 | 5.6 | 6.3 | -33 |
| Secondary - Government | 1,687 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 1,840 | 4.9 | 3.6 | -153 |
| Secondary - Catholic | 55 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 17 | 0.0 | 1.4 | +38 |
| Secondary - Independent | 362 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 280 | 0.7 | 1.4 | +82 |
| TAFE/Vocational | 644 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 487 | 1.3 | 1.9 | +157 |
| University | 418 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 303 | 0.8 | 4.3 | +115 |
| Other | 156 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 127 | 0.3 | 0.7 | +29 |
| Not attending | 26,675 | 70.8 | 69.7 | 26,337 | 69.5 | 69.0 | +338 |
| Not stated | 4,006 | 10.6 | 6.3 | 4,692 | 12.4 | 8.0 | -686 |
| Total | 37,662 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 37,881 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -219 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

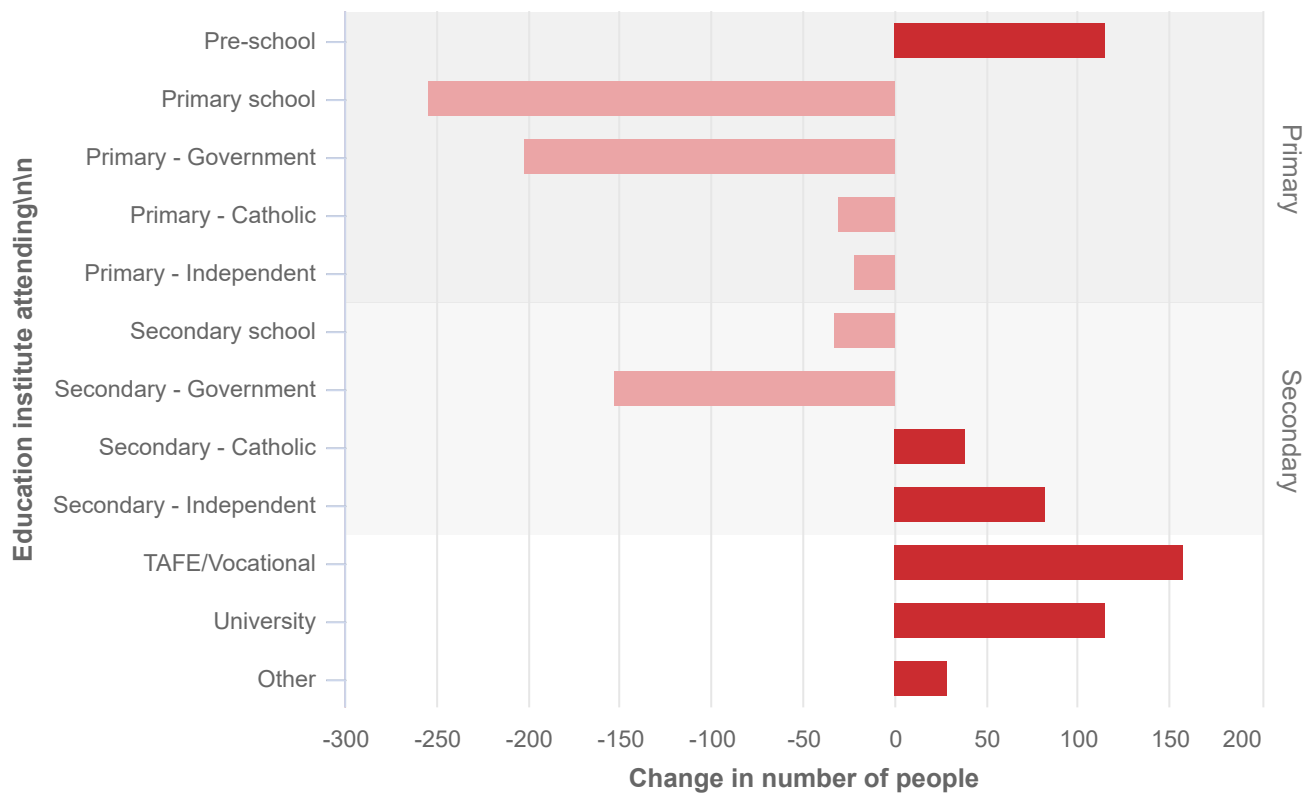
Education institution attending, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing, 2021](#) (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Change in education institution attending, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the share of the population attending educational institutions in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a similar proportion attending primary school, a lower proportion attending secondary school, and a lower proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 8.2% of the population were attending primary school, 5.6% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 2.8% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 8.4%, 6.6% and 6.5% respectively for Western Australia.

The major differences between the share of the population attending learning institutions in Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons not attending (70.8% compared to 69.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons attending a Government primary school (6.9% compared to 5.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending University (1.1% compared to 4.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending a Catholic secondary school (0.1% compared to 1.4%)

Emerging groups

From 2016 to 2021, Roe's population decreased by 219 people (+0.6%). This represents an average annual change of -0.12% per year over the period.

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

- Primary school (-254 persons)
- Primary - Government (-202 persons)
- TAFE/Vocational (+157 persons)
- Secondary - Government (-153 persons)

Roe

Need for assistance

Roe's disability statistics relate directly to need for assistance due to a severe or profound disability. The information may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care and in the provision of information and support to carers. Roe'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.

Need for assistance with core activities by age

| Roe - Persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Assistance needed by age group (years) | Number | % of total age group | Western Australia % | Number | % of total age group | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| 0 to 4 | 27 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 30 | 1.2 | 1.0 | -3 |
| 5 to 9 | 73 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 57 | 2.0 | 2.5 | +16 |
| 10 to 19 | 113 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 84 | 1.9 | 2.4 | +29 |
| 20 to 59 | 440 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 424 | 2.2 | 1.9 | +16 |
| 60 to 64 | 111 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 123 | 4.8 | 4.8 | -12 |
| 65 to 69 | 135 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 125 | 5.6 | 6.2 | +10 |
| 70 to 74 | 132 | 6.7 | 8.9 | 132 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 0 |
| 75 to 79 | 199 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 136 | 10.9 | 13.9 | +63 |
| 80 to 84 | 188 | 19.7 | 24.4 | 149 | 19.8 | 23.3 | +39 |
| 85 and over | 340 | 43.6 | 45.6 | 269 | 37.2 | 42.7 | +71 |
| Total persons needing assistance | 1,768 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 1,522 | 4.0 | 3.9 | +246 |

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

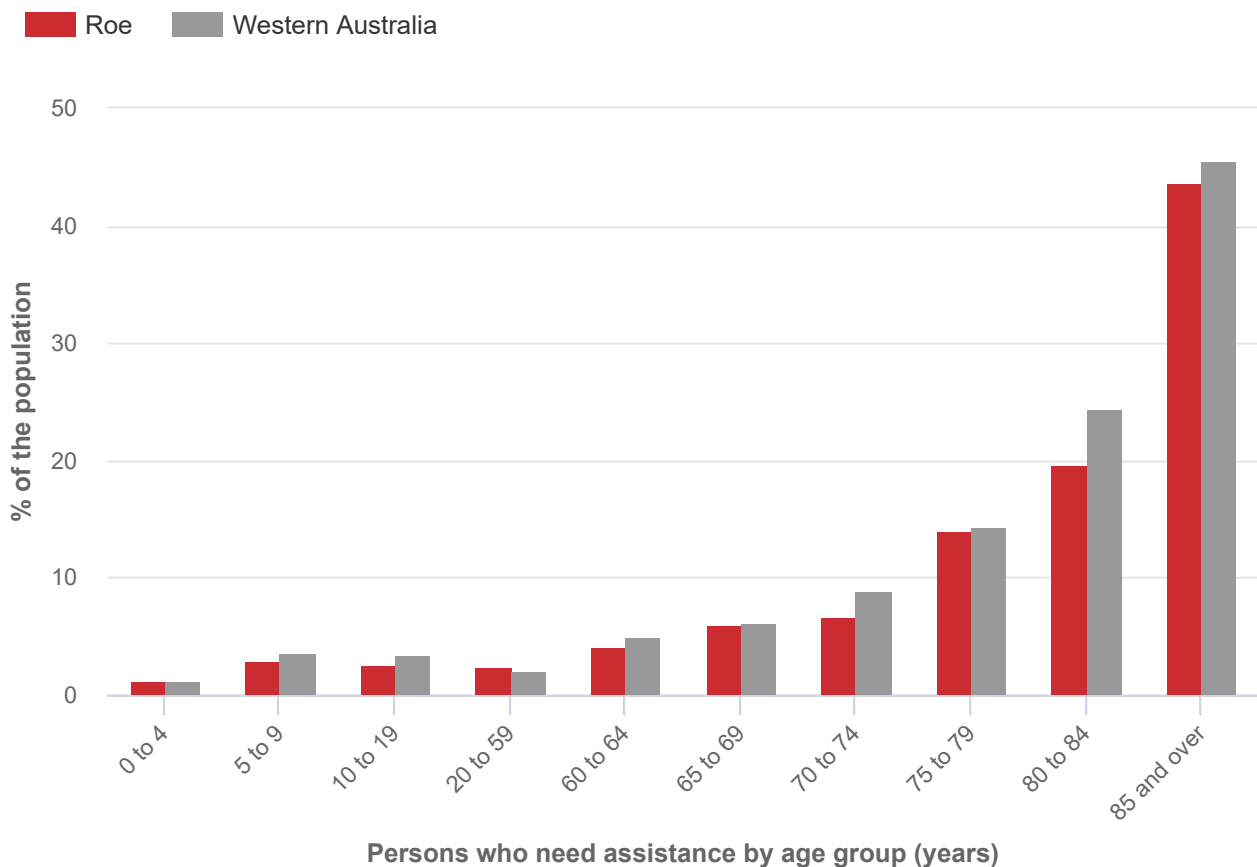
Need for assistance with core activities summary

| Roe - Total persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Assistance needed by age group (years) | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Total persons needing assistance | 1,768 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 1,522 | 4.0 | 3.9 | +246 |
| Total persons not needing assistance | 32,017 | 85.0 | 89.0 | 32,312 | 84.2 | 88.3 | -295 |
| Not stated | 3,883 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 4,528 | 11.8 | 7.8 | -645 |
| Total Population | 37,668 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 38,362 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -694 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

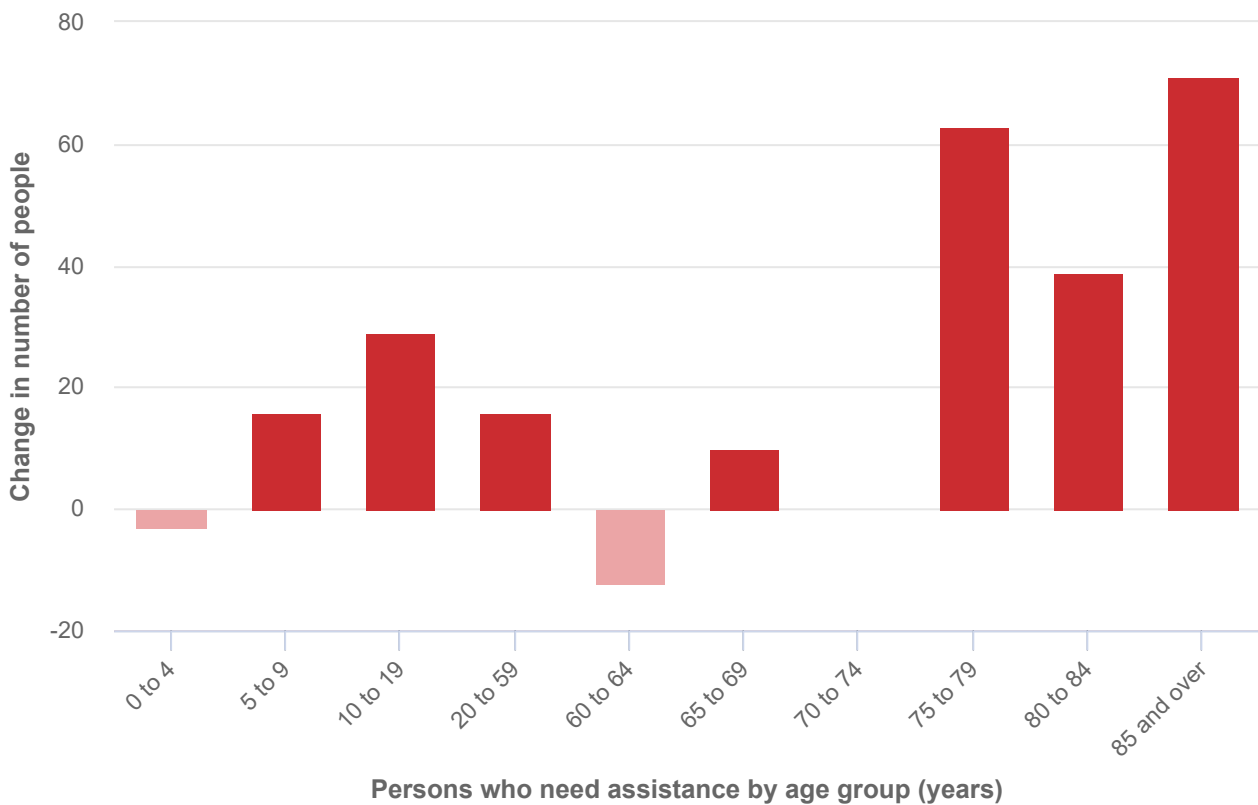
Need for assistance with core activities, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in need for assistance with core activities, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the need for assistance of people in Roe compared to Western Australia shows that there was a similar proportion of people who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 4.7% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 4.6% for Western Australia.

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance in Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (19.7% compared to 24.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 70 to 74 (6.7% compared to 8.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 85 and over (43.6% compared to 45.6%)

Emerging groups

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance between 2016 and 2021 in Roe were in the age groups:

- 85 and over (+71 persons)
- 75 to 79 (+63 persons)

Roe

The 2021 Census looked for the first time at the level of incidence of selected long-term health conditions in the community. The Census question asked respondents if they have been diagnosed with a specific condition (or other condition) from a list of ten conditions plus "other". Combined, these ten conditions comprise approximately 60% of Australia's deaths, and even those which are not deadly contribute substantially to the burden of disease.

It is well known that socio-economic factors also contribute to morbidity and health outcomes, with lower-socio economic characteristics correlated with higher incidence of some health conditions. The inclusion of this topic in the Census enables these factors to be explored in more detail.

Also, in society, health conditions tend to increase with age. For these reasons, it is recommended that long-term health conditions data for be viewed at in conjunction with age structure, household income, educational qualifications, and need for assistance datasets, along with the SEIFA index of disadvantage.

Long term health conditions

| Roe - Persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------|
| Long-term health conditions | Number | % | Western Australia % |
| Arthritis | 3,548 | 9.4 | 7.6 |
| Asthma | 2,957 | 7.9 | 7.3 |
| Cancer (including remission) | 1,129 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Dementia (including Alzheimer's) | 264 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Diabetes | 1,874 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| Heart disease | 1,565 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Kidney disease | 305 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Lung condition | 711 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Mental health condition | 2,975 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| Stroke | 335 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Other long-term health condition | 2,398 | 6.4 | 7.4 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2021](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

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

Long term health conditions - Summary

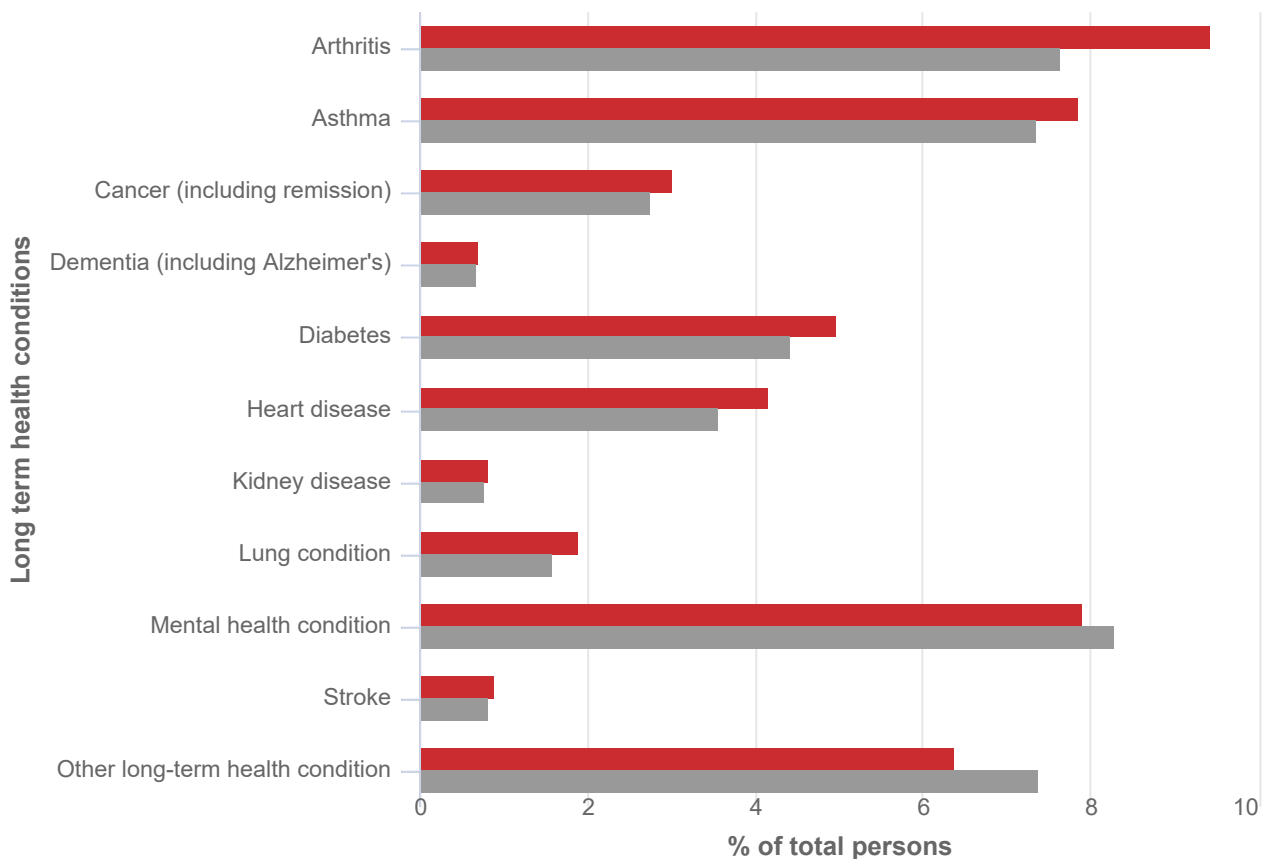
| Roe - Persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Long-term health conditions - Summary | Number | % | Western Australia % |
| Population with at least one long-term health condition | 11,550 | 30.7 | 29.9 |
| No long-term health conditions | 21,384 | 56.8 | 61.2 |
| Not stated | 4,730 | 12.6 | 8.9 |
| Total persons | 37,664 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Long term health conditions, all persons, 2021

■ Roe ■ Western Australia



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the long term health conditions of Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a higher proportion of people with a long-term health condition 30.7% compared to 29.9% in Western Australia.

The major differences in the long-term health conditions between Roe and Western Australia are:

- A *larger* percentage with arthritis (9.4% compared to 7.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage with other long-term health condition (6.4% compared to 7.4%)

Employment status

Roe'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

Please note that in the 2021 Census, due to the COVID pandemic and lockdowns in many areas, the proportion of people who were employed but away from work in the week before Census has increased. We have no information on whether these people were normally employed full or part time so this is shown separately.

Labour force status

| Roe - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Labour force status | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Total labour force (Participation rate) | 18,366 | 60.5 | 63.9 | 18,141 | 59.4 | 62.9 | +225 |
| Not in the labour force | 8,849 | 29.1 | 29.8 | 8,853 | 29.0 | 29.8 | -4 |
| Labour force status not stated | 3,152 | 10.4 | 6.3 | 3,523 | 11.5 | 7.3 | -371 |
| Total persons aged 15+ | 30,367 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 30,523 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -156 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Employment status

| Roe - Persons in the labour force (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Employment status | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Employed | 17,767 | 96.7 | 94.9 | 17,336 | 95.6 | 92.2 | +431 |
| Employed full-time | 11,018 | 60.0 | 57.1 | 10,942 | 60.3 | 57.0 | +76 |
| Employed part-time | 5,372 | 29.2 | 32.0 | 5,132 | 28.3 | 30.0 | +240 |
| Employed, away from work | 1,377 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 1,262 | 7.0 | 5.2 | +115 |
| Unemployed (Unemployment rate) | 599 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 805 | 4.4 | 7.8 | -206 |
| Looking for full-time work | 338 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 566 | 3.1 | 4.7 | -228 |
| Looking for part-time work | 261 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 239 | 1.3 | 3.1 | +22 |
| Total labour force | 18,366 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 18,141 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +225 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

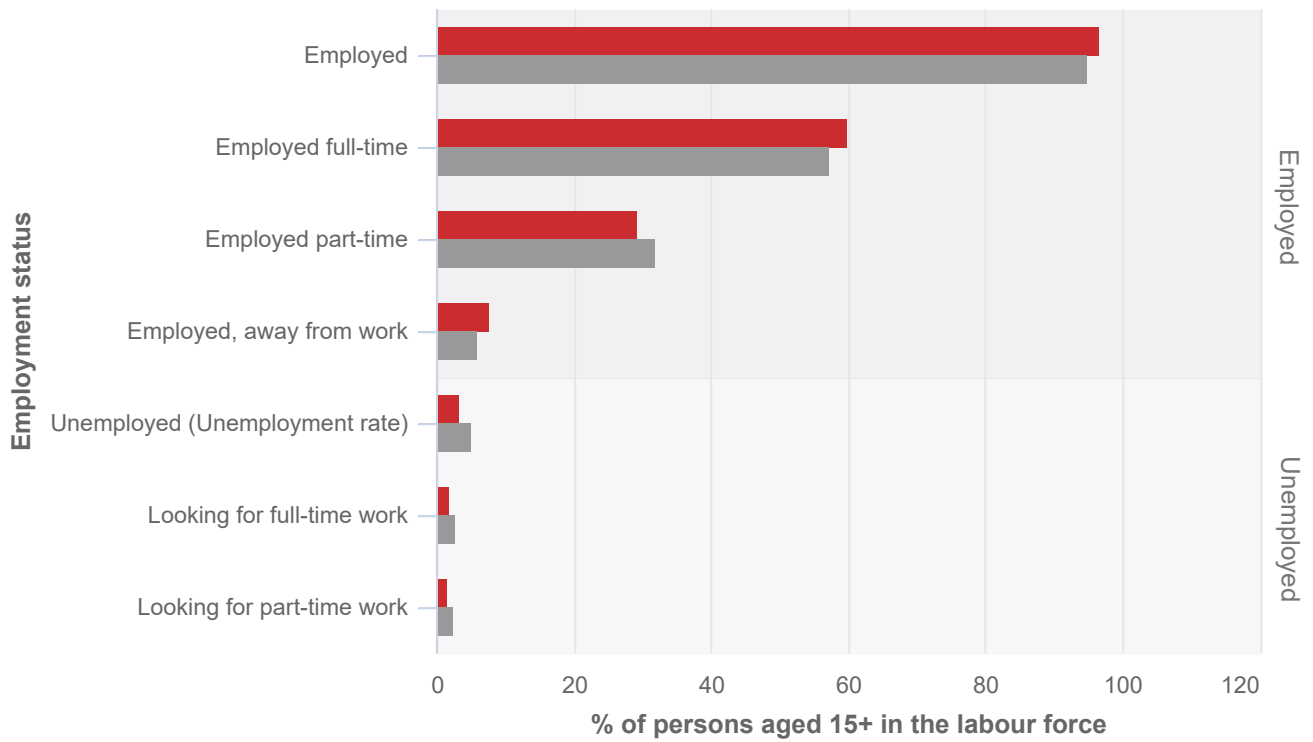
- [a Youth unemployment rate \(persons aged 15-24\)](#)
- [a Seniors unemployment rate \(persons aged 55 or more\)](#)
- [a Disengaged youth \(aged 15-24 not employed or in education\)](#)
- [a People employed part-time](#)

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

Employment status, 2021

Total persons in the labour force

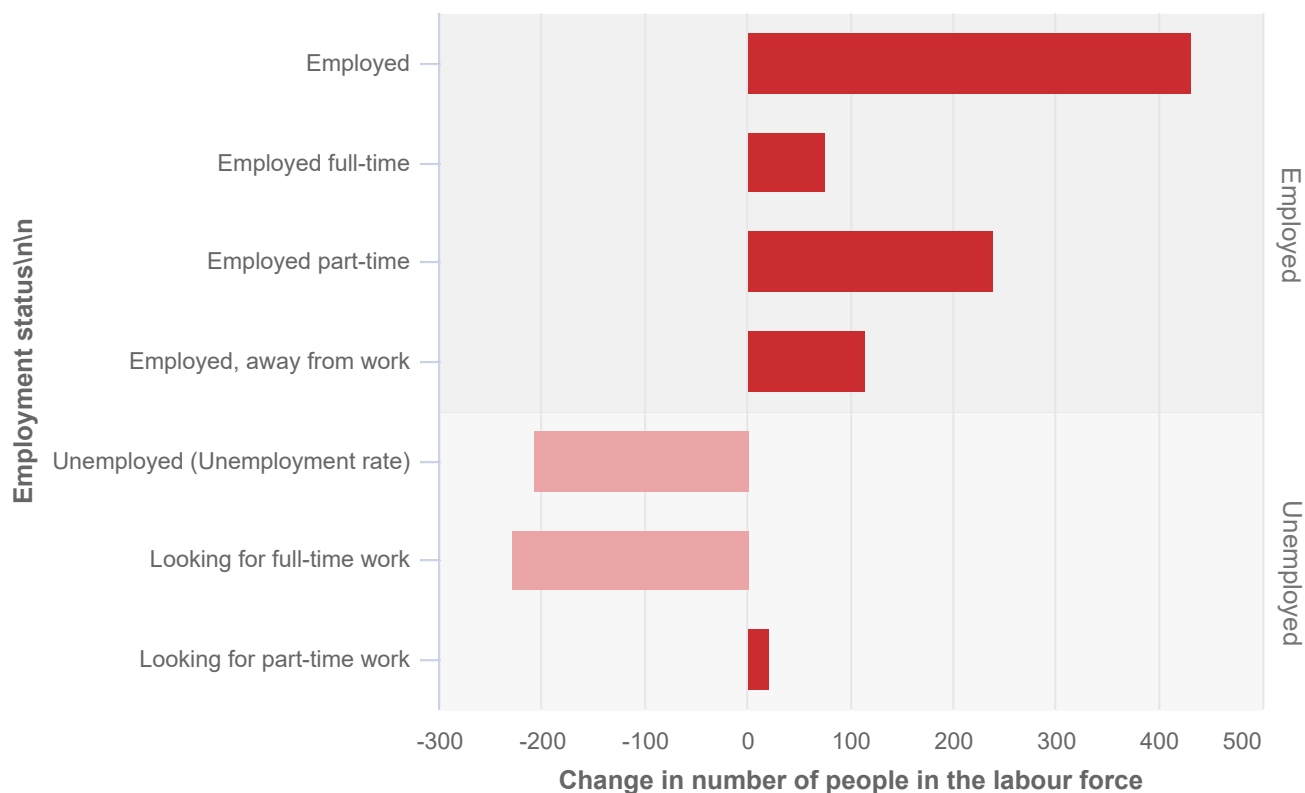
■ Roe ■ Western Australia



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing, 2021](#) (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Change in employment status, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons in the labour force



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

The size of Roe's labour force in 2021 was 18,366, of which 5,372 were employed part-time and 11,018 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a higher proportion in employment, and a lower proportion unemployed. Overall, 96.7% of the labour force was employed, and 3.3% unemployed, compared with 94.9% and 5.1% respectively for Western Australia.

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in Roe in 2021 shows that there was a lower proportion in the labour force (60.5%) compared with Western Australia (63.9%).

Emerging groups

Between 2016 and 2021, the number of people employed in Roe showed an increase of 431, and the number unemployed showed a decrease of 206. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 225 or 1.2%.

Industry sector of employment

Roe's industry statistics identify the industry sectors in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the skill base and socio-economic status of the residents as well as the industries and employment opportunities present in the region.

When viewed in conjunction with Residents Place of Work data and Method of Travel to Work, industry sector statistics provide insights into the relationship between the economic and residential role of the area.

