

# FACTBase

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## Who is Perth? A Comparative Analysis of Greater Perth's Population in the 1947 and 2016 Census Periods

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### Introduction

Since the end of the Second World War, Greater Perth has experienced dramatic growth and considerable change and development. This transformation is visible in Figure 1 and Figure 2 on page 2. The two photographs illustrate the substantial development of the Central Business District (CBD) in the 70 years between 1947 and 2016. Now home to almost 2 million people, the population of the Greater Perth region constitutes 75% of the total population of Western Australia (WA).

The demographic make-up of Greater Perth<sup>1</sup> continues to be shaped and moulded by a combination of emerging economic opportunities, shifting social values, policy regimes and the region's changing position within the global economy (ABS, 2013). This FACTBase Bulletin aims to provide a fresh set of insights into the demography of Greater Perth through a longitudinal analysis. Rather than considering the past decade or two, the

### Summary of Key Findings

- Since the end of the Second World War, Greater Perth has transitioned from a small region of just under 300,000 people to a major global metropolis with a population approaching 2 million.
- The demographic make-up of Greater Perth has been strongly influenced by a number of distinctive development phases since the late 1940s. These include the immigration and baby boom that occurred immediately after the Second World War, the 1960s iron ore boom and the most recent early twenty-first century resource boom.
- Population growth rates surged during the 2000s resource boom, largely on the back of immigration to Western Australia. Fertility rates in the State remained steady at around 0.85% during this time. However, rates of overseas migration increased to 2.16% in 2012, which was 1.1% higher than the national average. They then dropped to 0.46% in 2016 – the third lowest rate among all States and Territories.
- In 2016, almost one in seven Greater Perth residents were over the age of 65. This was the result of the falling national fertility rates – which peaked in the 1960s and then declined – combined with higher life expectancy and improved health care.
- The characteristics of the migrant population of Greater Perth have changed considerably since 1947. While persons from the United Kingdom still formed the majority of the overseas-born population in 2016, countries like the Philippines, India, and China displayed the highest rates of growth during this period.
- Female participation in the labour force tripled between 1947 and 2016. In 1947, only one in five women had been in the labour force, compared to three in five women in 2016.
- In 1947, 54% of Greater Perth residents were home owners, with 77% owning outright and 22% owning with a mortgage. The average weekly rent for a private home was equivalent to approximately \$72.79 in 2016 prices.
- By 2016, 43% of residents owned their house with a mortgage, and rates of outright home ownership declined to 28%. The median weekly rent was \$360 for a private dwelling.
- In 1947, less than 0.5% of Greater Perth's population identified as non-religious, and less than 1% had belonged to a non-Christian religion. In 2016, over 32% of Perth residents identified as non-religious, and a higher proportion belonged to non-Christian religions than ever before.

<sup>1</sup> 'Greater Perth' is a Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) that incorporates the Perth and Peel region. While this GCCSA had not been used in the 1947 census data, steps have been taken to ensure comparability between the two census periods.



**Figure 1: Photograph taken from Kings Park of Mounts Bay Road and Perth Water, 1947**



Source: Department of Industrial Development, 1947.

**Figure 2: Photograph taken from Kings Park of Perth skyline, 2016**



Source: Isabel Ramsay, entrant in Passion for Perth Photographic Competition 2016.

Bulletin examines the population of Greater Perth since the end of the Second World War, capturing key periods in the economic, social, and policy evolution of the region. It demonstrates how rapidly the region has transformed to become one of the major metropolitan regions of the Indian Ocean Rim.

This Bulletin is an input into the Committee for Perth's major project, *Hashtag Perth*, which seeks to characterise the reputation of Greater Perth through quantitative and qualitative research involving local, national and international stakeholders. By examining the demography of the region, it aims to assist in contextualising future *Hashtag Perth* research and to provide an evidence base against which perceptions and understandings of Greater Perth can be tested. The Bulletin primarily relies on data collected from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (and its predecessor organisations) for the 1947 and 2016 Censuses of Population and Housing.

## Greater Perth's Population

Greater Perth had undergone a significant demographic transformation between 1947 and 2016. It was once considered a small and isolated urban centre, with a population of 299,924 in 1947 (representing 59% of the population of Western Australia). It had also been one of the smallest State capitals in Australia, behind Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide. 70 years on, in 2016, the population of Greater Perth increased to 1,943,858 and constituted over 75% of the population of Western Australia. Additionally, Greater Perth had overtaken Adelaide to become the fourth largest State capital in Australia, behind Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

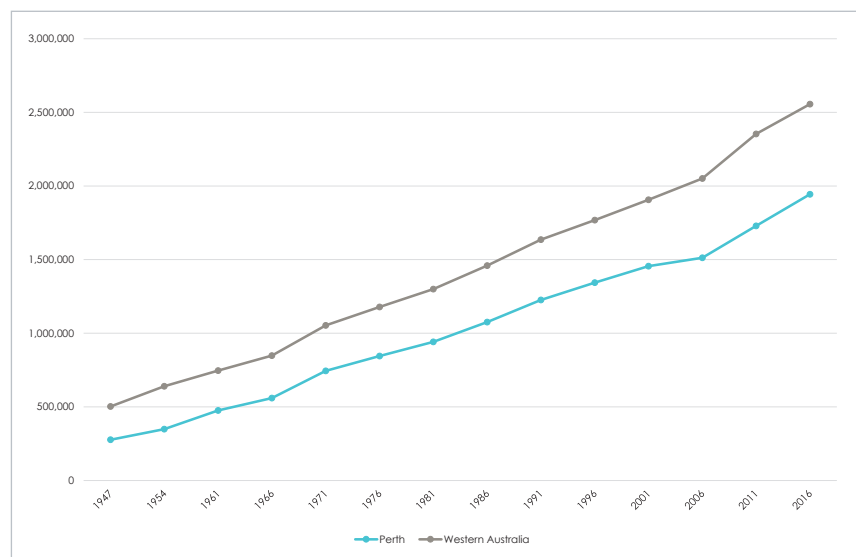
The 1947 census came at a time of significant change in Western Australia and around the globe as populations were recovering from the social, economic and political effects of the Second World War. It was also the beginning of a defining period of net population growth in Greater Perth, driven by increasing rates of fertility and high rates of post-war migration

facilitated by shifting immigration policies (Zubrzycki, 1995; Hugo, 2002).

