

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 7 APR 2004

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FEATURE ARTICLES

Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia	20
<i>"There has been considerable change in the geographic distribution of employment across Western Australia in recent years. This article uses Australian Taxation Office (ATO) income tax data to explore changes in the regional distribution of Western Australia's wage and salary earners and their incomes over the period 1996-97 to 2000-01."</i>	
The impact of migration on Western Australia's population	29
<i>"Migration changes Australia's population distribution and impacts on population growth at the state and territory, and regional level. This paper explores the demographic characteristics of people migrating to and from Western Australia, and the regional impacts of interstate and overseas migration on the population distribution of Western Australia."</i>	

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- For more information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Michael Thomas on Perth (08) 9360 5353.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
June 2004	7 July 2004
September 2004	6 October 2004

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue introduces new data on the value of engineering construction activity in Western Australia (Table 22). Additional trade commodities have been included in Table 23. Trade data, previously presented in \$m, are now presented in \$'000.

FEATURE ARTICLES

The complete back catalogue of feature articles are now available on the ABS website at <[http://www.abs.gov.au/Themes/Western Australia/Articles of interest on Western Australia](http://www.abs.gov.au/Themes/Western%20Australia/Articles%20of%20interest%20on%20Western%20Australia)>.

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SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
LGA	Local Government Area
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
SD	Statistical Division
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SIA	Statistical Local Area
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
..	not applicable
^	estimate has a relative standard error of between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution
*	estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
**	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 19 March 2004. Explanatory notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*. Readers are directed to the explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.

INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

ALAN HUBBARD

REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

The Western Australian economy grew steadily in the December quarter 2003, with State Final Demand (in trend chain volume terms) increasing by 1.8%, slightly above national growth of 1.7%. Household consumption and business investment continued to drive activity, increasing by 2.0% and 4.0% respectively, supported by cheaper imports from a higher \$A.

The state's housing sector was the main detractor from growth during the December quarter 2003, as investment in new and used dwellings decreased by 1.8%, and expenditure on alterations and additions fell 2.4%. The main reason for the contraction in housing investment was the delay in house construction, caused by materials shortages. Interest rate rises of 0.25% in each of November and December 2003, took the Reserve Bank of Australia's cash rate target from 4.75% to 5.25% over the period.

Exports from Western Australia decreased by 3.0% in the December quarter 2003, compared to the December quarter 2002, coinciding with the appreciation of the \$A against the currencies of the state's major trading partners. This was reflected in an 18.6% increase in the Trade Weighted Index over the same period, and included an appreciation of 28.3% against the \$US. Partially offsetting the impact of the higher \$A on exports were increased \$US commodity prices and strong international demand.

The outlook for Western Australia's exports remains positive given the current world economic climate, with the US economy recording its highest annual average growth (3.1%) in three years in 2003 and the Japanese economy continuing to show signs of improvement. The Chinese economy also showed solid growth in 2003 (9.1%), continuing its strong demand for the state's resource commodities.

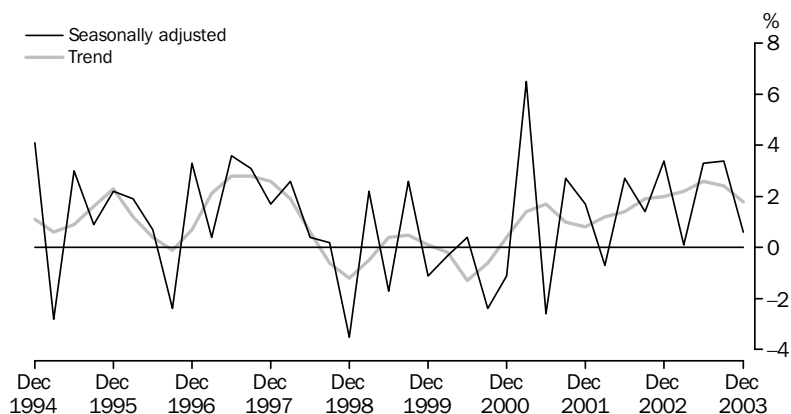
Growth in Western Australia's economy has seen a strengthening of the state's labour market. Full-time and part-time employment increased in the three months to December 2003, up by 0.6% and 1.3% respectively. The unemployment rate declined to 5.9% in Western Australia, compared to 5.8% nationally.

STATE ACCOUNTS

State Final Demand

State Final Demand in Western Australia (trend chain volume terms) increased by 1.8% (\$355 million) to \$20,145 million in the December quarter 2003, the thirteenth consecutive quarter of expansion. National growth was slightly lower at 1.7%. Growth in Western Australia's State Final Demand eased over the last three quarters of 2003 — from 2.6% in June to 2.4% in September and 1.8% in December.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures—Change from previous quarter



OVERVIEW *continued*

State Final Demand *continued*

In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, State Final Demand increased in the December quarter 2003 by 0.6% (\$117 million) to \$20,078 million. The main drivers of growth were:

- Private expenditure on Machinery and equipment — up \$225 million (9.8%), mainly due to high levels of investment activity in the Retail, Manufacturing and Agriculture industries, and the impact of the high \$A reducing the price of imported goods; and
- Household final consumption expenditure — up \$170 million (1.6%), reflecting strong growth in consumer spending on audio and visual equipment, books and newspapers, household appliances, pharmaceuticals, and clothing and footwear.

Partially offsetting the increase in State Final Demand were falls in Non-dwelling construction — down by \$147 million (11.4%), due to a reduction in construction activity on some of the state's major resource and energy projects; and Dwelling investment — down by \$95 million (8.4%), as a result of delays caused by shortages of building materials (mainly bricks).

PRICES

Consumer Price Index

Growth in Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) slowed to 0.4% in the December quarter 2003, following strong growth in the previous quarter (0.9%). Nationally, the CPI increased 0.5% in the December quarter 2003. Prices growth during the December quarter was mainly a result of strong domestic demand for locally produced products such as housing and food, and higher travel costs over the holiday period. These increases were offset by a decline in the price of crude oil and the continued impact of the strong \$A on the price of imported goods.

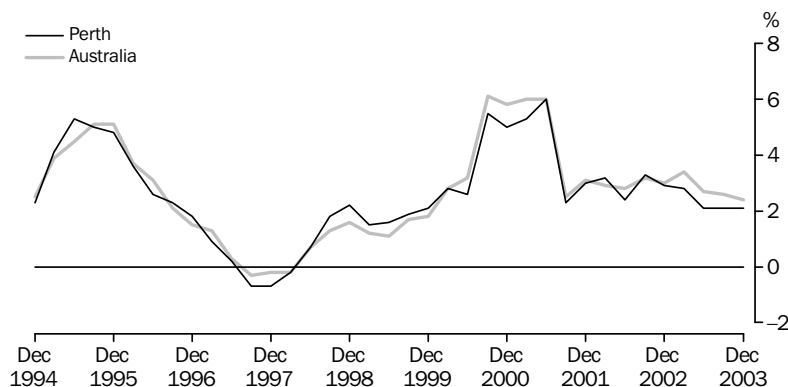
Major contributors to the increase in Perth's CPI in the December quarter 2003 were:

- House purchase — up 2.0%;
- Domestic holiday travel and accommodation — up 7.4%; and
- Fruit — up 7.6%.

Offsetting price decreases came mainly from:

- Automotive fuel — down 1.6%;
- Toys, games and hobbies — down 8.9%; and
- Audio, visual and computing equipment — down 4.8%.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL GROUPS),
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year



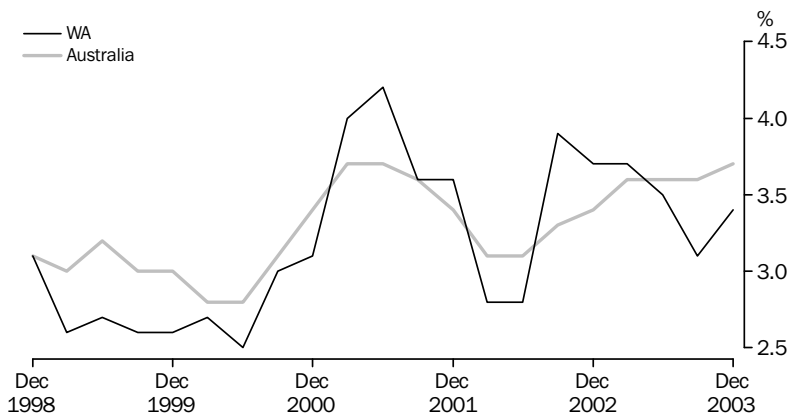
Wage cost index

In the twelve months to December 2003, Perth's CPI increased by 2.1% — the third consecutive quarter that the annual rate of growth has remained unchanged. Nationally, the CPI rose 2.4% in the year to December, remaining within the Reserve Bank of Australia's 2–3% target range for inflation.

The quarterly index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for Western Australia increased by 0.7% in the December quarter 2003, following an increase of 1.3% in the September quarter 2003. Nationally, the wage cost index rose by 0.9% in the December quarter 2003, in original terms.

In the twelve months to December 2003, wages in Western Australia grew by 3.4%, compared to a national increase of 3.7%. Annual wages growth ranged from 3.2% in Victoria to 4.5% in the Australian Capital Territory.

WAGE COST INDEX, Change from corresponding quarter of previous year



Of the selected industries in Western Australia, Property and business services and Personal and other services recorded the highest quarterly wages growth in the December quarter 2003, both rising by 1.2%. The highest annual wages growth of 4.7% was recorded by the Property and business services industry. Education recorded the lowest quarterly increase for the December quarter at 0.2%, and the lowest annual increase of 2.3% was recorded by the Retail trade and Manufacturing industries.

Labourers and related workers, at 1.2%, had the highest quarterly wages growth of the selected occupations in the December quarter 2003. Professionals recorded the highest annual increase, with wages rising by 3.9% since the December quarter 2002. Elementary clerical, sales and service workers had the lowest quarterly increase of 0.3%, while the lowest annual increase of 2.6% was recorded by Associate professionals.

CONSUMPTION

New motor vehicle sales

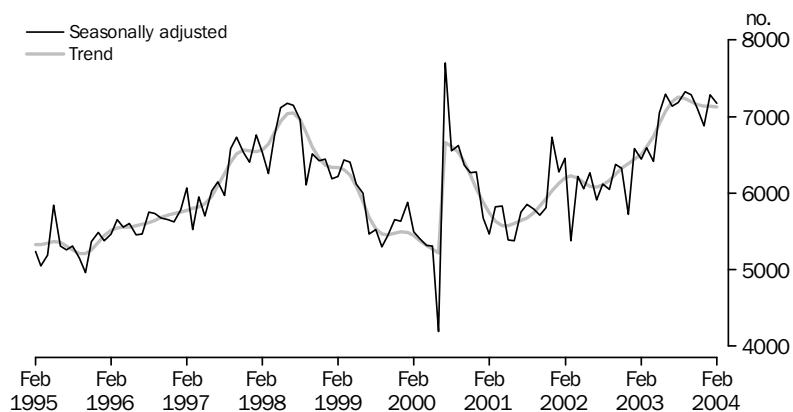
New motor vehicle sales in Western Australia (trend) continued to fall in February 2004, down 0.1% to 7,125 vehicles — the sixth consecutive monthly decline since August 2003 (7,248). Since October 2003, however, the rate of decline has slowed, with sales of new motor vehicles remaining near historically high levels.

OVERVIEW *continued*

New motor vehicle sales *continued*

In the three months to February 2004, new motor vehicle sales (trend) totalled 21,392 — a decrease of 194 vehicles (0.9%), compared to the three months to November 2003. The decline was solely attributable to a fall in sales of passenger vehicles, down 378 (2.9%), which more than offset an increase in sales of other vehicles, up 184 (2.2%).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES



Despite recent falls, sales of new motor vehicles (trend) in the three months to February 2004 were 2,066 (10.7%) higher than in the three months to February 2003. The rise was due to sales of both other vehicles and passenger vehicles — up 1,304 (17.8%) and 762 (6.6%) respectively — influenced by a combination of low interest rates, the strong \$A and a sustained period of employment growth.

Retail trade

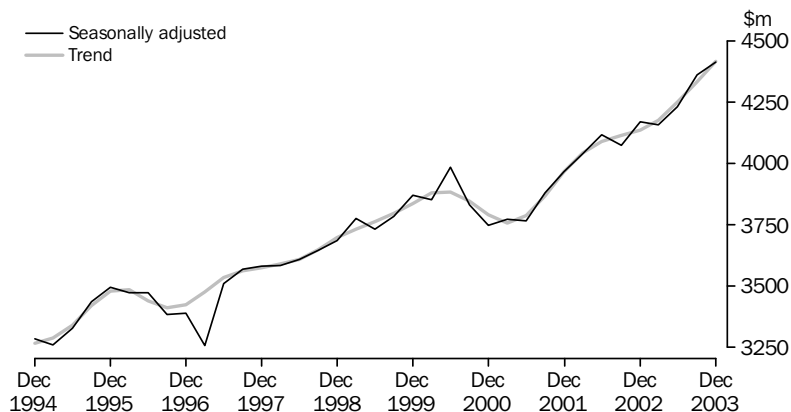
Retail turnover in Western Australia (trend) totalled \$4,522.0 million in the three months to January 2004, an increase of \$58.9 million (1.3%) compared to the three months to October 2003. Monthly growth in retail turnover in Western Australia over the three months to January 2004 averaged 0.4%, compared to 0.6% nationally.

The main industry groups contributing to retail growth in the three months to January 2004, compared to the three months to October 2003, were:

- Household goods retailing — up \$30.0 million (4.3%), largely a flow-on effect of strong housing market activity, and favourable exchange rates reducing the cost of imported domestic appliances;
- Recreational goods retailing — up \$14.6 million (6.6%), mainly due to increased spending on books, newspapers, toys and games; and
- Other goods retailing — up \$12.3 million (3.3%), including spending on pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry products, as well as on watches and jewellery.

In trend terms, Department stores retailing was the only industry group to record a decrease in retail turnover — down \$6.5 million (1.7%).

QUARTERLY RETAIL TURNOVER, Chain volume measures



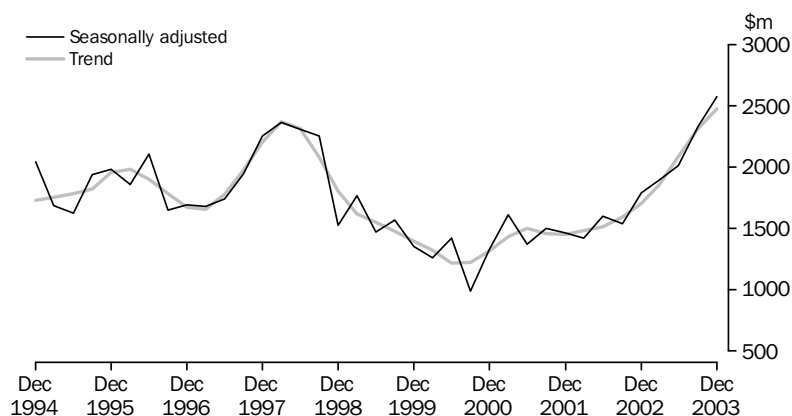
In trend chain volume terms, Western Australia's retail turnover rose by 1.9% to \$4,417.1 million in the December quarter 2003. Nationally, retail turnover increased by 2.4% over the same period.

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

Private new capital expenditure

Business investment in Western Australia (trend chain volume terms) continued to grow in the December quarter 2003 (up 6.9% to \$2,475 million), although at a slower rate than in the preceding September (11.0%) and June (12.3%) quarters. Growth was mainly driven by expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery (up 10.1% or \$151 million), with spending on Buildings and structures increasing only marginally (up 0.7% or \$6 million). The December quarter increase in business investment in Western Australia occurred despite recent interest rate rises, and continued appreciation of the \$A which has impacted on returns to projects, and was greater than the 2.5% increase in investment at the national level.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Chain volume measures



In original current price terms, business investment in Western Australia in the December quarter 2003 was \$2,567 million — 36.8% (\$691 million) higher than in the December quarter 2002. During this period, growth in business investment was led by activity in the state's Mining industry — up 43.0% (\$423 million). Also contributing to the rise were Manufacturing, up 88.3% (\$174 million); and Other selected industries (including Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction), up 13.5% (\$94 million).

OVERVIEW *continued*

Private new capital expenditure *continued*

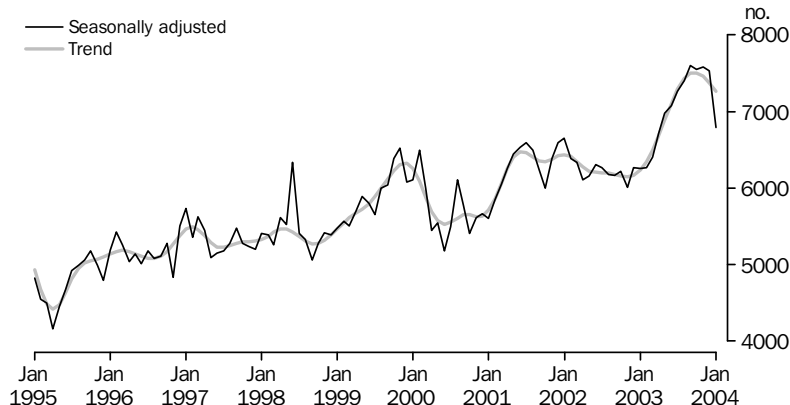
According to the Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance, the outlook for business investment in Western Australia remains positive in the near term, with on-going work on existing projects within the mining sector expected to continue to underpin growth, partly reflecting China's strong demand for raw materials. The longer term outlook is less certain, with further growth dependent on the commitment to new projects of substantial value and movements in the \$A.

Housing finance commitments

The number of housing finance commitments (trend) in Western Australia fell for the third consecutive month in January 2004, decreasing by 109 to a total of 7,265 commitments, possibly as a result of recent interest rate rises. Over the three months to January 2004, the number of housing finance commitments in Western Australia decreased by an average of 1.1% per month, compared to an average monthly fall of 2.0% nationally. Despite this decline, Western Australia's housing finance commitments remained near historically high levels after eleven consecutive months of growth between December 2002 and October 2003.

The total value of housing finance commitments in Western Australia fell for the fourth consecutive month in January 2004, down \$25.3 million (2.3%) to \$1,062.9 million.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Number of dwellings financed



In original terms, there were 3,110 (17.4%) more housing finance commitments made in the three months to January 2004 than in the three months to January 2003. Dwellings financed by non-first home buyers contributed almost entirely to the rise, increasing by 3,061 dwellings (20.6%), while dwellings financed by first home buyers increased by 49 dwellings (1.6%).

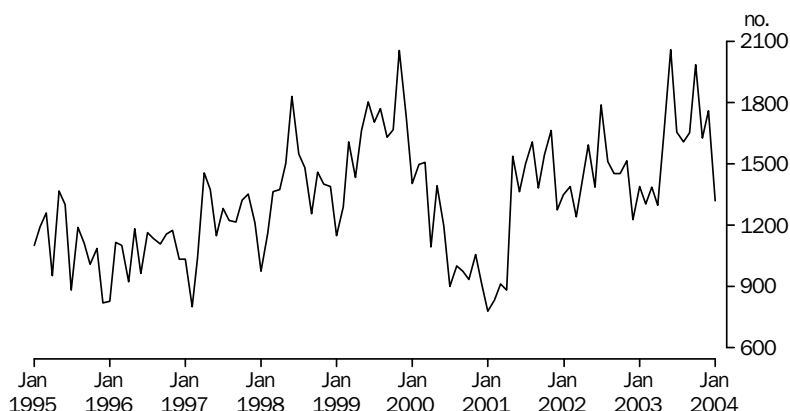
The gap between the average borrowing sizes of first home buyers and non-first home buyers contracted further in the three months to January 2004, falling to just \$600 — down from \$15,700 in the three months to January 2003. Over this period, the average borrowing size for first home buyers increased 14.2% to \$146,400, while the average borrowing size for non-first home buyers rose 2.1% to \$147,000.