Industry sector of employment

| Roe - Employed persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Industry sector | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 4,939 | 27.8 | 2.3 | 4,733 | 27.3 | 2.5 | +206 |
| Mining | 675 | 3.8 | 7.5 | 465 | 2.7 | 6.3 | +210 |
| Manufacturing | 751 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 666 | 3.8 | 5.6 | +85 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 167 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 155 | 0.9 | 1.2 | +12 |
| Construction | 999 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 994 | 5.7 | 9.8 | +5 |
| Wholesale trade | 655 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 702 | 4.0 | 2.5 | -47 |
| Retail Trade | 1,239 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 1,337 | 7.7 | 9.5 | -98 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 838 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 771 | 4.4 | 6.4 | +67 |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 1,002 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 1,044 | 6.0 | 4.6 | -42 |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 49 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 66 | 0.4 | 1.0 | -17 |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 199 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 230 | 1.3 | 2.4 | -31 |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 129 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 158 | 0.9 | 1.7 | -29 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 352 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 435 | 2.5 | 6.4 | -83 |
| Administrative and Support Services | 298 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 317 | 1.8 | 3.3 | -19 |
| Public Administration and Safety | 903 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 893 | 5.1 | 6.2 | +10 |
| Education and Training | 1,496 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 1,445 | 8.3 | 8.7 | +51 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 1,607 | 9.0 | 13.6 | 1,468 | 8.5 | 11.7 | +139 |
| Arts and Recreation Services | 97 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 136 | 0.8 | 1.6 | -39 |
| Other Services | 679 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 671 | 3.9 | 4.0 | +8 |
| Inadequately described or not stated | 693 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 683 | 3.9 | 4.6 | +10 |
| Total employed persons aged 15+ | 17,767 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 17,344 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +423 |

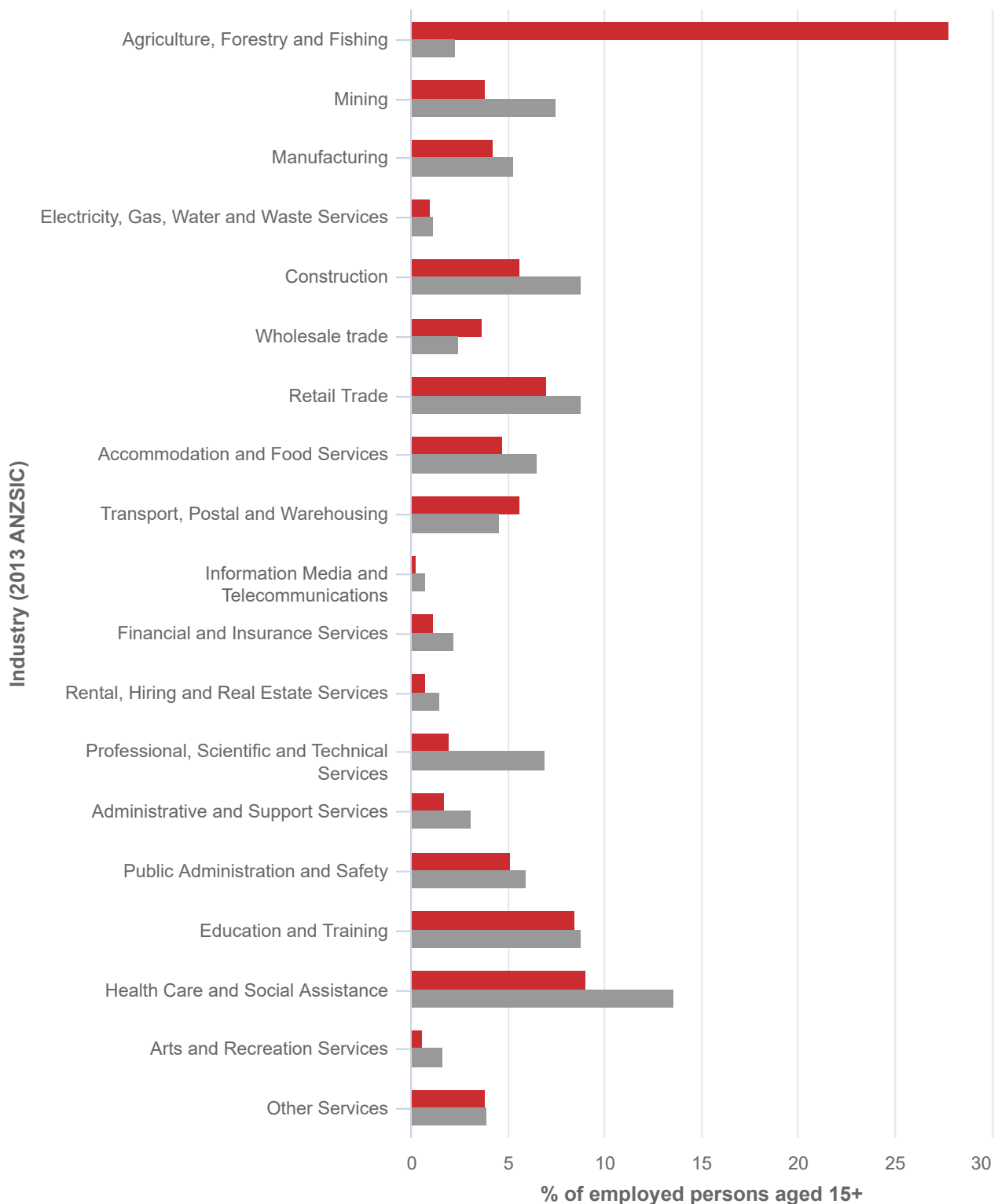
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Industry sector of employment, 2021

Total employed persons

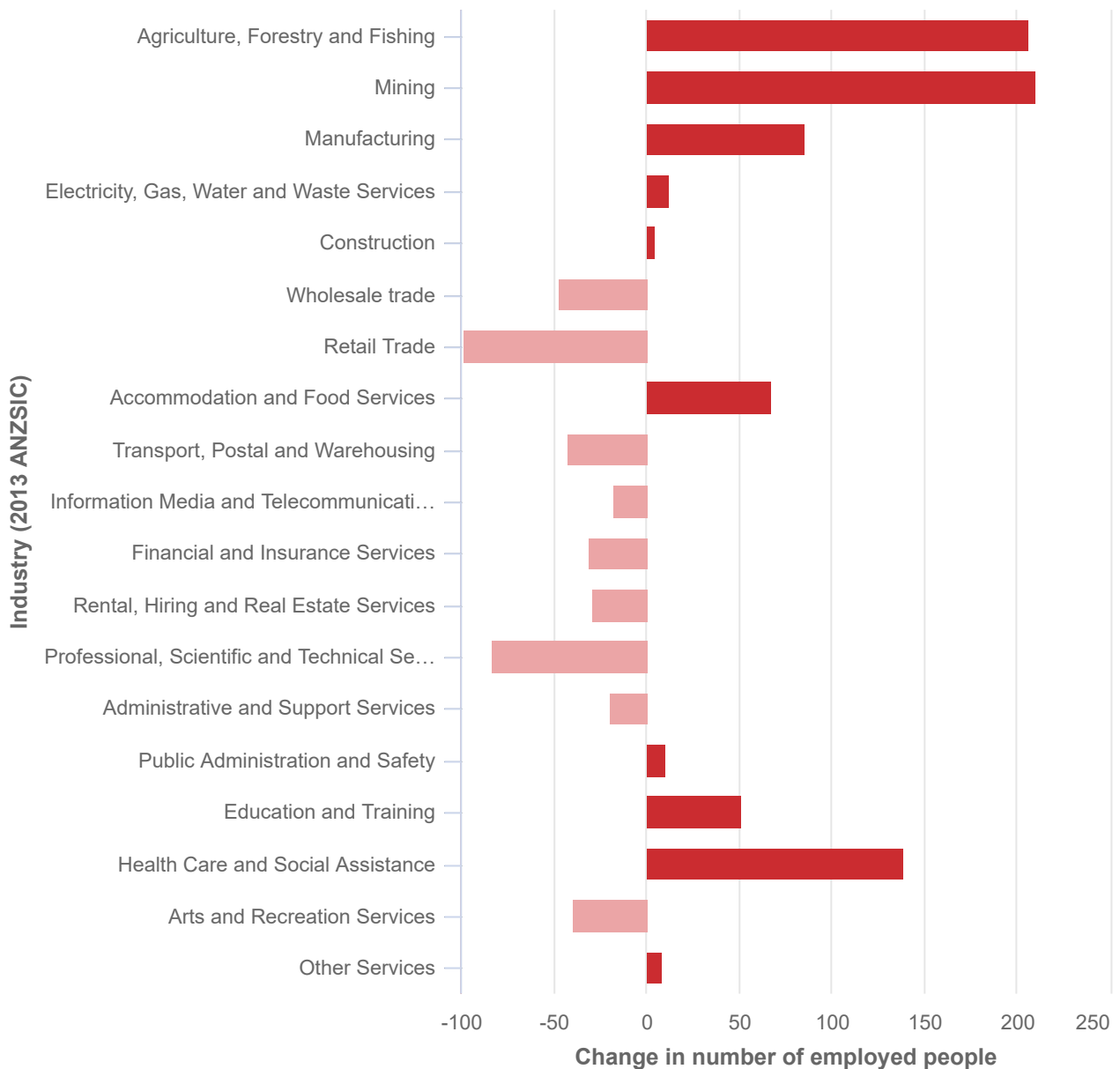
■ Roe ■ Western Australia



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in industry sector of employment, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Roe in 2021 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (4,939 people or 27.8%)
- Health Care and Social Assistance (1,607 people or 9.0%)
- Education and Training (1,496 people or 8.4%)

In combination, these three industries employed 8,042 people in total or 45.3% of the total employed resident population.

In comparison, Western Australia employed 2.3% in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; 13.6% in Health Care and Social Assistance; and 8.8% in Education and Training.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (27.8% compared to 2.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in professional, scientific and technical services (2.0% compared to 6.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in health care and social assistance (9.0% compared to 13.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in mining (3.8% compared to 7.5%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Roe increased by 423 between 2016 and 2021.

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

- Mining (+210 persons)
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (+206 persons)
- Health Care and Social Assistance (+139 persons)
- Retail Trade (-98 persons)

Roe

Occupation of employment

Roe's occupation statistics quantify the occupations in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area, education levels, and the working and social aspirations of the population. When viewed with other indicators, such as **Educational Qualifications** and **Individual Income**, Occupation is a key measure for evaluating Roe's socio-economic status and skill base.

Occupation of employment

| Roe - Employed persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Occupation | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Managers | 4,389 | 24.7 | 12.3 | 4,459 | 25.7 | 12.0 | -70 |
| Professionals | 1,991 | 11.2 | 22.0 | 1,974 | 11.4 | 20.5 | +17 |
| Technicians and Trades Workers | 2,380 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 2,367 | 13.6 | 16.2 | +13 |
| Community and Personal Service Workers | 1,449 | 8.2 | 11.8 | 1,366 | 7.9 | 10.6 | +83 |
| Clerical and Administrative Workers | 1,706 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 1,711 | 9.9 | 13.0 | -5 |
| Sales Workers | 1,096 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 1,195 | 6.9 | 8.8 | -99 |
| Machinery Operators And Drivers | 1,787 | 10.1 | 7.7 | 1,550 | 8.9 | 7.5 | +237 |
| Labourers | 2,622 | 14.8 | 9.4 | 2,441 | 14.1 | 9.7 | +181 |
| Not stated or inadequately described | 354 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 276 | 1.6 | 1.7 | +78 |
| Total employed persons aged 15+ | 17,768 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 17,344 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +424 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

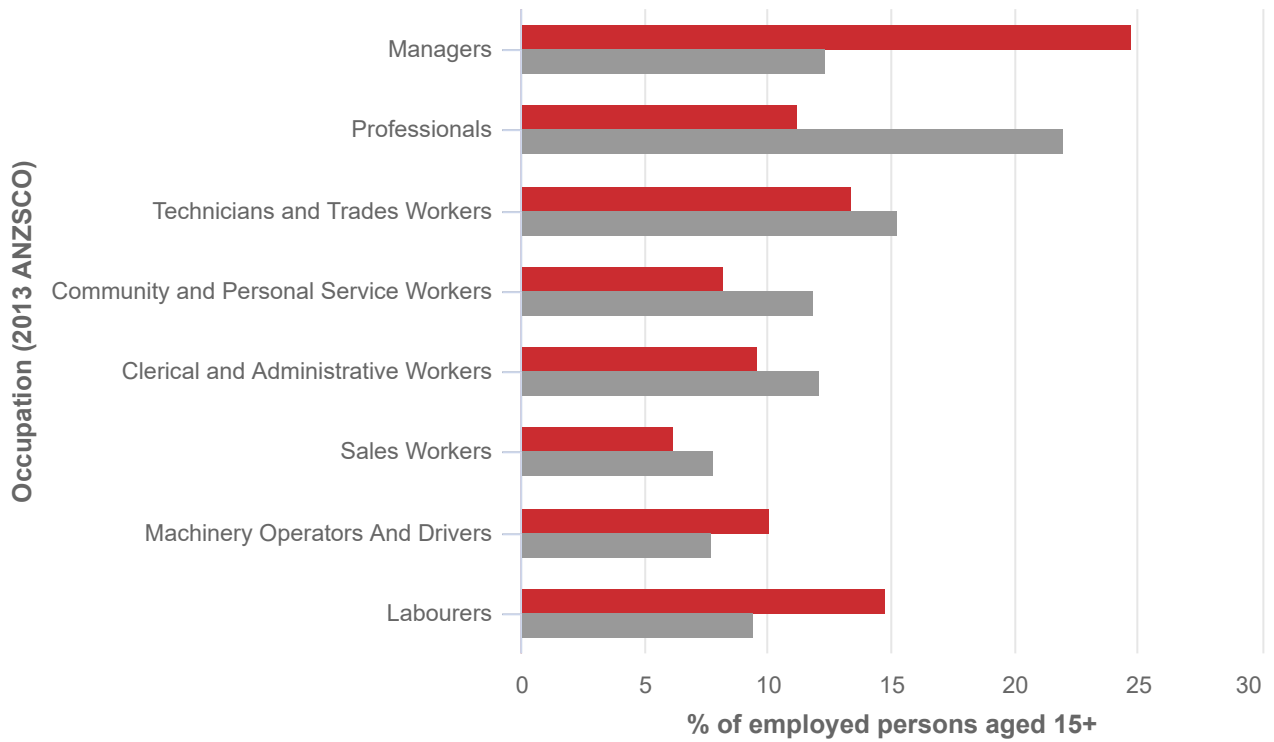
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People employed as Managers or Professionals

Occupation of employment, 2021

Total employed persons

■ Roe ■ Western Australia



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in occupation of employment, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Roe in 2021 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Managers (4,389 people or 24.7%)
- Labourers (2,622 people or 14.8%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (2,380 people or 13.4%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 9,391 people in total or 52.9% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Western Australia employed 12.3% in Managers; 9.4% in Labourers; and 15.3% in Technicians and Trades Workers.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Managers (24.7% compared to 12.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Labourers (14.8% compared to 9.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (11.2% compared to 22.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Community and Personal Service Workers (8.2% compared to 11.8%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Roe increased by 424 between 2016 and 2021.

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

- Machinery Operators And Drivers (+237 persons)
- Labourers (+181 persons)
- Sales Workers (-99 persons)
- Community and Personal Service Workers (+83 persons)

Method of travel to work

Roe'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**.

WARNING: Method of travel to work relates to Census day, which for the 2021 Census occurred during COVID-19 lockdowns for large parts of Australia. In lockdown, many occupations were required to work from home if possible, and some industries were closed, so people did not go to work. For this reason, these categories may have increased, with corresponding declines in other methods of travel. Use the data with caution when comparing over time. For more details, please refer to the **data notes**.

Method of travel to work

| Roe - Employed persons (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Main method of travel | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Train | 10 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 376 | 2.2 | 4.9 | -366 |
| Bus | 329 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 254 | 1.5 | 4.3 | +75 |
| Tram | 0 | -- | 0.0 | 0 | -- | 0.0 | 0 |
| Ferry | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | -- | 0.0 | +5 |
| Taxi/ride-share | 9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 15 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -6 |
| Car - as driver | 10,855 | 61.1 | 62.1 | 10,251 | 59.1 | 63.3 | +604 |
| Car - as passenger | 745 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 794 | 4.6 | 4.9 | -49 |
| Truck | 200 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 228 | 1.3 | 0.7 | -28 |
| Motorbike | 50 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 101 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -51 |
| Bicycle | 97 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 111 | 0.6 | 1.0 | -14 |
| Walked only | 1,082 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 1,189 | 6.9 | 2.8 | -107 |
| Other | 364 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0 | -- | 2.0 | +364 |
| Worked at home | 2,139 | 12.0 | 7.5 | 2,103 | 12.1 | 4.3 | +36 |
| Did not go to work | 1,711 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 1,644 | 9.5 | 10.1 | +67 |
| Not stated | 173 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 284 | 1.6 | 1.1 | -111 |
| Total employed persons aged 15+ | 17,769 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 17,350 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +419 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

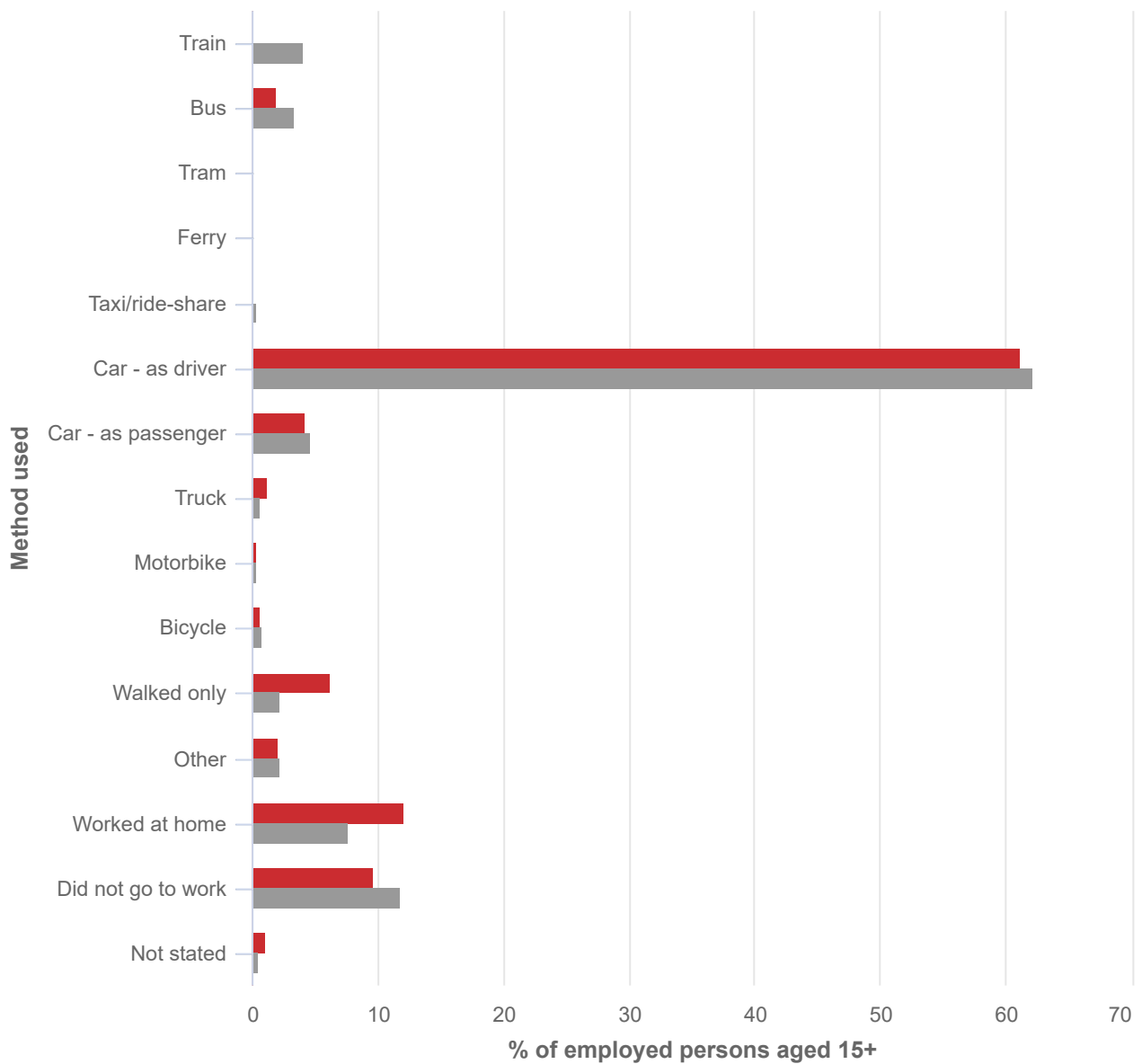
a People who travelled to work by car

a People who travelled to work on public transport

Method of travel to work, 2021

Total employed persons

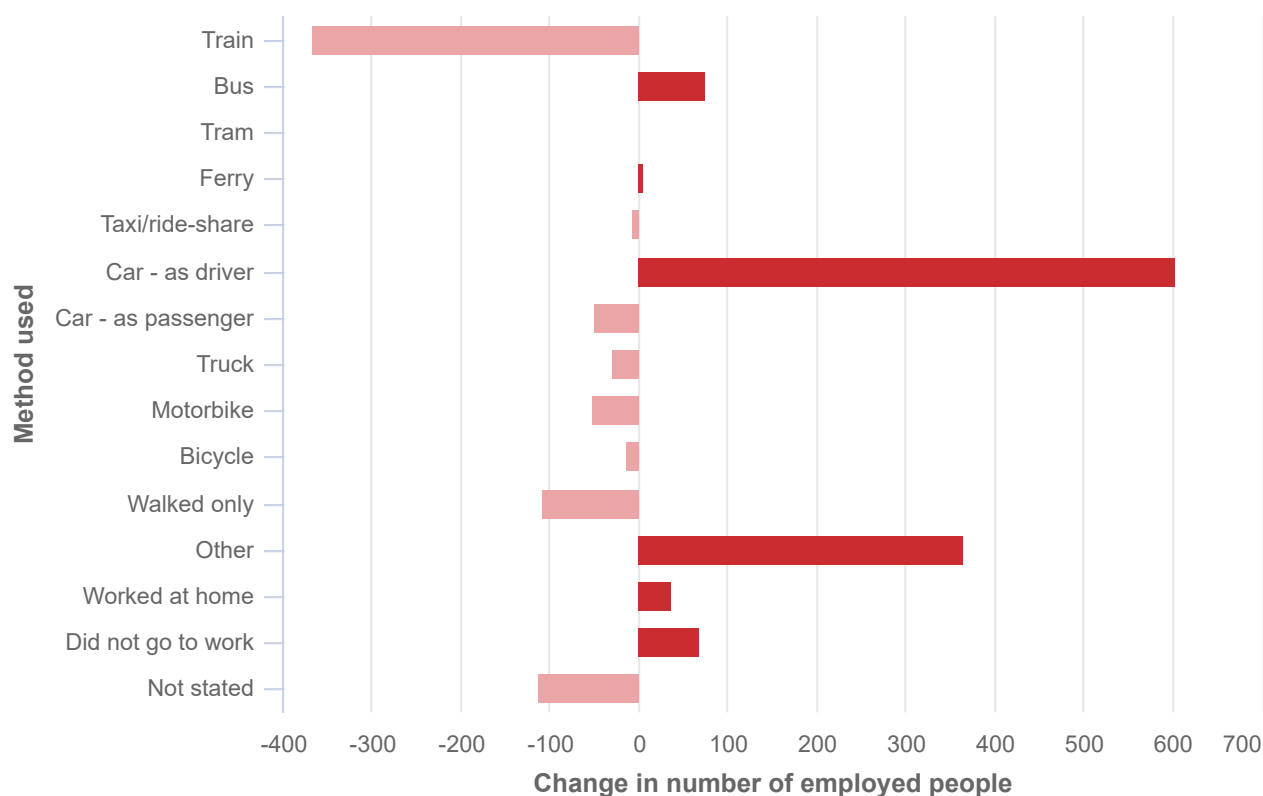
■ Roe ■ Western Australia



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in method of travel to work, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

In 2021, there were 344 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Roe, compared with 11,850 who drove in private vehicles (car – as driver, car – as passenger, motorbike, or truck).

Analysis of the method of travel to work of the residents in Roe in 2021, compared to Western Australia, shows that 1.9% used public transport, while 65.3% used a private vehicle, compared with 7.4% and 66.7% respectively in Western Australia.

The major differences in persons between the method of travel to work of Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who worked at home (12.0% compared to 7.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who walked only (6.1% compared to 2.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by train (0.1% compared to 4.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did not go to work (9.6% compared to 11.7%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Roe increased by 419 between 2016 and 2021.

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

- Car - as driver (+604 persons)
- Train (-366 persons)
- Other (+364 persons)
- Not stated (-111 persons)

Roe

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](#).

Further reading: [Using demographics to inform gender equality](#)

Workforce and educational engagement by age

| Roe - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence) | | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Age group | Engagement status | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| 15 to 24 years | Fully engaged | 2,458 | 65.6 | 72.5 | 2,483 | 63.8 | 70.7 | -25 |
| 15 to 24 years | Partially engaged | 487 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 521 | 13.4 | 12.3 | -34 |
| 15 to 24 years | Disengaged | 382 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 457 | 11.7 | 10.5 | -75 |
| 15 to 24 years | Undetermined/Not stated | 419 | 11.2 | 5.7 | 430 | 11.1 | 6.5 | -11 |
| 15 to 24 years | Total | 3,746 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3,891 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -145 |
| 25 to 54 years | Fully engaged | 7,009 | 51.0 | 55.6 | 7,241 | 49.7 | 53.7 | -232 |
| 25 to 54 years | Partially engaged | 3,450 | 25.1 | 23.6 | 3,405 | 23.4 | 22.1 | +45 |
| 25 to 54 years | Disengaged | 1,845 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 2,201 | 15.1 | 16.4 | -356 |
| 25 to 54 years | Undetermined/Not stated | 1,446 | 10.5 | 7.2 | 1,708 | 11.7 | 7.9 | -262 |
| 25 to 54 years | Total | 13,750 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 14,555 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -805 |
| 55 to 64 years | Fully engaged | 2,278 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 2,129 | 39.0 | 37.9 | +149 |
| 55 to 64 years | Partially engaged | 1,368 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 1,307 | 23.9 | 23.9 | +61 |
| 55 to 64 years | Disengaged | 1,276 | 23.5 | 27.8 | 1,382 | 25.3 | 30.9 | -106 |
| 55 to 64 years | Undetermined/Not stated | 510 | 9.4 | 5.9 | 644 | 11.8 | 7.3 | -134 |
| 55 to 64 years | Total | 5,432 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5,462 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -30 |
| 65 years and over | Fully engaged | 811 | 10.9 | 6.5 | 648 | 9.8 | 5.7 | +163 |
| 65 years and over | Partially engaged | 869 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 763 | 11.5 | 8.6 | +106 |
| 65 years and over | Disengaged | 4,787 | 64.4 | 76.2 | 4,217 | 63.7 | 74.4 | +570 |
| 65 years and over | Undetermined/Not stated | 969 | 13.0 | 7.9 | 991 | 15.0 | 11.2 | -22 |
| 65 years and over | Total | 7,436 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6,619 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +817 |
| Total aged 15+ | Fully engaged | 12,556 | 41.4 | 46.2 | 12,501 | 41.0 | 45.8 | +55 |
| Total aged 15+ | Partially engaged | 6,174 | 20.3 | 19.5 | 5,996 | 19.6 | 18.5 | +178 |

Workforce and educational engagement by age

| Roe - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence) | | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|-------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Age group | Engagement status | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Total aged 15+ | Disengaged | 8,290 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 8,257 | 27.0 | 27.6 | +33 |
| Total aged 15+ | Undetermined/Not stated | 3,344 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 3,773 | 12.4 | 8.2 | -429 |
| Total aged 15+ | Total | 30,364 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 30,527 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -163 |

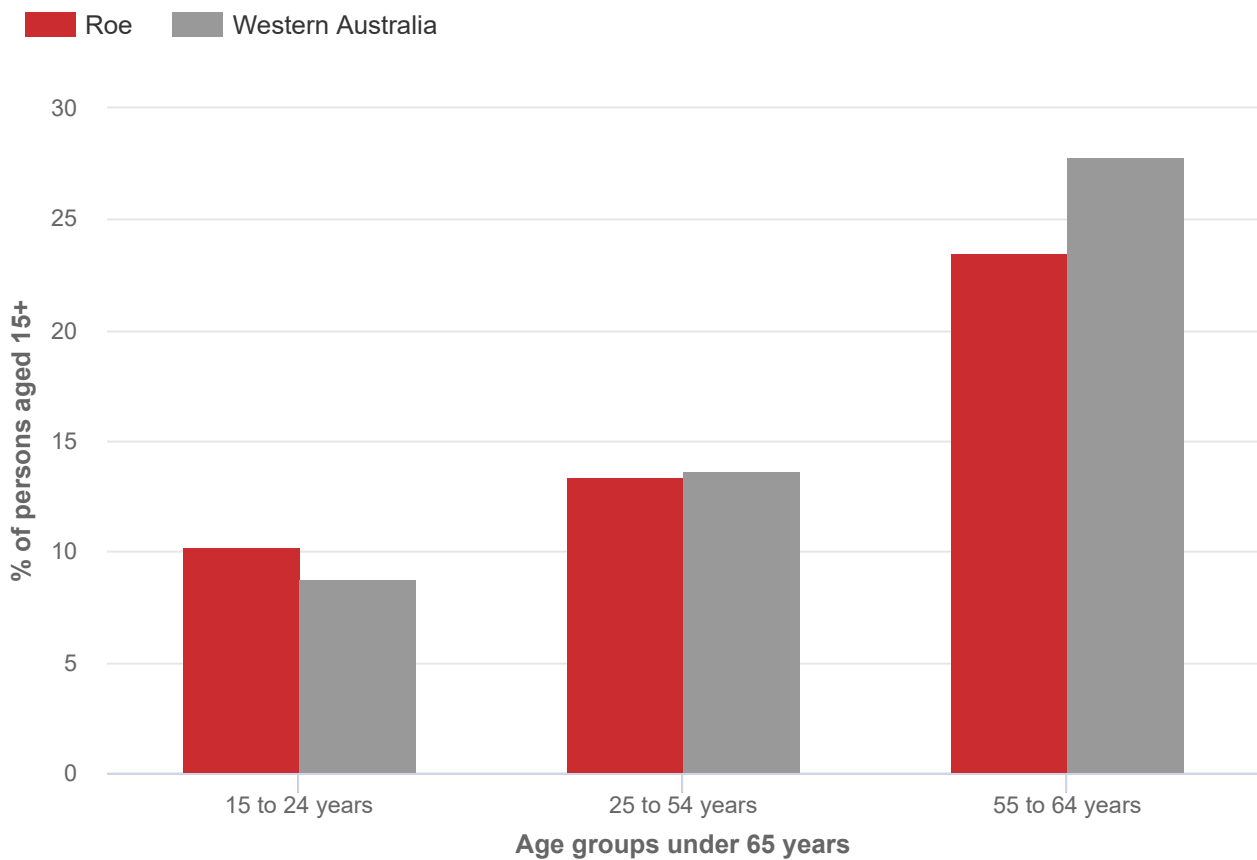
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

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

Disengaged persons by age, 2021

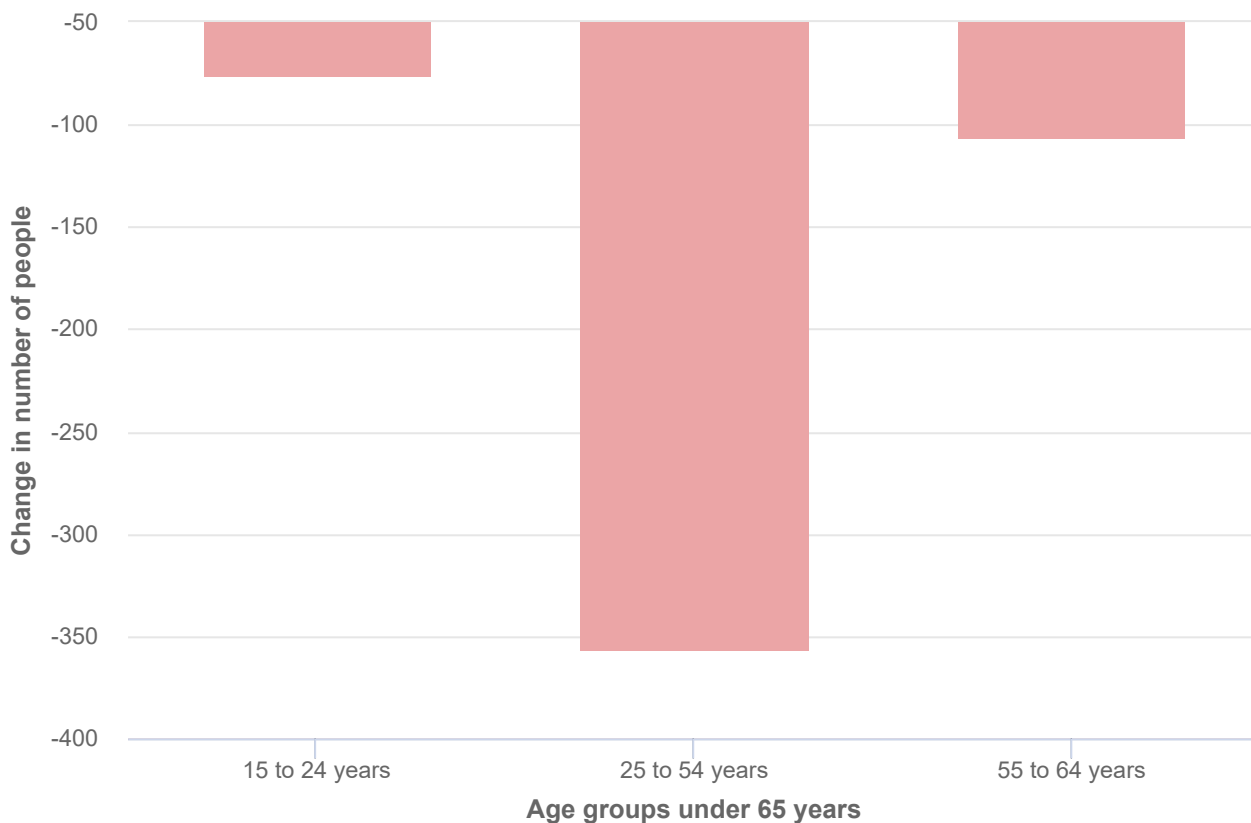
Total disengaged persons under 65 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in disengaged persons by age, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total disengaged persons under 65 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

The number of people aged 15 to 24 years in Roe in 2016 was 3,746, of this, 10.2% were disengaged and 13.0% were partially engaged, compared to 8.8% and 13.0% respectively for Western Australia.