In WA, population growth rates had rapidly increased from 2.0% in 1947 to 4.7% in 1950 (ABS, 1949). In 1947, population growth had primarily been driven by natural increase, and the gross fertility rate for Western Australia was 1.68%, scoring an increase from 1.39% in 1943 (ABS, 1949). The fertility rate peaked around 1960 before declining afterwards. Migration was the key driver of population growth during the 1950s and 1960s as Australia actively embarked on an immigration program to boost the population (Simon-Davies, 2018).

Population growth in Greater Perth and Western Australia remained relatively stable from the 1970s to early 2000s. The growth did not increase significantly until the 2006-2012 period when Western Australia's population growth rates, which reached 3.16% in 2009, were higher than any other State in the country (ABS, 2019). Figure 3 illustrates population growth in Greater Perth and Western Australia from 1947 to 2016.

**Figure 3: Population time series, Perth and Western Australia, 1947-2016**



Source: ABS (2019)



**Figure 4: Population Growth Rates, Western Australia, 1996-2016**



Source: ABS (2019)

It is noted that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons were not counted in the Australian Census of Population and Housing until 1966<sup>2</sup> (ABS, 2011). This accounts for part of the significant population growth recorded in Greater Perth and Western Australia from 1966 to 1971. However, the population growth over this period was largely driven by economic opportunities generated by the 1960s iron ore boom, including the associated expansion of the iron ore industry in the Pilbara region and support industries in Kwinana (Harford-Mills, 2018).

The most recent period of rapid population growth in Greater Perth peaked in 2009 at the height of Western Australia's resources boom. The population growth during this period was primarily driven by migration, while the fertility rates remained steady (ABS, 2019). This is illustrated in Figure 4, showing the population growth, migration and natural growth (fertility) rates

in Western Australia from 1996 to 2016.

As depicted in the graph, after peaks in 2009 and 2012-2013, rates of overseas migration in Western Australia dropped to 0.46% in 2016, the third lowest out of all States and Territories (ABS, 2019). This decrease was linked to a downturn in the resource sector and to an associated reduction in economic and employment opportunities (Committee for Perth, 2018).

## Population Age Structure

In 1947, the median age of Greater Perth's population was 30 years old, significantly younger than the median age of 36 recorded in the 2016 census (ABS, 1947; 2016a). This change in the population age structure reflects the declining fertility rates over the 1947-2016 period.

In 1947, children aged 0-4 made up 9.7% of the total population of Greater Perth. By 2016, the proportion of children in this age group decreased to 6.5%. This is illustrated in Figure 5 to follow.

The symmetrical, yet narrow shape visible at the top of

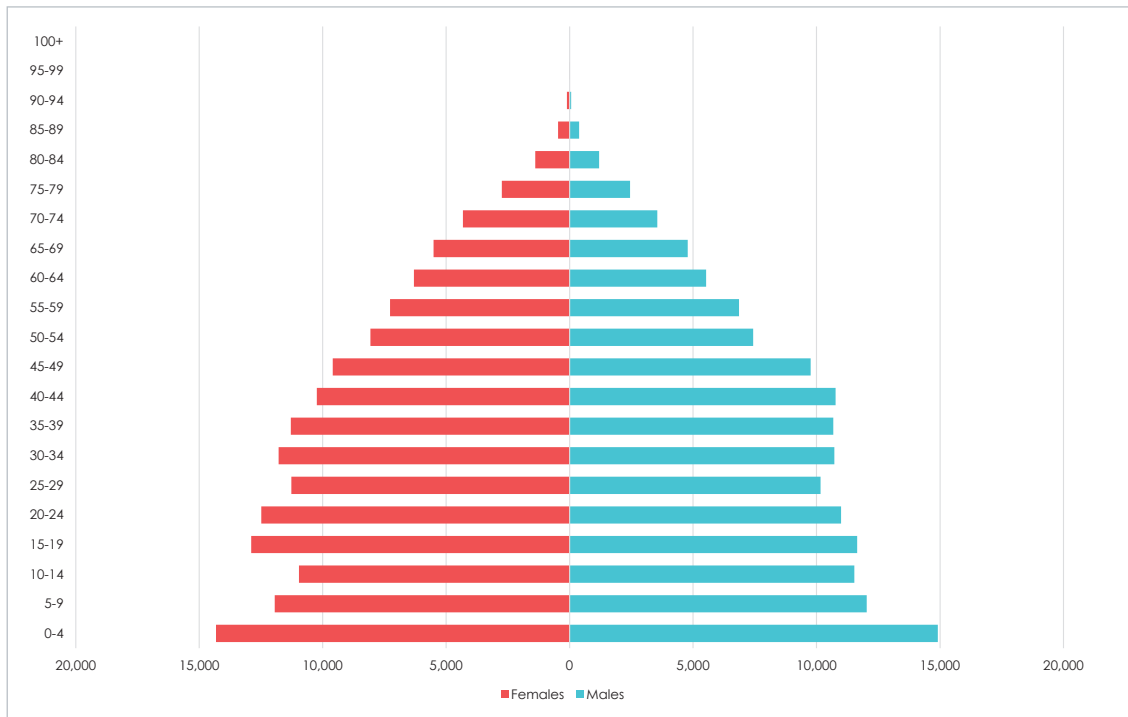
Figure 5 in comparison to Figure 6 also illustrates the lower life expectancies of people living in Greater Perth in 1947 compared to people living in 2016. The average life expectancy for WA in 1947 was 66 years for men and just over 70 years for women, while it increased in 2016 to 80 years for men and 85 years for women (ABS, 1949; 2016a).

In the 1940-1950s, life expectancy at birth was influenced by higher rates of degenerative diseases and unhealthy lifestyle habits such as heavy smoking (ABS, 2001). Eventually, shifting attitudes, increasing public awareness about the causes of diseases, and advancements in medical technology would result in a significant increase in life expectancy during the 1970s (Kendig et al., 2016).