CONSTRUCTION

Building approvals

There were 4,706 new houses approved in Western Australia in the three months to January 2004 — 543 houses (10.3%) fewer than in the three months to October 2003. Nationally, the number of new approvals fell by 13.9% over the same period. The decline in new house approvals suggests that interest rate rises in late 2003 may be starting to affect dwelling investment. Despite this, the number of new house approvals has remained at a moderately high level.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, New houses

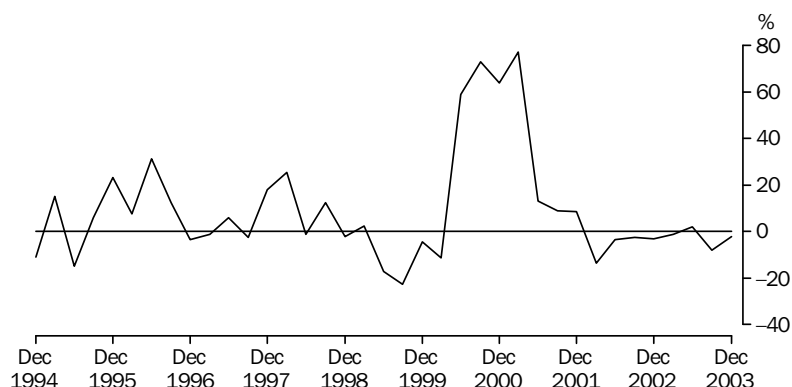


In current price terms, the total value of new houses approved in Western Australia fell by \$57.8 million (7.5%) to \$714.6 million in the three months to January 2004, compared to the three months to October 2003. The decline at the national level was 10.8%. Over the same period, the value of new other residential building approvals in Western Australia fell by \$27.7 million (21.7%). In contrast, the value of non-residential building approvals rose by \$39.9 million (12.8%) to \$351.3 million, mainly due to increased construction activity on roads and mines.

TRADE

Western Australia's trade surplus totalled \$5,024 million in the December quarter 2003 — \$109 million (2.1%) less than in the December quarter 2002. During this twelve month period, the value of merchandise exports fell \$243 million (3.0%) to \$7,978 million, due to the impact of the strong \$A on export values, as local producers may have reduced the \$A price of their exports to maintain volumes sold. Support for exports over the period came from rising \$US commodity prices and strong international demand. The value of Western Australia's merchandise imports also fell in the December quarter 2003, compared to the December quarter 2002 — down \$134 million (4.3%) to \$2,954 million.

VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S TRADE SURPLUS,
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year



Exports

The major commodities contributing to the decrease in the value of Western Australia's merchandise exports in the December quarter 2003, compared to the December quarter 2002, were:

- Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials — down \$400 million (30.2%), mainly due to a decline in export volumes associated with the maturing of oil fields in the north west of the state;
- Non-ferrous metals — down \$190 million (53.0%), partly explained by the absence of significant new production capacity for alumina and nickel, and by the recent reclassification of some nickel exports to the Combined confidential items division; and
- Gas, natural and manufactured — down \$189 million (23.5%).

Partially offsetting the decline were increases in the value of exports of:

- Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates) — up \$357 million (33.6%), reflecting an increase in international demand for gold, and the transfer of interstate gold refining operations to Western Australia in late 2002; and
- Combined confidential items (including alumina, mineral sands and some agricultural products) — up \$343 million (24.8%), partly due to an increase in commodity prices and the reclassification of some nickel exports as described above.

The value of exports from Western Australia to India was \$456 million (213.3%) higher in the December quarter 2003 than in the December quarter 2002, due to an increased demand for gold. The value of exports was also higher to the United Kingdom, up \$213 million (57.9%); and Indonesia, up \$121 million (77.8%). These increases, however, were not enough to overcome large decreases in export trade with Japan, down \$413 million (19.5%); the Republic of Korea, down \$249 million (24.2%); and the United States of America, down \$194 million (38.8%).

Imports

The major commodities contributing to the decrease in the value of imports to Western Australia in the December quarter 2003, compared to the December quarter 2002, were:

- Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates) — down \$171 million (26.8%), coming off a high level of imports in the December quarter 2002; and
- Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials — down \$83 million (17.8%).

Increased imports into Western Australia were recorded for:

- Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) — up \$82 million (24.9%), mainly due to the higher \$A reducing the cost of imported transport equipment; and
- Medicinal and pharmaceutical products — up \$54 million (1,463.0%), coming off a very low level of imports in the December quarter 2002.

The value of imports into Western Australia from Indonesia was \$134 million (40.1%) lower in the December quarter 2003 than in the December quarter 2002. The value of imports was also lower from the Republic of Korea, down \$127 million (44.4%); and Switzerland, down \$38 million (81.0%). Conversely, the value of imports was higher from the United States of America, up \$63 million (20.6%); and Thailand, up \$51 million (57.4%).

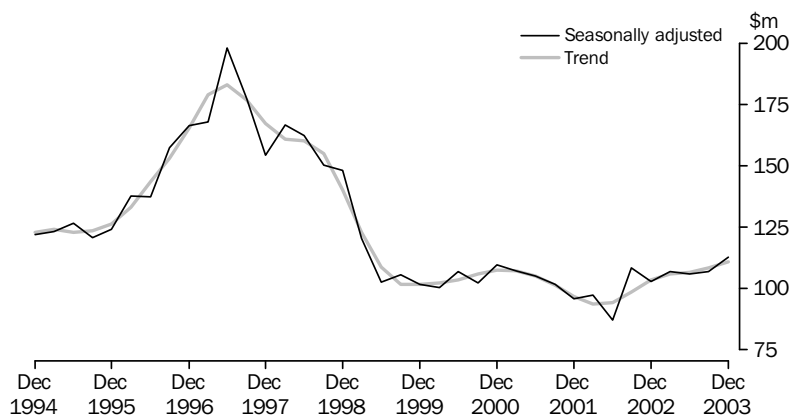
OVERVIEW *continued*

MINING

Mineral and petroleum exploration

Growth in mineral exploration expenditure (trend) in Western Australia continued in the December quarter 2003, rising by \$2.3 million to \$110.8 million — the seventh successive quarterly increase since the June quarter 2002. Over the last three quarters of 2003, the rate of growth increased from 0.5% in June to 1.9% in September and 2.1% in December.

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total minerals



In original terms, Western Australia's mineral exploration expenditure for the December quarter 2003 was \$122.0 million — \$10.9 million (9.8%) higher than in the December quarter 2002. Minerals contributing most to the increase were:

- Nickel and cobalt — up \$6.2 million (44.9%) to \$20.0 million, mainly due to increased demand for nickel from China and a surge in the \$US nickel price;
- Other metallic minerals (including titanium, tantalum and niobium) — up \$2.5 million (178.6%) to \$3.9 million; and
- Diamonds — up \$1.9 million (48.7%) to \$5.8 million.

Gold exploration expenditure fell by \$3.4 million (4.9%) to \$66.4 million over the period. According to the Western Australian Department of Industry and Resources, this reflects downward pressure on the price of gold as investors, encouraged by the prospect of world economic growth in 2004, divert funds from gold towards equities. The Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance also expects further downward pressure on gold prices from a stronger \$US decreasing the \$US denominated gold price.

In the December quarter 2003, petroleum exploration expenditure (original) totalled \$188.2 million — \$18.0 million (10.6%) higher than in the December quarter 2002. The rise in expenditure on petroleum exploration over the period coincided with strong \$US oil prices arising from production constraints by OPEC; the delay in the return of oil production to pre-war levels; and increased global demand for oil as world economic growth accelerates.

Mineral production

Production increased in the December quarter 2003, compared to the December quarter 2002, for:

- Iron ore — up 20.6% (9,681,000 tonnes) to 56,735,000 tonnes;
- Nickel — up 7.7% (4,000 tonnes) to 56,000 tonnes; and
- Salt — up 2.5% (66,000 tonnes) to 2,680,000 tonnes.

OVERVIEW *continued*

Mineral production *continued*

Decreases were recorded in the production of:

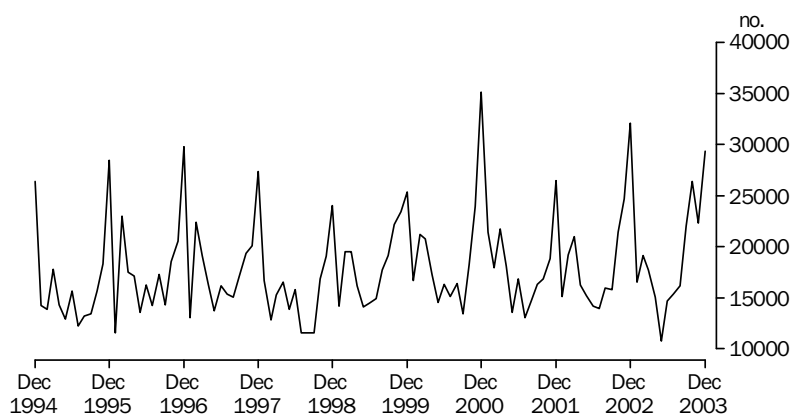
- Zinc — down 75.8% (47,000 tonnes) to 15,000 tonnes;
- Tin — down 36.2% (63 tonnes) to 111 tonnes; and
- Diamonds — down 16.3% (1,626,000 carats) to 8,322,000 carats.

TOURISM

Short term arrivals on holiday

A total of 78,046 overseas visitors arrived by air on holiday to Western Australia in the three months to December 2003 — only 160 (0.2%) fewer than in the three months to December 2002. During this period, there were large increases in arrivals from Malaysia (up 2,135 or 28.2%) and South Africa (up 1,305 or 104.2%). However, these increases were more than offset by a decline in visitor arrivals from several countries including Singapore (down 2,009 or 13.2%), the United Kingdom and Ireland (down 538 or 2.5%) and Japan (down 460 or 5.6%).

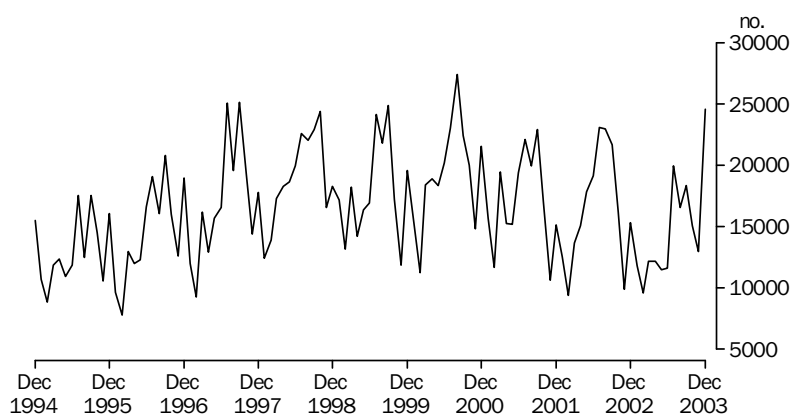
SHORT TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS, By air on holiday



Short term departures on holiday

A total of 52,673 Western Australian residents departed overseas by air on holiday in the three months to December 2003 — the highest level recorded in this period for three years and 11,224 (27.1%) more than in the three months to December 2002. Accounting for most of this increase were resident departures to Indonesia (up 9,752 or 142.3%), reflecting growing confidence in travel following the Bali bombings in late 2002. However, resident departures to some destinations did decrease during the period, including Thailand (down 1,125 or 18.2%) and Singapore (down 864 or 18.1%).

SHORT TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES OVERSEAS, By air on holiday



OVERVIEW *continued*

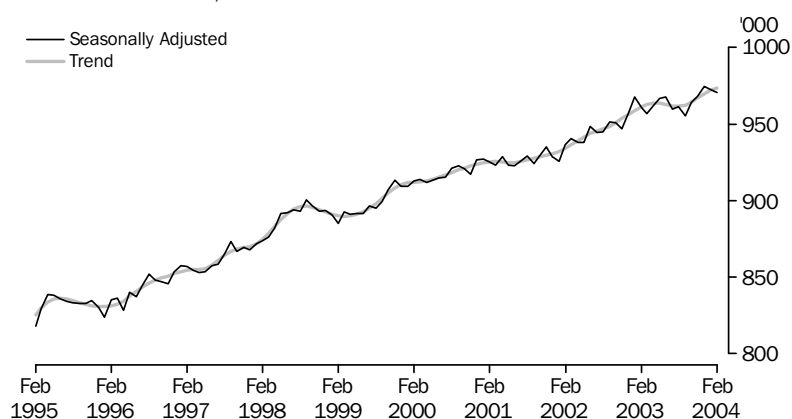
LABOUR MARKET

Employment

The number of employed persons in Western Australia (trend) increased for the sixth consecutive month in February 2004, up by 1,600 (0.2%) to 973,600. Over the three months to February 2004, the number of employed persons grew by 6,700, driven solely by increases in part-time employment for both males and females (up 5,700 and 3,000 respectively). The number of persons employed full-time decreased by 2,000 — equal for both males and females.

Over the three months to February 2004, the number of employed persons in Western Australia increased at an average monthly rate of 0.2%, equal to the national monthly increase over the same period.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Total



Industry employment

Wholesale trade showed the largest increase in the number of employed persons (original) in the three months to February 2004, compared to the three months to February 2003 — up 8,300 (19.9%) to 50,000. This largely reflected increased wholesaling of farm products following recovery from the 2002–03 drought. Other notable increases were in Health and community services — up 7,800 (8.8%) to 96,300; and Property and business services — up 6,500 (6.1%) to 113,300.

Manufacturing recorded the largest decrease in the number of employed persons — down 13,500 (13.2%) to 88,500. This coincided with a decline in the export of manufactured goods, mainly non-ferrous metals. Other industries showing notable decreases in the number of employed persons were Retail trade — down 8,700 (5.4%) to 151,200; and Government administration and defence — down 4,400 (11.9%) to 32,700.

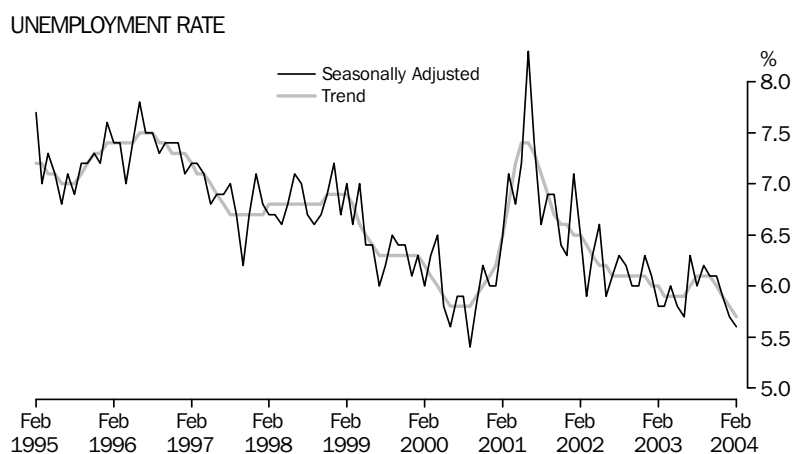
Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons in Western Australia (trend) declined for the fifth consecutive month in February 2004, down by 800 (1.3%) to 59,300. In the three months to February 2004, the number of unemployed persons fell by 2,800. The decrease was the result of a fall in the number of unemployed males (down 3,000), which more than offset a rise in the number of unemployed females (up 200). During this period, the number of unemployed Western Australians decreased at an average monthly rate of 1.5%, well above the average monthly decrease of 0.1% nationally.

The unemployment rate (trend) in Western Australia declined to 5.7% in February 2004 — the lowest level recorded in the last ten years. Nationally, the unemployment rate remained constant at 5.8% over the three months to February 2004.

OVERVIEW *continued*

Unemployment *continued*



In February 2004, there were 9,500 long-term unemployed persons in Western Australia (those who have been unemployed for 52 weeks or more since their last employment). This level decreased by 2,300 persons compared to February 2003.

SOCIAL TRENDS - Families and households

INTRODUCTION

This section presents information on family and household composition and the employment characteristics of families. Contributors to changes in family formation and people's living arrangements, such as trends in fertility, marriage and divorce are also discussed.

Family structures are complex and dynamic by nature, with care and support networks often extending outside household boundaries. This section presents some information from the 2002 General Social Survey which examines aspects of the relationships and networks that people have with family, friends and others in the wider community.

1

FAMILY FORMATION

Indicator	Unit	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Registered Marriages												
Number of marriages	no.	10 118	10 382	10 366	10 404	10 294	10 456	10 705	10 197	11 000	9 785	10 484
Crude marriage rate(a)	rate	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.4
Marriages where both partners married for first time	no.	6 555	6 677	6 714	6 729	6 562	6 700	6 910	6 591	7 118	6 273	6 807
Median age at first marriage												
Males	years	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	28	28	29	29
Females	years	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	27	27
Median age at remarriage												
Males	years	41	41	42	42	43	43	43	43	43	44	45
Females	years	37	38	38	38	39	40	39	40	40	40	41
Divorces												
Number of divorces	no.	4 540	4 654	5 024	5 040	4 959	5 046	5 268	5 301	5 276	5 351	n.y.a.
Crude divorce rate(b)	rate	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	n.y.a.
Median duration between marriage and final separation	years	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.7	9.2	n.y.a.
Divorces involving children aged under 18(c)	no.	2549	2466	2548	n.a.	2651	2717	2811	2713	2656	2905	n.y.a.
Children aged under 18 affected by divorce	no.	4 783	4 743	4 792	n.a.	4 873	4 982	5 247	5 140	5 021	5 535	n.y.a.
Fertility												
Number of births	no.	25 073	25 081	25 138	25 139	24 793	24 776	24 717	24 849	25 093	24 002	23 601
Total fertility rate(d)	rate	1.88	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.81	1.79	1.78	1.79	1.81	1.73	1.69
Births to mothers aged under 20	no.	1 539	1 451	1 533	1 504	1 425	1 348	1 358	1 401	1 408	1 325	1 292
Births to mothers aged 35 and over	no.	2 647	2 801	2 992	3 212	3 361	3 582	3 804	3 892	4 067	4 048	4 037
Births outside marriage	no.	6 673	6 991	7 220	7 475	7 665	7 642	7 856	8 391	8 532	8 302	8 276
Births outside marriage acknowledged by father	no.	5 348	5 713	5 951	6 304	6 473	6 490	6 745	7 500	7 716	7 407	7 477

(a) The number of marriages registered in the calendar year per 1,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.

(b) The number of divorces granted in the calendar year per 1,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.

(c) Refers to divorces of couples with unmarried children of the registered marriage aged under 18 at the time of application for divorce.

(d) The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Sources: *Demography, Western Australia* (cat. no. 3311.5); ABS data available on request, *Marriages, Divorces, Births*.

SOCIAL TRENDS - Families and households *continued*

Marriages

In 2002, there were 10,500 marriages registered in Western Australia, an increase of 700 (7%) when compared with 2001, and an increase of 400 (4%) on 1992. The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 of the estimated population) was higher in 2002, rising to 5.4 from the record low of 5.1 in 2001, though still lower than the rate of 6.1 recorded in 1992.

In 2002, marriages where both partners were marrying for the first time accounted for 65% of all marriages. The median age at first marriage remained at 29 years for males and 27 years for females. The growing trend to marry later is illustrated by the steady rise in the median age at first marriage over the past two decades. This has increased by 5 years for both males and females since 1982. In 2002, the median age at remarriage was 45 years for males and 41 years for females.