Emerging groups

Between 2016 and 2021, the number of people 15 to 24 years in Roe showed a decrease of -145.

The number of disengaged people aged 15 to 24 years showed a decrease of 75 or 16.4%.

Volunteer work

The voluntary work sector is an important part of Australia's economy. The level of volunteering can indicate the cohesiveness of the community and how readily individuals are able to contribute to that community. Factors impacting on the level of volunteering in Roe include the **Age Structure** of the population, the level of **Proficiency in English**, **Income** and **Education** levels.

Volunteer numbers for the 2021 Census declined in many parts of Australia due to lockdowns and COVID-19 distancing measures.

Volunteer work

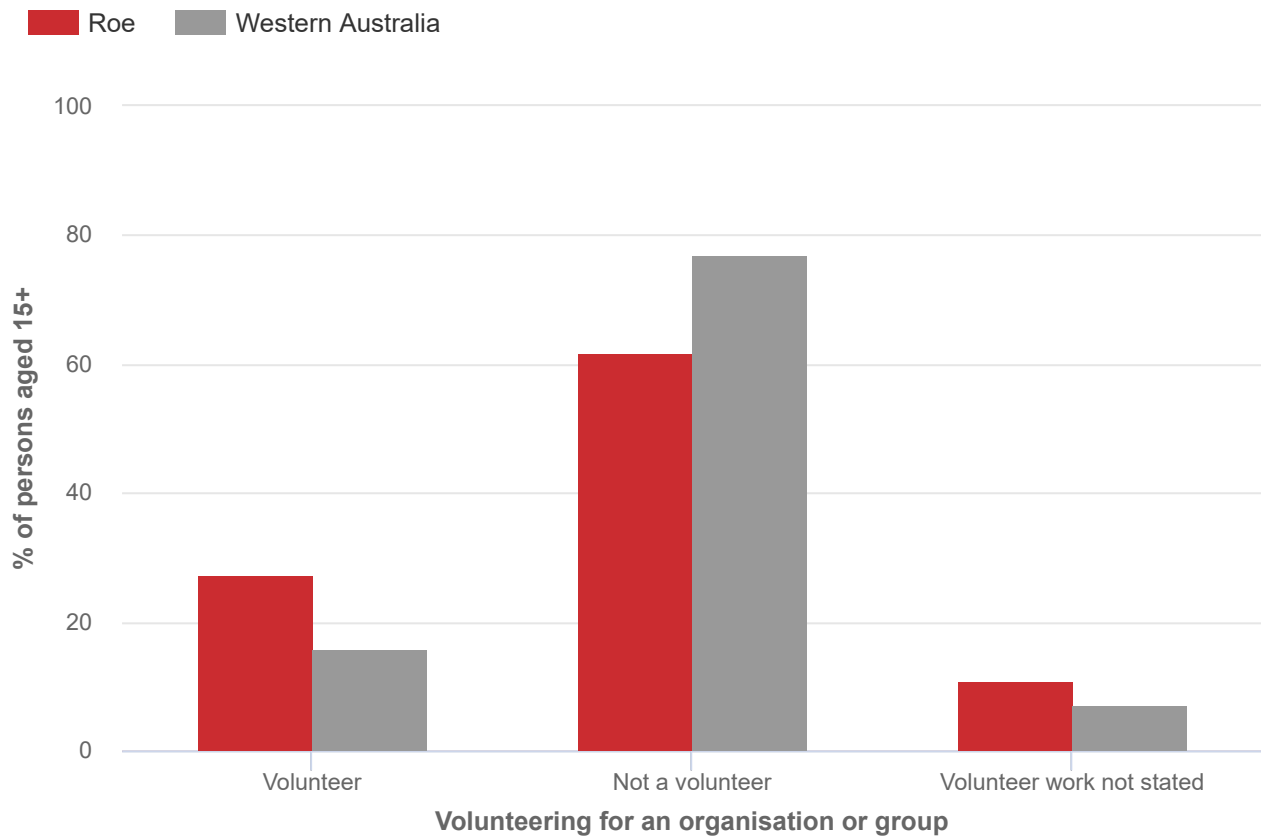
| Roe - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Volunteer status | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Volunteer | 8,295 | 27.3 | 15.9 | 9,724 | 31.8 | 19.0 | -1,429 |
| Not a volunteer | 18,750 | 61.7 | 77.0 | 16,780 | 55.0 | 72.1 | +1,970 |
| Volunteer work not stated | 3,320 | 10.9 | 7.1 | 4,028 | 13.2 | 8.9 | -708 |
| Total persons aged 15+ | 30,365 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 30,532 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -167 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Volunteer work, 2021

Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in volunteer work, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the voluntary work performed by the population in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a higher proportion of people who volunteered for an organisation or group.

Overall, 27.3% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 15.9% for Western Australia.

Emerging groups

The number of volunteers in Roe decreased by 1,429 people between 2016 and 2021.

Roe

Unpaid domestic work

There has been increased interest in identifying, acknowledging and valuing the unpaid work that supports home and community life. The changing amount of time spent on unpaid housework in different Household Types and, particularly the distribution of this work within the household, can indicate the changing roles of males, females and older children in society. The level of unpaid domestic work in Roe may also be related to Household Income, as higher income households are able to outsource some of these tasks.

Unpaid domestic work

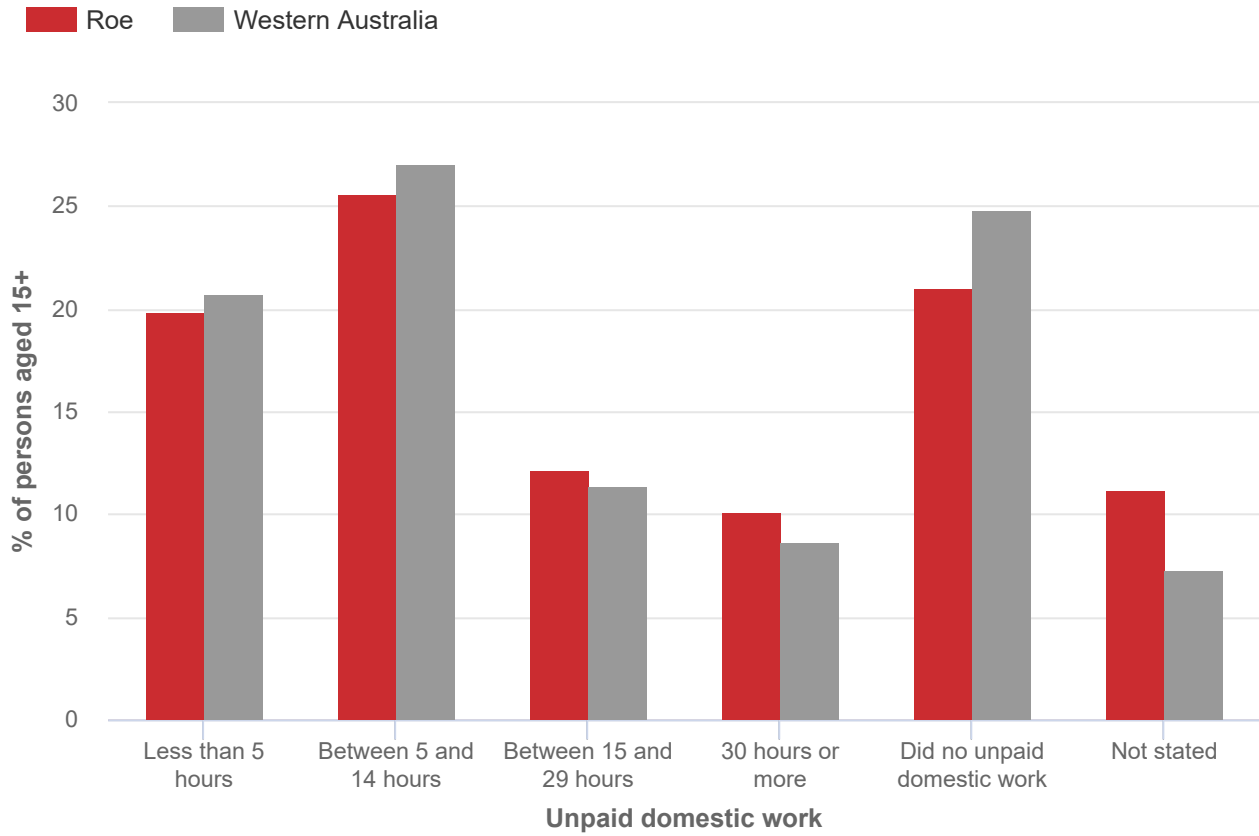
| Roe - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Hours spent on unpaid domestic work | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Did unpaid domestic work | 20,591 | 67.8 | 67.9 | 20,450 | 67.0 | 69.4 | +141 |
| Less than 5 hours | 6,038 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 5,909 | 19.4 | 22.4 | +129 |
| Between 5 and 14 hours | 7,772 | 25.6 | 27.1 | 7,220 | 23.7 | 26.1 | +552 |
| Between 15 and 29 hours | 3,695 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 3,740 | 12.3 | 11.4 | -45 |
| 30 hours or more | 3,086 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 3,581 | 11.7 | 9.5 | -495 |
| Did no unpaid domestic work | 6,379 | 21.0 | 24.8 | 5,754 | 18.8 | 21.2 | +625 |
| Not stated | 3,400 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 4,324 | 14.2 | 9.4 | -924 |
| Total persons aged 15+ | 30,370 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 30,528 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -158 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Unpaid domestic work, 2021

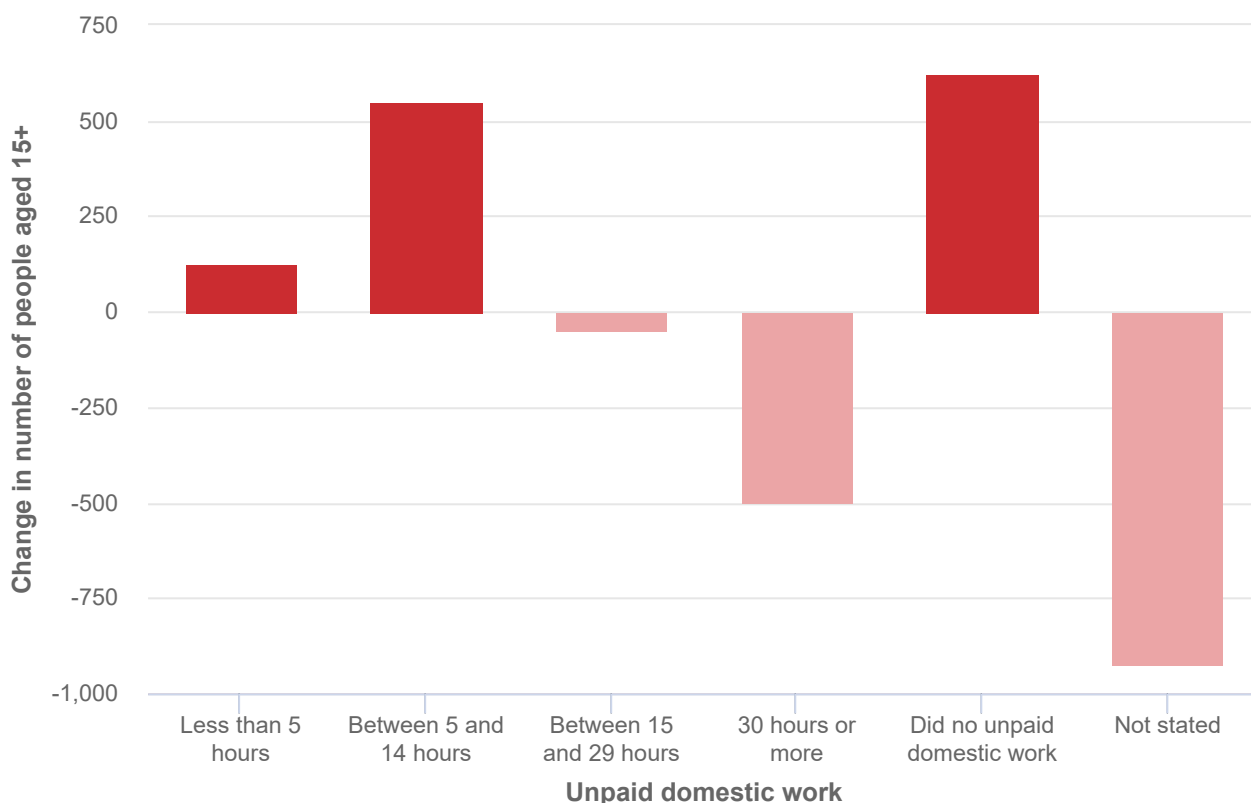
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in unpaid domestic work, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the unpaid domestic work performed by the population in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a higher proportion of persons who performed 15 hours or more of unpaid domestic work per week.

Overall, 22% of the population reported performing 15 hours or more of unpaid domestic work, compared with 20.1% for Western Australia.

The major differences between the share of the population performing unpaid domestic work in Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who did 30 hours or more of domestic work (10.2% compared to 8.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did no unpaid domestic work (21.0% compared to 24.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did between 5 and 14 hours of domestic work (25.6% compared to 27.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did less than 5 hours of domestic work (19.9% compared to 20.8%)

Emerging groups

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

- Did no unpaid domestic work (+625 persons)
- Between 5 and 14 hours (+552 persons)
- 30 hours or more (-495 persons)
- Did unpaid domestic work (+141 persons)

Roe

Unpaid care

The proportion of people providing unpaid care for the aged and disabled in Roe can be an important indicator of the level of demand for aged care services and facilities by local and state governments. An increasing proportion of carers among the population may indicate inadequate aged care provision, or the need for in-home support, or support for the carers themselves. The level of care provided by individuals is likely to be affected by Household Income, Age Structure and the ethnic makeup of the community (Language Spoken), as well as the sense of community cohesiveness.

Unpaid care

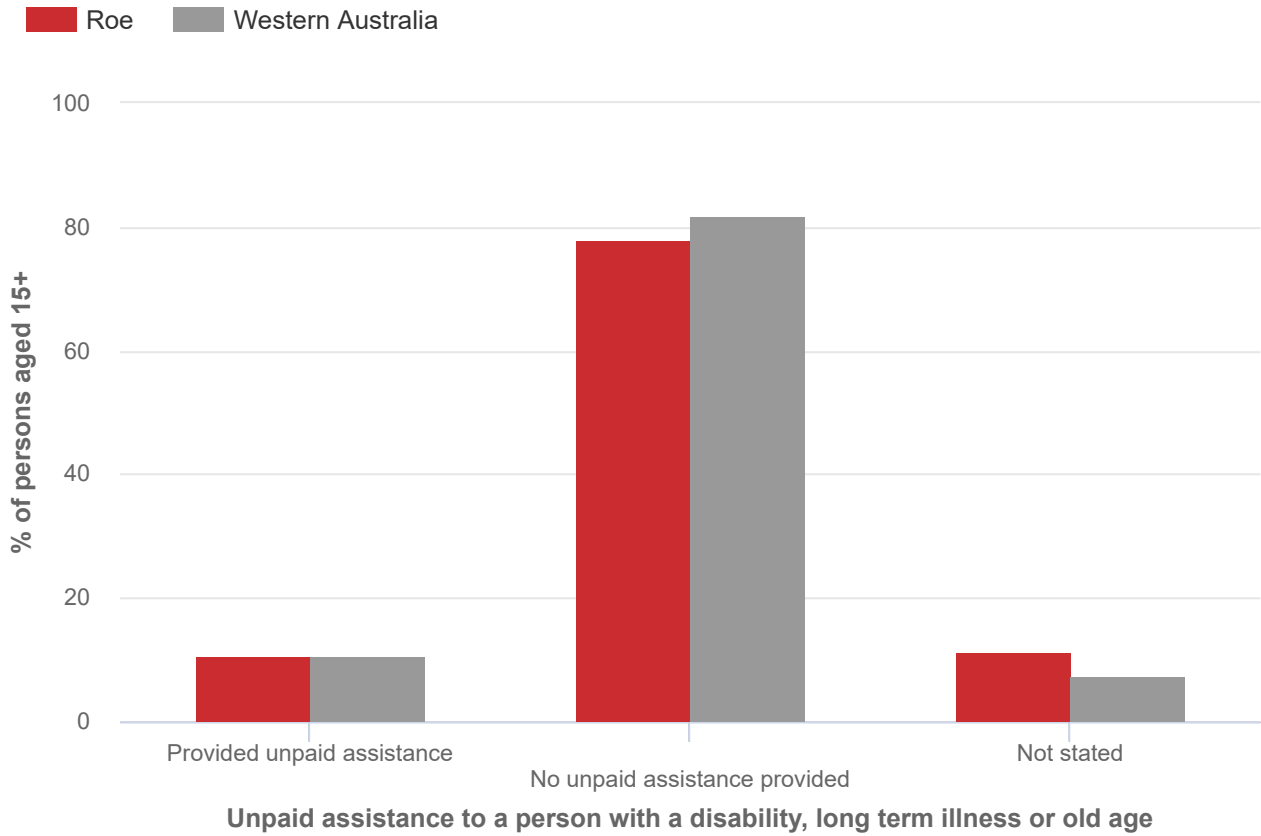
| Roe - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Provided unpaid assistance | 3,237 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 2,950 | 9.7 | 9.8 | +287 |
| No unpaid assistance provided | 23,691 | 78.0 | 81.9 | 23,235 | 76.1 | 80.7 | +456 |
| Not stated | 3,442 | 11.3 | 7.3 | 4,339 | 14.2 | 9.5 | -897 |
| Total persons aged 15+ | 30,370 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 30,524 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -154 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Unpaid care, 2021

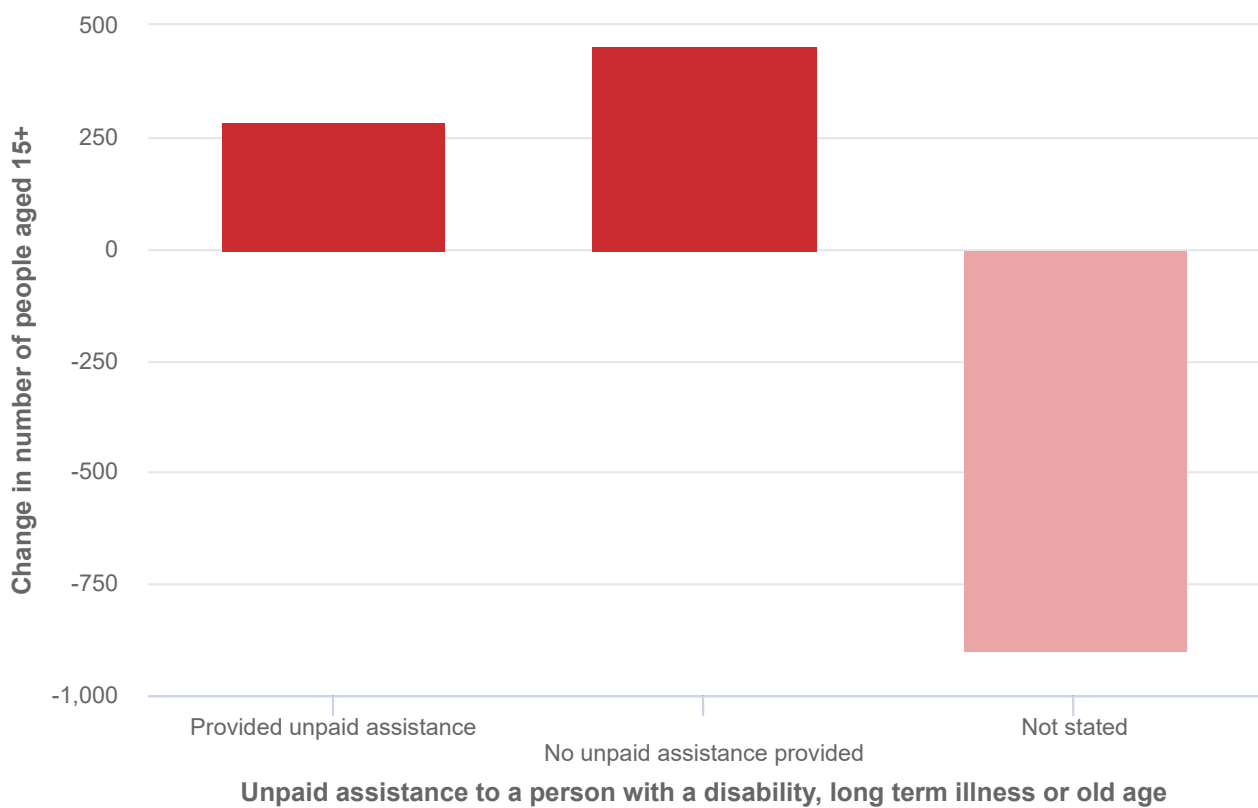
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in unpaid care, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the unpaid care provided by the population in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a similar proportion of people who provided unpaid care either to family members or others.

Overall, 10.7% of the population provided unpaid care, compared with 10.7% for Western Australia.

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age in Roe increased by 287 between 2016 and 2021.

Roe

Unpaid childcare

The role of unpaid childcare in Roe is determined by many different factors. For example areas with high levels of unpaid child care may have a dominance of single income families with one significant earner, or there could be a lack of provision of paid child care in the area. The level to which people care for others children can also indicate the role of extended family (eg. grandparents caring for grandchildren, family day care).

The role of unpaid child care is a complex one so this topic should be viewed in conjunction with several others, including Household Type, Employment, Household Income and Educational Attendance.

Unpaid childcare

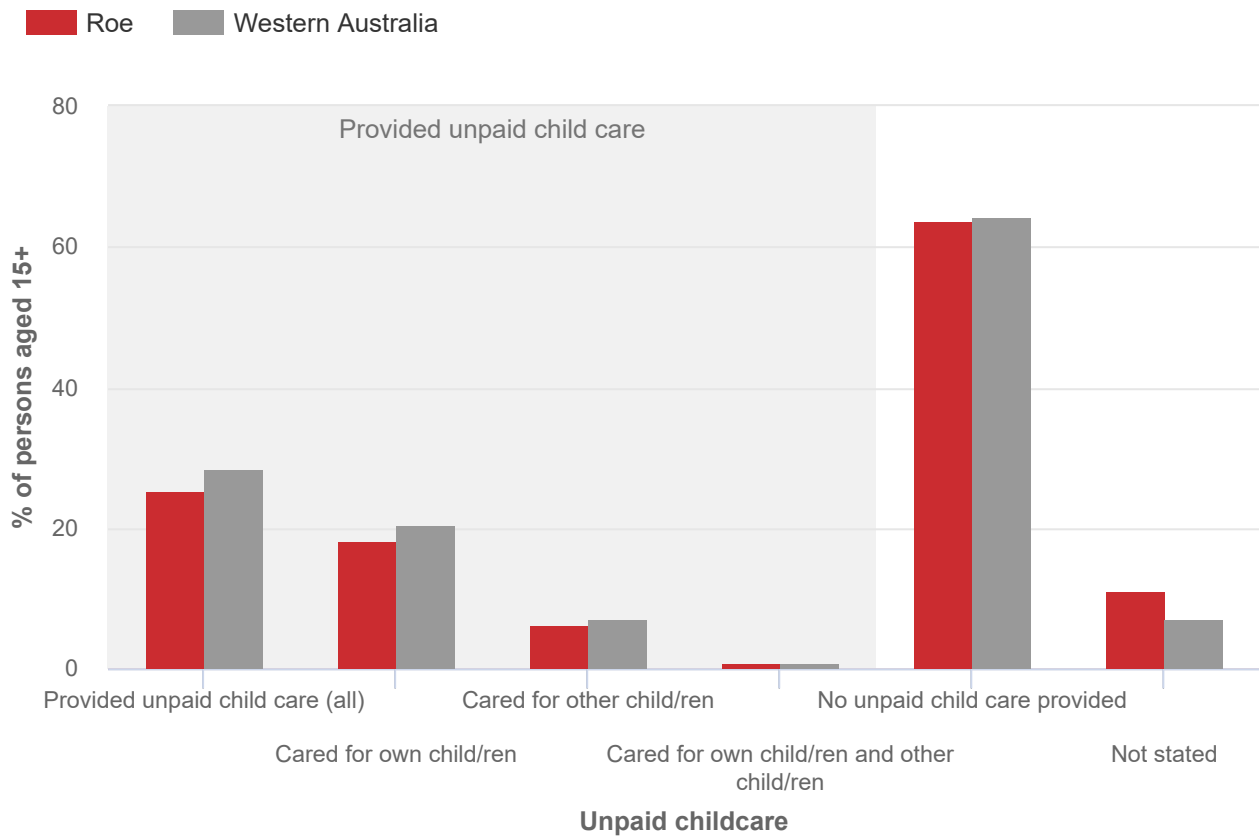
| Roe - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Unpaid child care | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Provided unpaid child care (all) | 7,664 | 25.2 | 28.5 | 8,098 | 26.5 | 28.5 | -434 |
| Cared for own child/ren | 5,512 | 18.1 | 20.5 | 5,710 | 18.7 | 20.6 | -198 |
| Cared for other child/ren | 1,869 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 2,100 | 6.9 | 7.0 | -231 |
| Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren | 283 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 288 | 0.9 | 0.8 | -5 |
| No unpaid child care provided | 19,364 | 63.8 | 64.4 | 18,392 | 60.3 | 62.6 | +972 |
| Not stated | 3,346 | 11.0 | 7.1 | 4,036 | 13.2 | 9.0 | -690 |
| Total persons aged 15+ | 30,374 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 30,526 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -152 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Unpaid childcare, 2021

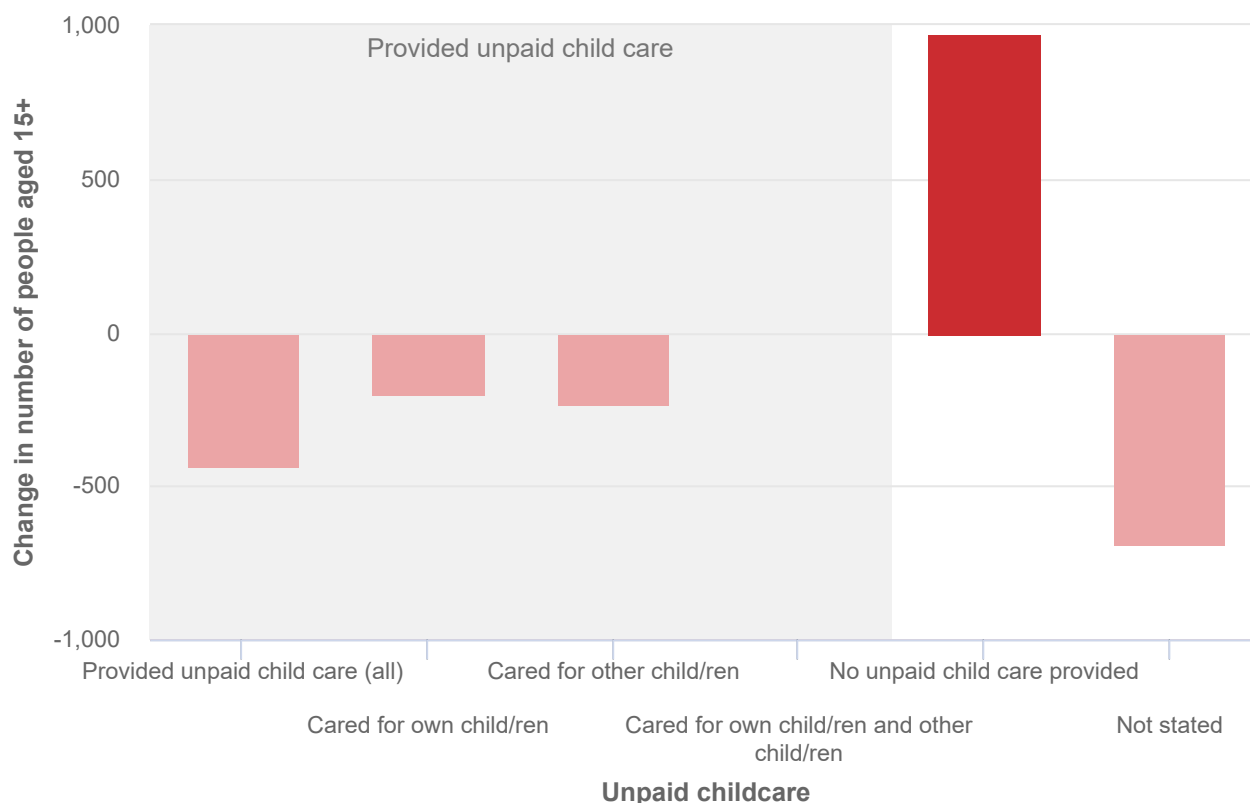
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in unpaid childcare, 2016 to 2021

Roe - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the unpaid child care provided by the population in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a lower proportion of people who provided unpaid child care either to their own or to other children. Overall, 25.2% of the population provided unpaid child care, compared with 28.5% for Western Australia.