The population age structure of Greater Perth has also been transformed by declining fertility rates which, combined with longer life expectancy, has driven the ageing of the population within the Greater Perth region (Huddleston, 2014). As illustrated in Figure 6, almost 1 in 7 residents in 2016

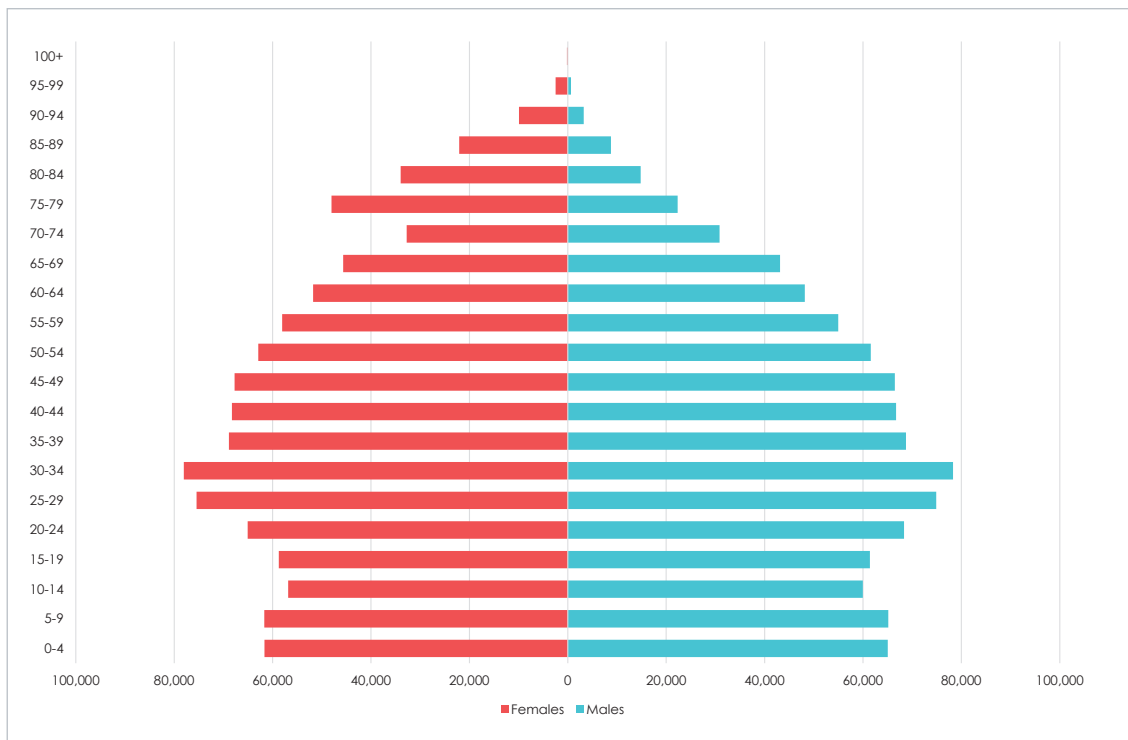
<sup>2</sup> While the referendum was held in 1967, the result was anticipated by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (CBCS). As a result, Aboriginal people were included in the count of the 1966 census.

**Figure 5: Population Age Distribution, Greater Perth, 1947**



Source: ABS (1947)

**Figure 6: Population Age Distribution, Greater Perth, 2016**



Source: ABS (2016a)

were aged over 65, and this trend is expected to continue (Kendig et al., 2016). By 2050, the number of people over the age of 60 is projected to reach 2.1 billion, or 21% of the world's total population (Huddleston, 2014).

Notably, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to have a younger age profile than non-Indigenous Australians, reflective of higher fertility rates and higher mortality rates (ABS, 2018a; 2018b). Australia wide, over half (53%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders were under the age of 25 in 2016 (ABS, 2016c).

In Greater Perth, the median age for Aboriginal people in 2016 was 22, over 14 years younger than non-Aboriginal residents. Aboriginal people also continue to experience significantly lower life expectancy rates than non-Indigenous Australians, at 71.6 years for men and 75.6 years for women in the 2015-2017 periods (ABS, 2018a; 2018b).

## Family and Household Structure

### Marriage and Divorce

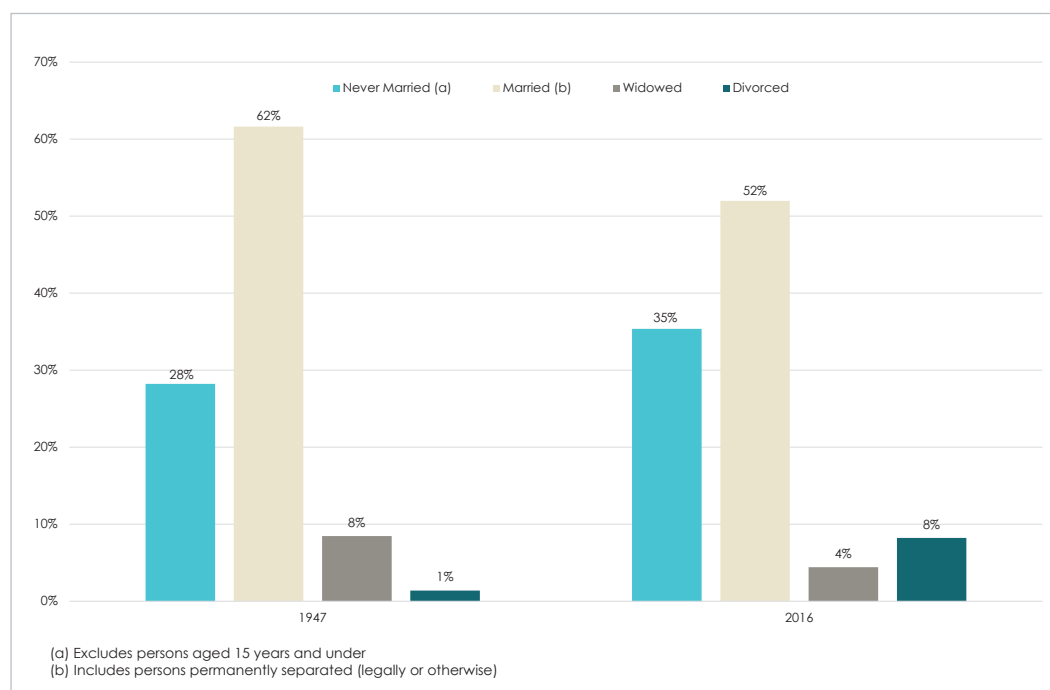
Population ageing, decreasing marriage rates and increasing divorce rates over the past seven decades are major factors that reflect changes in knowledge, technology and social values. These factors have shifted the family dynamics within Australia (ABS, 2007).