Divorce

Although the number of divorces granted in Western Australia has risen since 1992, the crude divorce rate (the number of divorces per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) has remained relatively constant over that time. The median duration between marriage and separation rose gradually over the decade, from 7.8 years to 9.2 years.

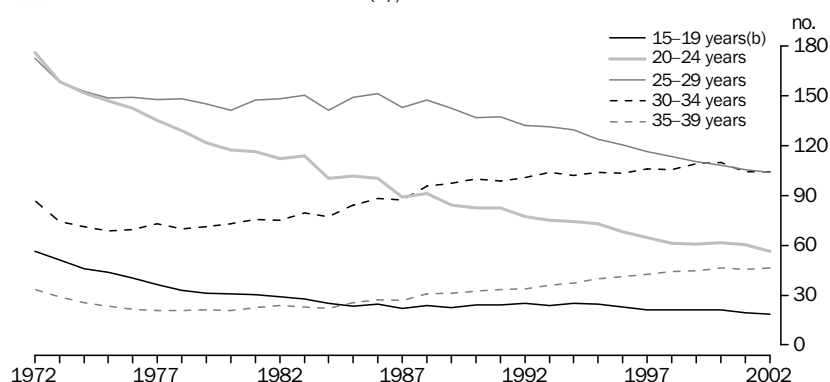
In 2002, over half (54%) of all divorcing couples had children aged under 18 years. On average, divorcing couples with children under 18 years had 1.9 children in this age group, a figure which remained fairly stable throughout the period 1995 to 2002.

TRENDS IN FERTILITY

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the average number of babies that a woman could expect to bear during her reproductive lifetime. There has been a general decline in the TFR in Western Australia over the past 40 years. At the height of the 'baby boom' period (1961) the TFR in Western Australia was 3.7 babies per woman but had fallen to below replacement level (2.1) by 1977. The last decade has seen the TFR further decline from 1.9 babies per woman in 1992 to 1.7 babies per woman in 2002.

Age-specific fertility

1 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a), WESTERN AUSTRALIA



(a) The number of live births during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June.

(b) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0)

Over the last 30 years women in Western Australia have increasingly opted to delay or to forgo child bearing. As shown in Graph 1, this trend has seen pronounced falls in the birth rates for younger women, particularly those aged under 25 years, while there has been a gradual rise in the birth rates for women in older age groups over the past two decades. In 2002, the fertility rate for women aged 25–29 years fell to below that of women aged 30–34 years for the second time (previously in 2000) in the past three decades (103.7 and 104.5 babies per 1,000 women respectively). Between 2001 and 2002, the fertility rate for women aged 20–24 years fell by 7% from 60.5 to 56.3 babies per 1,000 women. Over the same period teenage fertility fell by 4% from 19.4 to 18.6 babies per 1,000 women and is less than one third of the rate in 1972 (56.3).

SOCIAL TRENDS - Families and households *continued*

BIRTHS

In 2002, there were 23,600 births registered to women usually resident in Western Australia, down 400 (1.7%) on 2001 and 1,500 (5.9%) fewer than in 1992. In the 12 months to 2002, births registered to teenage mothers (15–19 years) fell by 2%. However, the distribution of births amongst younger and older mothers was similar to 2001, with 5% of births registered to mothers aged under 20 years and 17% to mothers aged 35 years and over.

In 2002, 35% (8,300) of births occurred outside of a registered marriage, the same proportion as recorded in 2001. While the total number of births has fallen by 6% over the last decade, births outside marriage have increased by 24%. The number of births outside marriage acknowledged by the father (on the birth certificate) has risen from 80% in 1992 to 90% in 2002. These trends may reflect an increasing tendency for families to be established by couples outside of formal registered marriage.

Despite the falling fertility rate, the average family size in Western Australia has remained quite stable over the period 1993 to 2003, dropping from 3.1 to 3.0 family members.

2

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS(a)

Indicator	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Households										
Total households(b)	'000	641.2	653.0	673.4	686.3	707.6	717.8	738.6	n.p.	n.p.
Lone-person households(b)	%	22.8	23.1	23.6	24.3	25.4	25.4	26.8	n.p.	n.p.
Households with 3 or more persons(b)	%	43.8	44.1	43.1	42.5	41.9	42.1	39.9	n.p.	n.p.
Families										
Total families	'000	455.0	461.0	485.0	481.0	488.0	497.0	519.1	526.9	541.8
Total couple families	'000	389.3	392.6	405.9	401.1	408.4	415.8	429.8	433.8	452.7
Couple only families (of all couple families)(c)	%	50.6	52.3	50.4	51.7	52.2	51.2	53.5	53.8	55.2
Families with at least one child aged under 5 (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	44.9	45.9	47.0	42.5	44.7	46.6	44.2	43.4	44.3
Couple families with children aged under 15 (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	82.5	82.3	79.8	79.5	79.7	78.6	78.5	76.6	78.3
Lone father families with children aged under 15 (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	1.9	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.5
Lone mother families with children aged under 15 (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	15.6	16.4	17.8	18.5	18.0	19.1	18.6	20.8	19.2
Average family size (persons)	no.	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Persons										
Children aged under 15 living in lone parent families (of all children aged under 15)	%	15.4	15.4	18.8	18.4	18.6	18.4	19.4	20.4	20.1
Persons aged 20–24(d) living with parents (of all persons aged 20–24)	%	38.7	41.4	38.5	43.2	40.5	43.5	41.0	40.2	38.5
Persons aged 25–34(d) living with parents (of all persons aged 25–34)	%	8.1	6.9	9.4	9.2	7.2	9.7	8.1	7.9	8.8
Persons aged 15–64 living alone (of all persons aged 15–64)	%	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.4	9.2	8.9	9.9	10.1	9.6
Persons aged 65 and over living alone (of all persons aged 65 and over)	%	27.4	29.7	29.5	29.1	27.7	31.3	30.9	31.6	29.6

(a) Data on living arrangements are at June each year.

(b) Household estimates for 2002 and 2003 are currently under review.

(c) Where "couple only" means no dependants aged 0–24 years.

(d) Refers to unmarried persons with no dependants usually resident in the same household.

Sources: Households – *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0); Family and Persons – ABS data available on request, *Households and Labour Force*.

SOCIAL TRENDS - Families and households *continued*

HOUSEHOLDS

Between 1995 and 2001, the estimated number of households in Western Australia rose by 97,400 to be 738,600 households in 2001. Over this period lone-person households increased from 23% to 27% of total households. Conversely, households with three or more persons declined as a proportion of the total, from 44% to 40%, over the same period.

FAMILIES

A family comprises two or more persons, one of whom is aged 15 years or over, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and are usually resident in the same household. The estimated number of families in Western Australia has increased since 1995, with a total of 541,800 families in 2003. Couple families accounted for 84% of this total, compared with 86% in 1995. Over the period 1995 to 2003, couple-only families with no dependents (children aged 0–24 years) increased from 51% to 55% of all couple families. The increase in these families is, in part, due to younger couples delaying or not having children. Additionally, the ageing of the population has seen a rise in the number of older couple-only families whose children have left the family home.

In 2003, 78% of Western Australian families with children aged under 15 were couple families, this proportion having fallen from 83% in 1995. In contrast, the proportion of lone-parent families increased over the same period. Families with children under 15 years parented by a lone father increased from 1.9% to 2.5%, while those with a lone mother increased from 16% to 19%. Accordingly, the percentage of children under 15 years living in lone-parent families rose steadily, from 15% in 1995 to 20% in 2003. Over the same period, families with very young children (at least one child aged under 5 years) represented between 43% and 47% of all families with children aged under 15 years.

An increasing proportion of people in all age groups are living alone. Of those aged 15–64 years, the proportion living alone rose from 8% in 1995 to 10% in 2003. For persons aged over 65 years the proportion living alone rose from 27% to 30% over the same period.

Over the years 1995 to 2003, approximately two fifths of people aged 20–24 years were living with parents. This reflects the national trend for children to live in the family home for longer periods, while studying or establishing financial independence, than was the case in previous decades. Over the same period, the proportion of people aged 25–34 years living with parents has fluctuated between a low of 7% in 1996 and a high of 10% in 2000.

3

FAMILIES AND WORK(a)

Indicator	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Couple families										
Couple families with children aged under 15	'000	167.7	161.7	176.4	171.9	170.0	169.8	172.1	173.9	174.1
Both parents employed	%	57.1	50.3	53.1	55.5	55.3	56.6	55.0	56.1	55.4
Neither parent employed	%	7.4	7.1	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.2	5.6
Lone parent families										
Lone parent families with children aged under 15	'000	35.5	34.8	44.6	44.3	43.4	46.3	47.0	53.0	48.3
Parent employed	%	41.7	47.5	43.3	45.7	41.7	49.1	51.0	44.0	45.7
Children										
Children aged under 15 living in families where no parent is employed (of all children aged under 15)	%	16.9	15.7	16.6	16.4	17.2	16.5	17.1	17.5	16.7

(a) Data on families and work are at June each year.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force*.

SOCIAL TRENDS - Families and households *continued*

Employment characteristics

In 2003, of couple families with children under 15 years, 55% had both parents employed and 6% of families had neither parent employed. These figures fluctuated in the nine years to 2003, with the highest proportion of families with two employed parents (57%) being recorded in 1995 and the lowest proportion (50%) in 1996.

Over the same period the proportion of lone parents employed varied from a low of 42% in both 1995 and 1999 to a high of 51% in 2001. In 2003, the proportion of lone parents employed was 46%.

In 2003, 17% of children aged under 15 years were living in a family in which no parent was employed. This proportion has remained relatively constant since 1995.

SOCIAL ATTACHMENT – RESULTS FROM THE 2002 GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY

The following information is taken from the initial results of the 2002 General Social Survey — a new multi-topic social survey designed to present data on a range of social dimensions of the Australian community and to enable analysis of social circumstances and outcomes. Among other topics, the survey examined aspects of people's relationships and networks with family and friends and with the wider community.

- Of the estimated 1,425,000 people aged 18 years and over living in Western Australia covered by the 2002 General Social Survey, most (96%) reported having had contact with family or friends living in other households in the previous week, either in person, or by telephone, mail or email.
- Just over 95% of people reported that they were able to ask for small favours (e.g. collecting mail; checking house or minding a pet while away from home; minding their children for short periods of time; borrowing equipment, etc.) from persons living in other households.
- An equally high proportion (95%) was able to get support from people they were not living with in times of crisis (e.g. emergency accommodation, money or food; emotional support; advice). For most people, the main sources of this support were a family member (81%) or a friend (74%). Around 18% of people reported that they could get support in times of crisis from a community, charity or religious organisation or from a health, legal or financial professional.
- There were an estimated 58,000 people who reported that they or a partner had children aged 0–14 years living in another household. Of these, 91% were providing some form of support to children living elsewhere. The main type of support given was child support payments, reported by 77% of people with children of this age group not living with them. Other forms of support given included paying for clothing (48%), and driving them places (39%).
- Of the estimated 165,000 people who reported that they or their partner had children aged 15–24 years not living with them, 62% were providing some form of support to these children. Help with paying bills or meeting debt (25%) was the most common type of support reported. Other forms of support included letting them borrow the car (21%), providing or paying for food (21%) and buying or giving money to purchase big cost items, such as computers, cars, sound systems etc. (21%).
- Approximately 378,000 people provided support to other relatives (not a child aged 0–24 years) living elsewhere. Driving them places was the most common type of support given, reported by 13%. Other types of support given to relatives living outside the household were allowing them to borrow the car (6%) and providing money to pay bills or meet debts (6%).
- Over one third (37%) of people reported undertaking voluntary work in the 12 months prior to the survey. People with dependent children were more likely to have volunteered than those in other household types, 40% compared with 35% in couple only households and 29% for lone persons.

Other topics covered by the 2002 GSS included, demographics, education, work, transport, health, crime, sport participation, culture and leisure activities, information technology, financial stress, income, housing and assets and liabilities. For further details refer to *General Social Survey, Summary Results, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 4159.0).

FEATURE ARTICLE — Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia

INTRODUCTION

There has been considerable change in the geographic distribution of employment across Western Australia in recent years, with much of the change reflecting broader population trends. Employee numbers, like population, have grown considerably in Perth's inner city and metropolitan fringe but also in coastal regions of the state's south west. On the other hand, many rural and remote areas have experienced the combination of population and employment decline. During this time, there has also been a high degree of regional variation in wages and salaries with growth being strongest in Perth's more exclusive western suburbs and in some remote mining regions.

This article uses Australian Taxation Office (ATO) income tax data to explore changes in the regional distribution of Western Australia's wage and salary earners and their incomes over the period 1996–97 to 2000–01. Wage and salary income does not include other sources of income such as own business, superannuation, investments and government pensions, benefits or allowances.

METHODOLOGY

Statistics presented in this article are a subset of regional data on individual taxpayers published by the ATO by postcode area. A geographic concordance was used to convert ATO aggregated postcode data to estimates at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level, based on the estimated resident population for each particular year. All statistics have been calculated for SLA boundaries effective at 1 July 2000 as defined in the Detailed Main Structure of the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2000* (ABS cat. no. 1216.0).

CONFIDENTIALITY

Income tax statistics for wage and salary earners have been provided to the ABS by the ATO in aggregated form only, at the SLA level. Information about individual taxpayers has not been released to the ABS.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

Wage and salary earners (or employees) as defined by the ABS comprised around 84% of all employed persons in Western Australia in 2000–01. The remaining 16% were self-employed, including employers, own account workers and contributing family workers.

For this analysis, wage and salary earners have been defined as persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.

Wage and salary income, as reported on the income tax return, includes gross income from wages and salaries (as shown on the Pay As You Go payment summary) as well as allowances, commissions, bonuses, tips, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and other payments for services.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA IN CONTEXT

In 2000–01, there were 729,200 wage and salary earners in Western Australia — 9.8% of all wage and salary earners in Australia. In the five years to 2000–01, the number of Western Australian wage and salary earners increased by 3.1% (or 21,599) compared to the national increase of 3.9%. During this period, Western Australia had the fourth highest growth in wage and salary earners of all states and territories, behind Queensland (6.1%), Victoria (5.4%) and New South Wales (3.9%).

The average annual wage and salary income for Western Australian wage and salary earners was \$33,620 in 2000–01 — up 14.5% (or \$4,255) since 1996–97. Growth in Western Australia's average wage and salary income did not keep pace with growth at the national level of 17.0% (or \$5,071) during the period. As a result, the difference between Western Australia's average wage and salary income and the national average increased from \$319 in 1996–97 to \$1,125 in 2000–01.

FEATURE ARTICLE — Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia *continued*

METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS

In 2000–01, three quarters (549,947) of the state's wage and salary earners resided in the Perth metropolitan area — largely unchanged from the proportion in 1996–97. During this period, the number of wage and salary earners in metropolitan Perth increased by 4.1% (21,714), compared to a decline of 0.4% (732) in non-metropolitan areas.

In 2000–01, wage and salary earners residing in the Perth metropolitan area recorded an average annual wage and salary income of \$33,872, compared to \$32,731 for those residing in non-metropolitan areas. Since 1996–97, growth in average wage and salary income has been stronger in metropolitan Perth (up \$4,469 or 15.2%) than in non-metropolitan areas (up \$3,570 or 12.2%).

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Metropolitan(a) and non-metropolitan Western Australia: 1996–97 to 2000–01

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	Change from 1996–97 to 2000–01	% change from 1996–97 to 2000–01
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS (no.)							
Metropolitan	528 233	541 399	546 424	546 222	549 947	21 714	4.1
Non-metropolitan	174 126	178 141	175 239	173 133	173 394	–732	–0.4
Western Australia(b)	707 601	724 649	727 615	725 906	729 200	21 599	3.1
WAGE AND SALARY INCOME (\$m)							
Metropolitan	15 532	16 592	17 269	17 753	18 628	3 096	19.9
Non-metropolitan	5 078	5 373	5 425	5 444	5 675	597	11.8
Western Australia(b)	20 779	22 134	22 901	23 425	24 516	3 737	18.0
AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME (\$)							
Metropolitan	29 403	30 646	31 604	32 502	33 872	4 469	15.2
Non-metropolitan	29 161	30 163	30 959	31 447	32 731	3 570	12.2
Western Australia(b)	29 365	30 545	31 475	32 269	33 620	4 255	14.5

(a) Metropolitan Western Australia has been defined as comprising the Perth Statistical Division (refer to map on page 23).

(b) Total includes wage and salary earners/income not able to be allocated to a region.

Source: ATO Income Tax Return Data.

REGIONAL WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Number of wage and salary earners

In 2000–01, the ten SLAs with the highest number of wage and salary earners in Western Australia were all located in the middle and outer suburbs of metropolitan Perth. This is not surprising given that these regions had the largest working age populations (i.e. persons aged 15 years and over) in the state. The outer northern SLA of Joondalup—South (50,541) had the highest number of wage and salary earners in 2000–01, followed by Stirling—Central (37,318), Melville (37,139), Gosnells (34,337) and Swan (33,225). Satellite centres along the south west corridor of Perth such as Rockingham (26,476) and Mandurah (14,316) also recorded high numbers of wage and salary earners. Kalgoorlie/Boulder was the most notable inland centre (14,307).

NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, By SLA, Western Australia: 2000–01

SLA Name	No.	SLA Name	No.
HIGHEST		LOWEST	
Joondalup (C)—South	50 541	Sandstone (S)	24
Stirling (C)—Central	37 318	Murchison (S)	28
Melville (C)	37 139	Menzies (S)	31
Gosnells (C)	34 337	Nungarin (S)	57
Swan (C)	33 225	Yalgoo (S)	66
Canning (C)	31 666	Westonia (S)	68
Cockburn (C)	27 635	Woodanilling (S)	69
Rockingham (C)	26 476	Tammin (S)	87
Stirling (C)—Coastal	25 054	Wandering (S)	91
Bayswater (C)	22 971	Wiluna (S)	91

Source: ATO Income Tax Return Data.

Number of wage and salary earners *continued*

The ten SLAs with the lowest number of wage and salary earners in 2000–01 were all located in rural and remote areas of Western Australia. As might be expected, most of these regions had relatively small working age populations, ranging from 112 in Sandstone to 250 in Wandering. One exception to this pattern was Wiluna which had a working age population of 760.