The major difference between the share of the population providing unpaid child care in Roe and Western Australia was:

- A smaller percentage who provided unpaid childcare for own child/ren (18.1% compared to 20.5%)

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid child care for their own and/or other people's children in Roe decreased by 434 between 2016 and 2021.

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

- No unpaid child care provided (+972 persons)
- Cared for other child/ren (-231 persons)
- Cared for own child/ren (-198 persons)

Roe

Individual income

Individual Income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as **Household Income**, **Qualifications and Occupation**, they help tell the story of the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of Roe. The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including **employment status**, **age** (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to **Individual Income Quartiles**.

Weekly individual income

| Roe - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence) | 2021 | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Number | % | Western Australia % |
| Weekly gross income | | | |
| Negative Income/ Nil income | 2,154 | 7.1 | 8.8 |
| \$1 - \$149 | 891 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| \$150 - \$299 | 1,275 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| \$300 - \$399 | 2,355 | 7.8 | 7.1 |
| \$400 - \$499 | 2,403 | 7.9 | 7.0 |
| \$500 - \$649 | 2,120 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| \$650 - \$799 | 2,142 | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| \$800 - \$999 | 2,398 | 7.9 | 7.2 |
| \$1,000 - \$1,249 | 2,799 | 9.2 | 8.5 |
| \$1,250 - \$1,499 | 1,881 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| \$1,500 - \$1,749 | 1,744 | 5.7 | 6.1 |
| \$1,750 - \$1,999 | 1,276 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| \$2,000 - \$2,999 | 2,040 | 6.7 | 8.8 |
| \$3,000 - \$3,499 | 485 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| \$3,500 or more | 716 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Not stated | 3,695 | 12.2 | 7.7 |
| Total persons aged 15+ | 30,374 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2021](#). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

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

Weekly individual income, 2021

Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of individual income levels in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a lower proportion of people earning a high income (those earning \$2,000 per week or more) as well as a lower proportion of low income people (those earning less than \$500 per week).

Overall, 10.7% of the population earned a high income, and 29.9% earned a low income, compared with 14.7% and 31.3% respectively for Western Australia.

The major differences between Roe's individual incomes and Western Australia's individual incomes were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$400 - \$499 (7.9% compared to 7.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$2,000 - \$2,999 (6.7% compared to 8.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned Negative Income/ Nil income (7.1% compared to 8.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$3,500 or more (2.4% compared to 3.6%)

Roe

Individual income quartiles

Roe's income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Household Income, Qualifications and Occupation, they help tell the story of the area's economic opportunities and socio-economic status. Individual income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Individual Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Individual income quartiles

| Roe - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Quartile group | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Lowest group | 6,251 | 23.4 | 25.0 | 5,726 | 21.8 | 25.0 | +524 |
| Medium lowest | 7,671 | 28.8 | 25.0 | 8,090 | 30.8 | 25.0 | -419 |
| Medium highest | 7,195 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 7,260 | 27.6 | 25.0 | -65 |
| Highest group | 5,560 | 20.8 | 25.0 | 5,221 | 19.9 | 25.0 | +339 |
| Total persons aged 15+ | 26,679 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 26,300 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +379 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

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

Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges

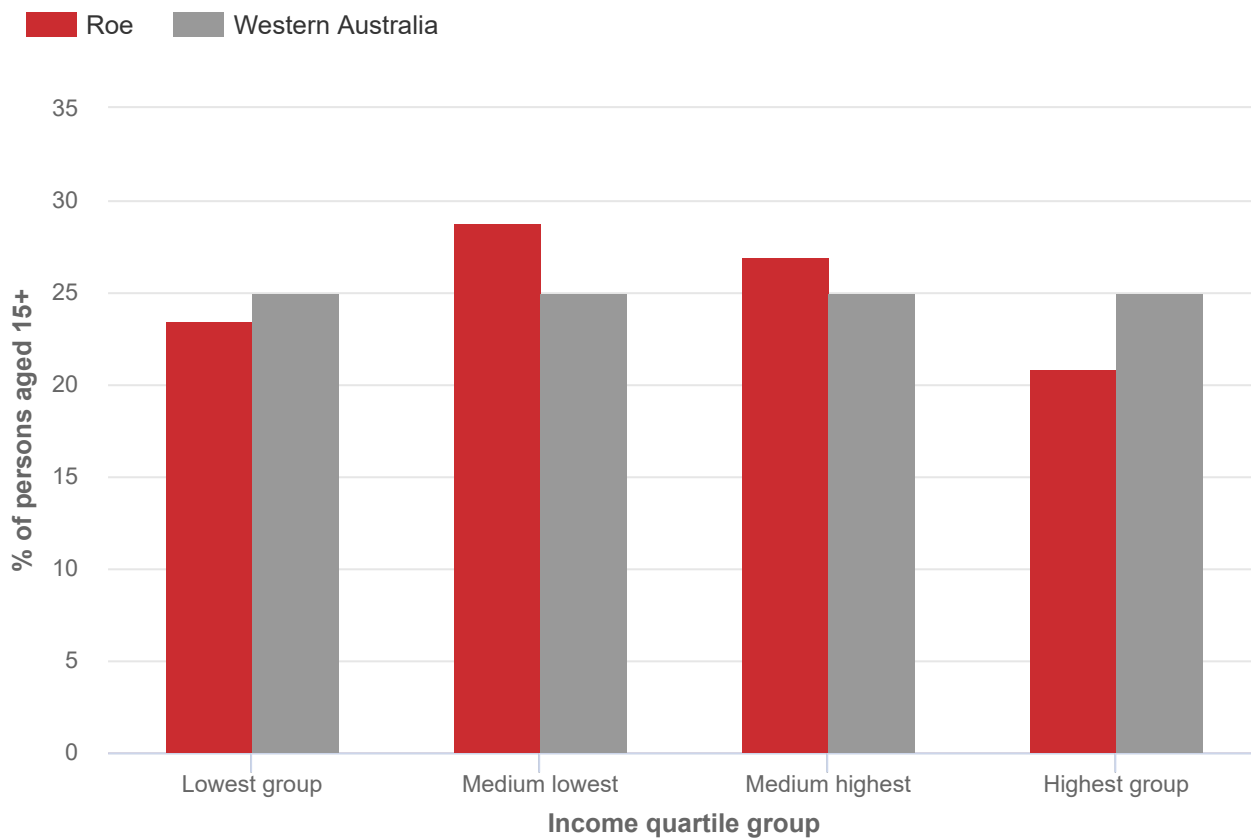
Calculated from income data for WA - Total persons aged 15+

Weekly income by Census year

| Individual quartile ranges | 2021 | 2016 | 2011 | 2006 | 2001 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Lowest group | \$0 to \$381 | \$0 to \$322 | \$0 to \$284 | \$0 to \$219 | \$0 to \$178 |
| Medium lowest | \$382 to \$848 | \$323 to \$723 | \$285 to \$661 | \$220 to \$500 | \$179 to \$374 |
| Medium highest | \$849 to \$1,599 | \$724 to \$1,407 | \$662 to \$1,271 | \$501 to \$941 | \$375 to \$692 |
| Highest group | \$1,600 and over | \$1,408 and over | \$1,272 and over | \$942 and over | \$693 and over |

Individual income quartiles, 2021

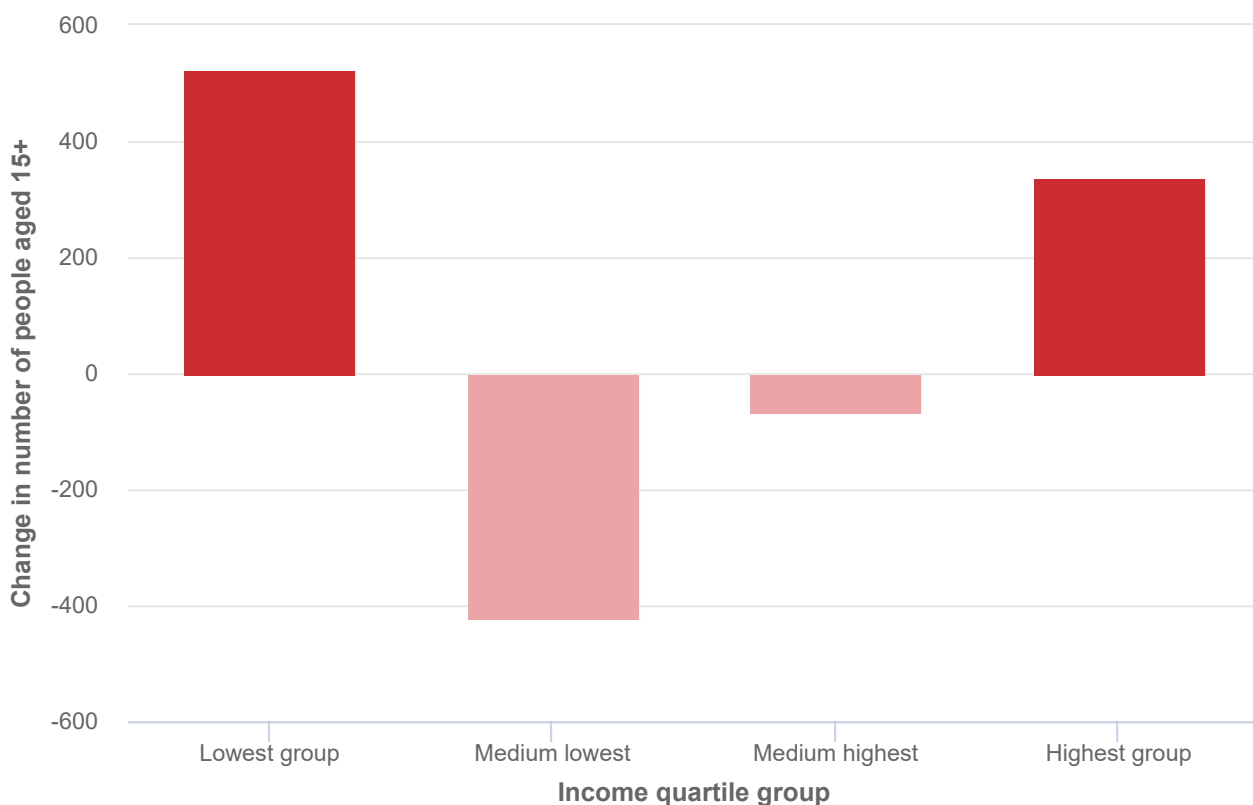
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing, 2021](#) (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Change in individual income quartiles, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of the population by income quartile in Roe compared to Western Australia shows that there was lesser proportion of persons in the highest income quartile as well as a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Roe in persons between 2016 and 2021 was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 524 persons.

Roe

Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Roe's Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as **Qualifications** and **Occupation**, it helps to reveal the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of Roe. It is important to note that income data is not necessarily a measure of wealth. For example, if an area has a large number of retirees this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income but the retirees may have large capital wealth. For this reason, household income should be viewed in conjunction with **Age** and **Household Composition**.

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to **Household Income Quartiles**.

Learn more about the characteristics of low-income households [here](#).

Weekly household income

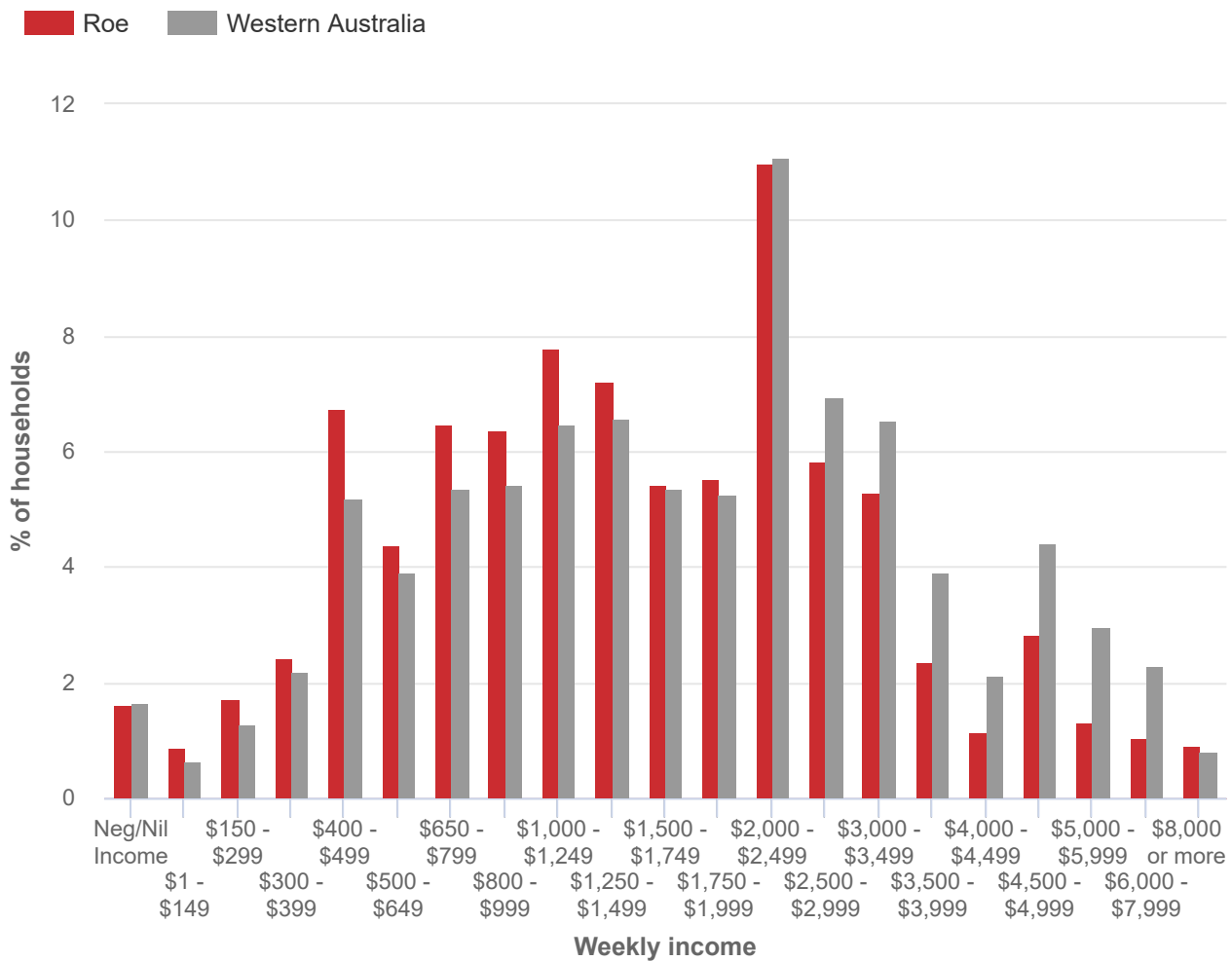
| Roe - Total households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Weekly income | Number | % | Western Australia % |
| Neg/Nil Income | 235 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| \$1 - \$149 | 126 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| \$150 - \$299 | 247 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| \$300 - \$399 | 352 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| \$400 - \$499 | 973 | 6.7 | 5.2 |
| \$500 - \$649 | 633 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| \$650 - \$799 | 934 | 6.5 | 5.3 |
| \$800 - \$999 | 921 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| \$1,000 - \$1,249 | 1,127 | 7.8 | 6.5 |
| \$1,250 - \$1,499 | 1,040 | 7.2 | 6.6 |
| \$1,500 - \$1,749 | 782 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| \$1,750 - \$1,999 | 798 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| \$2,000 - \$2,499 | 1,586 | 11.0 | 11.1 |
| \$2,500 - \$2,999 | 841 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| \$3,000 - \$3,499 | 763 | 5.3 | 6.5 |
| \$3,500 - \$3,999 | 339 | 2.3 | 3.9 |
| \$4,000 - \$4,499 | 166 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| \$4,500 - \$4,999 | 407 | 2.8 | 4.4 |
| \$5,000 - \$5,999 | 189 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| \$6,000 - \$7,999 | 151 | 1.0 | 2.3 |
| \$8,000 or more | 132 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Not stated | 1,703 | 11.8 | 9.6 |
| Total households | 14,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2021. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

- a** Low income households (less than \$800 per week)
- a** High income households (more than \$3,000 per week)
- a** Median household income

Weekly household income, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of household income levels in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a smaller proportion of high income households (those earning \$3,000 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$800 per week).

Overall, 14.9% of the households earned a high income and 24.2% were low income households, compared with 23.0% and 20.2% respectively for Western Australia.

The major differences between the household incomes of Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of households who earned Not stated (11.8% compared to 9.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$400 - \$499 (6.7% compared to 5.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households who earned \$5,000 - \$5,999 (1.3% compared to 3.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households who earned \$4,500 - \$4,999 (2.8% compared to 4.4%)

Roe

Household income quartiles

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as **Qualifications** and **Occupation**, it helps to reveal Roe's socio-economic status and economic opportunities. Household income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is a powerful and objective way of looking at income data and in particular, how it is changing.

A detailed explanation of how Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in **specific data notes**.

Learn more about the characteristics of low-income households [here](#).

Household income quartiles

| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Quartile group | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Lowest group | 3,907 | 30.7 | 25.0 | 3,780 | 31.1 | 25.0 | +127 |
| Medium lowest | 3,637 | 28.5 | 25.0 | 3,570 | 29.4 | 25.0 | +67 |
| Medium highest | 3,100 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 2,791 | 23.0 | 25.0 | +309 |
| Highest group | 2,096 | 16.5 | 25.0 | 2,008 | 16.5 | 25.0 | +89 |
| Total Households | 12,742 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 12,150 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +592 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Household income - Quartile group dollar ranges

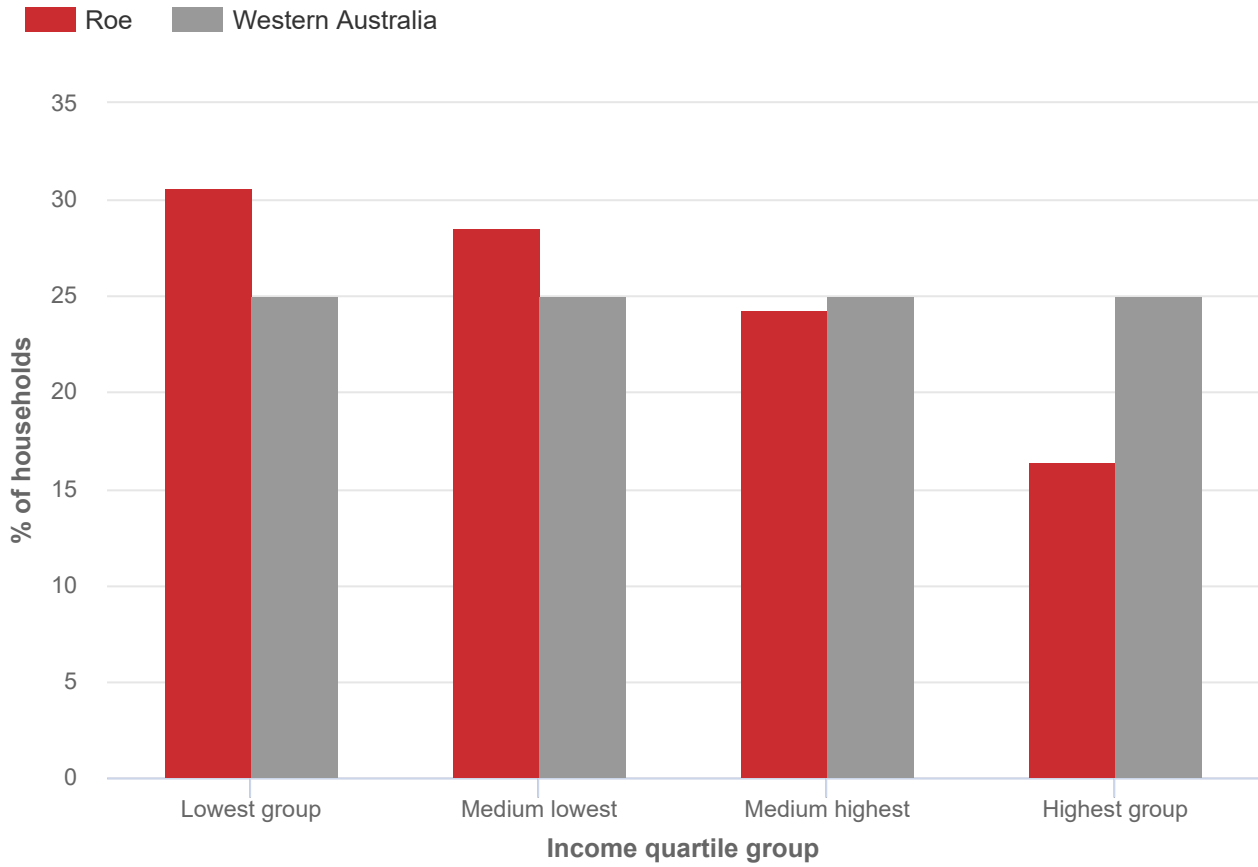
Calculated from income data for WA

Weekly income by Census year

| Household income ranges | 2021 | 2016 | 2011 | 2006 | 2001 | 1996 | 1991 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Lowest group | \$0 to \$888 | \$0 to \$790 | \$0 to \$693 | \$0 to \$565 | \$0 to \$416 | \$0 to \$348 | \$0 to \$305 |
| Medium lowest | \$889 to \$1,804 | \$791 to \$1,582 | \$694 to \$1,405 | \$566 to \$1,062 | \$417 to \$783 | \$349 to \$651 | \$306 to \$556 |
| Medium highest | \$1,805 to \$3,032 | \$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 | \$3,033 and over | \$2,615 and over | \$2,508 and over | \$1,775 and over | \$1,312 and over | \$1,095 and over | \$911 and over |

- a Low income households (less than \$800 per week)
- a High income households (more than \$3,000 per week)
- a Median household income

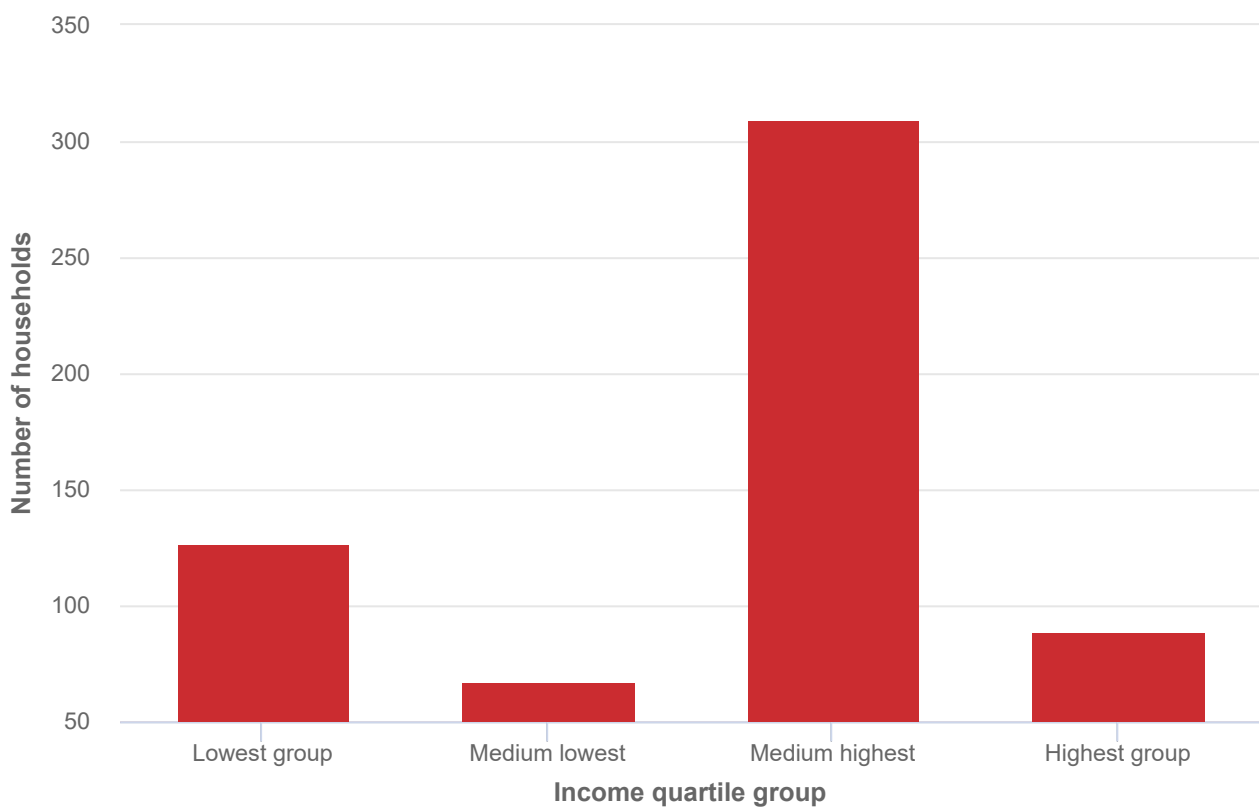
Household income quartiles, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in household income quartile, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Roe compared to Western Australia shows that there was lesser proportion of households in the highest income quartile and a greater proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Roe between 2016 and 2021 was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 309 households.

Roe

Equivalised household income

While **Household Income** is a useful measure, it is difficult to tell if changes over time and between geographic areas are due to actual changes in income levels, or due to changes in household size and composition. For example, an increase in lower income households could be due to job losses in key economic sectors, or simply due to decreasing household size as adult children leave home.

Equivalised Household Income puts all households on an equal footing independent of household size and composition to enable a true comparison between areas and over time. It is an indicator of the income resource available to a household of standard size and is the best measure of the changing economic fortunes of households living in Roe.

A detailed explanation of how Equivalised Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Learn more about the characteristics of low-income households [here](#).