As illustrated in Figure 7 below, the percentage of Greater Perth's population that had never been married was 7% lower in 1947 than in 2016. The proportion representing married people was much higher at 62%. Greater Perth residents were seven times more likely to be widowed rather than divorced in 1947 than in 2016, a reflection of lives lost in the two World Wars, lower life expectancy rates, and evolving cultural and societal expectations (ABS, 1947; 1995).

The region's population was also more likely to marry at an older age in 2016. Precisely, the average age of the first marriage in Western Australia was 28.9 years for women and 30.6 for men, compared to 23.2 years for women and 27 for men in 1947 (ABS, 2016e).

Associated with marriage at a younger age, Western Australian women were most likely to have their first child between 21-24 years in 1947 (ABS, 1949). Since that time the median age of childbearing has increased, as women now tend to marry later in life and to spend longer periods in education and the workforce (Hugo, 2002). In 2016, the average age of Western Australian women at their first birth was 29.6 years (ABS, 2016).

**Figure 7: Marital Status in Greater Perth, 1947 and 2016**



Source: ABS (1947; 2016a)

## Household Structure

As the structure and function of families have shifted and the fertility rates have declined, households have been getting smaller. These changes are illustrated in Figure 8. The average number of persons per household in Western Australia was 3.73 during 1947 (ABS, 1947). By 2016, the average number of people per household in Western Australia declined to 2.6.

In 2016, 46.3% of families in Greater Perth were classified as couple families with children, 1.6% higher than the national average of 44.7%. In addition, 25.42% of families were couples with no children, and 9.81% were single parent families (ABS, 2016a). The proportion of lone person households in Greater Perth declined between 2006 and 2016, from 23.54% to 21.71% (ABS, 2016b).

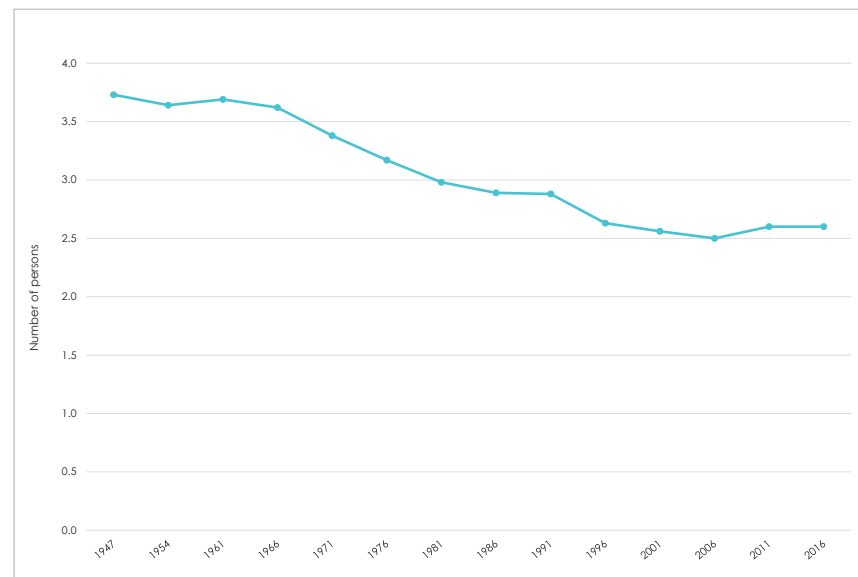
## Cultural Diversity

As shown in Figure 9, the population of Greater Perth had been relatively homogenous in 1947. 81% of the population were born in Australia, and 75% of the overseas born population were British (ABS, 1947). A very small proportion of Greater Perth residents in 1947 came from non-English speaking countries, reflecting the dominance of the White Australia Policy in the early part of the twentieth century (Zubrzycki, 1995).

As previously noted, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons did not have full participation in the census in 1947, and as a result the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons living in the Greater Perth region at that time is not known.

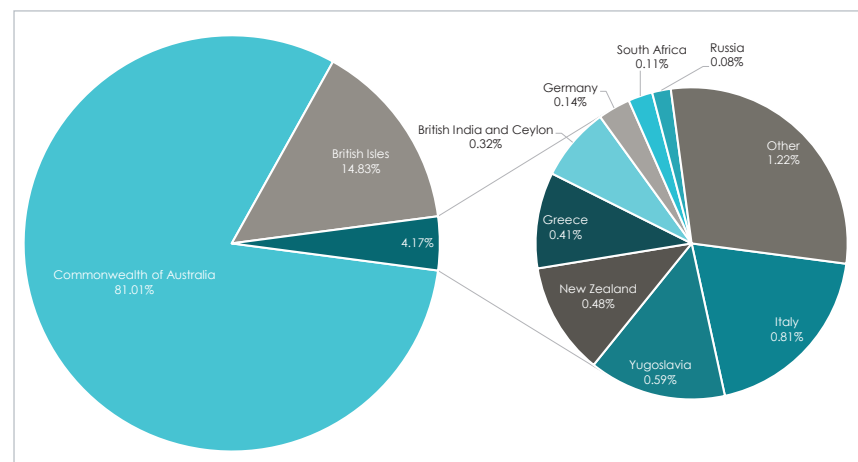
However, Western Australia was home to 12% of Australia's Aboriginal population in 2016, despite the group constituting just 3.1% of the State's population

**Figure 8: Average Household Size, Western Australia, 1947-2016**



Source: ABS (various)

**Figure 9: Country of Birth, Greater Perth, 1947**



Source: ABS (1947).

(ABS, 2016c). In the 2016 census, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people represented 2.8% of the population of Australia, an increase from 2.3% in 2006 and 2.5% in 2011 (ABS, 2016d).

Towards the end of the Second World War, the federal government identified population growth as both economically and politically strategic, and the term 'populate or perish' was famously coined by Australia's Immigration

Minister at the time, Arthur Calwell (Zubrzycki, 1995). This attitude was influenced by perceived external threats from Japan and the natural vulnerability of Australia's shores (McKernan, 1983). While migrants provided much needed labour for Australia's ongoing industrialisation, they were also seen as human capital for the nation's defence (National Archives of Australia, n.d.).