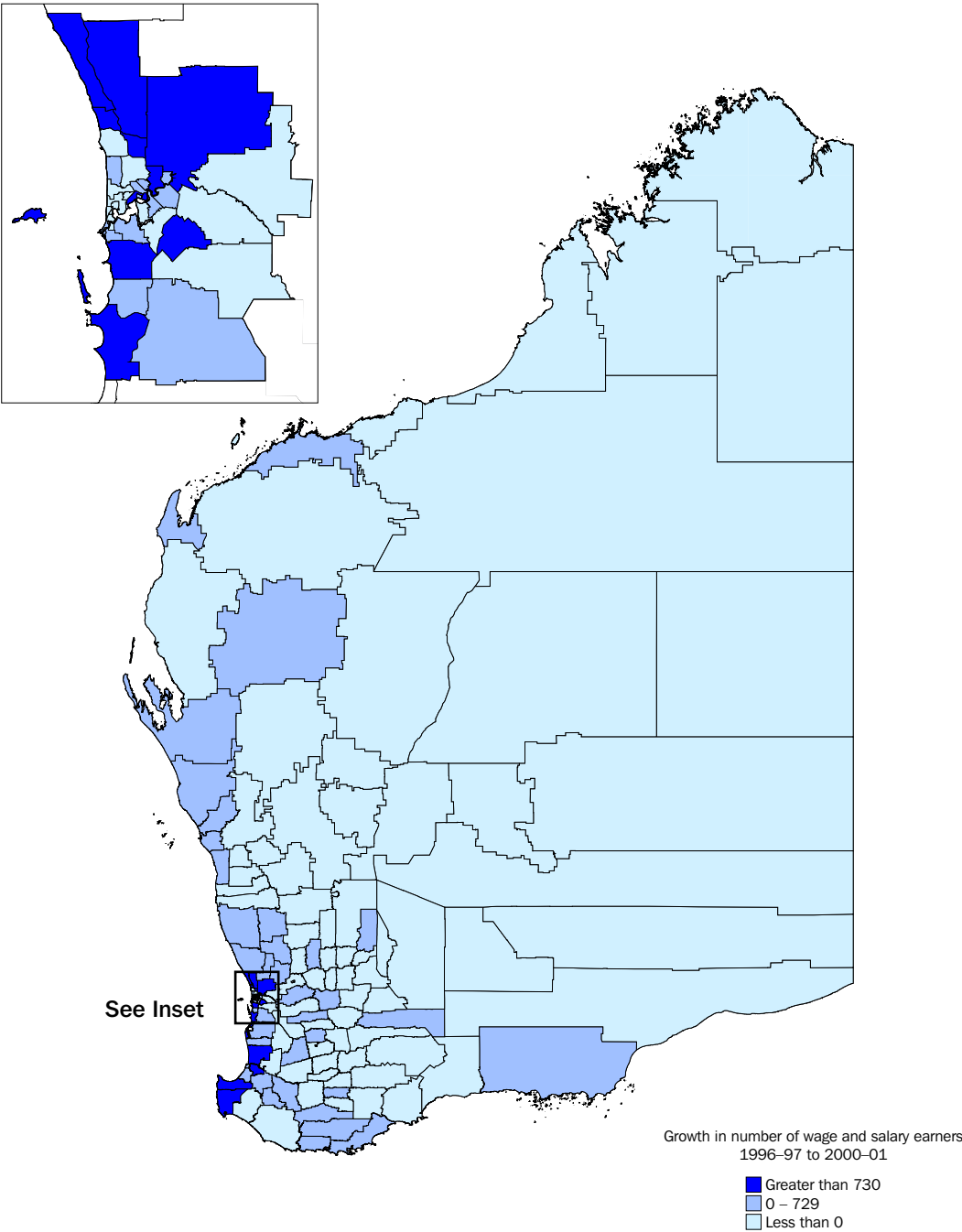
Contributing to the low number of wage and salary earners in many regions was the high proportion of self-employed persons. In regions located in the wheatbelt of Western Australia, the proportion of self-employed persons ranged between 44.9% in Westonia to 62.1% in Woodanilling. These workers, many of whom are farmers, are excluded from the ATO wage and salary earner estimates.

Change in number of wage and salary earners

Of the 150 SLAs in Western Australia, 42.7% recorded an increase in the number of wage and salary earners from 1996–97 to 2000–01. Outer regions of the Perth metropolitan area recorded the largest increases in wage and salary earners, most likely reflecting trends in population growth in outer metropolitan areas with new affordable housing. Joondalup—North recorded the highest increase of 3,696, followed by Swan (3,630) and Rockingham (3,233). The fastest increases in wage and salary earners were recorded in Perth—Inner (120.5%) and Perth—Remainder (39.9%), reflecting the growing trend toward high density inner city living. Rapid growth also extended along south west coastal regions of Western Australia from Mandurah (1,770 or 14.1%) to Augusta–Margaret River (733 or 26.5%). Other regions along the south west coastal corridor that showed strong gains in their wage and salary earner populations included Busselton (1,434 or 23.5%), Harvey (1,424 or 18.5%) and Dardanup (1,274 or 34.6%).

Growth in wage and salary earners, By SLA, Western Australia: 1996–97 to 2000–01

Inset — Perth Statistical Division



Source: ATO Income Tax Return Data

FEATURE ARTICLE — Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia *continued*

SLAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST INCREASE IN WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Western Australia: 1996–97 to 2000–01

SLA Name	No.	%	SLA Name	%	No.
LARGEST INCREASE			FASTEST INCREASE		
Joondalup (C)—North	3 696	22.6	Perth (C)—Inner	120.5	182
Swan (C)	3 630	12.3	Perth (C)—Remainder	39.9	809
Rockingham (C)	3 233	13.9	Dardanup (S)	34.6	1 274
Cockburn (C)	3 220	13.2	Wanneroo (C)—North–West	34.2	2 423
Gosnells (C)	2 546	8.0	Augusta–Margaret River (S)	26.5	733
Wanneroo (C)—North–West	2 423	34.2	Wanneroo (C)—North–East	26.1	1 634
Bayswater (C)	1 798	8.5	Denmark (S)	25.1	229
Mandurah (C)	1 770	14.1	Busselton (S)	23.5	1 434
Wanneroo (C)—North–East	1 634	26.1	Irwin (S)	22.7	178
Busselton (S)	1 434	23.5	Joondalup (C)—North	22.6	3 696

Source: ATO Income Tax Return Data.

Change in number of wage and salary earners *continued*

Regions showing some of the largest decreases in the number of wage and salary earners between 1996–97 and 2000–01 included many of the state's major mining areas. Among them, Kalgoorlie/Boulder recorded the largest decline of 1,638, followed by East Pilbara (1,036), Port Hedland (794), Coolgardie (702) and Ashburton (509). Decreases in these regions reflect the rationalisation within the mining industry during this period, influenced by low world commodity prices and increased global competition.

SLAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST DECREASE IN WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Western Australia: 1996–97 to 2000–01

SLA Name	No.	%	SLA Name	%	No.
LARGEST DECREASE			FASTEST DECREASE		
Stirling (C)—Central	–3 010	–7.5	Wiluna (S)	–44.5	–73
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	–1 638	–10.3	Ngaanyatjaraku (S)	–42.9	–150
East Pilbara (S)	–1 036	–32.7	Menzies (S)	–42.6	–23
Port Hedland (T)	–794	–12.0	Halls Creek (S)	–41.3	–303
Wyndham–East Kimberley (S)	–771	–23.8	Cue (S)	–40.9	–65
Coolgardie (S)	–702	–27.7	Sandstone (S)	–38.5	–15
Joondalup (C)—South	–682	–1.3	Laverton (S)	–36.9	–82
Derby–West Kimberley (S)	–682	–30.6	Meekatharra (S)	–35.8	–255
Armadale (C)	–646	–3.2	Tammin (S)	–34.6	–46
Ashburton (S)	–509	–15.8	East Pilbara (S)	–32.7	–1 036

Source: ATO Income Tax Return Data.

Declining working age populations in rural and remote areas of Western Australia also had a distinct effect on the number of wage and salary earners in these areas. Apart from Halls Creek and Ngaanyatjaraku, the ten SLAs with the fastest decreases in wage and salary earners from 1996–97 to 2000–01 showed a decline in working age population over the same period — ranging from 13 in Menzies to 715 in East Pilbara. Decreases in wage and salary earners in areas with large Indigenous populations such as Halls Creek and Ngaanyatjaraku — both down around 40.0% — may have been due to the exclusion of Community Development Project (CDEP) participants from ATO wage and salary data since 1998–99. CDEP is a program that enables Indigenous persons to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake work and training in their communities. Before 1998–99, specific instructions on the treatment of CDEP payments were not included in TaxPacks, and it may be possible that these participants reported income from this source as wage and salary income.

Average annual wage and salary income

In 2000–01, almost a quarter (36) of the 150 SLAs in Western Australia had an average annual wage and salary income above the state average (\$33,620), although only one in five (31) exceeded the national average (\$34,745). Six of the ten SLAs with the highest average wage and salary income in Western Australia were located in Perth's inner west, including Peppermint Grove, Cottesloe, Nedlands, Claremont, Subiaco and Mosman Park. All of these regions had an average wage and salary income above \$44,000. This is not surprising given that between 34.7% (Mosman Park) and 46.6% (Peppermint Grove) of wage and salary earners in these SLAs were employed in Professional or Management and administration occupations, compared to 22.0% across the state. Of these workers, more than two in five earned over \$52,000 per year.

AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, By SLA, Western Australia: 2000–01

SLA Name	\$	SLA Name	\$
HIGHEST		LOWEST	
Ashburton (S)	51 781	Wickepin (S)	19 844
Peppermint Grove (S)	49 609	Broomehill (S)	20 112
Cottesloe (T)	49 594	Kent (S)	21 620
Nedlands (C)	48 632	Tammin (S)	21 764
Claremont (T)	47 943	Williams (S)	22 854
East Pilbara (S)	47 177	Jerramungup (S)	23 107
Subiaco (C)	45 020	Kondinin (S)	23 498
Coolgardie (S)	44 883	Dumbleyung (S)	23 633
Port Hedland (T)	44 770	Dowerin (S)	23 732
Mosman Park (T)	44 546	Nungarin (S)	23 747

Source: ATO Income Tax Return Data.

Average annual wage and salary income continued

In 2000–01, four of the ten SLAs with the highest average annual wage and salary income in Western Australia were located in regions with significant mining activity, including Ashburton, East Pilbara, Coolgardie and Port Hedland. Average annual incomes in these regions ranged from \$44,770 in Port Hedland to \$51,781 in Ashburton — the highest of any region in the state — reflecting the comparatively high earnings of those working in the state's mining industry. The proportion of wage and salary earners in these SLAs earning in excess of \$52,000 per year ranged from 37.0% in Port Hedland to 47.6% in Ashburton — compared to 16.6% across Western Australia.

In comparison to the metropolitan SLAs in the top ten, these mining regions had relatively few Professionals and Managers and administrators and relatively more 'blue collar' workers. More than half of the wage and salary earners in these regions were employed as either Tradespersons, Plant and machinery operators and drivers, or Labourers and related workers in 2000–01. These workers earned higher incomes than those working in the same occupations elsewhere in the state. Between 52.4% (Port Hedland) and 67.8% (Ashburton) of Tradespersons in these regions earned more than \$52,000 in 2000–01, compared to 18.7% of all Tradespersons in the state. Over half of the Labourers and related workers in Coolgardie and East Pilbara earned over \$52,000 in 2000–01, compared to the state average of 12.0%.

Among the ten SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes in Western Australia, Ashburton recorded the highest proportion of Plant and machinery operators and drivers (82.0%), Professionals (53.0%) and Managers and administrators (51.9%) earning in excess of \$52,000 a year.

In 2000–01, the ten SLAs with the lowest average annual wage and salary income in Western Australia were located in the wheatbelt region of the state, where agriculture is the main industry of employment. Average wage and salary income in these regions ranged from \$19,844 in Wickepin to \$23,747 in Nungarin — well below the state average of \$33,620. The low level of average wage and salary earnings in these regions reflects characteristics of the workforce, such as age, sex and occupation, the mix of full-time and part-time work and the high proportion of self-employed workers.

In four of these regions, the proportion of wage and salary earners aged 15–24 years was above the state average of 19.9%. These included Wickepin (21.0%), Broomehill (21.1%), Williams (21.7%) and Kent (22.9%). Of the wage and salary earners aged 15–24 years in Western Australia, 86.4% earned less than \$31,200 and 36.2% earned less than \$10,400 in 2000–01.

In 2000–01, Wickepin (53.9%) and Dumbleyung (50.7%) were two of five SLAs in Western Australia with more female wage and salary earners than male. Nungarin, Broomehill, Tammin, Jerramungup and Kondinin also had a high proportion of female employees — all above the state average of 46.3% — ranging from 46.5% in Kondinin to 50.0% in Nungarin. The high proportion of female employees in these regions may be a result of the large number of self-employed males, predominantly farmers, among the working age population. Large proportions of female wage and salary earners in these areas worked as Labourers and related workers. The 2001 Census of Population and Housing indicates that a significant number of these were agricultural labourers. In Western Australia, 50.4% of female workers are employed on a part-time basis, and these areas were no exception, with female part-time workers ranging from 39.9% in Dumbleyung to 55.7% in Tammin. As a consequence, these female workers earned relatively low annual incomes. Of the female wage and salary earners in Western Australia, 69.2% earned less than \$31,200 and 19.9% earned less than \$10,400 in 2000–01.

FEATURE ARTICLE — Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia *continued*

Furthermore, in the ten SLAs with the lowest average incomes, the proportion of wage and salary earners employed in the relatively low skilled occupation of Labourers and related workers was well above the state average of 11.2%. The proportion ranged from 22.1% in Jerramungup to 30.6% in Kent. Among Labourers and related workers in Western Australia, 64.1% earned less than \$31,200 and 16.5% earned less than \$10,400 in 2000–01.

Change in average annual wage and salary income

Almost all (143) of the 150 SLAs in Western Australia recorded an increase in average annual wage and salary income from 1996–97 to 2000–01. Some of the largest increases were in Perth's more affluent suburbs along the central coast and north-western banks of the Swan River, including Cottesloe, Peppermint Grove, Claremont, Mosman Park and Subiaco. Increases in average incomes in these areas ranged from \$8,318 in Subiaco to \$9,416 in Cottesloe. These areas were also among the ten SLAs with the highest average incomes in the state in 2000–01.

SLAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST INCREASE IN AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, Western Australia: 1996–97 to 2000–01

SLA Name	\$	%	SLA Name	%	\$
LARGEST INCREASE			FASTEST INCREASE		
Halls Creek (S)	12 325	62.4	Halls Creek (S)	62.4	12 325
Derby–West Kimberley (S)	10 037	43.0	Derby–West Kimberley (S)	43.0	10 037
Ashburton (S)	9 885	23.6	Ngaanyatjaraku (S)	34.3	8 383
Cottesloe (T)	9 416	23.4	Wyndham–East Kimberley (S)	31.4	7 921
Peppermint Grove (S)	9 385	23.3	Perth (C)—Inner	27.8	8 455
Claremont (T)	8 735	22.3	Broome (S)	27.5	7 072
Mosman Park (T)	8 582	23.9	Perenjori (S)	25.3	5 225
Perth (C)—Inner	8 455	27.8	Wiluna (S)	23.9	6 615
Ngaanyatjaraku (S)	8 383	34.3	Mosman Park (T)	23.9	8 582
Subiaco (C)	8 318	22.7	Ashburton (S)	23.6	9 885

Source: ATO Income Tax Return Data.

In recent years, inner city Perth has seen an influx of highly paid wage and salary earners due to the increased availability and popularity of housing located near the Central Business District. The number of wage and salary earners in Perth—Inner increased by 120.5% between 1996–97 and 2000–01, with one in five (20.7%) working in a Professional occupation. In 2000–01, 44.3% of Professionals in Perth—Inner earned an annual income in excess of \$52,000, compared to 21.9% in 1996–97. As a result, Perth—Inner recorded an increase of \$8,455 (27.8%) in average wage and salary income over the period.

While large increases in wage and salary income occurred in many areas of metropolitan Perth between 1996–97 to 2000–01, the largest increases were reported for areas of the Kimberley in the state's far north. Average incomes in Halls Creek and Derby–West Kimberley increased by over \$10,000 during this period. These increases may, however, partly reflect the exclusion of relatively low paid CDEP workers from ATO wage and salary statistics from 1998–99 onwards. Other areas with significant Indigenous populations such as Ngaanyatjaraku, Wyndham–East Kimberley and Broome may have been similarly affected.

FEATURE ARTICLE — Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia *continued*

Change in average annual wage and salary income
continued

The lowest growth in average annual wage and salary income between 1996–97 and 2000–01 occurred in the central goldfield and wheatbelt regions of Western Australia. The goldfield areas of Cue, Menzies and Yilgarn all recorded significant declines, ranging from \$128 in Yilgarn to \$3,049 in Cue, while Leonora recorded an increase in average wage and salary income of just \$311. Decreased earnings in these areas coincided with depressed world gold prices in the late 1990s which in many cases led to mine closures, consolidation of existing operations and deferment of new projects.

SLAs WITH SMALLEST INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, Western Australia: 1996–97 to 2000–01

SLA Name	\$	%	SLA Name	%	\$
SMALLEST DOLLAR INCREASE (OR DECREASE)			SMALLEST PERCENTAGE INCREASE (OR DECREASE)		
Cue (S)	-3 049	-8.5	Cue (S)	-8.5	-3 049
Westonia (S)	-2 283	-8.2	Westonia (S)	-8.2	-2 283
Menzies (S)	-1 815	-5.2	Menzies (S)	-5.2	-1 815
Wickepin (S)	-481	-2.4	Wickepin (S)	-2.4	-481
Nungarin (S)	-453	-1.9	Nungarin (S)	-1.9	-453
Yilgarn (S)	-128	-0.4	Yilgarn (S)	-0.4	-128
Kondinin (S)	-13	-0.1	Kondinin (S)	-0.1	-13
Leonora (S)	311	0.7	Leonora (S)	0.7	311
Lake Grace (S)	533	2.2	Lake Grace (S)	2.2	533
Tammin (S)	597	2.8	Williams (S)	2.7	598.0

Source: ATO Income Tax Return Data.

The wheat and sheep farming areas of Westonia, Wickepin and Kondinin also recorded decreases in average wage and salary income over the five years to 2000–01 — ranging from \$13 in Kondinin to \$2,283 in Westonia. Decreased earnings in these areas reflects the broader phenomenon of population decline in rural Western Australia, as people have relocated to more urbanised coastal centres with greater earnings potential. The decreases in average earnings in Westonia, Wickepin and Kondinin were associated with declines in the working age populations between 1996 and 2001 — 3.3%, 12.7% and 9.0% respectively. Diminishing wool production over the period and a large fall in wheat production in 2000–01, after five years of consistent growth, may also have had a negative impact on earnings in these regions.

FEATURE ARTICLE — The impact of migration on Western Australia's population

INTRODUCTION

In recent years the movement of people across Australia, known as interstate migration, has been dominated by a northward stream to Queensland and a southward stream to Victoria, with all other states and territories experiencing net migration losses. In Western Australia, a net interstate migration loss has been recorded in each of the four years since 1999, which is in contrast to the long-term trend of moderate gains in previous years. This loss has resulted from both an increase in the number of people departing Western Australia and a decrease in the number of people arriving in Western Australia.

Despite this loss, Western Australia has consistently recorded a higher annual population growth than the national average, and in 2003 Western Australia's growth of 1.4% was second only to Queensland (2.3%). In 2003, net overseas migration accounted for the majority of Western Australia's growth (18,000 persons), while natural increase (births minus deaths) accounted for 12,600 persons and interstate migration resulted in the loss of 2,800 persons. This paper explores the demographic characteristics of people migrating to and from Western Australia, and the regional impacts of interstate and overseas migration on the population distribution of Western Australia.

MIGRATION INTO AND OUT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA—2003



Scale: 1mm of width corresponds to 2,000 people.
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2003, Data cube (cat. no 3101.0)

MEASURES OF MIGRATION

Migration changes Australia's population distribution and impacts on population growth at the state and territory, and regional level. Interstate migration is the most volatile component of population change in each state and territory as it depends on many factors such as varying economic opportunities, overseas immigration and settlement patterns, and lifestyle choices. It is also the most difficult component to measure as the movement of people between states and territories is unrestricted and not systematically captured in any data collection.

TABLE 1: COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)

	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Natural increase(b)	no.	13 715	14 509	13 829	13 966	12 809	12 573
Net overseas migration	no.	11 993	13 381	13 993	16 263	14 970	17 964
Net interstate migration	no.	3 227	296	-2 187	-3 110	-4 385	-2810
Net population change	no.	27 676	27 065	24 726	26 700	23 394	27 727

(a) Year ending 30 June.