Equivalised household income quartiles

| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Quartile group | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Lowest group | 3,700 | 30.3 | 25.0 | 3,613 | 30.7 | 25.0 | +87 |
| Medium lowest | 3,419 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 3,327 | 28.3 | 25.0 | +92 |
| Medium highest | 2,860 | 23.5 | 25.0 | 2,737 | 23.2 | 25.0 | +123 |
| Highest group | 2,218 | 18.2 | 25.0 | 2,098 | 17.8 | 25.0 | +120 |
| Total Households | 12,199 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 11,777 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +422 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

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

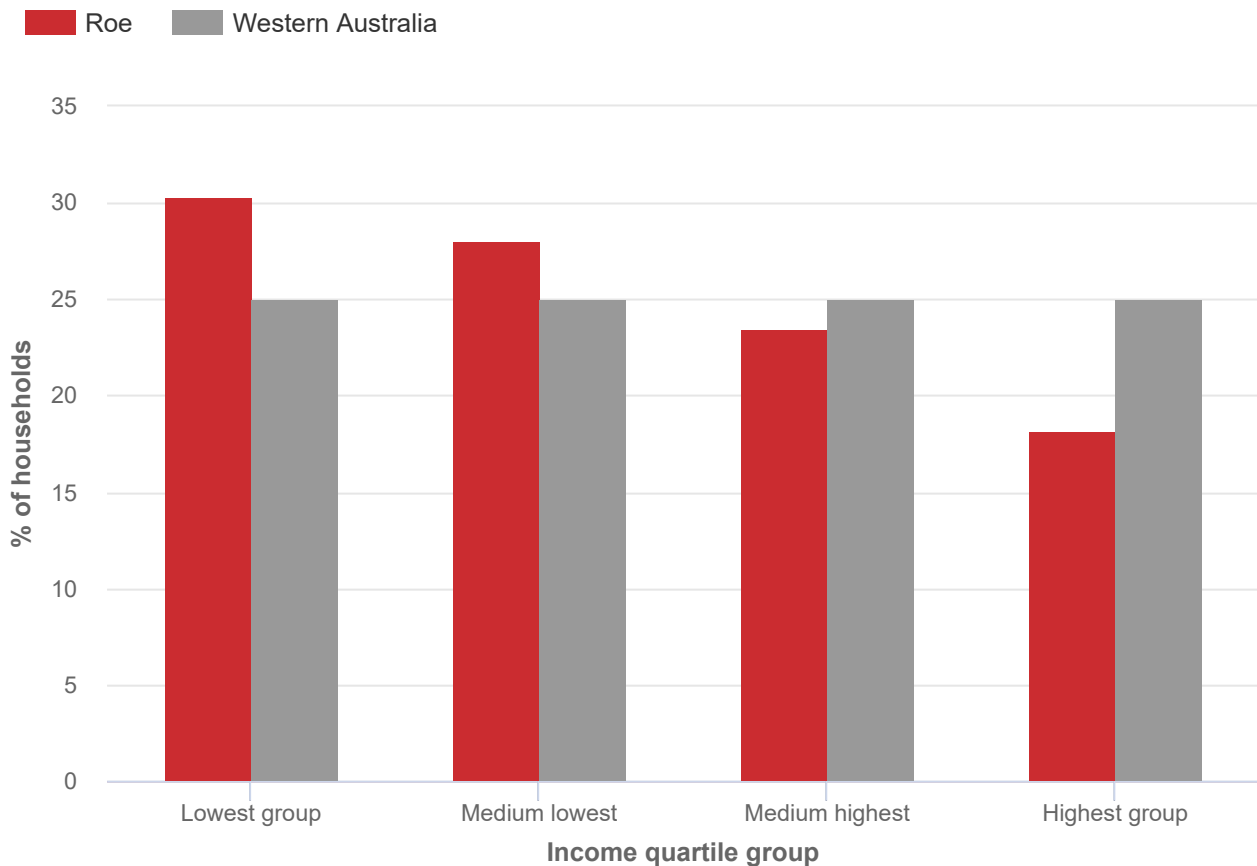
Equivalised household income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for WA Weekly income by Census year

| Equivalised household income ranges | 2021 | 2016 | 2011 | 2006 | 2001 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Lowest group | \$0 to \$616 | \$0 to \$538 | \$0 to \$485 | \$0 to \$374 | \$0 to \$285 |
| Medium lowest | \$617 to \$1,121 | \$539 to \$971 | \$486 to \$878 | \$375 to \$654 | \$286 to \$487 |
| Medium highest | \$1,122 to \$1,774 | \$972 to \$1,559 | \$879 to \$1,383 | \$655 to \$1,039 | \$488 to \$766 |
| Highest group | \$1,775 and over | \$1,560 and over | \$1,384 and over | \$1,040 and over | \$767 and over |

- a Low income households (less than \$800 per week)
- a High income households (more than \$3,000 per week)
- a Median household income

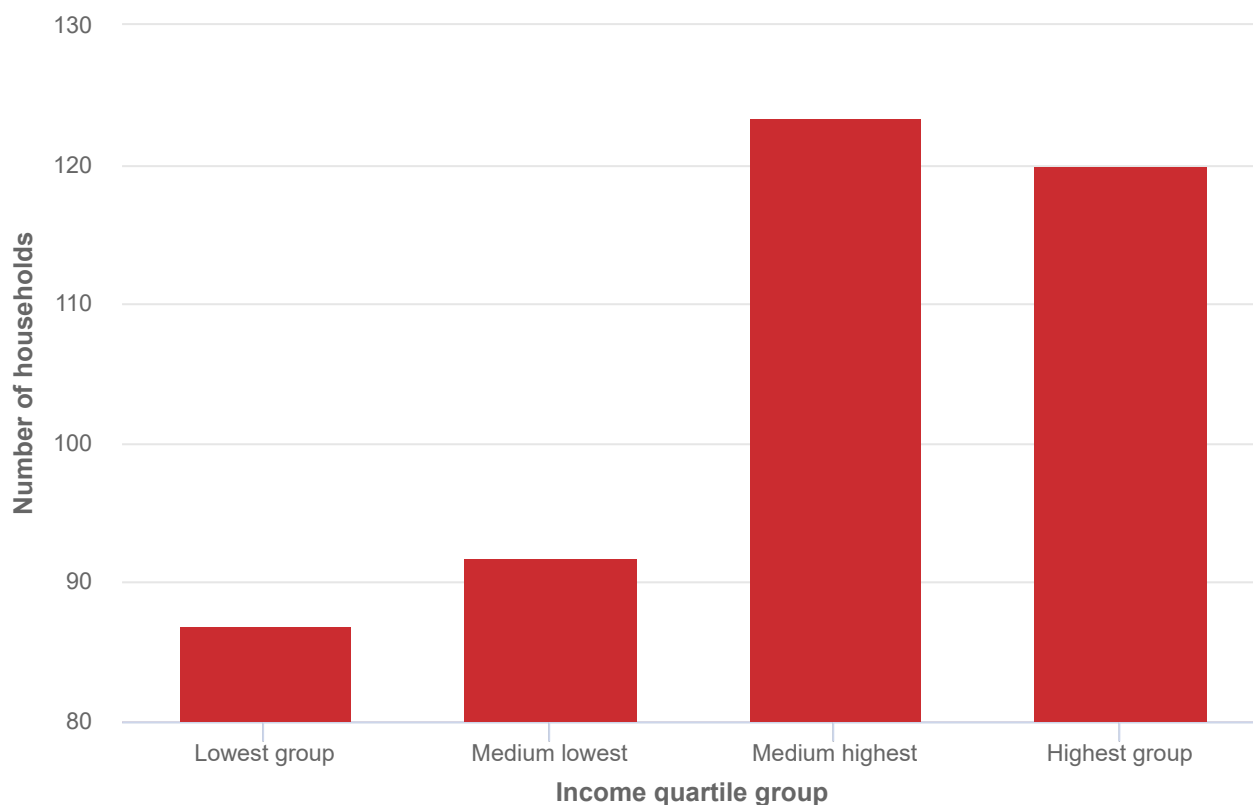
Equivalised household income quartiles, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in equivalised household income quartiles, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

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

Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Roe compared to Western Australia shows that there was a lesser proportion of households in the highest equivalised income quartile, and a greater proportion in the lowest equivalised income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Roe between 2016 and 2021 was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 123 households.

Household type

Roe's household and family structure is one of the most important demographic indicators. It reveals the area's residential role and function, era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities as most are related to age and household types.

To continue building the story, Roe's Household Summary should be viewed in conjunction with Households with Children, Households without Children, Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.

If you're looking at this data to prepare a housing strategy, [learn more here](#).

Household type

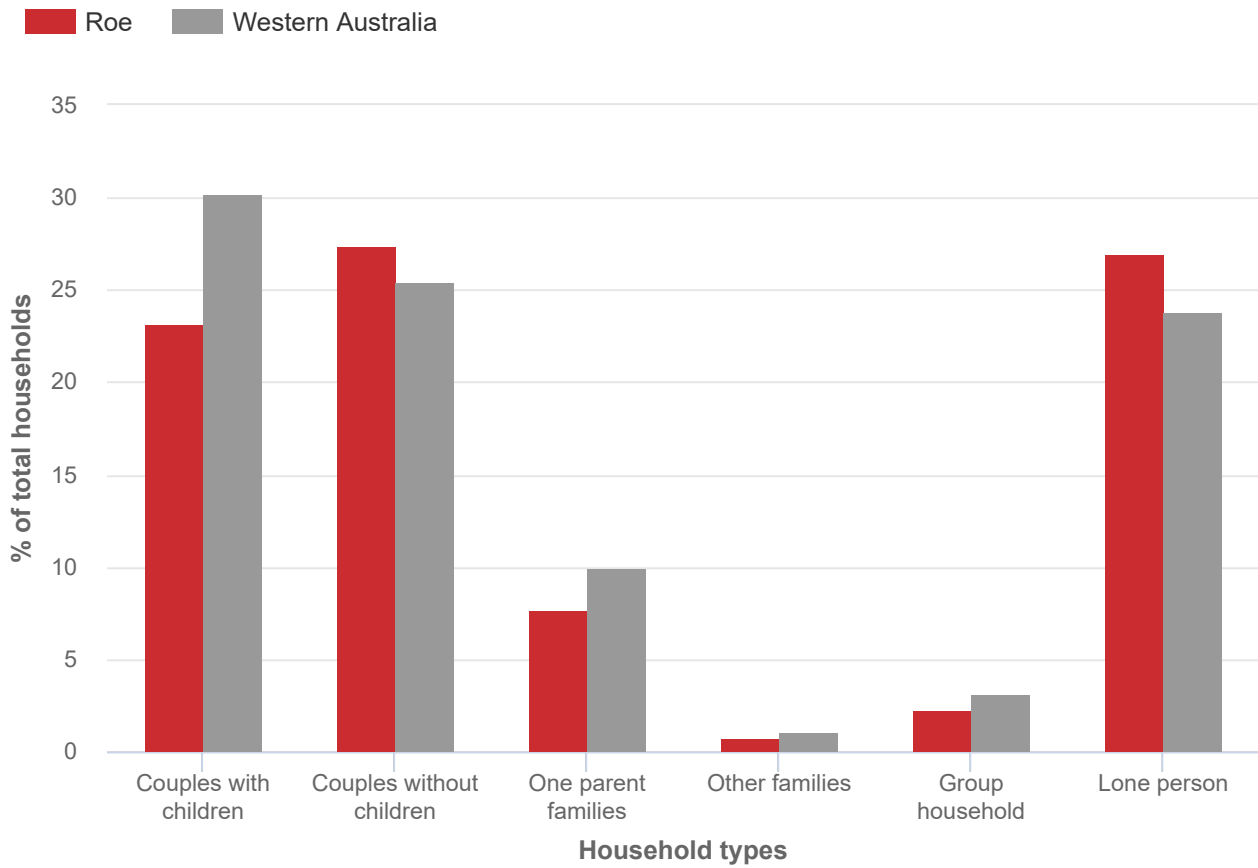
| Roe - Total households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Households by type | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Couples with children | 3,629 | 23.2 | 30.2 | 3,803 | 24.9 | 30.9 | -174 |
| Couples without children | 4,287 | 27.4 | 25.4 | 4,203 | 27.5 | 25.6 | +84 |
| One parent families | 1,196 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 1,206 | 7.9 | 9.6 | -10 |
| Other families | 120 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 121 | 0.8 | 1.2 | -1 |
| Group household | 359 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 332 | 2.2 | 3.5 | +27 |
| Lone person | 4,215 | 26.9 | 23.8 | 3,790 | 24.8 | 21.8 | +425 |
| Other not classifiable household | 1,197 | 7.7 | 3.6 | 1,346 | 8.8 | 5.2 | -149 |
| Visitor only households | 640 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 500 | 3.3 | 2.4 | +140 |
| Total households | 15,643 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 15,301 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +342 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

[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](#)

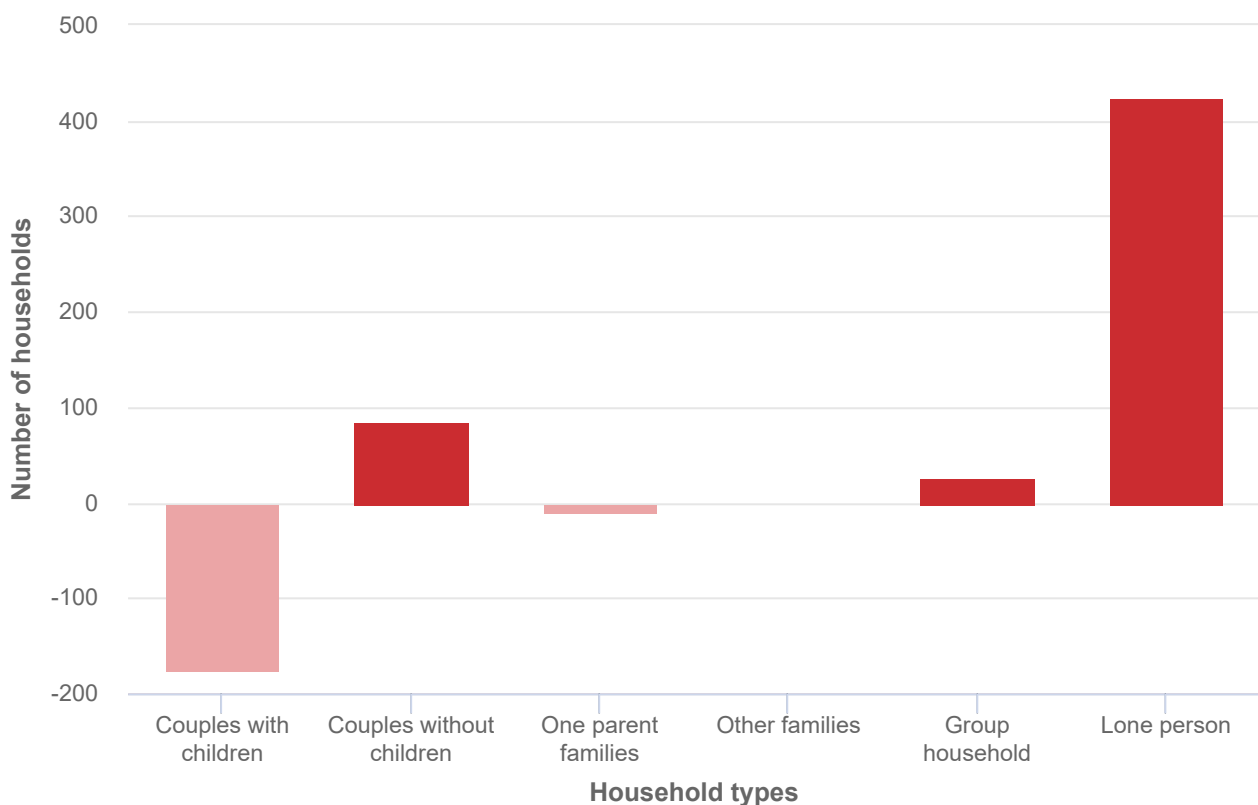
Household type, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing, 2021](#) (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Change in household type, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the household/family types in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a lower proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a lower proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 23.2% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 7.6% were one-parent families, compared with 30.2% and 10.0% respectively for Western Australia.

There were a higher proportion of lone person households and a higher proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 26.9% compared to 23.8% in Western Australia while the proportion of couples without children was 27.4% compared to 25.4% in Western Australia.

Emerging groups

The number of households in Roe increased by 342 between 2016 and 2021.

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

- Lone person (+425 households)
- Couples with children (-174 households)
- Couples without children (+84 households)

Households with children

Households with Children require different services and facilities than other household types, and their needs change as both adults and children age. When many families in an area are at the same stage in their individual lifecycles, it creates a suburb lifecycle. Knowing where a suburb is in a cycle of change helps planners make evidence-based decisions about the demand for services both now and in the future.

For Households with Children in Roe, life stage is based on the age of children in the household. The age of the parent(s) is not taken into account.

- **Young children:** Children aged under 15 only
- **Mixed age children:** One or more children under 15 and one or more children over 15 (must have 2 or more children)
- **Older children:** Children aged 15 and over only

To continue building the story, Roe's Household data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.

Households with children by life stage

| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Households with children | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Couples with children | 3,629 | 23.2 | 30.2 | 3,803 | 24.9 | 30.9 | -174 |
| Couples with young children | 2,184 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 2,305 | 15.1 | 17.5 | -121 |
| Couples with mixed-age children | 564 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 534 | 3.5 | 4.3 | +30 |
| Couples with older children | 881 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 964 | 6.3 | 9.1 | -83 |
| Single parents with children | 1,196 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 1,206 | 7.9 | 9.6 | -10 |
| Single parents with young children | 481 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 564 | 3.7 | 3.7 | -83 |
| Single parents with mixed-age children | 173 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 138 | 0.9 | 1.2 | +35 |
| Single parents with older children | 542 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 504 | 3.3 | 4.7 | +38 |
| Total households with children | 4,825 | 30.8 | 40.2 | 5,009 | 32.7 | 40.4 | -184 |
| Total households | 15,643 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 15,301 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +342 |

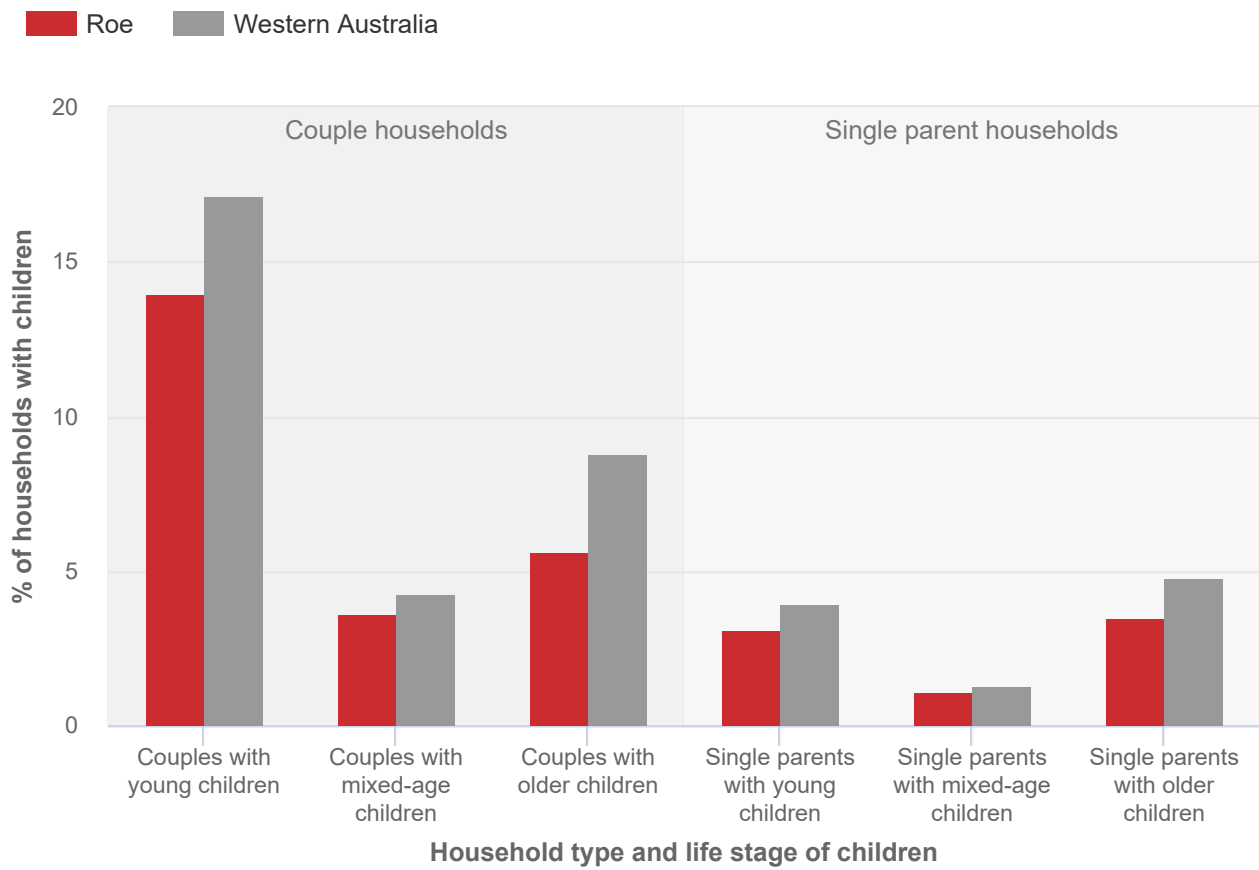
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a One parent families with dependent children

a Couple families with dependent children

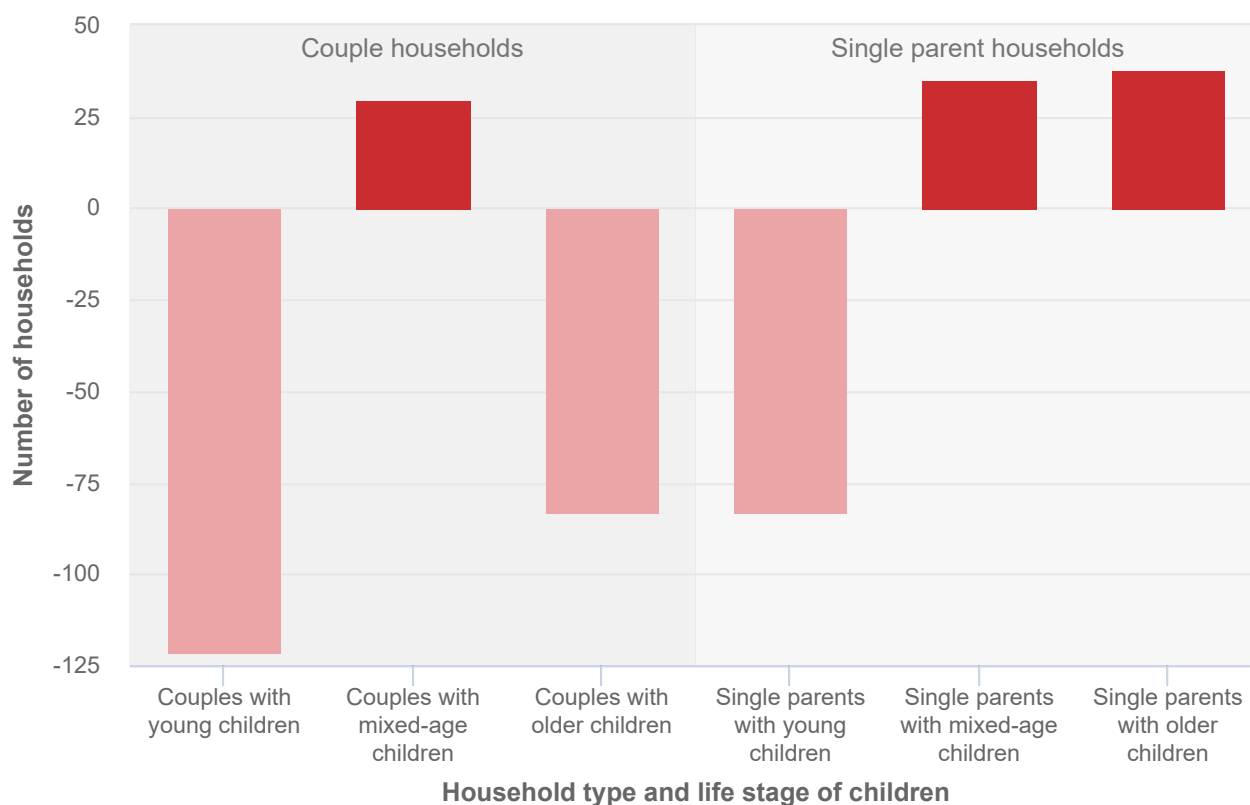
Households with children, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing, 2021](#) (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Change in households with children, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the families with children in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a smaller proportion of couples with young children, as well as a smaller proportion of couples with older children.

Overall, 14.0% of total households with children were couple with young children, and 5.6% were couples with older children, compared with 17.1% and 8.8% respectively for Western Australia.

There were a smaller proportion of single parent households with young children and a smaller proportion of single parent households with older children. Overall, the proportion of single parent households with young children was 3.1% compared to 3.9% in Western Australia while the proportion of single parent households with older children was 3.5% compared to 4.8% in Western Australia.

Emerging groups

Between 2016 and 2021, the number of households with children decreased by 184 households or 3.7%.

The largest changes in households with children in this area between 2016 and 2021 were:

- Couples with young children (-121 households)
- Couples with older children (-83 households)
- Single parents with young children (-83 households)

Households without children

Households without Children include couples without children and lone person households. They require different services depending on the age of the people in the households. For example young couples who have not had children (yet) compared to older "empty nester" couples whose children may have left home.

For Households without Children in Roe, life stage is based on the age of the household reference person (usually person 1 on the Census form):

- **Young:** Aged 15-44
- **Middle-aged:** Aged 45-64
- **Older:** Aged 65 and over

To continue building the story, Roe's Household data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.

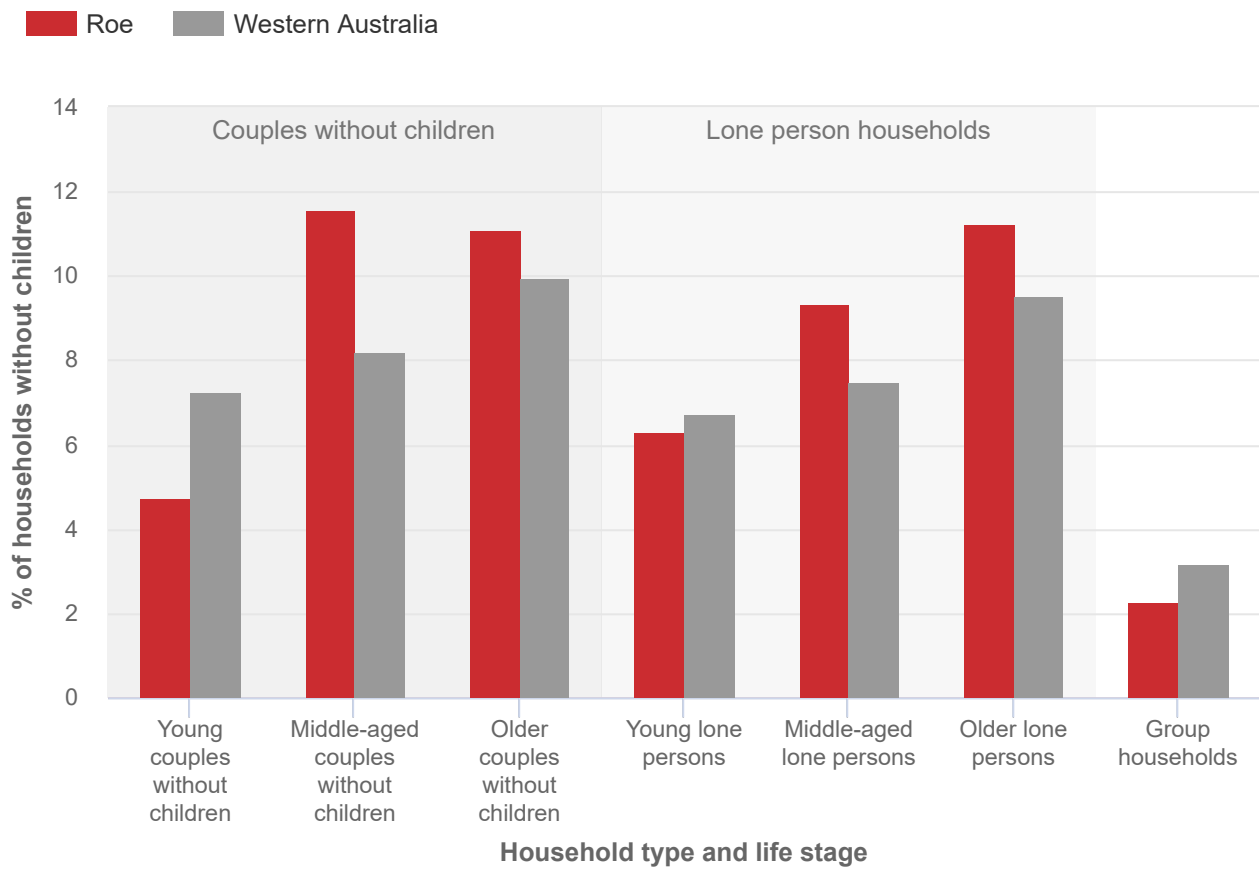
Households without children by life stage

| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Households without children | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Couples without children | 4,287 | 27.4 | 25.4 | 4,203 | 27.5 | 25.6 | +84 |
| Young couples without children | 744 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 720 | 4.7 | 7.8 | +24 |
| Middle-aged couples without children | 1,808 | 11.6 | 8.2 | 1,858 | 12.1 | 8.6 | -50 |
| Older couples without children | 1,735 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 1,625 | 10.6 | 9.1 | +110 |
| Lone person households | 4,215 | 26.9 | 23.8 | 3,790 | 24.8 | 21.8 | +425 |
| Young lone persons | 990 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 921 | 6.0 | 6.1 | +69 |
| Middle-aged lone persons | 1,462 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 1,369 | 8.9 | 7.3 | +93 |
| Older lone persons | 1,763 | 11.3 | 9.6 | 1,500 | 9.8 | 8.3 | +263 |
| Group households | 359 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 332 | 2.2 | 3.5 | +27 |
| Total households without children | 8,861 | 56.6 | 52.4 | 8,325 | 54.4 | 50.8 | +536 |
| Total households | 15,643 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 15,301 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +342 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

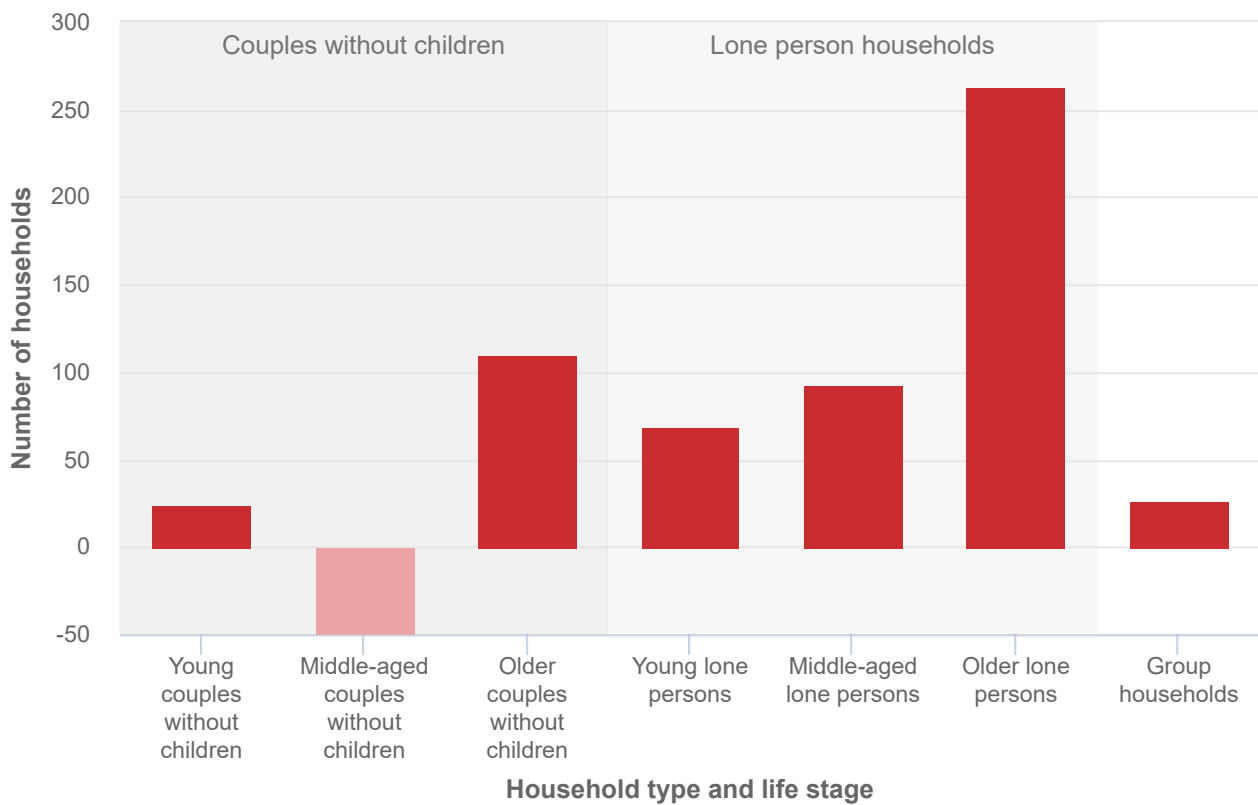
Households without children, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in households without children, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the households without children in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a smaller proportion of young couples without children, a larger proportion of middle-aged couples without children, and a larger proportion of older couples without children.