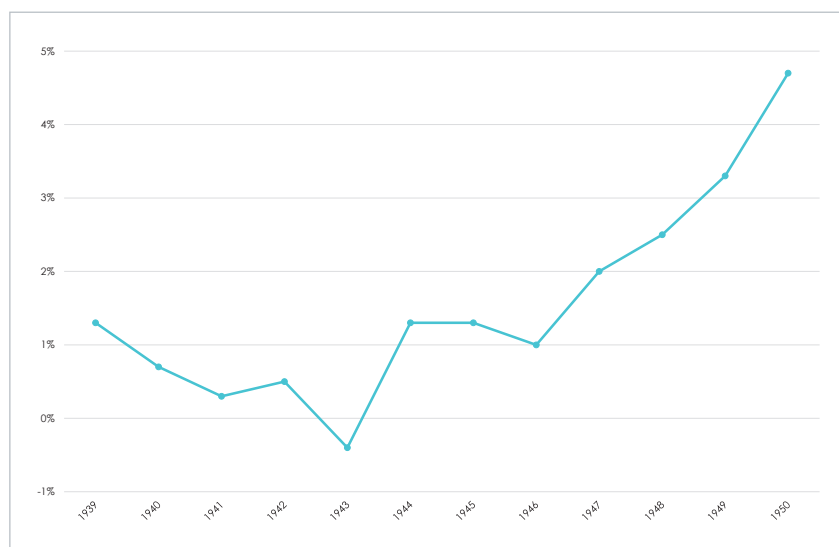
As Figure 10 shows, these new policies would see a significant increase in migration from 1947 onwards, yet the diversity of migrant backgrounds would not increase until later in 1950 (Zubrzycki, 1995). As a result, migration has increasingly shaped the demographic make-up of the region, and Greater Perth had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents of any capital city in Australia in 2016 (ABS, 2016a).

Figure 11 breaks down the population of Greater Perth in 2016 by country of origin. It shows that while the majority of residents in 2016 were still born in Australia, over 32% were born overseas (ABS, 2016a). Furthermore, the United Kingdom and New Zealand were the primary source countries of migration to Western Australia in 2016. However, the proportion of migrants from these countries was declining, while migration from India, the Philippines, and China was increasing.

Markedly, the Philippines-born population of Western Australia experienced a growth of 79% between the 2011 and 2016 census periods, which was strongly linked to increased rates of skilled overseas migration during the early twenty-first century resources boom (Office of Multicultural Interests, 2017). Greater Perth also experienced a significant increase in the number of persons speaking a language other than English at home, which grew to over 22% in 2016.

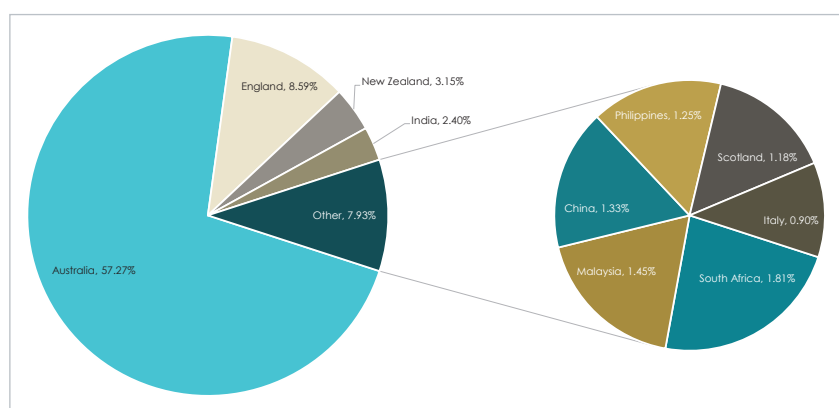
In 2016, the majority of non-main English speaking (NMES) residents in Western Australia lived in Metropolitan Perth, with the most culturally and linguistically diverse local government areas including Canning (39%), Gosnells (30%), and Bayswater (27%) (Office of Multicultural Interests, 2017).

**Figure 10: Pre- and Post-WWII Population Growth in Western Australia**



Source: ABS (2019)

**Figure 11: Country of Birth, Greater Perth, 2016**



Source: ABS (2016a)

While the linguistic diversity of the region had substantially increased since 1947, the number of residents with low or very low English proficiency comprised only 6% of Greater Perth's overseas-born population in 2016 and 2.2% of the entire population (ABS, 2016a).



## Rates of Home Ownership

In 1947, 54% of Greater Perth residents owned a private home, of whom 77% owned the home outright and 22% were purchasing their home by instalments. 43.5% of the population were tenants, and the average weekly rent for a private house in Greater Perth in 1947 was \$72.79 in 2016 prices (ABS, 1947).

The average dwelling in Greater Perth during this time was a separate house. This house held four residents and had five rooms, including the kitchen and bedrooms and excluding bathrooms, laundry rooms and storehouses (ABS, 1947).

By contrast, Greater Perth's 2016 housing tenure was characterised by high mortgage rates. 42% of the population owned a home with a mortgage, 7% higher than the national average of 35% and 29% higher than the percentage in 1947 (ABS, 2016a). Median weekly rent was also significantly higher at \$360 (ABS, 2016a).

In 2016, separate houses continued to be the most common dwelling type in Greater Perth, at 82.7%. Yet, there was an increase in the proportion of residents living in semi-detached housing like townhouses (12.5%) or flats or apartments (4.3%) (ABS, 2016a).

## Labour Force

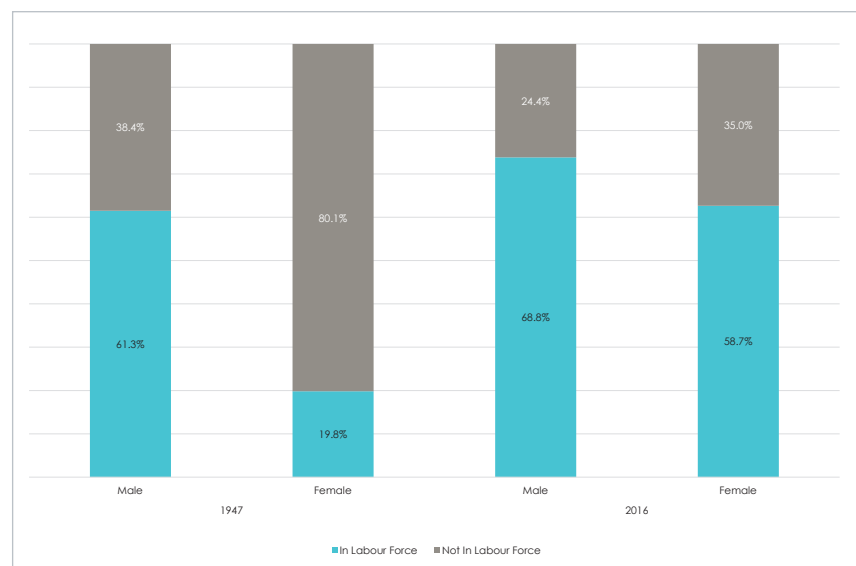
### Participation rates

Comparing the labour force participation rates of Greater Perth in 1947 and 2016 shows some striking differences. As Figure 12 illustrates, the labour force participation rate for women in Greater Perth was just 20% in 1947, almost three times less than in 2016. Notably, Greater Perth's women were eight times less likely than men to be an employer in 1947, and four times less likely to be self-employed or own a business (ABS, 1947). Male participation rates in the labour force were also lower in 1947 than in 2016. This may be associated with the re-deployment of labour as returned servicemen resumed employment, education and training in the post-war period (National Archives of Australia, n.d.).