(b) Natural increase equals births minus deaths.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

MEASURES OF MIGRATION *continued*

Quarterly and annual estimates of Australia's population are derived by adjusting the base population, provided by the five yearly Census of Population and Housing, with subsequent births and deaths, and overseas and interstate migration. There is no single data source available to provide reliable estimates of interstate migration.

While the census collects the usual residence of people on census night and their usual residence one and five years previously, these figures are not available for intercensal years and census data provide no indication of the number of moves made by individuals in the intercensal period. However, 2001 census data indicate that almost 5% of the population aged 5 years and over had moved interstate since 1996.

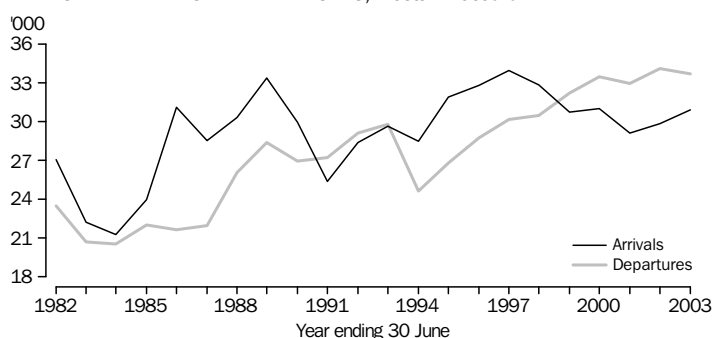
Since 1986, quarterly interstate migration estimates have been derived from Medicare change of address records, supplied by the Health Insurance Commission. Census data are used to adjust these estimates for under-reporting of males aged 16–29 years and females aged 18–24 years.

Overseas migration is collected from Incoming and Outgoing Passenger cards completed at Australian air and sea ports. Net overseas migration refers to the net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for changes in traveller duration intention and errors associated with multiple movements during long-term stays or absences.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Western Australia's net interstate migration has fluctuated over the past 20 years, peaking at 9,400 in 1986 and declining to its largest net loss of 4,400 in 2001. Despite the longer term trend of moderate net interstate gains, Western Australia has, over the past four years, experienced a net loss in interstate migration. Net interstate migration losses were also recorded during 1991, 1992 and 1993, although not of the same magnitude as in the past four years. After 1993, net interstate migration increased to 5,100 in 1995 before again declining to a loss of 4,200 in 2002. In 2003, this loss had reduced to 2,800 people.

INTERSTATE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, Western Australia



Source: *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3142.0)

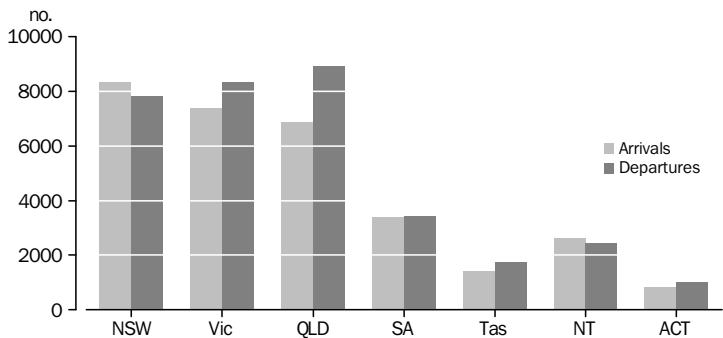
FEATURE ARTICLE — The impact of migration on Western Australia's population *cont.*

INTERSTATE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES
BY STATE AND TERRITORY

Despite fluctuations between years, the number of people departing Western Australia has steadily increased over the past 16 years, reaching 33,700 during 2003. In 2003, people were most likely to move to Queensland (27%), Victoria (25%) and New South Wales (23%) and least likely to move to the Australian Capital Territory (3%) and Tasmania (5%).

The number of people moving to Western Australia reached 34,700 in 1997. Since 1989, more people have moved to Western Australia from New South Wales than any other state or territory. In 2003, most arrivals to Western Australia came from New South Wales (27%), Victoria (24%) and Queensland (22%), lesser numbers came from the Australian Capital Territory (3%) and Tasmania (5%).

ARRIVALS TO AND DEPARTURES FROM, WESTERN AUSTRALIA—2002–03



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2003, (cat. no. 3101.0)

CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERSTATE MOVERS

Sex

The proportion of males and females migrating interstate has remained fairly stable over the past 16 years. The proportion of people departing Western Australia who were male, peaked at 55% in the period 1989 to 1991 and declined to 51% from 2002 onwards. Similarly, males accounted for 54% of all arrivals to Western Australia in 1987. This proportion declined to 51% in 2003.

Age

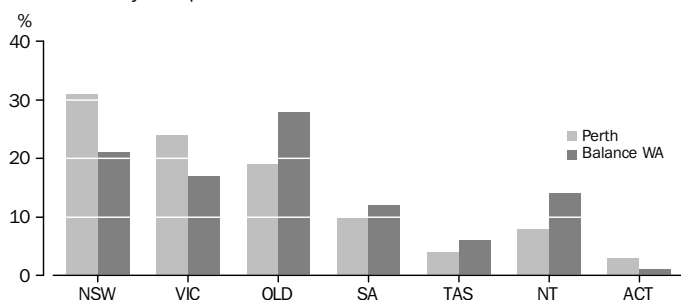
Estimates of interstate migration have only been available by age since 1998. Since this time, interstate migration in the 25–64 year age group has made up 56% of departures and arrivals, followed by children (0–14 years) and young people (15–24 years) which have both averaged 21% of departures and arrivals over the same period.

Region

In the 2001 census there were notable differences in the interstate movements (in the previous 12 months) between people from Perth and the balance of the state. Those departing from Perth were most likely to move to Victoria (29%), followed by New South Wales (28%) and Queensland (21%), while those departing from the balance of the state were most likely to move to Queensland (30%), followed by New South Wales (22%) and Victoria (18%). For those people moving to Perth they were most likely to move from New South Wales (31%), Victoria (24%) and Queensland (19%). As with people moving from the balance of State, people arriving into the balance of Western Australia were mostly likely to come from Queensland (28%), New South Wales (21%) and Victoria (17%).

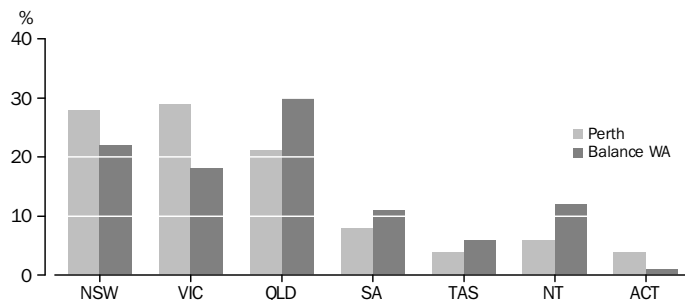
FEATURE ARTICLE — The impact of migration on Western Australia's population *cont.*

INTERSTATE ARRIVALS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA—2001,
State or Territory of Departure



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

INTERSTATE DEPARTURES FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA—2001,
State or Territory of Destination

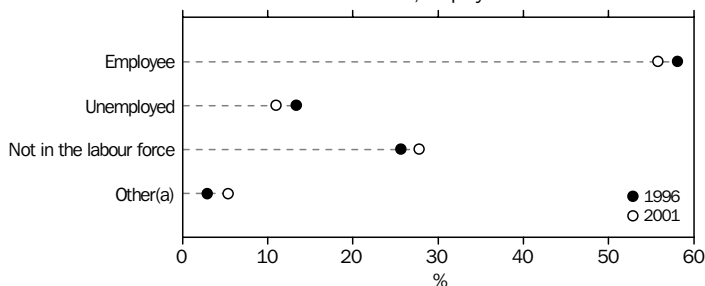


Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Employment status

The interstate arrivals and departures from Western Australia have shown a fairly similar pattern in terms of employment status. The number of people arriving in Western Australia who were employees has decreased slightly between 1996 and 2001 from 58% of all arrivals to 56%. Similarly, the percentage of arrivals who were unemployed has also dropped between 1996 and 2001 (13% and 11% respectively). This has been matched by a small increase in the percentage of persons arriving who were not in the labour force, 26% in 1996 and 28% in 2001. In terms of departures, there is very little difference in the percentages between 1996 and 2001. The largest difference was in the percentage of unemployed persons departing, 14% in 1996 compared with 12% in 2001.

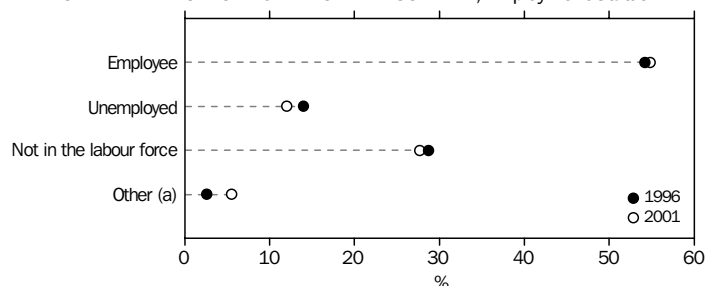
INTERSTATE ARRIVALS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Employment Status



(a) Includes employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and persons whose employment status was not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

INTERSTATE DEPARTURES FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Employment Status

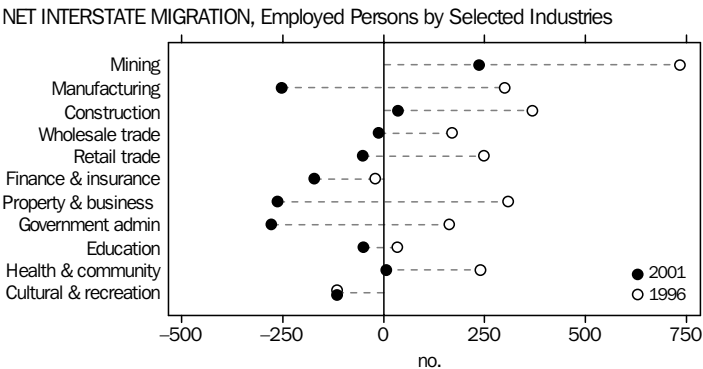


(a) Includes employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and persons whose employment status was not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Industry

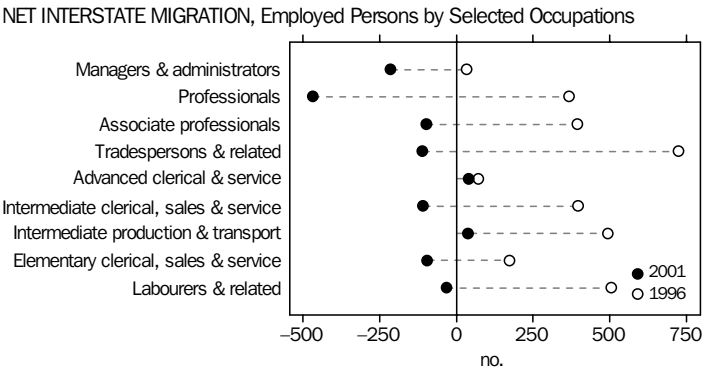
Comparisons of net migration data from the 1996 and 2001 censuses show that there are some marked differences across industries. In 1996, with the exception of the Finance and Insurance and Culture and Recreation industries, all industries had positive net migration. However, in 2001 this trend has been reversed with almost all industries showing a net loss of migrants out of Western Australia. The Mining industry was the only industry which still had a large net migration into Western Australia, although this had dropped significantly since 1996. The only other industries to show small net gains in 2001 were Construction and Health and Community Services. The largest turnarounds, in terms of net migration, between 1996 and 2001 were in the Property and Business Services, Manufacturing and Government Administration industries.



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Occupation

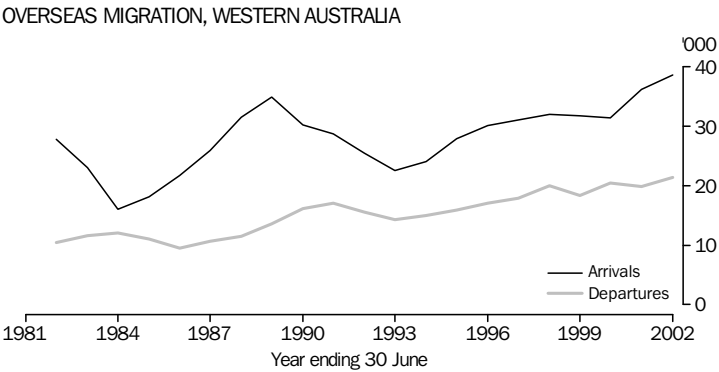
In 1996, Western Australia experienced a net gain across all the occupation groups. In 2001, this trend was reversed with all occupations, with the exceptions of Intermediate Production and Transport and Advanced Clerical and Service workers, showing a net loss of migrants out of Western Australia. The largest net loss was experienced in the Professional occupation group. This occupation group experienced a net gain of 370 persons in 1996 and a net loss of 470 persons in 2001. Tradespersons and Related Workers, which had the largest net gain in 1996 (730 persons), had one of the smaller net losses in 2001 (110 persons).



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Western Australia's net overseas migration has fluctuated widely over the past 20 years, rising from 4,300 (9% of Australia's net overseas migration) in 1984 to 20,800 (14% of Australia's net overseas migration) in 1988 then falling to 17,300 in 2002. Arrivals ranged from 16,000 in 1984 to 36,100 in 2001, while departures ranged from 9,400 in 1986 to 21,300 in 2002.



Source: Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3142.0)

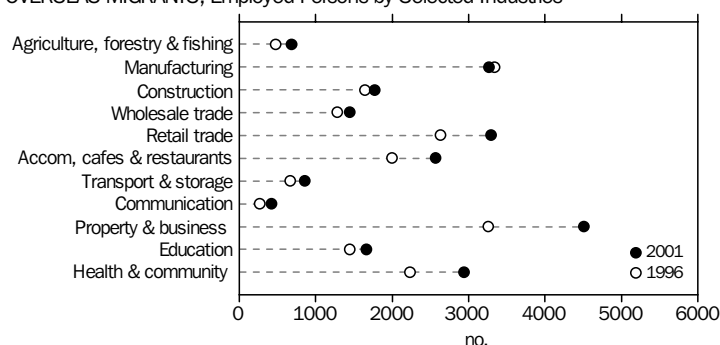
FEATURE ARTICLE — The impact of migration on Western Australia's population *cont.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF OVERSEAS SETTLERS

Industry

In both the 1996 and 2001 censuses, people who had arrived in Western Australia from overseas during the previous 5 years were most likely to be employed within the Manufacturing, Property and Business Services, Retail Trade and Health and Community Services industries. Between 1996 and 2001, the Property and Business Services industry showed the largest increase (39%). In contrast employment within the Cultural and Recreational Services industry decreased 12% for overseas migrants.

OVERSEAS MIGRANTS, Employed Persons by Selected Industries

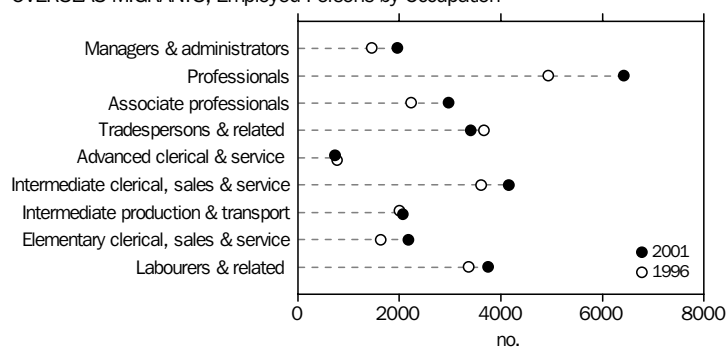


Source: ABS data available on request, 1996 and 2001 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Occupation

In both the 1996 and 2001 censuses, people who had arrived in Western Australia from overseas during the previous 5 years were most likely to be employed within the Professional occupation group. Between 1996 and 2001, this group showed the largest increase in the number of overseas migrants (30%). In contrast, the number of Tradespersons and Related Workers and Advanced Clerical and Service Workers decreased by 7% and 6% respectively.

OVERSEAS MIGRANTS, Employed Persons by Occupation



Source: ABS data available on request, 1996 and 2001 Censuses of Population and Housing.

TYPE OF OVERSEAS SETTLERS

The Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs collects information regarding the migration stream of settlers to Australia. In the year ending 30 June 2000, 11,500 persons had settled in Western Australia from overseas. The majority of these settlers (8,400 persons or 73%) arrived as part of the migration program; with skill migration comprising 6,500 persons (57%) and 1,900 (16%) under the family migration program. The humanitarian program accounted for 850 persons (7%) of all overseas migrants. The non program migration category accounted for 20% of all overseas migrants and New Zealanders comprised the vast majority (2,200 persons or 96%) who arrived under this category.

Table 2 shows the occupations which had the largest number of people entering Western Australia through the Skill Migration Program. The Managers and Administrators and Professional occupation groups had the largest numbers of people.