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

Emerging groups

Between 2016 and 2021, the number of households without children increased by 536.

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

- Older lone persons (+263 persons)
- Older couples without children (+110 persons)
- Middle-aged lone persons (+93 persons)
- Young lone persons (+69 persons)

Roe

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 generally declined since the 1970s, but the rate of decline has slowed in recent years.

An increasing household size in an area may indicate a lack of affordable housing opportunities for young people, an increase in the birth rate or an increase in family formation in the area. A declining household size may indicate children leaving the area when they leave home, an increase in retirees settling in the area, or an attraction of young singles and couples to the area.

For greater insight, Roe's Household Size data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Summary, Age Structure, Dwelling Type, Household Income and Language Spoken at Home.

Household size

| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Number of persons usually resident | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| 1 person | 4,219 | 30.5 | 25.4 | 3,789 | 28.2 | 23.6 | +430 |
| 2 persons | 5,062 | 36.7 | 33.5 | 4,984 | 37.0 | 33.9 | +78 |
| 3 persons | 1,645 | 11.9 | 15.9 | 1,720 | 12.8 | 16.3 | -75 |
| 4 persons | 1,669 | 12.1 | 15.9 | 1,685 | 12.5 | 16.4 | -16 |
| 5 persons | 820 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 858 | 6.4 | 6.7 | -38 |
| 6 or more persons | 396 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 417 | 3.1 | 3.1 | -21 |
| Total classifiable households | 13,811 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 13,453 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +358 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

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

Household size - Summary

| Roe - Enumerated | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|--------|----|---------------------|--------|----|---------------------|--------------|
| Dwellings | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Occupied private dwellings | 15,647 | -- | -- | 15,296 | -- | -- | +351 |
| Persons in occupied private dwellings | 35,734 | -- | -- | 36,364 | -- | -- | -630 |
| <i>Average household size (persons per dwelling)</i> | 2.28 | -- | 2.48 | 2.38 | -- | 2.52 | -0.09 |

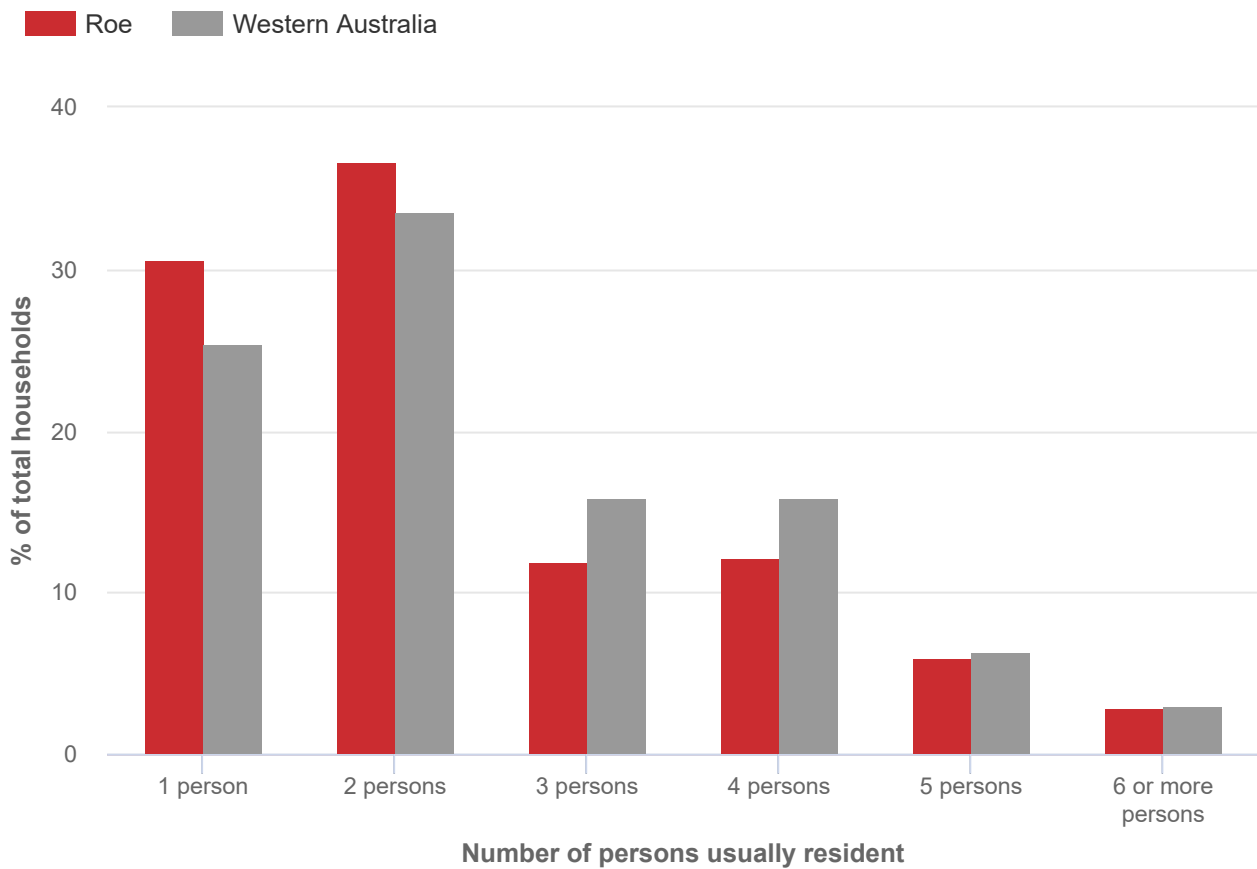
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

a Average household size

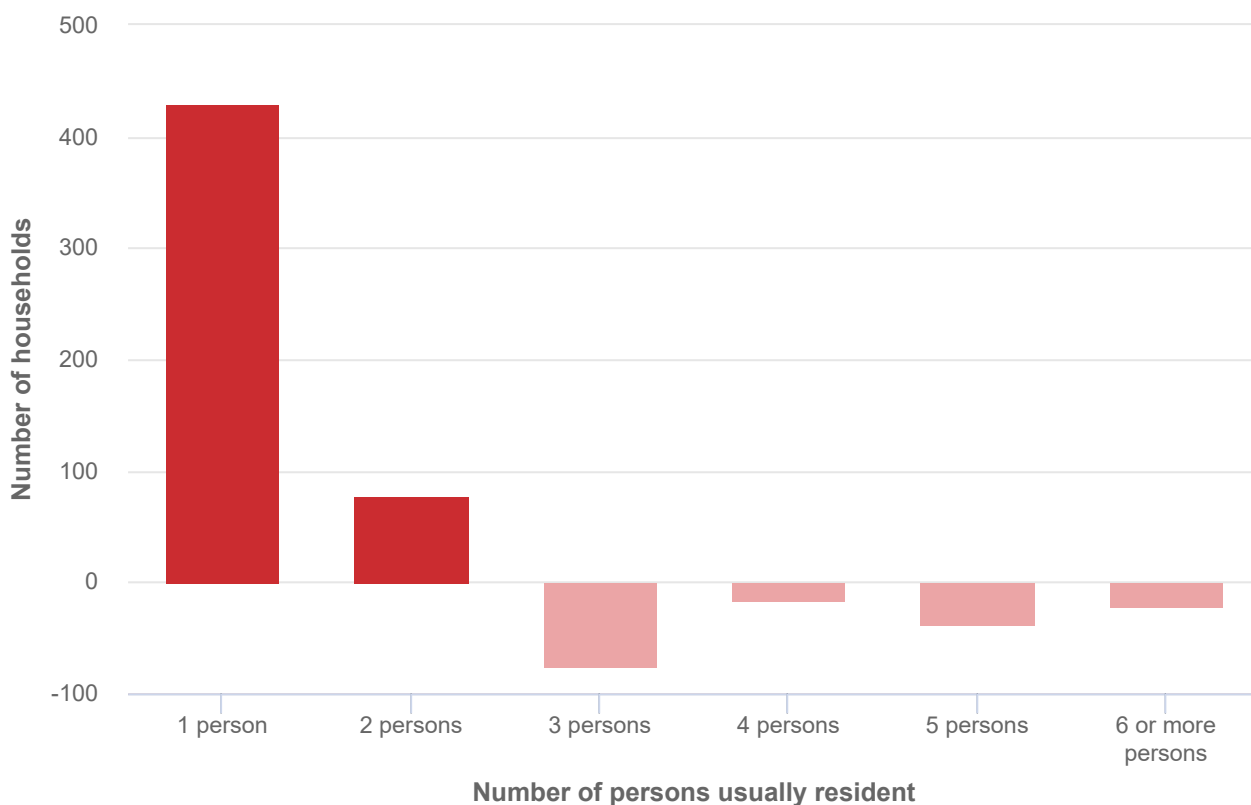
Household size, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in household size, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of persons usually resident in a household in Roe compared with Western Australia shows that there were a higher proportion of lone person households, and a lower proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 30.5% of lone person households, and 20.9% of larger households, compared with 25.4% and 25.2% respectively for Western Australia.

The major differences in the household size for Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (30.5% compared to 25.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of households with 2 persons usually resident (36.7% compared to 33.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 3 persons usually resident (11.9% compared to 15.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 4 persons usually resident (12.1% compared to 15.9%)

Emerging groups

The number of households in Roe increased by 358 between 2016 and 2021.

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

- 1 person (+430 households)
- 2 persons (+78 households)
- 3 persons (-75 households)

Family blending

Information on blended and intact families can be an indicator of the level of family breakup and repartnering within the area, and a potential indicator of socio-economic disadvantage. Family blending only applies to couple families with children. For information more broadly about household and family types, including single-parent families, please see Household Type, Households with Children, and Households without Children.

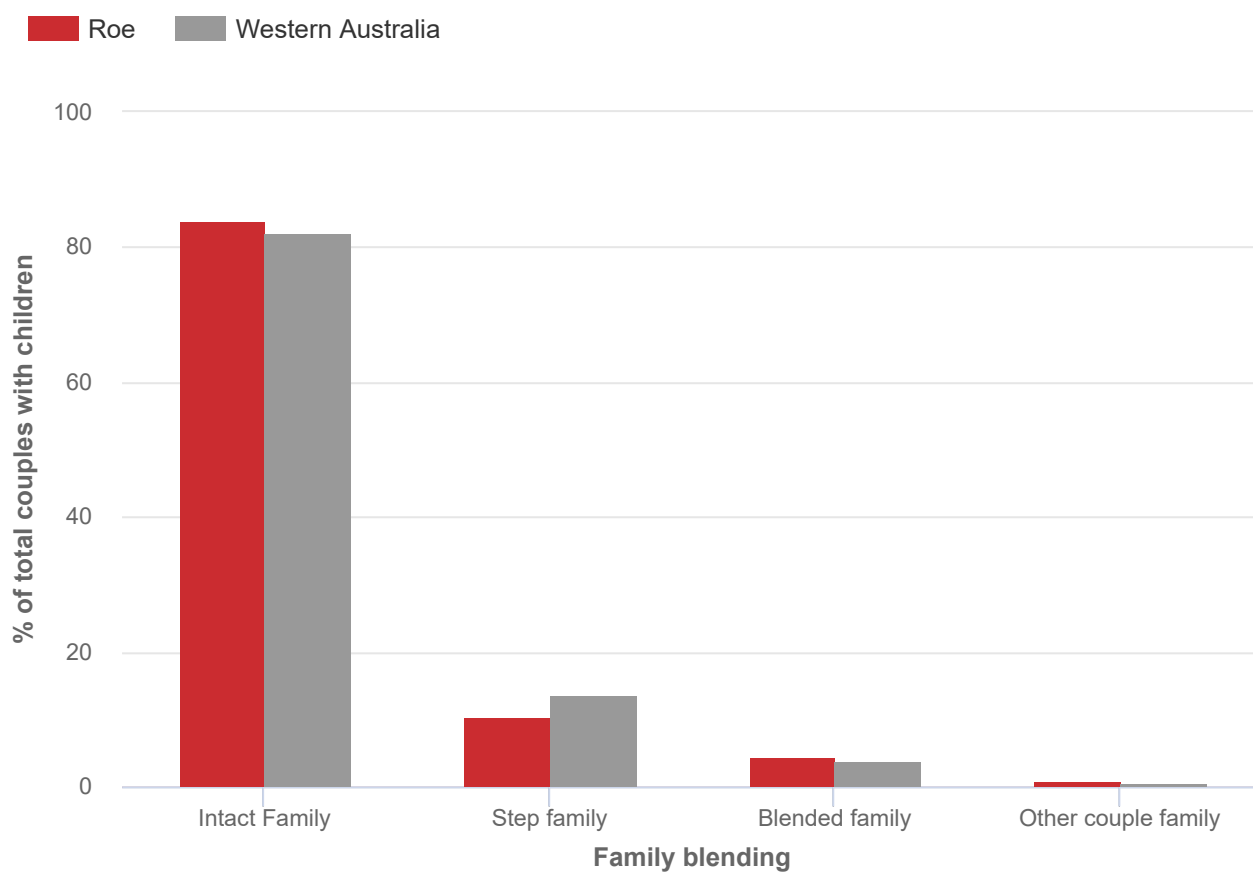
Family blending

| Roe - Total couples with children (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|---|--------|-------|---------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Family blending by type | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Intact Family | 3,066 | 84.0 | 82.2 | 3,377 | 88.4 | 88.9 | -311 |
| Step family | 384 | 10.5 | 13.5 | 228 | 6.0 | 6.6 | +156 |
| Blended family | 165 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 178 | 4.7 | 3.9 | -13 |
| Other couple family | 33 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 39 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -6 |
| Total couples with children | 3,648 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3,822 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -174 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

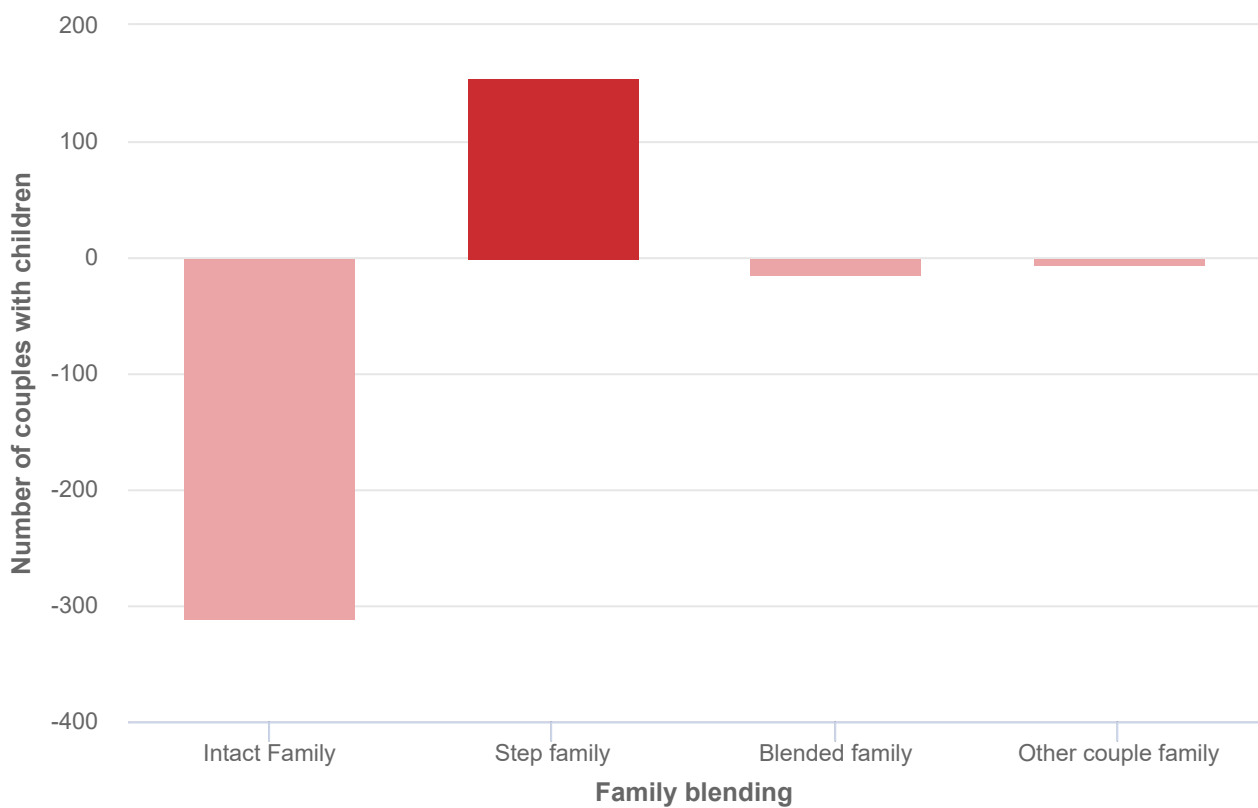
Family blending, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in family blending, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the family blending in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a lower proportion of step families as well as a lower proportion of blended families. Overall, 10.5% of total couple families with children were step families, and 4.5% were blended families, compared with 13.5% and 3.8% respectively for Western Australia.

There were a similar proportion of other families and a higher proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of other families was 0.9% compared to 0.6% in Western Australia while the proportion of intact families was 84.0% compared to 82.2% in Western Australia.

Emerging groups

The number of couple families with children in Roe decreased by 174 between 2016 and 2021.

The largest changes in family blending in Roe between 2016 and 2021 were:

- Intact Family (-311 couples with children)
- Step family (+156 couples with children)

Roe

Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of Roe's residential role and function. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households, often renting. Larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to attract families and prospective families. The residential built form often reflects market opportunities or planning policy, such as building denser forms of housing around public transport nodes or employment centres.

Dwelling Type statistics should be viewed in conjunction with **Household Size**, **Household Types**, **Housing Tenure** and **Age Structure** for a more complete picture of the housing market in Roe.

If you're looking at this data to prepare a housing strategy, [learn more here](#).

Dwelling structure

| Roe - Dwellings (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Dwelling type | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Separate house | 17,550 | 89.8 | 77.1 | 16,948 | 89.6 | 76.5 | +602 |
| Medium density | 1,401 | 7.2 | 15.9 | 1,291 | 6.8 | 17.3 | +110 |
| High density | 8 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 4 | 0.0 | 4.0 | +4 |
| Caravans, cabin, houseboat | 330 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 239 | 1.3 | 1.4 | +91 |
| Other | 101 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 191 | 1.0 | 0.5 | -90 |
| Not stated | 147 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 250 | 1.3 | 0.4 | -103 |
| Total Private Dwellings | 19,537 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 18,923 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +614 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Dwelling type

| Roe | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Dwelling type | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Occupied private dwellings | 15,647 | 79.6 | 89.5 | 15,535 | 80.5 | 87.4 | +112 |
| Unoccupied private dwellings | 3,897 | 19.8 | 10.3 | 3,628 | 18.8 | 12.4 | +269 |
| Non private dwellings | 116 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 133 | 0.7 | 0.2 | -17 |
| Total dwellings | 19,660 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19,296 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +364 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

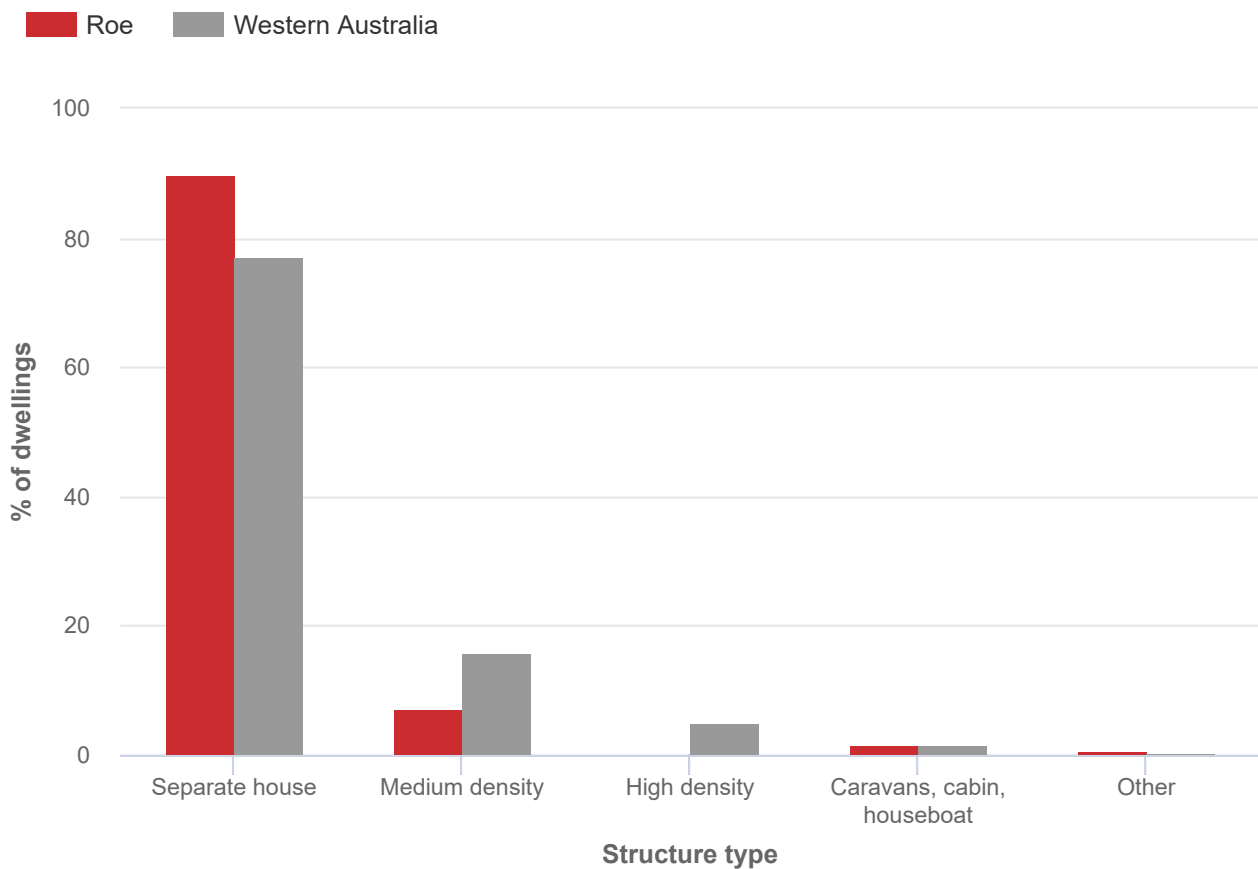
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People in non-private dwellings

a Unoccupied dwellings

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

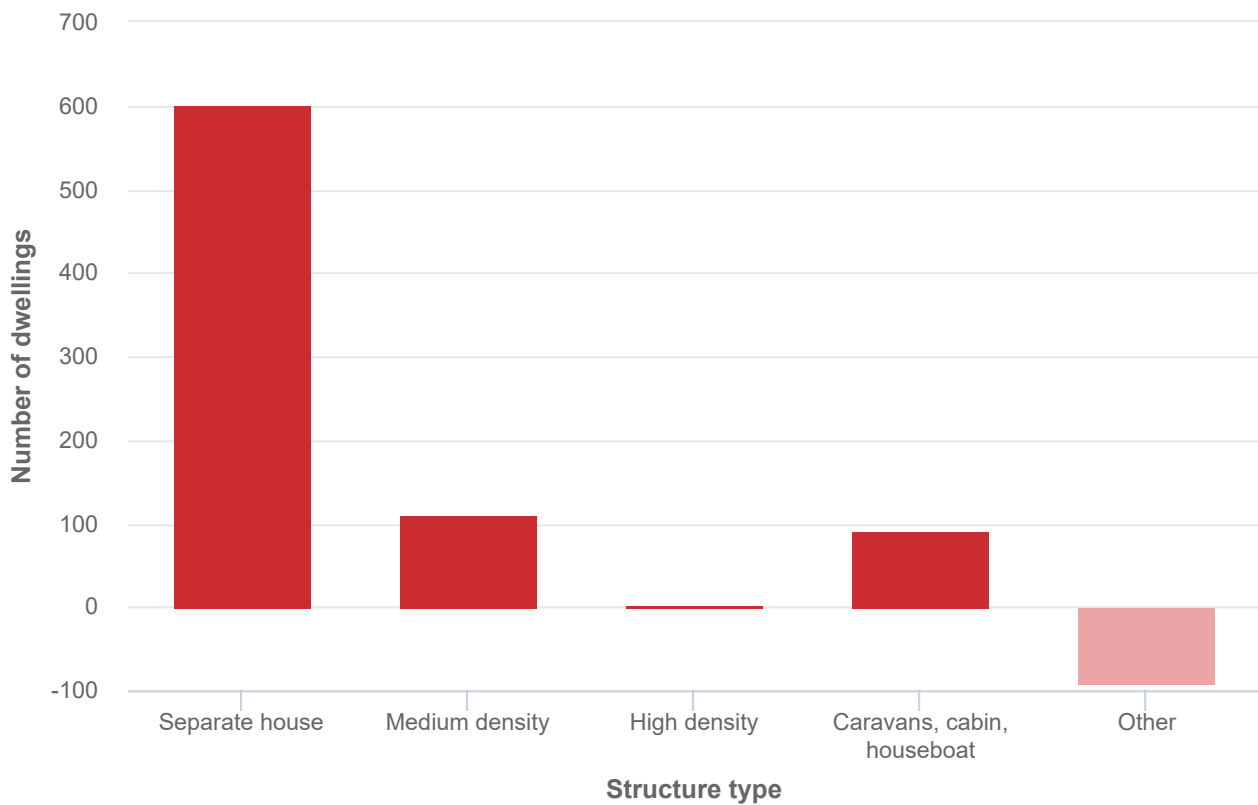
Dwelling structure, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in dwelling structure, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

In 2021, there were 17,550 separate houses in the area, 1,401 medium density dwellings, and 8 high density dwellings. In addition, there were 330 caravans/cabins/houseboats in the area.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in Roe in 2021 shows that 89.8% of all dwellings were separate houses; 7.2% were medium density dwellings, and 0% were in high density dwellings, compared with 77.1%, 15.9%, and 4.8% in the Western Australia respectively.

In 2021, a total of 79.6% of the dwellings in Roe were occupied on Census night, compared to 89.5% in Western Australia. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 19.8%, which is larger compared to that found in Western Australia (10.3%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in Roe increased by 364 between 2016 and 2021.