Following the war, the Department of Post War Reconstruction was involved in re-establishing servicemen and women and preventing a surge in unemployment rates (National Archives of Australia, n.d.). These initiatives were successful, lifting participation rates and ensuring unemployment rates in Greater Perth remained at 3.95% in 1947 (ABS, 1947).

As Figure 12 shows, the gender disparity between labour participation rates in 2016 was much less pronounced than in 1947, but still present. In 2016, 68.8% of Greater Perth males were in the labour force, with female rates 10% lower at 58.7% (ABS, 2016a).

**Figure 12: Greater Perth Labour Force Participation, 1947 and 2016**



Source: ABS (1947; 2016a)

**Table 1: Top 5 Industries of Employment (Male), Greater Perth, 1947 & 2016**

Top 5 Industries of Employment (Male) 1947	%	Top 5 Industries of Employment (Male) 2016	%
Manufacturing	26.02%	Construction	15.98%
Commerce	16.10%	Retail and Wholesale Trade	11.11%
Public Authority (N.E.I) and Professional Activities	11.90%	Manufacturing	7.89%
Transport and Storage	10.98%	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7.79%
Building and Construction	10.18%	Mining	7.49%

Source: ABS (1947; 2016a)

**Table 2: Top 5 Industries of Employment (Female), Greater Perth, 1947 & 2016**

Top 5 Industries of Employment (Female) 1947	%	Top 5 Industries of Employment (Female) 2016	%
Public Authority (N.E.I) and Professional Activities	24.18%	Health Care	21.83%
Commerce	23.27%	Retail and Wholesale Trade	13.96%
Manufacturing	19.00%	Education and Training	13.67%
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service etc.	17.88%	Accommodation	7.38%
Finance and Property	4.10%	Professional, Scientific and Technical Service	6.56%

Source: ABS (1947; 2016a)

## Industries of Employment

Australia-wide, manufacturing was the most common industry of employment in the post-Second World War period, for both working men and women alike (McKernan, 1983). As outlined in Table 1, the most common industries of employment in Greater Perth for the male working population in 1947 were manufacturing, commerce, public authority and professional activities, transport, as well as building and construction.

In 2016, 15.98% of males from Greater Perth worked in construction (ABS, 2016a). Unlike 1947, industries of employment were more diverse, with a lower concentration of workers in the top five industries.

Despite low participation rates, women still had a variety of roles within the workforce in 1947, with the top five industries illustrated

in Table 2. Smaller proportions of women worked in heavily male-dominated industries like mining and construction, contributing to less than 0.01% of the female working population. As the resources sector in Western Australia expanded through the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, women became more involved in traditionally male dominated sectors, yet were still more likely to be working in the professional services and health care industries (ABS, 1947).

As Table 2 illustrates, the majority of Greater Perth women in the labour force remained in the service and retail sector by 2016, with over one fifth working within the health care industry.

## Weekly Income

In 1947, the average personal weekly income for men in Western Australia was 13 sickles

and 3 dimes, equivalent to approximately \$425 in 2016 prices (ABS, 1947). Considering the 20% of women who were working in 1947, their weekly wages were considerably lower, at the equivalent of \$229 (ABS, 1947).

In 2016, the median personal weekly income for a Greater Perth resident was \$728. In contrast to 1947, most households in 2016 had more than one income, with the median household weekly income at \$1,643<sup>3</sup>. While the gender disparity between labour wages was less pronounced in 2016 than in 1947, the median weekly wage for men continued to be higher than for women (ABS, 2016a).

<sup>3</sup> The weekly income according to the 1947 census data was not organised into households and is thus not directly comparable to data from 2016.

## Religion

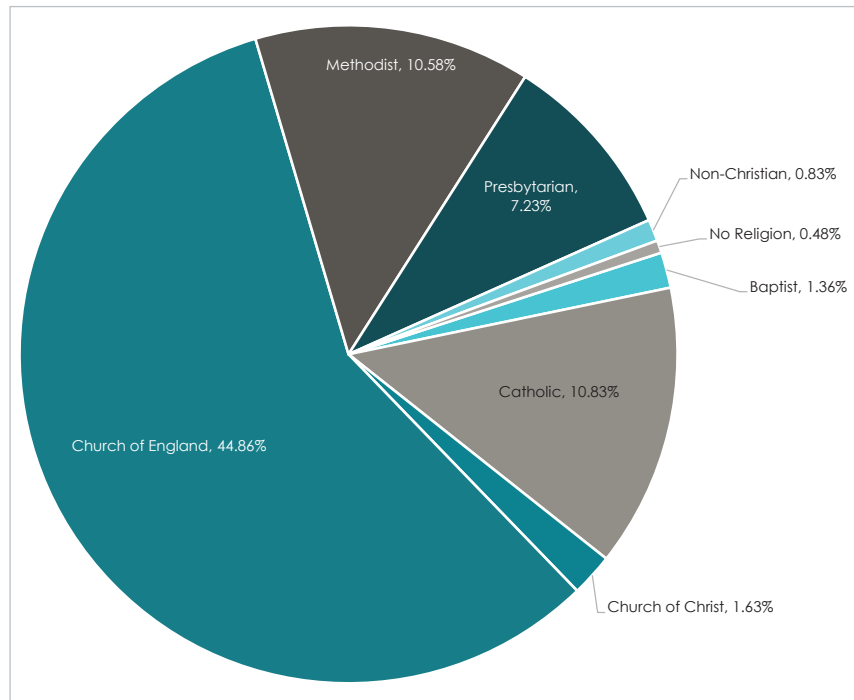
In 1947, less than 0.5% of Greater Perth residents had identified as having no religious beliefs. In 2016, however, over 32% of the population identified as non-religious, the most common response to religious affiliation questions in the census.