TABLE 2: OVERSEAS MIGRATION: Skills Migration Program—2000–01

<i>Selected occupations</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Selected occupations</i>	<i>No.</i>
General managers	390	Geologists and geophysicists	50
Teachers (pre-primary, primary and secondary)	165	Motor mechanics	49
Accountants	144	Finance managers	47
Computing professionals	102	University lecturers and tutors	47
Registered nurses/midwives	100	Sales and marketing managers	43
Marketing and advertising professionals	74	Mechanical, production and plant engineers	43
Electricians	64	Human resource professionals	42
Metal fitters and machinists	62	Civil engineers	34

Source: Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

CONCLUSION

Western Australia has continued to experience population growth despite recording a net loss of people as a result of interstate migration. This net loss has been more than compensated by natural increase and overseas migration. Data from the 1996 census shows that Western Australia experienced a net gain in population across almost all industry and occupation groups. This trend was reversed in 2001, when data from the 2001 census showed that the movement of people out of Western Australia was spread across most industries and occupations. However, much of the loss to other states and territories has been offset by overseas migrants who have moved into those occupations, particularly in managerial and professional occupations, which experienced some of the largest losses due to the movement of people out of Western Australia.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0)
- *Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, 2001* (cat. no. 2035.0)
- *Demography Working Paper 1999/2 – Estimating Interstate Migration, 1996–2001*
- *Migration, Australia, 2000–01 and 2001–02* (cat. no. 3412.0)
- *Population Projections Australia, 2002–2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)

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Indicator	Period	Unit	WA.....		NSW.....		Vic.....	
			Current figure	% change from same period previous year	Current figure	% change from same period previous year	Current figure	% change from same period previous year
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	20 145	9.2	67 335	4.8	48 948	3.3
Consumer price index								
All groups	Dec qtr 2003	index	139.2	2.1	143.6	2.3	142.1	2.2
Wage cost index	Dec qtr 2003	index	122.2	3.4	123.8	4.1	122.3	3.2
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	4 417.1	6.8	15 727.2	5.6	10 755.2	6.7
Finance commitments								
Commercial	Jan 2004	\$m	1 194.1	-4.2	8 876.5	19.5	3 699.7	-7.3
Personal	Jan 2004	\$m	585.3	-0.6	1 868.7	8.5	1 379.6	6.2
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	2 475	45.2	3 887	5.9	3 358	0.8
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	850.1	27.2	1 885.5	-24.2	2 098.3	5.5
New residential building activity commenced								
Original, Chain volumes	Sep qtr 2003	\$m	768.7	0.4	1 968.7	-5.8	1 979.8	-16.0
Merchandise trade								
Exports	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	7 977.7	-3.0	4 502.4	-17.5	4 449.3	-15.6
Imports	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	2 953.5	-4.3	13 638.2	-10.5	10 442.3	-6.0
Mineral exploration								
Gold	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	66.4	-4.9	5.5	22.2	7.6	-1.3
All other minerals (excluding Gold)	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	55.6	34.6	9.3	1.1	3.0	150.0
Petroleum	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	188.2	10.6	n.p.	n.p.	30.1	3.8
Unemployment rate								
Trend	Feb 2004	%	5.7	. .	5.4	. .	5.7	. .
Estimated resident population	Sep qtr 2003	'000	1 959.7	1.5	6 699.3	0.8	4 933.6	1.3
Indicator	Period	Unit	Qld.....		SA.....		Aust.....	
			Current figure	% change from same period previous year	Current figure	% change from same period previous year	Current figure	% change from same period previous year
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	36 382	8.5	14 061	5.3	199 540	5.9
Consumer price index								
All groups	Dec qtr 2003	index	144.2	3.1	146.2	3.3	142.8	2.4
Wage cost index	Dec qtr 2003	index	121.7	3.7	123.0	3.8	122.7	3.7
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	9 138.1	12.6	3 286.3	2.9	45 737.1	7.3
Finance commitments								
Commercial	Jan 2004	\$m	2 409.2	14.8	704.5	-20.7	17 225.7	7.0
Personal	Jan 2004	\$m	1 257.3	23.6	360.9	0.9	5 665.7	9.8
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	2 494	8.0	1 091	12.6	14 264	11.0
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	1 496.9	-15.1	366.2	-11.1	5 087.7	24.0
New residential building activity commenced								
Original, Chain volumes	Sep qtr 2003	\$m	1 750.4	-1.6	317.0	-7.4	6 990.9	-7.9
Merchandise trade								
Exports	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	5 060.1	-10.7	1 894.5	-19.0	26 916.1	-12.7
Imports	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	4 414.4	7.1	1 265.7	-22.0	33 113.8	-7.1
Mineral exploration								
Gold	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	6.5	—	1.9	-32.1	93.1	-6.2
All other minerals (excluding Gold)	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	24.7	-2.8	7.7	6.9	106.4	13.8
Petroleum	Dec qtr 2003	\$m	36.5	-5.4	15.4	-34.2	288.1	6.5
Unemployment rate								
Trend	Feb 2004	%	6.2	. .	6.8	. .	5.8	. .
Estimated resident population	Sep qtr 2003	'000	3 817.0	2.3	1 529.4	0.6	19 941.3	1.3

	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2002 to Dec qtr 2003
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	% change
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	3 020	3 071	3 050	3 087	3 075	3 105	1.1
Households	9 907	10 777	9 707	10 185	10 488	11 443	6.2
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 087	1 129	1 089	1 131	1 125	1 043	-7.6
Non-dwelling construction	1 027	1 205	1 158	1 426	1 329	1 229	2.0
Machinery and equipment	1 493	1 781	1 481	1 924	2 185	2 660	49.4
Livestock	30	30	30	30	47	47	56.7
Intangible fixed assets	332	422	415	396	422	448	6.2
Ownership transfer costs	281	301	285	356	336	330	9.6
Total private	4 251	4 868	4 458	5 262	5 444	5 758	18.3
Public	675	758	715	923	691	687	-9.4
State final demand	17 853	19 474	17 929	19 457	19 697	20 993	7.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	3 027	3 078	3 058	3 065	3 081	3 113	1.1
Households	9 988	10 147	10 144	10 296	10 588	10 758	6.0
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 093	1 121	1 110	1 112	1 130	1 035	-7.7
Non-dwelling construction	990	1 119	1 299	1 407	1 287	1 140	1.9
Machinery and equipment	1 560	1 689	1 609	1 819	2 292	2 517	49.0
Livestock	30	30	30	30	47	47	56.7
Intangible fixed assets	343	399	408	415	435	423	6.0
Ownership transfer costs	283	306	304	331	353	335	9.5
Total private	4 300	4 663	4 761	5 115	5 543	5 498	17.9
Public	735	778	726	833	749	708	-9.0
State final demand	18 050	18 667	18 688	19 308	19 961	20 078	7.6
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	3 038	3 055	3 065	3 071	3 084	3 099	1.4
Households	10 029	10 091	10 181	10 342	10 543	10 757	6.6
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 090	1 113	1 121	1 116	1 097	1 070	-3.9
Non-dwelling construction	950	1 145	1 301	1 337	1 290	1 207	5.4
Machinery and equipment	1 578	1 566	1 646	1 906	2 212	2 412	54.0
Livestock	37	29	29	35	42	48	65.5
Intangible fixed assets	352	383	409	421	426	429	12.0
Ownership transfer costs	294	296	313	329	340	347	17.2
Total private	4 305	4 535	4 817	5 137	5 404	5 562	22.6
Public	714	759	779	777	759	737	-2.9
State final demand	18 086	18 440	18 842	19 326	19 790	20 145	9.2

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

(b) Revisions have been made to a number of aggregates. See the 'Revisions Since the September Quarter 2003 Release' section of the Analysis and Comments in the December Quarter 2003 issue of the source publication: *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0).

Source: *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0).

Period	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies & services	Health	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Miscellaneous	All groups
ANNUAL AVERAGE												
2000–2001	134.7	184.7	110.9	101.3	115.4	157.0	137.0	102.7	121.8	190.5	165.4	129.6
2001–2002	142.6	192.3	109.2	103.4	117.2	162.8	136.8	103.5	127.1	195.5	172.2	133.1
2002–2003	146.7	198.0	109.5	106.2	118.2	175.7	140.7	106.8	128.8	201.5	183.5	136.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)												
2000–2001	3.9	11.5	6.4	7.0	2.1	2.9	6.1	6.5	3.4	4.8	6.5	5.5
2001–2002	5.8	4.2	–1.5	2.0	1.5	3.7	–0.1	0.8	4.4	2.7	4.1	2.7
2002–2003	3.0	2.9	0.3	2.8	0.9	8.0	2.8	3.2	1.3	3.1	6.6	2.8
QUARTERS												
2002												
September	144.9	196.6	110.5	105.0	118.0	172.0	139.6	106.3	129.4	197.5	182.2	135.8
December	145.5	196.4	111.0	105.7	118.7	171.8	140.5	106.7	130.2	197.5	183.8	136.4
2003												
March	147.8	198.8	108.1	106.3	117.4	177.8	143.6	107.0	128.6	205.5	184.1	137.4
June	148.7	200.0	108.3	107.8	118.5	181.1	139.0	107.2	126.8	205.5	183.7	137.4
September	148.7	202.8	110.3	110.4	118.5	181.4	140.9	108.0	125.7	205.5	187.4	138.6
December	149.2	204.2	109.4	111.7	118.7	181.7	140.3	108.3	127.0	205.5	187.5	139.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)												
2002												
September	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.5	8.2	2.0	4.4	3.4	2.1	6.9	3.3
December	2.0	2.7	0.5	2.5	0.3	8.6	3.9	2.9	3.0	2.1	6.9	2.9
2003												
March	1.9	2.9	—	2.4	0.3	9.4	5.3	3.1	0.8	4.1	6.4	2.8
June	3.7	3.0	–2.0	3.7	1.3	5.6	0.1	2.5	–1.9	4.1	6.1	2.1
September	2.6	3.2	–0.2	5.1	0.4	5.5	0.9	1.6	–2.9	4.1	2.9	2.1
December	2.5	4.0	–1.4	5.7	—	5.8	–0.1	1.5	–2.5	4.1	2.0	2.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)												
2002												
September	1.0	1.2	—	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.1	—	5.2	0.9
December	0.4	–0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	–0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	—	0.9	0.4
2003												
March	1.6	1.2	–2.6	0.6	–1.1	3.5	2.2	0.3	–1.2	4.1	0.2	0.7
June	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.9	–3.2	0.2	–1.4	—	–0.2	—
September	—	1.4	1.8	2.4	—	0.2	1.4	0.7	–0.9	—	2.0	0.9
December	0.3	0.7	–0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	–0.4	0.3	1.0	—	0.1	0.4

(a) Base of each index: 1989–1990 = 100.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Consumer Price Index, Australia*.

		Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Dec qtr 02 to Dec qtr 03
Item	Unit	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	% change
Dairy and related products								
Milk	1 litre	159	159	160	161	164	171	4.3
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	360	375	367	370	371	371	—
Butter	500g	224	232	231	220	226	216	-4.4
Bread and cereal products								
Bread, white loaf, sliced	650g	246	257	256	258	257	233	-9.3
Biscuits, dry	250g	155	162	165	168	166	166	—
Breakfast cereals, corn based	550g	379	364	388	383	351	362	3.1
Flour, self raising	2kg	290	335	341	386	398	403	1.3
Rice, long grain	1kg	194	201	203	205	210	212	1.0
Meat and seafoods								
Beef								
Silverside roast	1kg	1 149	1 135	1 107	1 063	1 168	1 115	-4.5
Rump steak	1kg	1 514	1 505	1 496	1 576	1 681	1 641	-2.4
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	1 693	1 696	1 680	1 703	1 757	1 719	-2.2
Lamb								
Leg	1kg	812	796	814	853	891	904	1.5
Loin chops	1kg	1 335	1 355	1 412	1 467	1 474	1 488	0.9
Pork								
Leg	1kg	773	779	794	808	802	770	-4.0
Loin chops	1kg	1 172	1 163	1 175	1 191	1 175	1 250	6.4
Chicken, frozen	1kg	398	387	380	390	405	379	-6.4
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	374	405	405	382	377	390	3.4
Sausages	1kg	712	702	710	698	591	588	-0.5
Salmon, pink	210g can	251	260	257	274	266	246	-7.5
Fresh fruit and vegetables								
Oranges	1kg	248	303	309	359	266	310	16.5
Bananas	1kg	385	321	315	259	255	226	-11.4
Potatoes	1kg	153	169	183	181	181	189	4.4
Tomatoes	1kg	390	356	424	358	282	352	24.8
Carrots	1kg	125	131	131	138	138	135	-2.2
Onions	1kg	106	113	157	160	229	250	9.2
Other food								
Eggs(a)(b)	1 dozen	345	336	371	394	387	380	-1.8
Sugar, white(b)	2kg	246	243	249	244	243	244	0.4
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	275	248	262	271	262	257	-1.9
Teabags	180g pkt	374	361	321	349	367	371	1.1
Coffee, instant	150g jar	629	607	641	590	601	580	-3.5
Tomato sauce	600ml	180	174	177	183	170	173	1.8
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	210	220	216	222	232	229	-1.3
Baked beans, in tomato sauce	420g	117	112	117	115	117	114	-2.6
Baby food	120g can	75	75	73	72	76	69	-9.2
Chocolate, milk, block	250g	308	317	335	322	321	321	—
Household supplies and personal care								
Laundry detergent	1kg	524	512	482	485	529	543	2.6
Dishwashing detergent	500ml	328	322	332	322	339	306	-9.7
Facial tissues	pkt 180	205	205	209	213	207	216	4.3
Toilet paper	4x250 sheet rolls	333	334	305	305	291	306	5.2
Pet food	400g	102	103	102	101	104	99	-4.8
Toilet soap	4x125g	260	257	259	273	251	242	-3.6
Toothpaste	140g	233	241	243	231	229	223	-2.6
Private motoring								
Petrol, lead replacement	1 litre	93.7	94.5	101.5	91.7	95.2	93.7	-1.6
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	90.1	90.6	97.7	88.4	91.3	89.7	-1.8
Alcoholic drinks								
Beer, low alcohol (24 bottles)(c)	355-375ml ea	2 650	2 595	2 681	2 712	2 742	2 741	—
Beer, full strength (24 bottles)(d)	375ml ea	3 119	3 030	3 034	3 121	3 234	3 373	4.3
Draught beer, full strength, public bar(d)	285ml glass	286	278	288	294	299	304	1.7
Scotch nip, public bar	30ml	442	449	449	449	448	453	1.1

(a) Eggs in Perth have a minimum net carton weight of 700g per dozen eggs.

(b) Represents average price of brand name and generic brand products.

(c) Includes light and mid strength beer with an alcoholic content equal to or less than 3.5%.

(d) Alcoholic content of full strength beer is greater than 3.5%.

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6403.0).

	INDEX NUMBERS.....						Sep qtr 2003 to Dec qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2002 to Dec qtr 2003
	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	% change	% change
Western Australia	117.6	118.2	119.2	119.8	121.3	122.2	0.7	3.4
Sector								
Private	117.8	118.5	119.2	119.9	121.4	122.3	0.7	3.2
Public	116.7	117.3	119.1	119.5	121.1	121.9	0.7	3.9
Selected industries								
Mining	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.7	125.2	125.8	0.5	3.1
Manufacturing	121.4	122.0	122.8	123.1	123.9	124.8	0.7	2.3
Construction	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Retail trade	114.0	114.7	115.3	115.7	116.4	117.3	0.8	2.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	116.1	116.6	117.1	118.0	120.5	121.1	0.5	3.9
Property and business services	115.6	116.7	117.5	119.9	120.8	122.2	1.2	4.7
Government administration and defence	118.1	119.6	121.9	122.2	123.6	124.9	1.1	4.4
Education	117.3	117.4	118.2	118.9	121.3	121.6	0.2	3.6
Health and community services	117.6	117.8	119.0	119.4	121.4	122.1	0.6	3.7
Cultural and recreational services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Personal and other services	113.7	113.7	116.1	116.4	117.5	118.9	1.2	4.6
Selected occupations								
Managers and administrators	116.4	116.8	118.2	118.6	119.4	120.2	0.7	2.9
Professionals	119.3	120.1	121.2	122.4	124.2	124.8	0.5	3.9
Associate professionals	115.7	116.4	116.8	117.8	118.3	119.4	0.9	2.6
Tradespersons and related workers	118.6	119.3	120.2	120.8	122.5	123.4	0.7	3.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	116.2	116.7	117.7	118.5	119.9	120.9	0.8	3.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.6	120.8	121.5	0.6	3.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	114.4	115.1	116.1	116.7	118.3	118.7	0.3	3.1
Labourers and related workers	117.3	118.5	119.5	119.8	121.2	122.7	1.2	3.5

(a) Base of each index: September 1997 = 100.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Wage Cost Index, Australia*.

6

SELECTED HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a): PERTH

Period	PERTH.....						WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES.....					
	Established homes	% change		Project homes	% change		Established homes	% change		Project homes	% change	
		from previous period	from same period previous year		from previous period	from same period previous year		from previous period	from same period previous year		from previous period	from same period previous year
2000–2001	133.9	6.4	. .	126.2	9.9	. .	152.8	7.4	. .	134.9	11.8	. .
2001–2002	145.5	8.7	. .	128.8	2.1	. .	178.0	16.5	. .	138.1	2.4	. .
2002–2003	164.4	13.0	. .	132.9	3.2	. .	209.9	17.9	. .	144.1	4.3	. .
2002												
September	155.8	2.5	12.0	130.3	0.5	2.0	196.7	3.8	17.3	141.3	1.0	3.6
December	159.7	2.5	11.6	131.6	1.0	2.4	206.1	4.8	18.4	142.5	0.8	3.6
2003												
March	166.0	3.9	12.3	133.1	1.1	3.0	213.1	3.4	18.0	144.7	1.5	4.5
June	176.0	6.0	15.8	136.6	2.6	5.4	223.8	5.0	18.1	147.9	2.2	5.7
September	185.7	5.5	19.2	140.9	3.1	8.1	231.3	3.4	17.6	151.2	2.2	7.0
December	195.2	5.1	22.2	143.8	2.1	9.3	245.1	6.0	18.9	153.7	1.7	7.9

(a) Base of each index: 1989–1990 = 100.0.

Source: *House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (cat. no. 6416.0).

7

PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING(a): PERTH

Group	% change from previous period.....						% change from same period previous year.....			
	Sep qtr 2002		Dec qtr 2002		Mar qtr 2003		Jun qtr 2003		Sep qtr 2003	
	2002		2002		2003		2003		2003	
									Weighted average of six state capital cities	Weighted average of six state capital cities
									Perth	Perth
House building										
All groups	121.8	122.8	123.4	123.9	124.6	125.2	0.5	0.5	2.0	2.7
Other than house building										
All groups	120.3	122.4	123.6	125.0	125.6	126.9	1.0	0.3	3.7	3.2
Selected major building materials:										
Structural timber	104.0	108.9	108.4	108.5	108.9	111.0	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.2
Ready mixed concrete	118.7	123.7	123.1	124.4	128.0	127.8	–0.2	0.2	3.3	4.7
Precast concrete products	151.7	151.7	153.9	158.3	158.2	159.0	0.5	–0.3	4.8	4.8
Steel decking and cladding	119.0	119.6	124.0	125.3	125.3	125.3	—	–0.2	4.8	4.7
Structural steel	126.8	139.3	139.3	142.8	144.8	146.7	1.3	–0.5	5.3	2.7
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric, mesh	91.7	92.3	91.9	95.3	95.6	94.9	–0.7	–1.7	2.8	3.1
Aluminium windows	126.6	128.0	132.1	136.4	133.3	138.4	3.8	2.6	8.1	6.2
Fabricated steel products	123.5	123.5	123.7	123.9	123.9	123.9	—	0.3	0.3	5.0
Builders' hardware	155.6	157.4	158.9	159.0	159.7	161.6	1.2	0.1	2.7	2.5
Sand and aggregate	123.1	128.8	129.6	130.8	132.7	132.7	—	0.9	3.0	5.3
Carpet	105.2	105.9	106.7	106.3	108.4	108.4	—	0.8	2.4	4.4
Paint and other coatings	163.4	162.5	162.6	166.0	163.6	162.8	–0.5	1.3	0.2	7.3
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	136.9	136.8	136.8	136.8	136.8	138.8	1.5	2.5	1.5	3.0
Special series:										
All electrical materials	109.0	108.2	111.3	112.2	112.2	112.3	0.1	0.6	3.8	3.4
All mechanical services	118.2	119.1	119.3	119.7	119.9	120.9	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.9
All plumbing materials	134.0	135.6	135.6	136.2	137.7	138.7	0.7	1.1	2.3	2.1

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989–1990 = 100.0.

Source: *Producer Price Indexes, Australia* (cat. no. 6427.0).

	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles.....	
Period	no.	no.	no.	% change from previous period
ORIGINAL				
2000-2001	49 432	23 324	72 756	12.5
2001-2002	45 808	26 137	71 945	-1.1
2002-2003	47 276	29 397	76 673	6.6
December	3 796	2 193	5 989	-5.2
2003				
January	3 471	2 291	5 762	-3.8
February	3 880	2 284	6 164	7.0
March	4 317	2 600	6 917	12.2
April	3 667	2 281	5 948	-14.0
May	4 199	2 928	7 127	19.8
June	4 892	3 770	8 662	21.5
July	4 278	2 695	6 973	-19.5
August	4 455	2 593	7 048	1.1
September	4 423	2 471	6 894	-2.2
October	4 729	2 758	7 487	8.6
November	4 153	2 772	6 925	-7.5
December	4 326	2 835	7 161	3.4
2004				
January	3 741	2 508	6 249	-12.7
February	4 187	2 926	7 113	13.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
December	3 584	2 138	5 722	-9.5
2003				
January	3 991	2 592	6 583	15.0
February	4 056	2 384	6 440	-2.2
March	4 080	2 509	6 589	2.3
April	4 023	2 390	6 413	-2.7
May	4 281	2 760	7 041	9.8
June	4 402	2 893	7 295	3.6
July	4 349	2 786	7 135	-2.2
August	4 410	2 774	7 184	0.7
September	4 536	2 788	7 324	1.9
October	4 440	2 837	7 277	-0.6
November	4 276	2 832	7 108	-2.3
December	4 142	2 738	6 880	-3.2
2004				
January	4 328	2 955	7 283	5.9
February	4 238	2 939	7 177	-1.5
TREND ESTIMATES				
December	3 961	2 425	6 386	1.0
2003				
January	3 999	2 439	6 438	0.8
February	4 038	2 464	6 502	1.0
March	4 087	2 515	6 602	1.5
April	4 153	2 586	6 739	2.1
May	4 236	2 667	6 903	2.4
June	4 326	2 741	7 067	2.4
July	4 397	2 793	7 190	1.7
August	4 432	2 816	7 248	0.8
September	4 423	2 814	7 237	-0.2
October	4 382	2 810	7 192	-0.6
November	4 333	2 824	7 157	-0.5
December	4 288	2 849	7 137	-0.3
2004				
January	4 252	2 878	7 130	-0.1
February	4 220	2 905	7 125	-0.1

(a) This series replaces New Motor Vehicle Registrations from January 2002.