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

- Separate house (+602 dwellings)
- Medium density (+110 dwellings)
- Caravans, cabin, houseboat (+91 dwellings)
- Other (-90 dwellings)

Roe

Number of bedrooms per dwelling

The Number of Bedrooms in a dwelling is an indicator of the size of dwellings, and when combined with Dwelling Type information, provides insight into the role Roe plays in the housing market. For example, an area of high density dwellings that are predominantly 1-2 bedroom are likely to attract students, single workers and young couples, whereas a high density area with dwellings that are predominantly 2-3 bedroom may attract more empty nesters and some families.

In combination with Household Type and Household Size, the Number of Bedrooms can also indicate issues around housing affordability, overcrowding and other socio-economic factors.

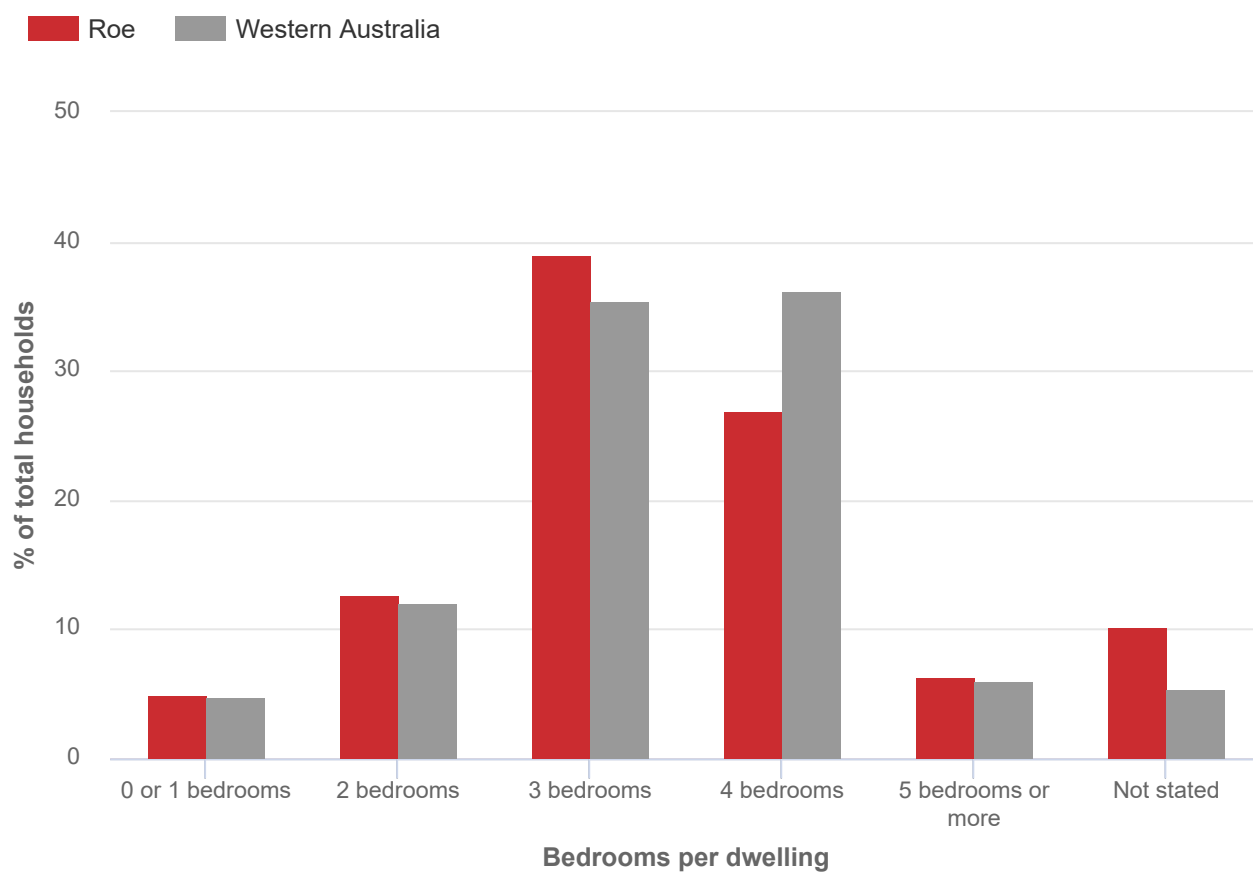
Number of bedrooms per dwelling

| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2011 | | | Change |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Number of bedrooms | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2011 to 2021 |
| 0 or 1 bedrooms | 782 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 747 | 5.1 | 4.7 | +35 |
| 2 bedrooms | 1,978 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 1,941 | 13.2 | 12.5 | +37 |
| 3 bedrooms | 6,100 | 39.0 | 35.5 | 6,435 | 43.7 | 37.2 | -335 |
| 4 bedrooms | 4,220 | 27.0 | 36.2 | 3,996 | 27.1 | 34.3 | +224 |
| 5 bedrooms or more | 987 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 819 | 5.6 | 5.3 | +168 |
| Not stated | 1,588 | 10.1 | 5.4 | 796 | 5.4 | 6.0 | +792 |
| Total households | 15,655 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 14,734 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +921 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

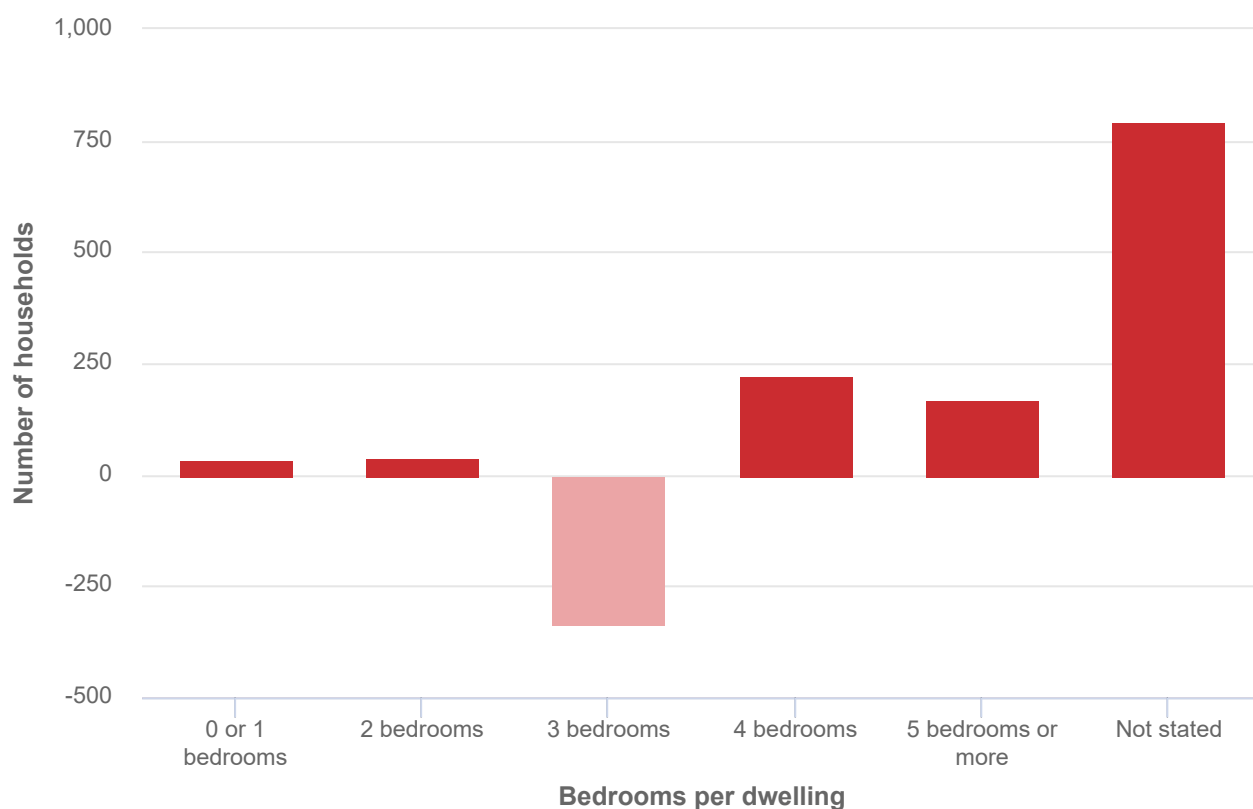
Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2011 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of bedrooms in dwellings in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a higher proportion of dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and a lower proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

Overall, 17.6% of households were in dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and 33.3% of 4 or more bedroom dwellings, compared with 16.9% and 42.2% for Western Australia respectively.

The major differences between the number of bedrooms per dwelling of Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of 3 bedroom dwellings (39.0% compared to 35.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (27.0% compared to 36.2%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the number of bedrooms per dwelling in Roe between 2011 and 2021 were:

- 3 bedrooms (-335 dwellings)
- 4 bedrooms (+224 dwellings)
- 5 bedrooms or more (+168 dwellings)

Roe

Internet connection

Please note: For the 2021 Census, the ABS dropped the question regarding household internet connection. This page shows data for the 2016 and previous Censuses only.

An internet connection is now an important utility for most households in Australia. It is increasingly required for accessing essential information and taking part in the digital economy. Australia-wide in 2016, nearly 80% of all households had internet access. However, this decreases with age – seniors are less likely to have internet access at home. The lack of internet access is likely to indicate a level of disadvantage and could be related to socio-economic factors, age, or geographical isolation.

Internet connectivity in Roe should be looked at in conjunction with Household Type and Age Structure, as well as Education Levels.

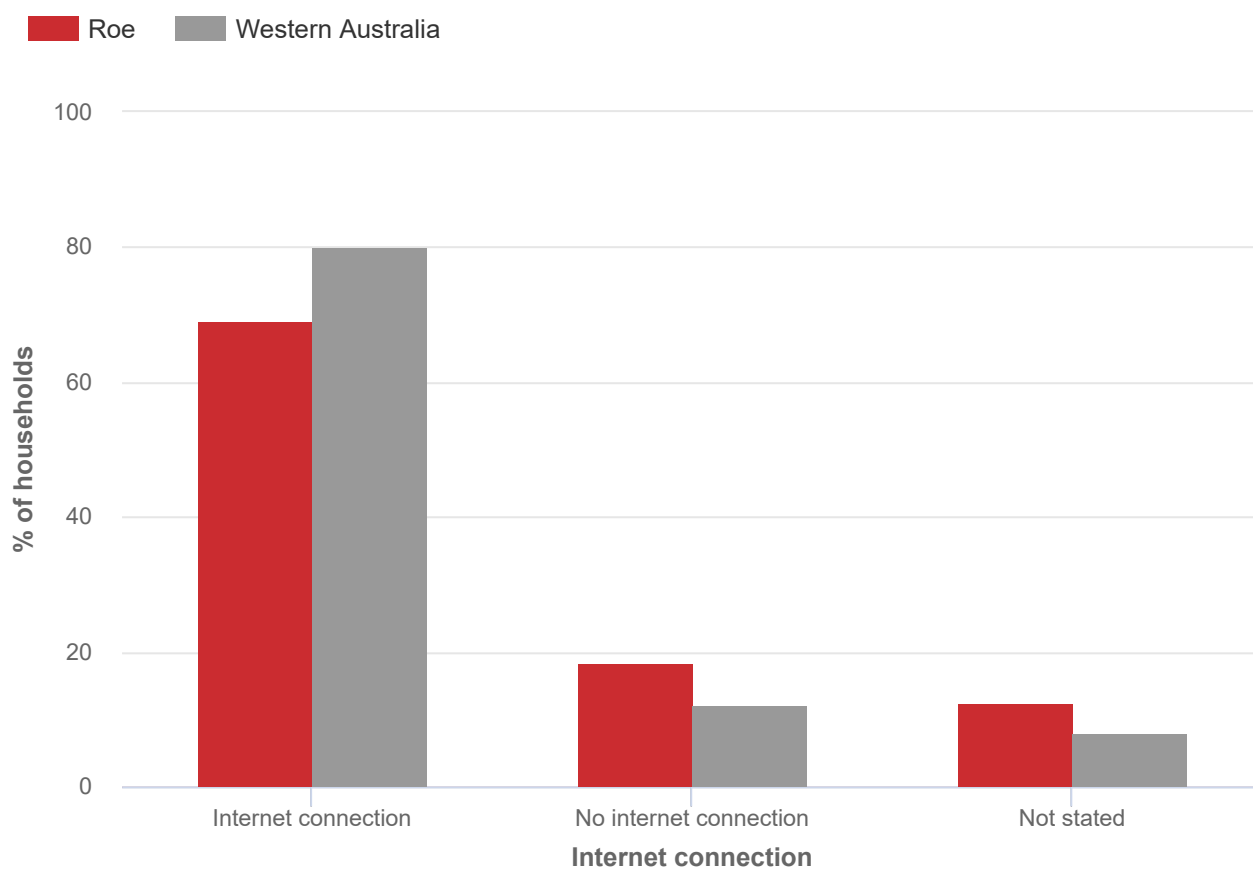
Type of internet connection

| Roe - Households | 2016 | | | 2011 | | | Change |
|------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Connection type | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2011 to 2016 |
| Internet connection | 10,564 | 69.0 | 80.1 | 10,002 | 67.7 | 75.0 | +562 |
| No internet connection | 2,822 | 18.4 | 12.1 | 3,729 | 25.2 | 17.3 | -907 |
| Not stated | 1,914 | 12.5 | 7.9 | 1,051 | 7.1 | 7.6 | +863 |
| Total households | 15,300 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 14,782 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +518 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

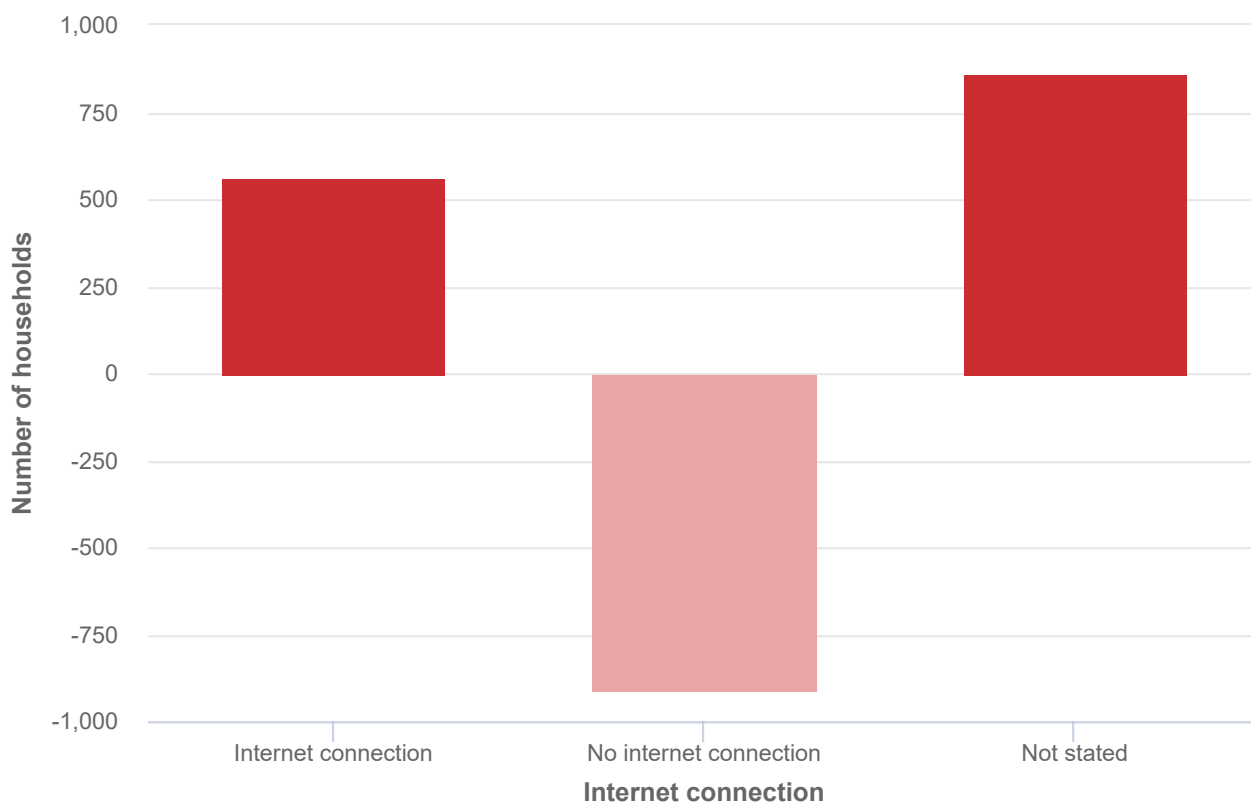
Type of internet connection, 2016



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

Change in type of internet connection, 2011 to 2016

Roe



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

Dominant groups

Analysis of the type of internet connection of households in Roe compared to Western Australia shows that there was a lower proportion of households with an internet connection

Overall 69.0% of households had an internet connection, compared with 80.1% in Western Australia.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016 the number of households with an internet connection increased by 562.

Roe

Number of cars per household

The ability of the population to access services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household in Roe quantifies access to private transport and will be influenced by **Age Structure** and **Household Type**, which determine the number of adults present; access to **Public Transport**; distance to shops, services, employment and education; and **Household Income**. Depending on these factors, car ownership can be seen as a measure of advantage or disadvantage, or a neutral socio-economic measure, which impacts on the environment and quality of life.

Car ownership

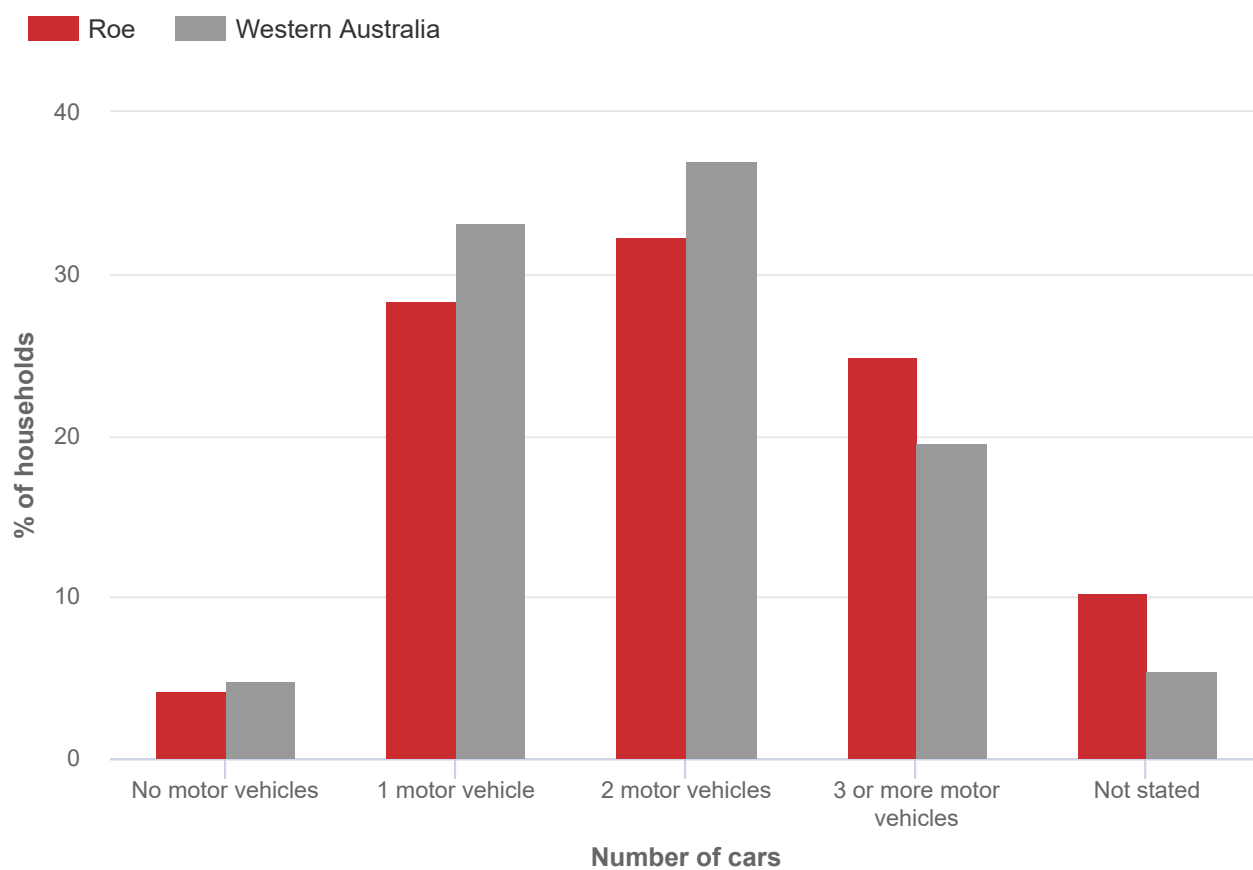
| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Number of cars | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| No motor vehicles | 650 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 643 | 4.2 | 4.8 | +7 |
| 1 motor vehicle | 4,443 | 28.4 | 33.2 | 3,823 | 25.0 | 30.3 | +620 |
| 2 motor vehicles | 5,055 | 32.3 | 37.0 | 4,784 | 31.3 | 36.4 | +271 |
| 3 or more motor vehicles | 3,895 | 24.9 | 19.5 | 3,916 | 25.6 | 20.1 | -21 |
| Not stated | 1,599 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 2,130 | 13.9 | 8.5 | -531 |
| Total households | 15,642 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 15,296 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +346 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People who travelled to work by car

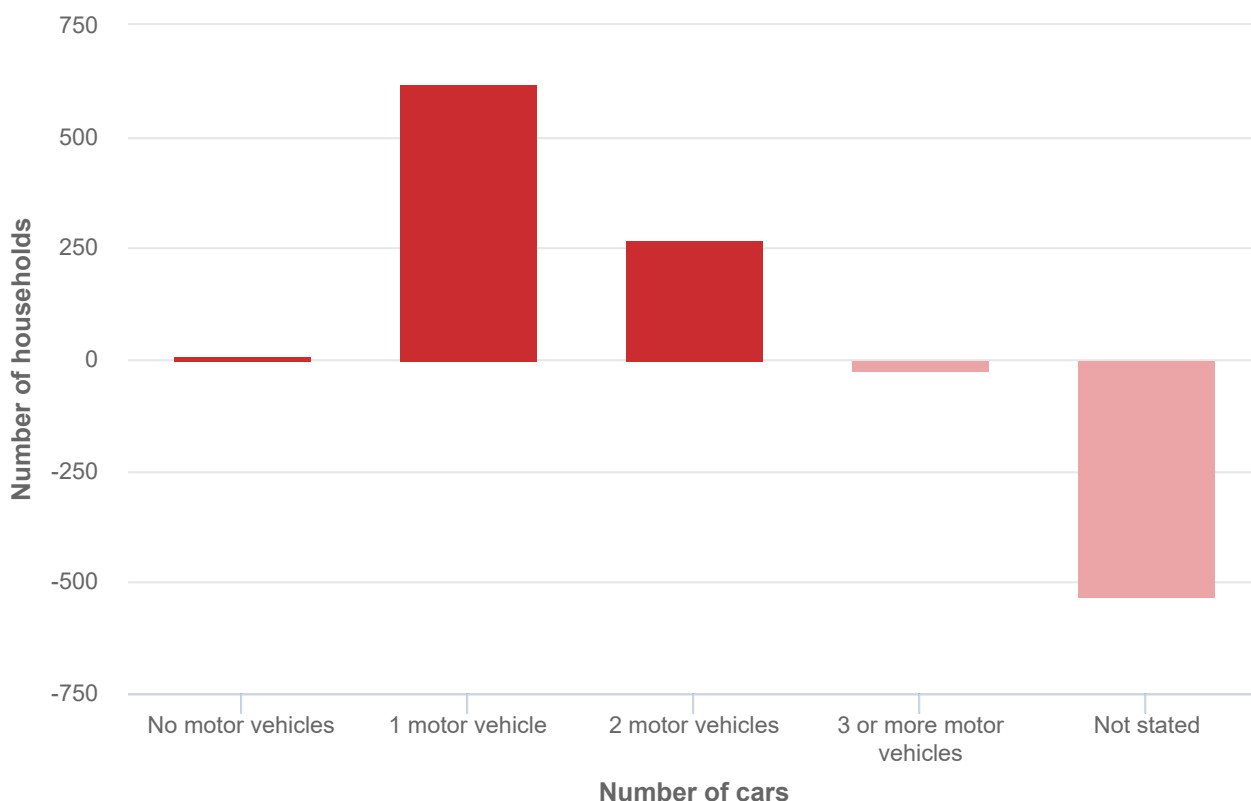
Car ownership, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in car ownership, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the car ownership of the households in Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that 85.6% of the households owned at least one car, while 4.2% did not, compared with 89.8% and 4.8% respectively in Western Australia.

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

Overall, 28.4% of the households owned one car; 32.3% owned two cars; and 24.9% owned three cars or more, compared with 33.2%; 37.0% and 19.5% respectively for Western Australia.

Emerging groups

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

- 1 motor vehicle (+620 households)
- 2 motor vehicles (+271 households)

Roe

Housing tenure

Roe's Housing Tenure data provides insights into its socio-economic status as well as the role it plays in the housing market. For example, a high concentration of private renters may indicate a transient area attractive to young singles and couples, while a concentration of home owners indicates a more settled area with mature families and empty-nesters (**Household Summary**). Tenure can also reflect built form (**Dwelling Type**), with a significantly higher share of renters in high density housing and a substantially larger proportion of home-owners in separate houses, although this is not always the case.

In conjunction with other socio-economic status indicators in Roe, Tenure data is useful for analysing housing markets, housing affordability and identifying public housing areas.

Further reading: [How can Councils influence affordable housing.](#)

Housing tenure

| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Tenure type | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Fully owned | 5,543 | 35.4 | 28.3 | 5,201 | 34.0 | 27.3 | +342 |
| Mortgage | 3,621 | 23.1 | 37.6 | 3,668 | 24.0 | 36.9 | -47 |
| Renting - Total | 3,818 | 24.4 | 26.4 | 3,652 | 23.9 | 25.6 | +166 |
| Renting - Social housing | 799 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 807 | 5.3 | 3.8 | -8 |
| Renting - Private | 2,968 | 19.0 | 22.7 | 2,797 | 18.3 | 21.7 | +171 |
| Renting - Not stated | 51 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 48 | 0.3 | 0.2 | +3 |
| Other tenure type | 1,058 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 855 | 5.6 | 2.2 | +203 |
| Not stated | 1,614 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 1,913 | 12.5 | 7.9 | -299 |
| Total households | 15,654 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 15,289 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +365 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

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

Housing tenure, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in housing tenure, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the housing tenure of households of Roe in 2021 compared to Western Australia shows that there was a larger proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a smaller proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a smaller proportion who were renters.

Overall, 35.4% of households owned their dwelling; 23.1% were purchasing, and 24.4% were renting, compared with 28.3%, 37.6% and 26.4% respectively for Western Australia.

Emerging groups

The largest changes in housing tenure categories for the households in Roe between 2016 and 2021 were:

- Fully owned (+342 households)
- Other tenure type (+203 households)
- Renting - Private (+171 households)

The total number of households in Roe increased by 365 between 2016 and 2021.

Roe

Housing loan repayments

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

Further reading: [How can Councils influence affordable housing.](#)

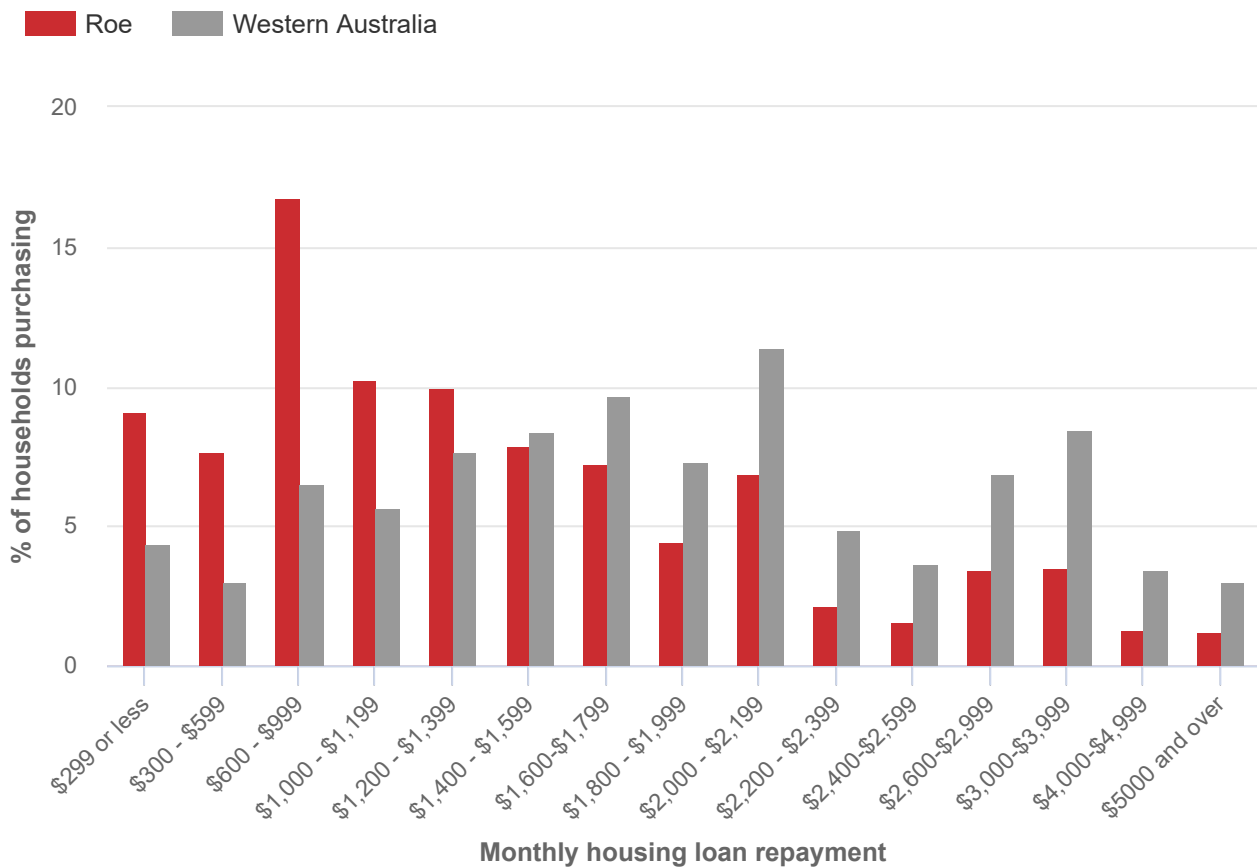
Monthly housing loan repayments

| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Number | % | Western Australia % |
| Monthly repayment amount | | | |
| \$299 or less | 329 | 9.1 | 4.4 |
| \$300 - \$599 | 275 | 7.6 | 3.0 |
| \$600 - \$999 | 603 | 16.7 | 6.5 |
| \$1,000 - \$1,199 | 369 | 10.2 | 5.7 |
| \$1,200 - \$1,399 | 358 | 9.9 | 7.7 |
| \$1,400 - \$1,599 | 283 | 7.9 | 8.4 |
| \$1,600-\$1,799 | 261 | 7.2 | 9.7 |
| \$1,800 - \$1,999 | 161 | 4.5 | 7.3 |
| \$2,000 - \$2,199 | 247 | 6.9 | 11.4 |
| \$2,200 - \$2,399 | 77 | 2.1 | 4.9 |
| \$2,400-\$2,599 | 58 | 1.6 | 3.7 |
| \$2,600-\$2,999 | 125 | 3.5 | 6.9 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999 | 127 | 3.5 | 8.5 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 46 | 1.3 | 3.4 |
| \$5000 and over | 43 | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| Not stated | 240 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| Total | 3,602 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2021](#). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

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

Monthly housing loan repayments, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the monthly housing loan repayments of households in Roe compared to Western Australia shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,600 per month or more), and a larger proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$1,200 per month).