Reflecting Greater Perth's majority European population at the time, Christian denominations were the most prominent in 1947. As Figure 13 illustrates, less than 1% of Greater Perth's population in 1947 associated themselves with a non-Christian denomination (ABS, 1947).

The broadening of the origins of Australia's overseas-born population has significantly impacted on religious diversity in Greater Perth (Maginn, 2013). After the abolition of the White Australia Policy in 1966, migration diversified towards non-European countries in which religions other than Christianity were more common. As a result, the religions practiced in Greater Perth in 2016 were significantly more diverse than those in 1947, as shown in Figure 14 (ABS, 2016a).

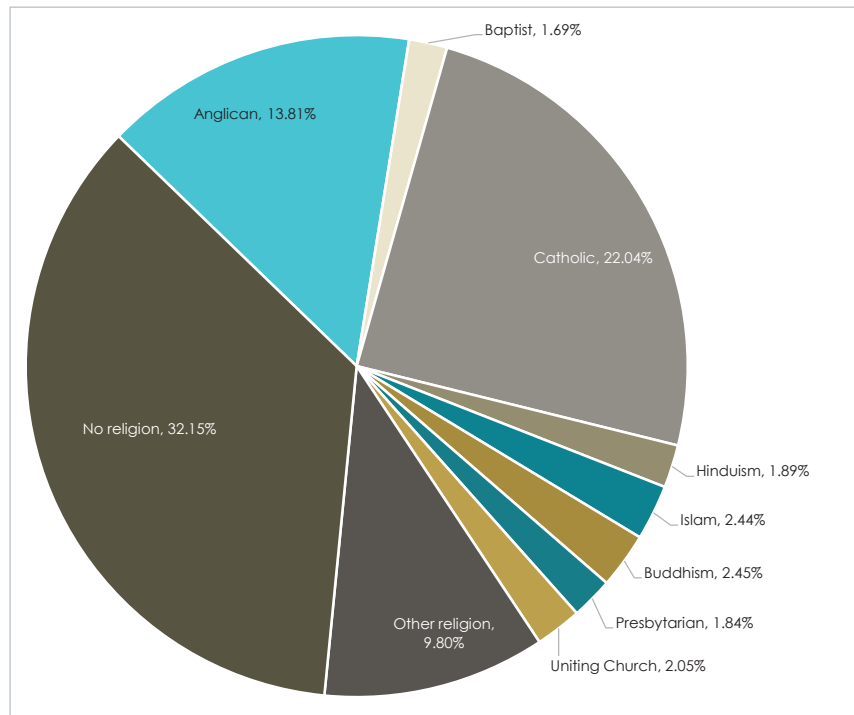
Figure 15 on page 12 demonstrates the rise in non-religious beliefs and the decline in Catholic and Anglican affiliation in Western Australia. On the other hand, Figure 16 shows the growth rates among religions that experienced the highest growth between 1996 and 2016 including Islam (0.88% to 2.44%), Hinduism (0.27% to 1.89%), and Buddhism (1.39% to 2.45%) (ABS, 2001; 2016a).

**Figure 13: Religious Affiliation, Greater Perth, 1947**



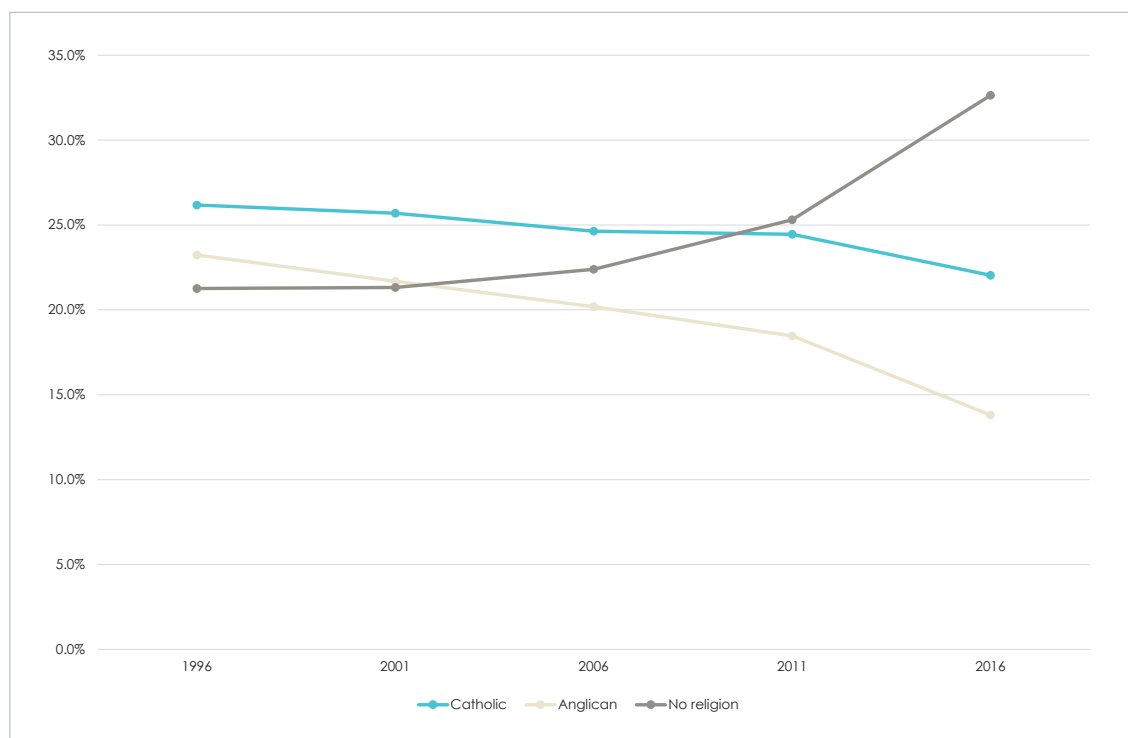
Source: ABS (1947)