(b) Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

Source: *Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001).

	Food	Department stores	Clothing and soft goods	Household goods	Recreational goods	Hospitality and services	Other	Total
Month	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL								
November	641.3	149.1	91.5	207.1	^ 70.0	197.1	^ 134.5	1 490.7
December	719.2	231.1	127.3	240.9	^ 100.0	221.7	182.8	1 823.0
2003								
January	648.1	109.9	82.3	201.1	^ 77.1	179.7	^ 114.2	1 412.3
February	580.8	90.4	66.3	175.5	^ 65.5	165.7	^ 106.9	1 251.2
March	638.6	106.5	75.1	189.2	^ 63.9	187.3	^ 112.2	1 372.9
April	620.8	122.4	81.7	184.8	^ 62.8	177.2	^ 122.1	1 371.8
May	640.0	123.4	89.0	203.2	^ 65.4	177.7	^ 135.8	1 434.6
June	586.6	122.6	85.7	202.2	^ 62.0	162.9	^ 121.6	1 343.6
July	635.5	119.2	89.8	224.6	^ 71.2	186.4	116.3	1 443.0
August	633.4	108.6	83.0	226.0	^ 76.8	189.8	117.0	1 434.7
September	615.5	114.8	83.3	222.0	^ 68.0	188.4	122.2	1 414.1
October	645.1	130.7	90.7	255.5	^ 72.8	204.2	^ 131.4	1 530.4
November	639.4	150.1	93.9	258.8	^ 77.9	201.4	^ 135.0	1 556.5
December	754.2	229.8	126.8	299.8	^ 114.2	220.3	^ 194.0	1 939.1
2004								
January	666.0	115.0	94.8	253.4	^ 83.4	201.5	125.3	1 539.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
November	629.4	127.3	84.1	195.0	67.4	187.6	124.5	1 415.4
December	624.9	124.8	88.7	192.2	71.8	187.7	129.1	1 419.3
2003								
January	626.1	127.7	85.1	197.3	74.3	178.2	122.5	1 411.3
February	622.6	122.6	83.1	196.7	71.6	180.4	120.4	1 397.3
March	636.6	124.7	85.6	199.3	68.9	183.5	120.5	1 419.0
April	629.2	128.9	85.7	202.9	66.9	187.1	130.9	1 431.6
May	636.2	119.6	80.1	208.4	69.5	181.7	139.0	1 434.4
June	635.2	141.5	87.2	210.9	67.7	180.9	133.8	1 457.3
July	650.4	126.8	95.9	225.3	73.3	192.4	124.2	1 488.4
August	640.3	128.4	89.8	231.3	74.0	191.9	123.2	1 478.9
September	648.9	129.6	89.9	235.3	72.3	194.1	123.3	1 493.4
October	630.7	131.7	89.6	241.5	75.7	190.9	125.3	1 485.4
November	636.5	129.8	89.4	240.1	77.9	195.2	126.3	1 495.1
December	651.6	122.1	88.4	242.1	79.8	191.6	133.5	1 509.0
2004								
January	642.1	129.0	94.8	247.7	81.6	194.2	133.8	1 523.2
TREND ESTIMATES								
November	621.5	124.5	86.0	190.7	71.0	183.7	125.1	1 403.5
December	625.0	125.3	85.7	193.8	71.1	184.0	123.4	1 408.5
2003								
January	627.2	125.4	85.1	195.9	71.0	183.5	123.2	1 411.1
February	628.7	125.5	84.5	197.5	70.5	182.8	124.5	1 413.6
March	630.3	125.9	84.3	199.8	69.7	182.3	126.8	1 419.0
April	633.0	126.8	84.8	203.5	69.2	182.8	128.9	1 429.0
May	636.6	128.0	86.0	208.8	69.1	184.3	130.2	1 443.1
June	639.6	129.4	87.7	215.5	69.7	186.5	129.9	1 458.3
July	641.4	130.3	89.2	222.5	70.9	188.7	128.3	1 471.3
August	641.9	130.4	90.1	229.1	72.6	190.6	126.3	1 480.9
September	641.8	129.8	90.4	234.5	74.3	192.1	125.2	1 488.0
October	641.5	129.0	90.4	238.6	76.0	193.1	125.9	1 494.2
November	641.5	128.2	90.4	241.8	77.7	193.5	127.7	1 500.7
December	642.0	127.2	90.5	244.4	79.3	193.7	129.8	1 507.6
2004								
January	642.1	127.3	90.8	246.0	80.5	193.4	132.2	1 513.7

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

	ORIGINAL.....			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.....			TREND ESTIMATES.....		
	Retail turnover	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year	Retail turnover	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year	Retail turnover	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year
Quarter	\$m	%	%	\$m	%	%	\$m	%	%
2002									
September	3 905.1	-1.2	4.7	4 075.8	-1.0	5.0	4 116.0	0.6	6.4
December	4 699.2	20.3	5.8	4 169.7	2.3	5.1	4 135.4	0.5	4.3
2003									
March	3 965.6	-15.6	2.1	4 157.2	-0.3	2.8	4 177.2	1.0	3.3
June	4 065.2	2.5	2.8	4 232.4	1.8	2.8	4 251.2	1.8	4.0
September	4 208.1	3.5	7.8	4 360.8	3.0	7.0	4 334.7	2.0	5.3
December	4 956.4	17.8	5.5	4 415.4	1.3	5.9	4 417.1	1.9	6.8

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

CURRENT PRICES..... CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a).....

Period	Buildings and structures \$m	Equipment, plant and machinery \$m	Total \$m	Buildings and structures \$m	Equipment, plant and machinery \$m	Total \$m
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ORIGINAL

2000–2001	1 671	3 608	5 279	1 689	3 618	5 307
2001–2002	1 831	4 163	5 994	1 831	4 163	5 994
2002–2003	2 910	4 250	7 159	r 2 808	4 441	r 7 249

2002

September	539	961	1 500	528	989	1 517
December	736	1 140	1 876	r 716	1 173	r 1 889

2003

March	760	950	1 711	r 733	996	r 1 729
June	874	1 199	2 073	r 831	1 283	r 2 114
September	848	1 379	2 226	796	1 498	2 295
December	1 002	1 565	2 567	928	1 778	2 706

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

2002

September	545	974	1 519	532	1 006	1 539
December	683	1 096	1 779	663	1 132	1 795

2003

March	844	1 037	1 881	811	1 089	1 900
June	846	1 132	1 978	802	1 213	2 015
September	858	1 402	2 260	805	1 531	2 336
December	928	1 503	2 431	860	1 716	2 575

TREND ESTIMATES

2002

September	567	1 009	1 576	555	1 041	1 596
December	693	992	1 685	672	1 033	1 705

2003

March	797	1 041	1 838	765	1 094	1 859
June	853	1 183	2 036	814	1 276	2 087
September	882	1 348	2 230	828	1 488	2 316
December	901	1 490	2 391	834	1 639	2 475

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0).

SELECTED INDUSTRIES.....

	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	All industries
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL				
2000-2001	2 507	808	1 965	5 279
2001-2002	3 091	760	2 143	5 994
2002-2003	3 902	982	2 276	7 159
2002				
September	781	234	485	1 500
December	984	197	695	1 876
2003				
March	986	246	478	1 711
June	1 151	305	618	2 073
September	1 332	r 287	r 607	r 2 226
December	1 407	371	789	2 567

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0).

13

FINANCE COMMITMENTS

COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS..... PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS.....

	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(a)	Total commercial finance commitments	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(a)	Total personal finance commitments	Total lease finance commitments(b)
Month	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
November	1 083.7	256.7	1 340.4	363.3	287.1	650.4	23.7
December	1 007.5	325.1	1 332.6	331.0	274.0	605.0	29.5
2003							
January	820.3	425.7	1 245.9	360.7	228.1	588.8	19.8
February	806.2	218.6	1 024.7	399.9	245.5	645.5	22.1
March	1 124.0	370.9	1 494.9	377.5	265.8	643.3	28.1
April	1 153.6	358.6	1 512.3	338.4	248.2	586.6	21.2
May	1 106.2	443.4	1 549.6	378.0	287.8	665.8	29.8
June	1 210.4	854.7	2 065.1	400.1	303.0	703.1	28.1
July	1 289.9	417.3	1 707.2	415.9	295.0	710.9	28.1
August	1 124.0	421.2	1 545.2	383.7	276.6	660.2	27.1
September	1 069.0	472.2	1 541.2	366.9	255.6	622.5	25.5
October	1 150.8	r 685.8	r 1 836.6	414.8	302.8	717.7	r 46.5
November	1 102.1	387.5	1 489.6	371.7	281.0	652.7	27.4
December	1 822.1	654.1	2 476.2	382.2	286.3	668.5	25.0
2004							
January	834.7	359.5	1 194.1	333.5	251.8	585.3	20.0

(a) New and increased limits.

(b) Excludes leveraged leases.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Lending Finance, Australia*.

14

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), BY DWELLINGS FINANCED

ORIGINAL..... SEASONALLY ADJUSTED..... TREND ESTIMATES.....

	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments
Period	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
2000-2001	70 683	8 244.6	70 786	8 250.0	70 477	8 199.6
2001-2002	75 806	9 833.7	76 208	9 873.3	76 244	9 891.3
2002-2003	76 738	10 806.0	76 782	10 819.4	76 776	10 821.2
November	6 147	859.4	6 007	845.7	6 146	857.8
December	5 934	834.0	6 268	878.4	6 166	868.4
2003						
January	5 785	831.1	6 252	886.9	6 231	883.1
February	6 076	888.2	6 266	910.4	6 343	903.9
March	6 580	935.9	6 403	909.7	6 496	931.2
April	6 419	937.9	6 711	952.7	6 684	965.5
May	7 613	1 116.2	6 974	1 015.8	6 889	1 005.8
June	7 120	1 048.8	7 074	1 051.9	7 093	1 048.2
July	7 744	1 160.4	7 258	1 087.0	7 289	1 089.4
August	7 209	1 077.3	7 397	1 110.0	7 431	1 118.4
September	7 294	1 098.0	7 600	1 159.9	7 500	1 129.4
October	7 891	1 165.0	7 548	1 137.5	7 503	1 124.7
November	7 335	1 093.0	7 575	1 122.0	7 456	1 109.6
December	7 651	1 113.5	7 531	1 111.5	7 374	1 088.2
2004						
January	5 990	875.9	6 790	975.7	7 265	1 062.9

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

FIRST HOME BUYERS.....					NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS.....			
	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size
Month	no.	%	\$m	\$'000	no.	%	\$m	\$'000
November	1 067	17.4	135.8	127.3	5 080	82.6	723.4	142.4
December	993	16.7	126.4	127.3	4 941	83.3	707.6	143.2
2003								
January	951	16.4	123.7	130.1	4 834	83.6	707.2	146.3
February	1 046	17.2	143.9	137.6	5 030	82.8	744.4	148.0
March	r 1 016	15.4	136.8	r 134.6	r 5 564	84.6	r 799.0	r 143.6
April	r 987	15.4	136.9	r 138.7	r 5 432	84.6	801.2	r 147.5
May	r 1 108	14.6	153.9	r 138.9	r 6 505	85.4	r 962.1	r 147.9
June	r 1 055	14.8	151.2	r 143.3	r 6 065	85.2	r 892.8	r 147.2
July	r 1 183	15.3	r 169.8	r 143.5	r 6 561	84.7	r 990.7	r 151.0
August	r 1 075	r 14.9	r 156.0	145.1	r 6 134	r 85.1	r 921.3	r 150.2
September	1 101	15.1	158.1	143.6	6 193	84.9	940.1	151.8
October	r 1 167	r 14.8	r 171.5	147.0	r 6 724	r 85.2	r 993.1	147.7
November	1 062	14.5	149.6	140.9	6 273	85.5	943.5	150.4
December	1 126	14.7	161.9	143.8	6 525	85.3	951.3	145.8
2004								
January	872	14.6	134.7	154.5	5 118	85.4	741.1	144.8

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: ABS data on request, *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia*.

16

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK: ORIGINAL

	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Total non-residential building	Total building
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000–2001	12 094	2 637	14 731	148	42	15 265
2001–2002	17 352	2 736	20 088	54	66	20 275
2002–2003	r 18 036	r 3 633	r 21 669	93	19	r 21 786
November	1 514	276	1 790	2	—	1 795
December	1 229	299	1 528	—	—	1 528
2003						
January	r 1 390	241	r 1 631	27	—	r 1 658
February	1 305	500	1 805	4	—	1 809
March	1 388	248	1 636	2	—	1 639
April	r 1 296	204	r 1 500	9	—	r 1 509
May	1 644	368	2 012	32	9	2 053
June	r 2 059	r 374	r 2 433	3	—	r 2 437
July	1 658	274	1 932	—	—	1 932
August	r 1 610	257	r 1 867	1	—	r 1 868
September	r 1 654	269	r 1 923	4	—	r 1 928
October	r 1 985	402	r 2 387	26	—	r 2 413
November	1 626	366	1 992	2	1	2 005
December	1 759	147	1 906	20	1	1 927
2004						
January	1 321	212	1 533	18	—	1 551

Source: *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

17

VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK, CURRENT PRICES: ORIGINAL

	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Total non-residential building	Total building
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2000–2001	1 555.3	314.3	1 869.6	223.9	1 282.8	3 422.1
2001–2002	2 263.0	340.5	2 603.5	244.4	976.4	3 838.0
2002–2003 r	2 552.4	473.9	3 026.3	288.6	1 551.6	4 868.3
November	209.3	26.7	236.0	23.8	75.4	335.4
December	175.9	35.5	211.4	20.3	71.2	302.9
2003						
January	197.7	37.0	234.7	27.3	220.5	482.6
February	184.9	96.9	281.8	20.8	49.9	352.5
March	196.9	32.6	229.5	25.1	88.5	343.1
April	r 190.2	16.5	r 206.7	23.5	144.2	r 374.4
May	242.5	38.8	281.3	28.3	94.8	404.4
June	r 297.7	r 44.9	342.6	24.0	r 141.2	r 509.5
July	254.4	34.9	289.3	26.1	106.1	421.5
August	r 237.2	27.5	r 264.7	r 20.9	r 83.7	r 369.2
September	r 237.1	31.9	r 269.0	r 21.6	r 168.9	r 459.5
October	r 298.1	68.1	r 366.2	r 30.3	r 58.8	r 455.2
November	244.5	43.5	288.0	27.7	110.8	427.9
December	269.2	25.0	294.2	29.9	139.6	463.6
2004						
January	200.9	31.3	232.2	25.2	100.9	358.1

Source: *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Total non-residential building	Total building
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2000–2001	1 586.1	323.3	1 908.8	275.6	1 316.7	3 498.7
2001–2002	2 262.9	340.7	2 603.5	258.0	976.5	3 838.1
2002–2003 r	2 470.6	449.7	2 920.2	281.5	1 471.3	4 673.1
2002						
September	643.7	110.5	754.2	r 69.5	555.4	r 1 379.1
December	578.2	90.2	668.4	68.0	230.2	966.6
2003						
March	560.5	156.6	717.0	70.9	r 335.7	r 1 123.7
June	r 688.2	r 92.4	r 780.6	73.1	r 350.0	r 1 203.7
September r	665.9	85.9	751.8	62.7	326.2	1 140.7
December	727.0	123.1	850.1	79.9	278.2	1 208.2

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

	Dec qtr 2002		Mar qtr 2003		Jun qtr 2003		Sep qtr 2003		Dec qtr 2003	
Statistical Division & Subdivision	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'000
NEW HOUSES										
Perth	3 104	435 719	3 007	426 375	r 3 652	r 535 185	r 3 538	r 528 378	3 900	589 747
Central Metropolitan	149	43 003	151	46 654	132	49 505	161	51 518	134	45 950
East Metropolitan	514	63 986	414	49 437	r 574	r 72 646	r 497	r 66 415	555	75 486
North Metropolitan	1 011	137 688	1 002	135 712	1 409	205 172	1 220	179 050	1 292	195 921
South West Metropolitan	689	96 820	717	98 531	836	114 193	927	135 542	1 032	149 049
South East Metropolitan	741	94 222	723	96 040	701	93 669	733	95 853	887	123 340
South West	699	100 697	r 718	r 103 904	r 814	r 111 531	r 939	r 135 273	967	147 808
Mandurah	316	47 594	373	54 967	390	55 135	469	70 025	430	68 282
Bunbury	123	14 878	r 113	r 15 355	r 170	r 21 401	r 204	r 24 985	234	29 509
Preston	50	7 084	53	5 428	62	7 382	r 57	r 8 256	70	9 991
Vasse	191	28 766	155	25 122	165	24 383	186	29 569	210	36 944
Blackwood	19	2 375	24	3 031	27	3 231	23	2 439	23	3 082
Lower Great Southern	86	10 498	90	11 451	r 102	r 13 744	121	15 058	117	14 810
Pallinup	8	836	8	901	10	1 374	14	1 773	7	957
King	78	9 662	82	10 550	r 92	r 12 369	107	13 285	110	13 853
Upper Great Southern	13	1 772	25	3 161	26	3 052	11	1 479	10	1 485
Hotham	11	1 413	25	3 161	21	2 326	9	1 100	9	1 185
Lakes	2	360	—	—	5	726	2	379	1	300
Midlands	103	10 524	68	7 487	111	15 376	r 105	r 12 246	112	14 472
Moore	49	5 792	42	4 758	61	9 154	53	6 871	71	10 228
Avon	39	4 087	23	2 441	42	5 169	r 48	r 4 912	40	4 163
Campion	15	645	3	288	8	1 053	4	464	1	81
South Eastern	34	5 588	38	5 467	58	9 458	r 52	r 8 011	59	9 358
Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A	15	2 137	13	2 111	26	3 587	24	3 475	32	4 214
Lefroy	2	611	6	1 080	11	2 260	9	1 872	10	2 523
Johnston	17	2 840	19	2 276	21	3 611	r 19	r 2 664	17	2 622
Central	57	8 934	78	11 598	95	16 493	61	9 948	77	11 750
Geraldton	20	3 855	33	4 735	48	8 250	41	6 826	43	7 148
Gascoyne	7	986	15	2 786	9	1 789	6	1 228	6	859
Carnegie	1	161	1	137	4	751	1	25	—	—
Greenough River	29	3 932	29	3 939	34	5 702	13	1 868	28	3 743
Pilbara	20	2 423	14	2 665	44	7 877	42	8 609	50	7 114
De Grey	9	817	3	530	17	3 156	3	616	38	4 756
Fortescue	11	1 606	11	2 134	27	4 722	39	7 992	12	2 358
Kimberley	82	14 703	45	7 390	97	17 651	53	9 708	78	15 182
Ord	14	2 358	2	280	19	3 606	3	535	35	6 722
Fitzroy	68	12 346	43	7 110	78	14 045	50	9 173	43	8 460
NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING										
Perth	567	64 643	844	145 000	r 779	r 80 026	636	72 501	643	97 152
Central Metropolitan	230	31 869	413	92 043	127	19 924	145	17 728	241	39 571
East Metropolitan	68	5 231	65	6 356	r 109	r 10 524	62	6 237	89	6 789
North Metropolitan	81	9 379	170	17 776	195	18 245	190	18 430	96	10 049
South West Metropolitan	46	6 168	46	7 294	83	8 352	140	15 600	99	21 898
South East Metropolitan	142	11 996	150	21 532	265	22 981	99	14 505	118	18 846
South West	174	17 891	120	18 944	115	14 741	153	20 527	216	30 794
Lower Great Southern	13	1 511	2	162	29	2 955	2	238	—	—
Upper Great Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midlands	—	—	7	649	8	383	—	—	—	—
South Eastern	100	8 089	12	1 302	3	368	—	—	8	2 000
Central	4	469	—	—	—	—	3	380	2	130
Pilbara	—	—	—	—	6	1 029	—	—	36	4 869
Kimberley	8	1 430	4	464	6	652	6	698	10	1 685

Source: ABS data available on request, *Building Approvals, Australia*.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New houses</i>	<i>New other residential building</i>	<i>New residential building</i>	<i>Alterations and additions to residential buildings</i>	<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>Total building</i>
<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
CURRENT PRICES (a)						
2000–2001 r	1 433.0	332.4	1 765.3	275.2	1 133.7	3 174.1
2001–2002 r	2 164.7	375.1	2 539.9	264.0	886.5	3 690.5
2002–2003 r	2 416.0	457.0	2 873.1	291.1	1 555.7	4 720.0
2002						
June	r 541.9	101.2	r 643.1	r 77.5	r 225.3	r 946.0
September	r 658.2	118.2	r 776.4	r 65.3	r 665	r 1 506.8
December	r 548.7	98.1	r 646.9	r 74.8	r 235.4	r 957.0
2003						
March	r 632.8	162.4	795.2	r 76.5	r 298.0	r 1 169.8
June r	576.3	78.3	654.6	74.5	357.3	1 086.4
September	710.2	122.1	832.3	71.3	351.2	1 254.8
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (b)						
2000–2001 r	1 456.8	341.8	1 797.7	280.7	1 162.1	3 238.0
2001–2002 r	2 164.7	375.2	2 539.8	263.9	886.6	3 690.4
2002–2003 r	2 351.0	434.8	2 785.8	281.9	1 480.8	4 548.5
2002						
June	r 537.7	100.1	r 637.8	r 77.0	r 222.2	r 935.0
September	r 650.3	115.5	r 765.8	r 64.5	r 646.5	r 1 476.8
December	r 538.1	94.2	r 632.3	r 73.2	r 224.7	r 930.2
2003						
March	614.0	r 152.7	r 766.7	74.0	r 279.4	r 1 120.1
June r	548.6	72.4	621.0	70.2	330.2	1 021.4
September	657.1	111.6	768.7	65.2	320.9	1 154.8

(a) Data is inclusive of non-deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0).