Overall, 9.5% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 43.8% were paying low repayments, compared with 21.8% and 19.6% respectively in Western Australia.

The major differences between the household loan repayments of Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of \$600 - \$999 (16.7% compared to 6.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$299 or less (9.1% compared to 4.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$300 - \$599 (7.6% compared to 3.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$3,000-\$3,999 (3.5% compared to 8.5%)

Roe

Housing loan quartiles

Mortgage repayments in Roe are directly related to house prices, length of occupancy and the level of equity of home owners. When viewed with Household Income data it may also indicate the level of housing stress in the community.

The quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the mortgage payment profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Housing Loan Repayment quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in specific data notes.

Housing loan quartiles

| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|--|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Loan repayment quartile group | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Lowest group | 1,762 | 52.4 | 25.0 | 1,821 | 52.3 | 25.0 | -59 |
| Medium lowest | 756 | 22.5 | 25.0 | 835 | 24.0 | 25.0 | -79 |
| Medium highest | 473 | 14.1 | 25.0 | 454 | 13.0 | 25.0 | +19 |
| Highest group | 369 | 11.0 | 25.0 | 372 | 10.7 | 25.0 | -3 |
| Total households with stated mortgage repayments | 3,362 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3,484 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -122 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Housing loan - Quartile group dollar ranges

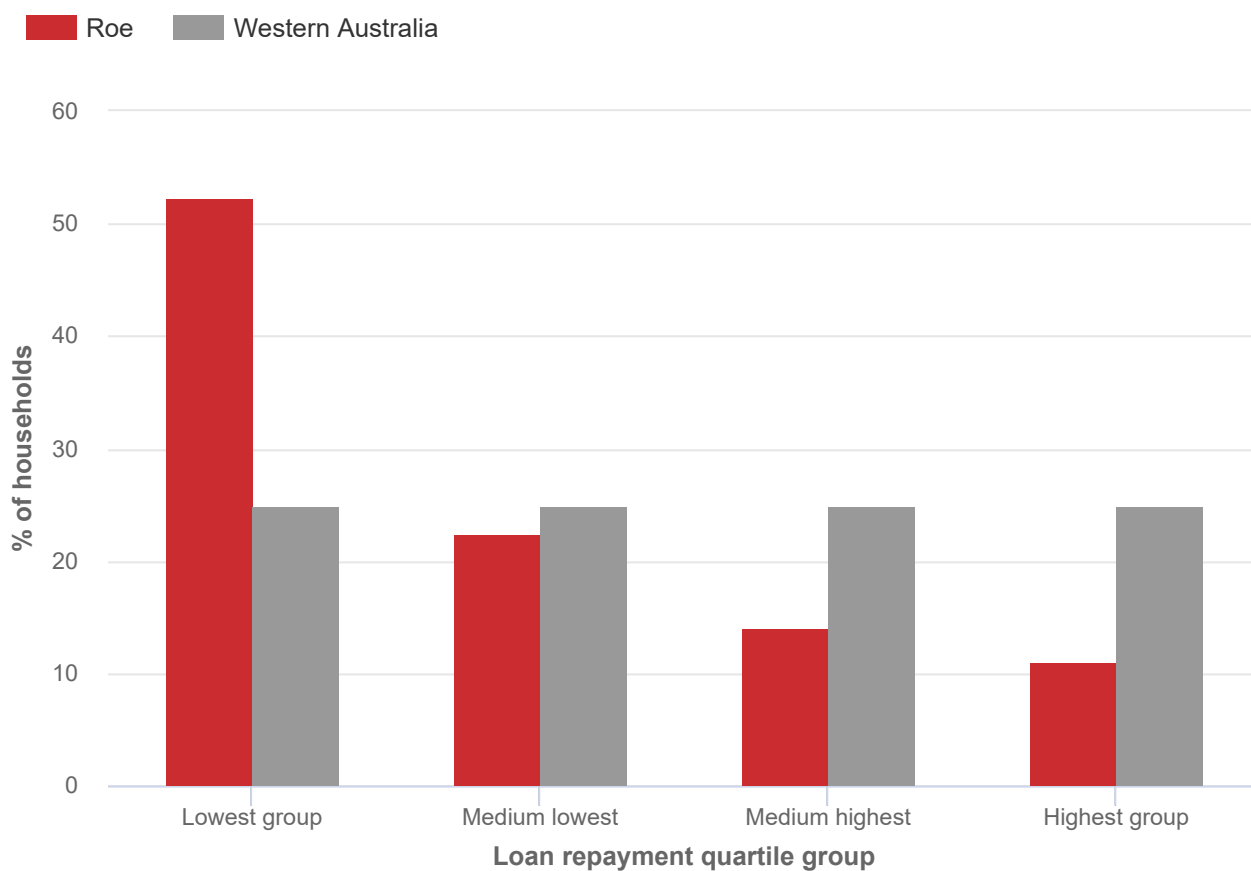
Calculated from loan repayment data for WA

Monthly housing loan repayments by Census year

| Housing loan repayment ranges | 2021 | 2016 | 2011 | 2006 | 2001 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Lowest group | \$0 to \$1,303 | \$0 to \$1,314 | \$0 to \$1,221 | \$0 to \$826 | \$0 to \$605 |
| Medium lowest | \$1,304 to \$1,851 | \$1,315 to \$1,995 | \$1,222 to \$1,969 | \$827 to \$1,241 | \$606 to \$855 |
| Medium highest | \$1,852 to \$2,501 | \$1,996 to \$2,685 | \$1,970 to \$2,786 | \$1,242 to \$1,791 | \$856 to \$1,161 |
| Highest group | \$2,502 and over | \$2,686 and over | \$2,787 and over | \$1,792 and over | \$1,162 and over |

- a Home owners (households who fully own their dwelling)
- a Households with a mortgage
- a Median weekly mortgage repayments
- a Households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2600 or more)

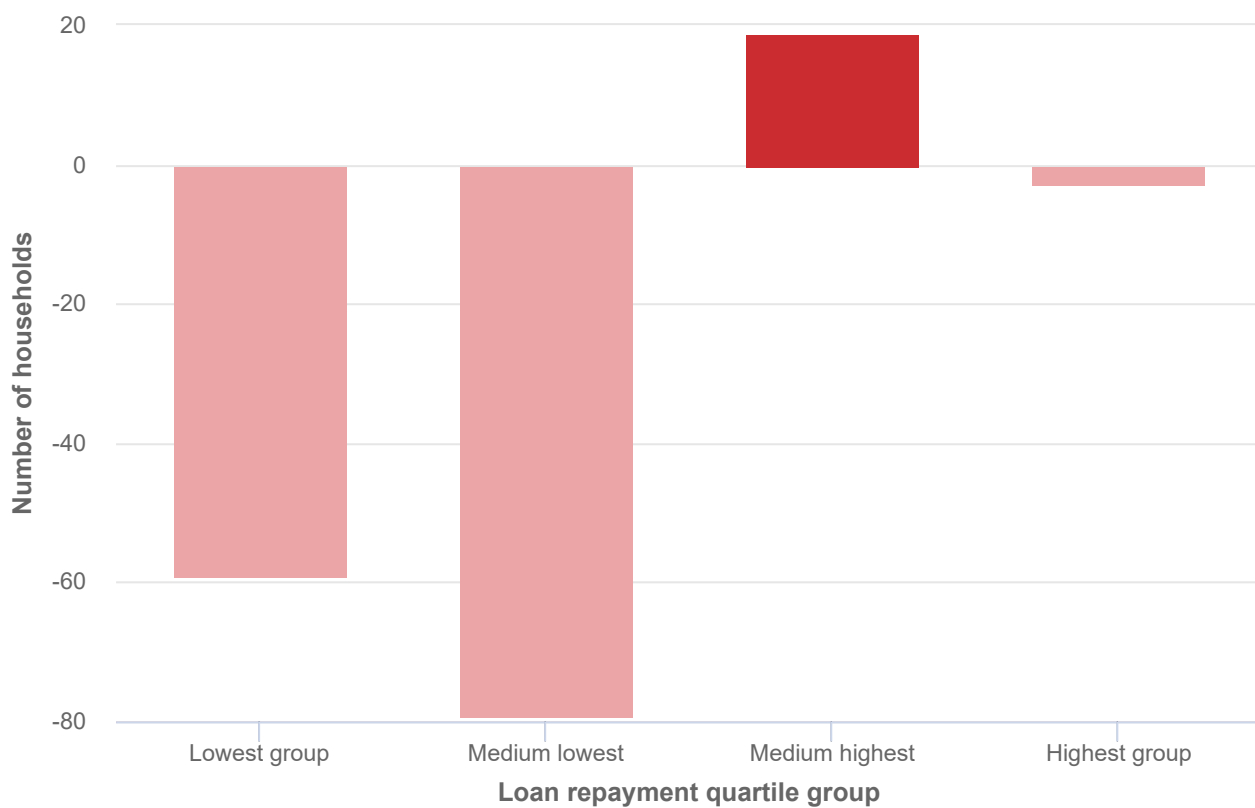
Housing loan quartiles, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in housing loan quartiles, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Housing loan repayment quartiles allow us to compare relative repayment liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by housing loan repayment quartiles in Roe compared to Western Australia shows that there was a smaller proportion of households in the highest repayment quartile, and a larger proportion in the lowest repayment quartile.

Emerging groups

The total number of households with a mortgage in Roe decreased by 3,484 between 2016 and 2021. The most significant change in Roe during this period was in the medium lowest quartile which showed a slight decrease of -79 households.

Roe

Housing rental payments

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

Further reading: [How can Councils influence affordable housing.](#)

Weekly housing rental payments

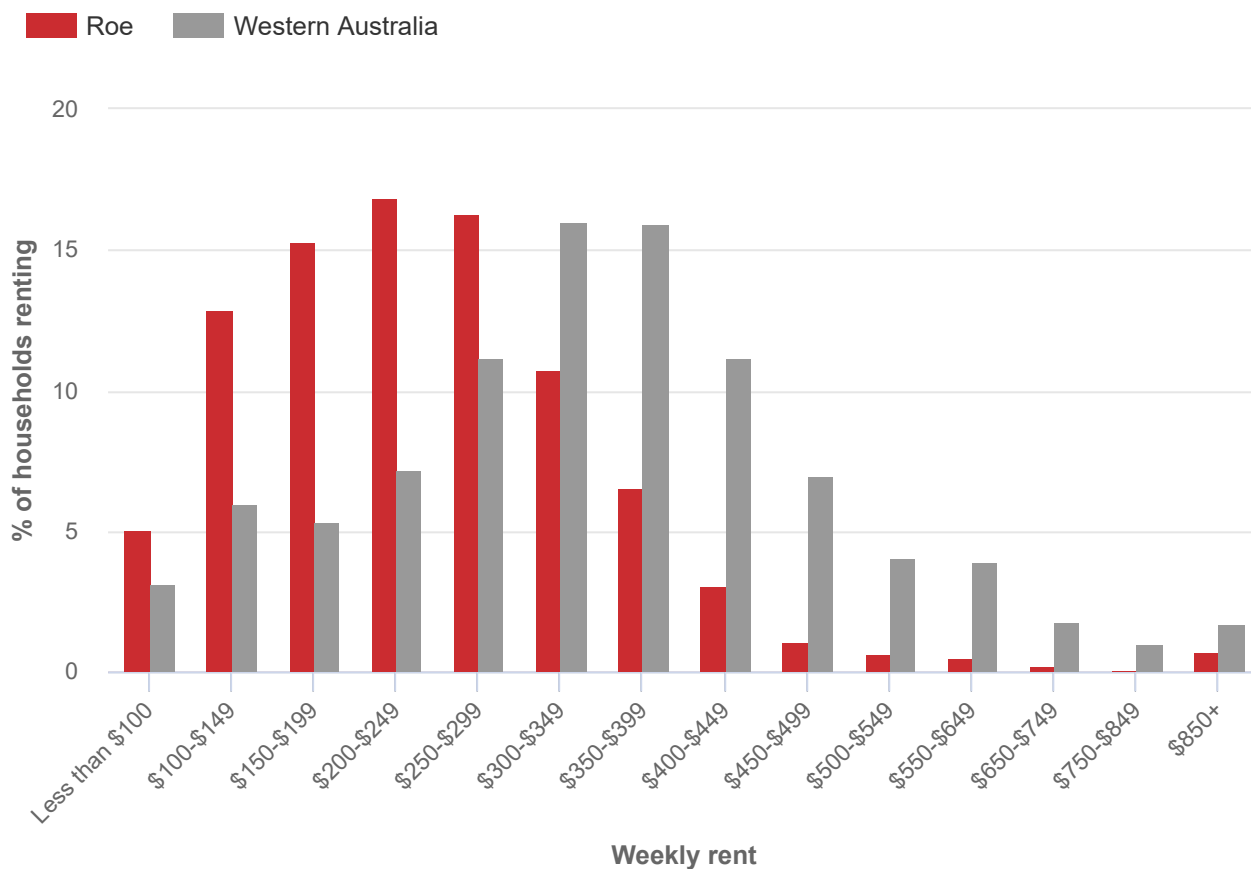
| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Weekly rental amount | Number | % | Western Australia % |
| Less than \$100 | 194 | 5.1 | 3.1 |
| \$100-\$149 | 491 | 12.9 | 6.0 |
| \$150-\$199 | 584 | 15.3 | 5.3 |
| \$200-\$249 | 644 | 16.9 | 7.2 |
| \$250-\$299 | 621 | 16.3 | 11.2 |
| \$300-\$349 | 410 | 10.7 | 16.0 |
| \$350-\$399 | 249 | 6.5 | 16.0 |
| \$400-\$449 | 117 | 3.1 | 11.2 |
| \$450-\$499 | 42 | 1.1 | 7.0 |
| \$500-\$549 | 25 | 0.7 | 4.0 |
| \$550-\$649 | 18 | 0.5 | 3.9 |
| \$650-\$749 | 7 | 0.2 | 1.8 |
| \$750-\$849 | 4 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| \$850+ | 28 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| Not stated | 384 | 10.1 | 4.7 |
| Total households renting | 3,818 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2021](#). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

[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, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Analysis of the weekly housing rental payments of households in Roe compared to Western Australia shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$450 per week or more), and a larger proportion of households with low rental payments (less than \$250 per week).

Overall, 3.2% of households were paying high rental payments, and 50.1% were paying low payments, compared with 19.4% and 21.6% respectively in Western Australia.

The major differences between the housing rental payments of Roe and Western Australia were:

- A *larger* percentage of \$150-\$199 (15.3% compared to 5.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$200-\$249 (16.9% compared to 7.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$350-\$399 (6.5% compared to 16.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$400-\$449 (3.1% compared to 11.2%)

Roe

Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments in Roe are indicative of its residential role and function and are directly related to the value of residential property. When viewed with Household Income data they may also indicate the level of 'housing stress' in the community.

The quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the rental costs of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Housing Rental Payment quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in specific data notes.

Housing rental quartiles

| Roe - Households (Enumerated) | 2021 | | | 2016 | | | Change |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| Quartile group | Number | % | Western Australia % | Number | % | Western Australia % | 2016 to 2021 |
| Lowest group | 2,036 | 59.3 | 25.0 | 2,172 | 63.6 | 25.0 | -135 |
| Medium lowest | 878 | 25.6 | 25.0 | 887 | 26.0 | 25.0 | -9 |
| Medium highest | 348 | 10.1 | 25.0 | 235 | 6.9 | 25.0 | +113 |
| Highest group | 170 | 5.0 | 25.0 | 122 | 3.6 | 25.0 | +47 |
| Total households with stated rent | 3,434 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3,418 | 100.0 | 100.0 | +16 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Housing rental - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from rental payment data for WA

Weekly housing rental payments by Census year

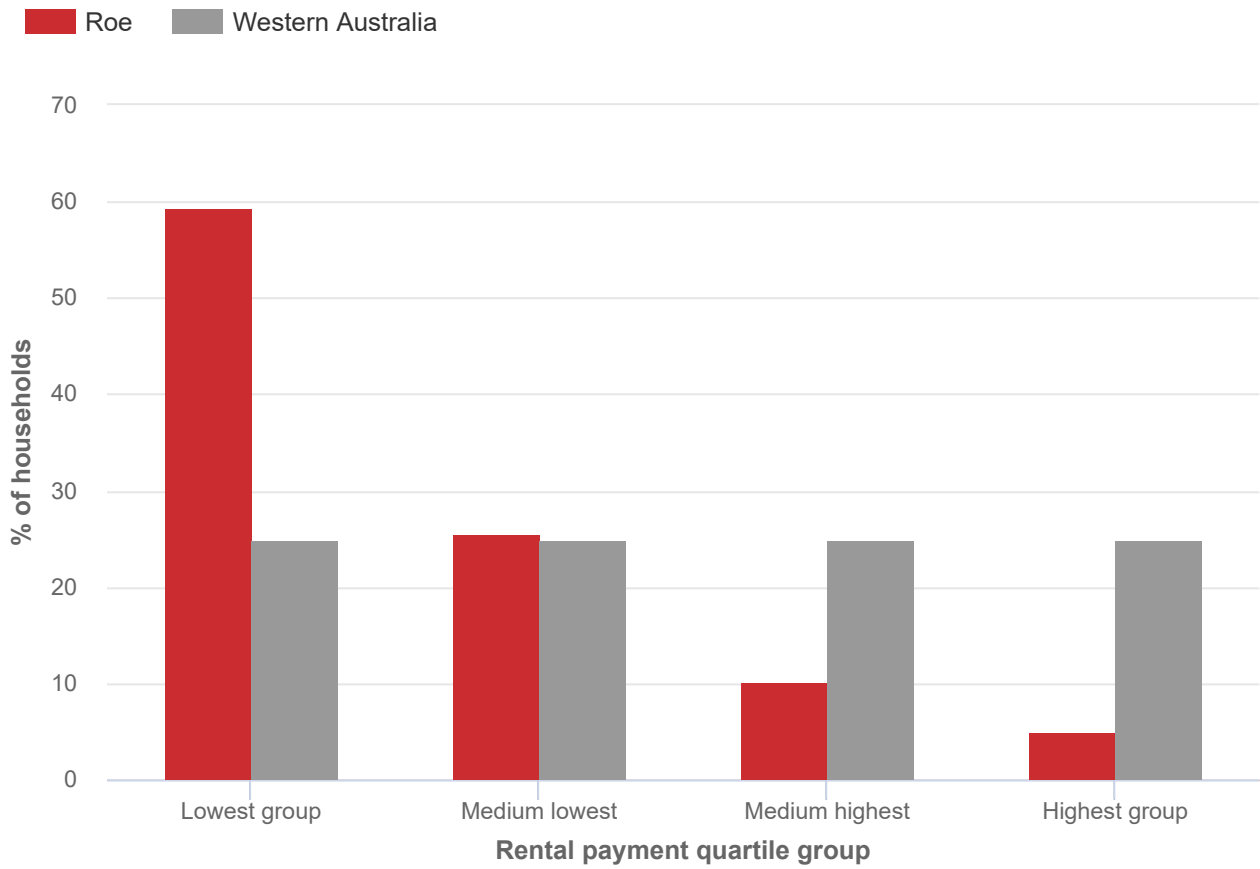
| Rental payment ranges | 2021 | 2016 | 2011 | 2006 | 2001 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Lowest group | \$0 to \$259 | \$0 to \$254 | \$0 to \$200 | \$0 to \$123 | \$0 to \$93 |
| Medium lowest | \$260 to \$345 | \$255 to \$356 | \$201 to \$308 | \$124 to \$176 | \$94 to \$132 |
| Medium highest | \$346 to \$429 | \$357 to \$437 | \$309 to \$385 | \$177 to \$230 | \$133 to \$177 |
| Highest group | \$430 and over | \$438 and over | \$386 and over | \$231 and over | \$178 and over |

a Households renting social housing

a Households renting privately.

- a Median weekly rental payments
- a High rental payments (more than \$450 per week)

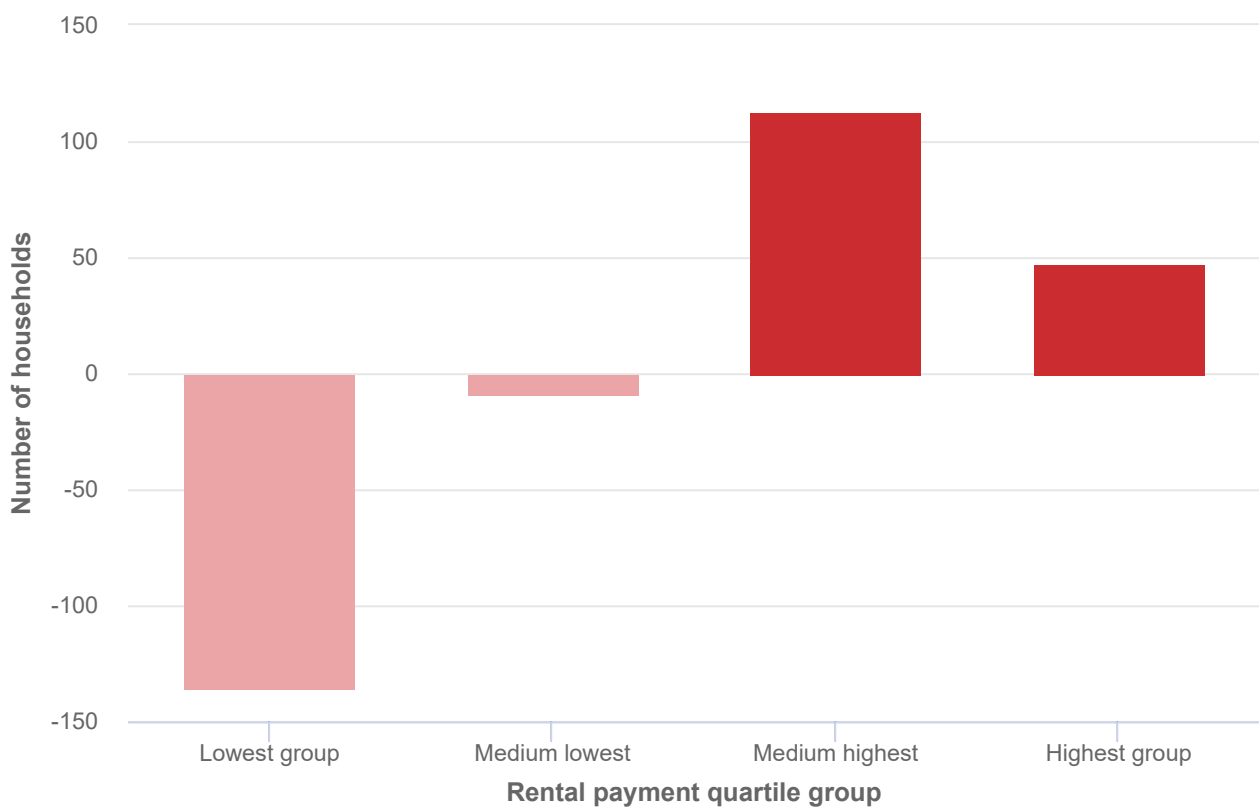
Housing rental quartiles for 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Change in housing rental quartiles, 2016 to 2021

Roe



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2016 and 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Dominant groups

Rental payment quartiles allow us to compare relative rental liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by rental payment quartiles in Roe compared to Western Australia shows that there was a smaller proportion of households in the highest payment quartile, and a larger proportion in the lowest payment quartile.

Emerging groups

The total number of households renting their dwelling in Roe increased by 16 between 2016 and 2021. The most significant change during this period was in the lowest quartile which showed a slight decrease of -135 households.

Western Australia

Residential building approvals

The Western Australia Parliamentary Library'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

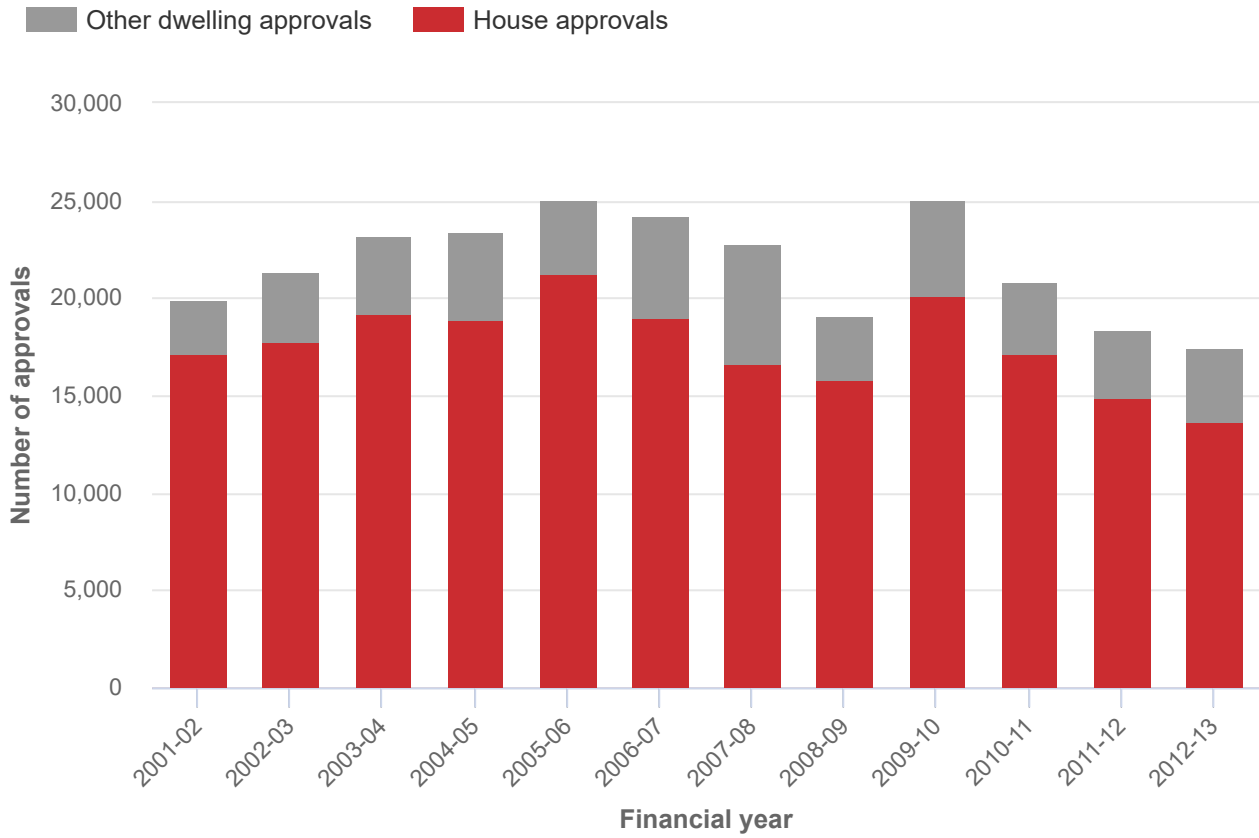
| Western Australia Parliamentary Library | Number | | | Annual change | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|
| Year (ending June 30) | Houses | Other | Total | Houses | Other | Total |
| 2012-13 | 13,651 | 3,815 | 17,466 | -1,287 | +412 | -875 |
| 2011-12 | 14,938 | 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](#) (informed decisions)

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

Residential building approvals

Western Australia Parliamentary Library



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

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 (**informed decisions**) 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 Parliamentary Library 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 Parliamentary Library 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 Parliamentary Library.