**Figure 14: Religious Affiliation, Greater Perth, 2016**



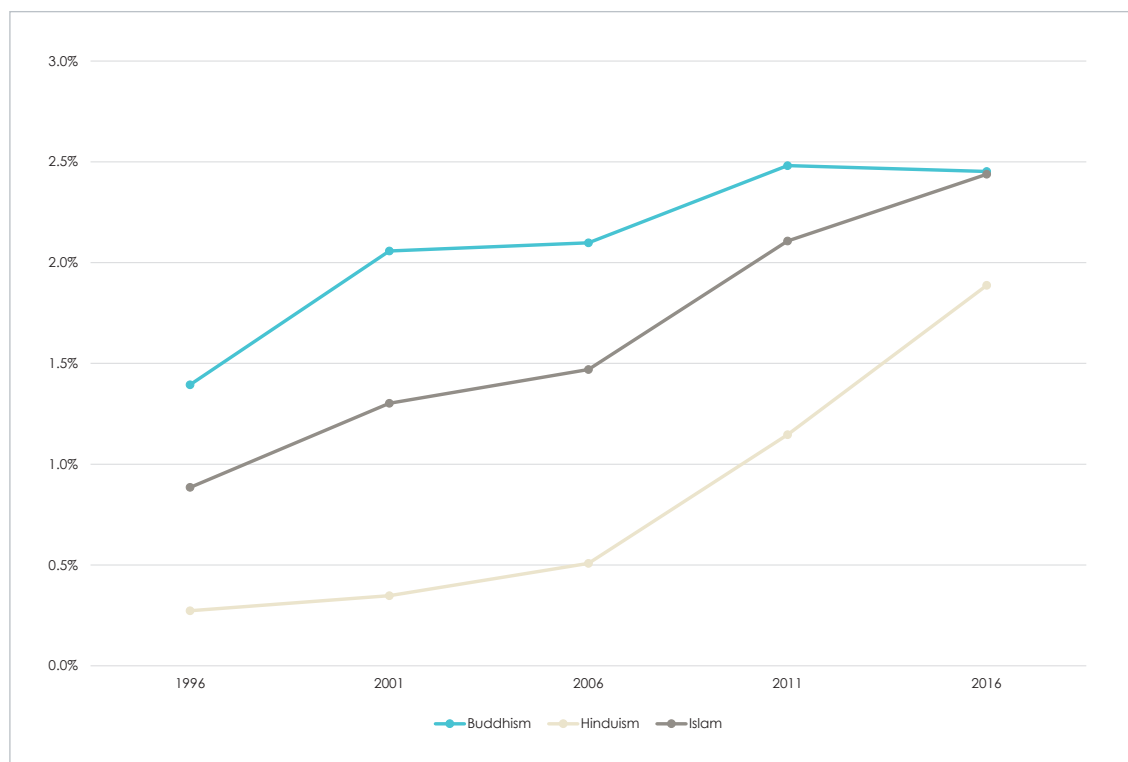
Source: ABS (2016a)

**Figure 15: Catholic, Anglican and Non-Religious Beliefs in Western Australia, 1996-2016**



Source: ABS (2001; 2016a).

**Figure 16: Non-Christian Religions in Western Australia, 1996-2016**



Source: ABS (2001; 2016a).



## Conclusion

This FACTBase Bulletin provides an insight into the demographic transformation of Greater Perth since the post-Second World War period by examining key characteristics of the population in 1947 and 2016. The Bulletin captures key periods in the economic, social, and political evolution of the region and illustrates the rapid expansion of Greater Perth into one of the major metropolitan regions of the Indian Ocean Rim.

By examining census data from the two periods, it is possible to observe the population of Greater Perth becoming bigger, older, more culturally diverse and less religious. These characteristics have a pervasive influence over Greater Perth's identity, and will continue to shape internal and external stakeholder perceptions of the region in the future.

In 1947, the median age of Greater Perth's population had been 30 years, and the average age at first marriage had been 23 years for women and 27 years for men. Households in this period were paying an average of \$72 a week in rent. Greater Perth was still early in the process of recovering from the Second World War and was experiencing a challenging period of social and economic adjustment. Additionally, a period of rapid overseas migration was about to begin that would dramatically shape the demographic make-up of Greater Perth in the decades to come.

Moving forward to 2016, the median age of Greater Perth's population was 36 years, and the average age at first marriage was 29 for women and 31 for men. The median household rent was \$360. One in three residents of Greater Perth identified as non-religious, and were more likely to be from a non-European background

than ever before. Akin to Perth in 1947, the Greater Perth region was experiencing a challenging period of transformation in 2016, having gone through a period of rapid economic expansion followed by a difficult period of economic adjustment.

Periods of economic expansion in Greater Perth in the 1960s to the early twenty-first century were propelled by investment in the resources sector and were associated with migration-fuelled population growth. As a result, Western Australia had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents of all the Australian States and Territories by 2016. The population had also become more diverse, with migration from countries like the Philippines, India, and China significantly increasing. Yet, the overseas born population of Greater Perth continued to be dominated by migrants from Anglo-Celtic, English speaking countries. For example, over 68% of Greater Perth residents in 2016 were born either in Australia or in the United Kingdom.

Gender inequality in the work force lessened in the years from 1947 to 2016, yet issues of gender disparity in work force participation and personal weekly incomes in Greater Perth remained.

Additionally, as the post-Second World War 'baby boom' generation grew older and fertility rates declined, the population of Greater Perth has aged significantly. Population ageing is expected to continue and has broad implications for policy, infrastructure and services.

In conclusion, the shared history and unique backgrounds of residents of Greater Perth will shape how they perceive the region and its ongoing

transformation. From a small region of 299,924 people in 1947 to a bustling capital of 1,943,858 in 2016, it is important to understand the journey of Greater Perth and its people. Recognising and acknowledging the history of the region and the changing demography are vital in ensuring that Greater Perth continues to develop and portray itself to the world in a way that is unique, relevant and sustainable.

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## About FACTBase

FACTBase is a collaborative research project between the Committee for Perth and The University of Western Australia. It aims to benchmark the liveability of Perth and its global connectedness through an examination of Perth's economic, social, demographic and political character.

The FACTBase team of academics and researchers condense a plethora of existing information and databases on the major themes, map what is happening in Perth in pictures as well as words, and examine how Perth compares with, and connects to, other cities around the world.

The Committee for Perth is a member-funded organisation and we acknowledge our Gold Members:



\*Current as at 30 August 2019

A complete list of current members is available at [www.committeeforperth.com.au](http://www.committeeforperth.com.au)

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