Period	New houses \$m	New other residential building \$m	New residential building \$m	Alterations and additions to residential buildings \$m	Total non-residential building \$m	Total building \$m
CURRENT PRICES(a)						
2000–2001 r	1 681.8	398.5	2 080.5	247.3	1 064.0	3 391.7
2001–2002 r	1 964.9	395.4	2 360.3	283.7	1 042.1	3 686.1
2002–2003 r	2 321.3	410.4	2 731.8	304.5	1 298.8	4 335.0
2002						
June	r 523.3	90.4	r 613.7	r 77.6	r 220.7	r 912.1
September	r 572.0	96.5	r 668.5	r 72.1	r 337.6	r 1 078.2
December	r 605.7	98.5	r 704.3	r 76.7	r 337.8	r 1 118.7
2003						
March	554.0	116.3	670.3	74.2	r 323.0	r 1 067.5
June r	589.6	99.1	688.7	81.5	300.4	1 070.6
September	640.6	123.5	764.1	79.2	394.0	1 237.4
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)						
2000–2001 r	1 709.8	406.9	2 116.5	251.4	1 075.2	3 443.7
2001–2002 r	1 964.8	395.3	2 360.2	283.7	1 042.1	3 686.0
2002–2003 r	2 258.4	394.9	2 653.4	296.2	1 257.4	4 206.8
2002						
June	r 519.4	89.1	r 608.6	r 77.0	r 218.2	r 903.3
September	r 565.2	94.6	r 659.8	r 71.3	r 331.4	r 1 062.4
December	r 594.0	95.9	r 689.9	r 75.2	r 329.8	r 1 094.8
2003						
March	537.6	111.5	649.2	72.0	r 311.6	r 1 032.8
June r	561.6	92.9	654.5	77.7	284.6	1 016.8
September	593.8	113.4	707.2	73.4	364.8	1 145.4

(a) Data is inclusive of non-deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0).

<i>Period</i>	<i>Roads, highways and subdivisions</i>	<i>Bridges, railways and harbours</i>	<i>Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines</i>	<i>Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage</i>	<i>Telcom- munications</i>	<i>Heavy industry</i>	<i>Recreation and other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED DURING PERIOD								
2000–2001	947.6	125.3	92.5	171.2	406.6	611.6	149.1	2 504.0
2001–2002	672.4	170.3	1 202.4	92.3	354.7	1 969.8	220.3	4 682.1
2002–2003	817.8	411.8	206.9	284.0	333.2	2 372.6	194.5	4 620.9
2002								
June	121.6	*33.1	875.2	^ 26.6	101.1	123.0	*41.8	1 322.3
September	206.8	303.5	28.6	45.6	71.2	808.8	^ 52.7	1 517.3
December	^ 207.1	50.6	^ 46.2	^ 57.8	105.4	210.1	*46.0	723.3
2003								
March	^ 239.4	47.8	^ 56.4	^ 87.6	65.1	203.1	*45.4	744.8
June	164.4	10.0	75.7	92.9	91.6	1 150.5	50.3	1 635.5
September	^ 271.3	59.2	34.8	^ 65.2	55.2	164.1	^ 48.8	698.7
VALUE OF WORK DONE DURING PERIOD								
2000–2001	742.9	125.8	93.1	183.9	297.2	662.8	151.0	2 256.6
2001–2002	708.7	171.9	314.8	136.5	408.4	1 126.6	252.3	3 119.3
2002–2003	855.7	331.0	668.0	250.3	371.3	2 060.5	204.6	4 741.4
2002								
June	181.1	*32.4	220.3	45.6	107.1	256.8	*64.0	907.3
September	164.0	*61.1	186.2	40.1	85.9	422.1	^ 55.8	1 015.3
December	^ 259.3	92.5	147.7	^ 60.3	112.5	462.2	^ 57.8	1 192.3
2003								
March	^ 227.3	94.5	145.9	^ 75.5	72.2	455.0	^ 40.7	1 111.1
June	205.1	82.8	188.3	74.4	100.7	721.3	50.3	1 422.7
September	^ 193.5	61.2	176.8	^ 67.9	64.5	555.6	^ 41.7	1 161.2

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8762.0).

Section and Division of the SITC Revision 3	DEC QTR 2003.....		12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2002.....		12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2003.....	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0 Food and live animals	789 779	68 468	3 076 040	227 933	2 926 995	240 886
00 Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	110 067	7	430 761	313	390 435	19
01 Meat and meat preparations	96 191	5 634	287 897	9 244	312 005	14 146
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	23 822	6 063	72 095	17 125	79 768	16 655
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	57 138	22 140	451 491	79 132	389 700	75 567
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	438 716	6 590	1 527 482	20 297	1 478 102	23 099
05 Vegetables and fruit	23 663	13 652	147 839	47 872	117 386	52 941
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	1 559	2 217	5 451	6 473	5 011	8 990
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	252	2 311	6 282	12 214	424	9 307
08 Feeding stuff for animals (excluding unmilled cereals)	34 129	3 331	129 779	11 007	138 601	9 775
09 Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	4 243	6 522	16 962	24 256	15 564	30 387
1 Beverages and tobacco	11 737	8 528	41 292	34 409	49 351	30 692
11 Beverages	11 730	8 509	41 203	34 275	49 278	30 574
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	7	19	89	134	72	118
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 743 701	43 003	6 895 406	118 352	6 691 855	124 123
21 Hides, skins and furskins, raw	5 340	—	12 519	—	20 153	53
22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	53 513	549	180 796	1 272	194 590	1 340
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	66	659	34	1 711	118	2 356
24 Cork and wood	10 276	6 255	131 644	18 609	46 737	23 722
25 Pulp and waste paper	2 898	695	8 222	3 645	11 106	2 499
26 Textile fibres and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	120 180	866	540 073	1 642	455 784	2 340
27 Crude fertilisers (excluding those of Division 56) and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	22 314	18 248	79 776	50 706	79 694	56 151
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1 521 743	10 232	5 911 501	20 387	5 864 833	17 059
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	7 371	5 500	30 841	20 380	18 839	18 603
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	1 540 204	383 413	7 964 525	1 339 856	7 306 299	1 667 862
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	127	549	1 532	1 151	859	1 611
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	925 996	382 849	5 044 461	1 338 690	4 437 408	1 666 221
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	614 082	14	2 918 532	15	2 868 031	30
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	7 444	3 606	17 648	16 813	19 463	17 716
41 Animal oils and fats	7 247	41	17 178	121	18 921	167
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	109	3 431	42	16 372	158	17 031
43 Fats and oils (processed), waxes and inedible mixtures or preparations, of animal or vegetable origin, n.e.s.	87	134	429	320	384	518
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	217 485	206 213	947 672	771 105	947 711	987 789
51 Organic chemicals	8 572	41 545	1 001	133 291	9 205	157 194
52 Inorganic chemicals	53 569	13 382	237 402	45 959	210 878	52 670
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	100 227	2 962	463 661	8 167	401 590	11 472
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	43 608	55 602	203 720	134 556	281 750	299 506
55 Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	832	4 565	3 621	14 502	3 982	15 990
56 Fertilisers (excluding crude)	1 513	49 617	7 313	264 494	9 881	267 179
57 Plastics in primary forms	2 807	8 353	7 039	30 366	8 684	36 977
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	4 064	18 751	14 603	49 162	11 344	54 657
59 Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	2 292	11 436	9 312	90 607	10 398	92 144
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	350 024	340 155	2 004 532	1 257 909	1 283 800	1 458 738
61 Leather, leather manufactures, and dressed furskins, n.e.s.	5 256	2 480	32 070	15 917	23 840	10 936
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	2 519	58 918	11 452	235 414	9 504	239 831
63 Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	1 736	12 190	8 187	49 592	9 908	52 901
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	722	23 751	4 726	86 988	3 125	91 630
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	3 636	26 682	12 521	97 469	12 870	110 991
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	53 650	48 049	189 755	183 018	185 315	201 549
67 Iron and steel	101 172	49 790	207 475	242 345	343 763	321 682
68 Non-ferrous metals	168 942	47 601	1 403 874	107 048	622 072	148 887
69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	12 391	70 695	134 473	240 117	73 403	280 331

	DEC QTR 2003.....		12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2002.....		12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2003.....	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Section and Division of the SITC Revision 3	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
7 Machinery and transport equipment	107 115	1 107 196	688 001	3 858 965	636 210	3 874 130
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	9 265	112 774	82 918	335 386	53 667	273 006
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	26 611	177 997	120 137	622 696	129 174	665 171
73 Metal working machinery	509	9 427	17 014	19 571	3 714	36 415
74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	22 355	164 305	98 077	708 501	78 758	562 497
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	2 586	79 460	15 627	370 868	17 053	329 154
76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6 324	42 009	27 010	136 680	23 816	155 491
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (including non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	9 358	59 295	61 223	226 244	47 048	233 840
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	7 340	411 635	31 036	1 285 193	37 345	1 469 709
79 Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	22 768	50 295	234 960	153 825	245 634	148 848
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	28 282	236 475	109 777	584 738	106 843	718 663
81 Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	841	6 238	6 880	21 339	2 739	23 670
82 Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	3 846	52 925	23 627	113 186	15 826	155 594
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	65	3 308	251	10 108	153	11 094
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	497	16 214	2 958	64 288	1 814	65 452
85 Footwear	499	7 149	1 208	33 098	1 045	34 724
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	9 382	34 875	39 341	131 078	34 872	145 207
88 Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	335	3 823	4 198	14 432	4 939	12 296
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	12 815	111 944	31 315	197 210	45 455	270 627
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c. in the SITC	3 181 950	556 451	9 168 723	2 032 599	12 053 929	2 726 595
93 Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	12 139	351	30 840	2 343	36 926	1 581
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender, and other coin being legal tender	24 391	252	64 265	6 410	78 280	3 112
96 Coin (excluding gold coin), not being legal tender	—	64	92	253	—	169
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	1 419 489	466 147	3 829 446	1 665 021	5 738 347	2 347 983
98 Combined confidential items excluding some of SITC 280 (exports only) and some of SITCs 510 and 520 (imports only)	1 725 930	89 638	5 244 081	358 573	6 200 376	373 750
Total Trade(a)	7 977 720	2 953 507	30 913 617	10 242 678	32 022 455	11 847 193

(a) Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Merchandise Trade, Australia*.

Trading partner	DEC QTR 2003.....		12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2002.....		12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2003.....	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalam	1 614	10	5 518	18 403	6 447	35 736
Cambodia	2 546	4	7 087	11	7 650	114
Indonesia	276 759	199 807	663 697	1 050 328	837 814	1 531 668
Laos	1 150	2	14 930	—	8 554	7
Malaysia	93 695	102 111	270 332	417 494	291 355	347 912
Myanmar	2 227	1 179	6 770	3 386	4 864	3 176
Philippines	39 053	4 979	92 798	8 581	203 943	15 790
Singapore	274 283	180 001	1 565 065	509 047	1 471 541	706 495
Thailand	127 899	140 938	460 522	229 029	577 437	452 088
Viet Nam	16 066	66 167	104 328	208 859	79 027	302 544
<i>Total</i>	835 293	695 198	3 191 046	2 445 139	3 488 631	3 395 528
European Union (EU)						
Austria	1 118	27 685	8 973	74 059	6 756	103 057
Belgium–Luxembourg	—	—	409 055	51 644	125 076	41 668
Denmark	885	10 703	6 512	33 985	7 804	33 355
Finland	127 575	17 245	359 404	96 009	444 687	78 944
France	41 823	30 657	201 395	166 767	183 846	177 281
Germany	53 438	123 808	209 524	443 071	211 254	470 143
Greece	477	3 844	1 747	10 433	1 753	14 208
Ireland	2 170	4 658	2 511	26 757	4 029	18 049
Italy	55 184	99 087	253 694	482 320	256 853	506 919
Netherlands	95 838	16 639	359 883	74 294	354 694	66 818
Portugal	1 558	1 081	9 250	6 906	4 845	6 926
Spain	86 766	28 446	228 474	66 289	225 818	93 033
Sweden	1 607	32 658	10 609	116 323	8 410	147 348
United Kingdom	580 343	78 347	1 753 089	364 379	3 471 181	322 072
<i>Total</i>	1 048 783	474 859	3 814 121	2 013 236	5 307 005	2 079 822
Other Countries						
Canada	211 039	36 043	643 623	147 467	704 496	139 267
China	1 146 172	176 049	3 531 541	525 448	4 286 761	571 606
Hong Kong	85 693	51 316	587 621	38 425	432 931	146 211
India	669 947	25 193	410 882	80 005	1 302 279	85 866
Iraq	21 832	—	146 851	36 578	42 093	—
Japan	1 702 483	341 547	7 938 269	1 222 892	7 318 167	1 377 058
Korea, Republic of	777 162	159 274	3 754 348	795 900	3 039 142	512 744
New Zealand	115 915	116 868	511 237	377 118	468 959	397 544
Saudi Arabia	62 400	67 800	282 812	128 778	192 217	216 757
South Africa	171 118	57 779	629 307	138 472	692 516	181 556
Switzerland	10 289	8 942	35 860	78 069	83 558	37 679
Taiwan	207 132	70 421	1 264 672	150 565	868 449	189 810
United Arab Emirates	94 784	44 868	447 786	171 989	395 869	328 810
United States of America	305 472	370 740	2 344 985	1 169 736	1 760 175	1 234 315
All other countries	512 205	256 610	1 378 657	722 864	1 639 208	952 622
<i>Total</i>	6 093 644	1 783 450	23 908 450	5 784 304	23 226 819	6 371 844
Total Trade(a)	7 977 720	2 953 507	30 913 617	10 242 678	32 022 455	11 847 193

(a) Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Merchandise Trade, Australia*.

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MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

Period	METALLIC MINERALS.....								NON-METALLIC MINERALS.....			
	Base metals(a).....								Original..	Seasonally Adjusted.....	Trend.....	Original...
	Copper	Silver, lead, zinc	Nickel, cobalt	Total	Gold	Other(b)(d)	Diamonds	Other(c)(d)	Total minerals(e)	Total minerals(e)	Total minerals(e)	Total petroleum
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2000-2001	2.7	19.3	60.5	82.5	271.9	10.3	26.3	0.6	424.1	424.3	425.6	687.5
2001-2002	4.4	10.5	47.1	62.1	238.1	15.9	n.p.	1.5	381.1	381.7	386.1	479.8
2002-2003	n.p.	n.p.	54.1	72.5	265.6	9.0	17.7	3.9	423.6	423.9	414.4	598.3
2002												
September	0.6	2.9	12.5	16.0	70.1	3.0	7.3	n.p.	110.1	108.3	98.5	85.3
December	1.1	4.4	13.8	19.2	69.8	1.4	3.9	n.p.	111.1	102.9	103.4	170.2
2003												
March	1.0	2.2	10.1	13.3	58.5	2.7	2.8	0.3	90.8	106.8	106.0	191.5
June	n.p.	n.p.	17.7	24.0	67.2	2.0	3.8	1.0	111.6	105.9	106.5	151.3
September	0.3	2.6	12.9	15.7	68.0	3.0	4.9	0.5	108.5	106.8	108.5	177.9
December	n.p.	n.p.	20.0	23.3	66.4	3.9	5.8	2.0	122.0	112.9	110.8	188.2

- (a) From September quarter 2000, the 'base metals' category was split to show separate exploration for the component minerals. Prior to this, the three categories were reported as a 'total' figure.
- (b) 'Other metallic minerals' may include minerals such as titanium, tantalum and niobium.
- (c) 'Other non-metallic minerals' may include minerals such as phosphate, bauxite and talc.
- (d) The 'other' category excludes tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram and other construction materials.
- (e) Total includes minerals not listed (does not include petroleum).

Sources: *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia* (cat. no. 8412.0); ABS data available on request, *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia*.

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MINERAL PRODUCTION

Period	Iron ore(a)	Bauxite	Gold	Ilmenite	Nickel	Salt(b)	Tin	Zinc	Diamonds
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 carats
2000-2001	170 628	35 959	206	2 010	197	8 304	932	285	22 381
2001-2002	179 937	36 476	186	1 721	205	8 475	686	254	30 562
2002-2003	r 193 251	36 567	190	r 1 911	210	9 607	602	246	31 901
2002									
September	48 584	8 760	47	476	52	2 092	181	63	9 013
December	47 054	9 603	49	r 501	52	2 614	174	62	9 948
2003									
March	46 547	9 010	45	r 492	52	2 420	115	61	6 921
June	r 51 066	9 195	50	r 441	53	2 481	133	60	6 019
September p	52 757	9 579	48	459	57	2 156	147	50	9 704
December p	56 735	9 607	47	457	56	2 680	111	15	8 322

(a) For use in iron and steel making.

(b) Sales.

Source: *ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics*.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Coal(a)</i> '000 tonnes	<i>Electricity generated(b)</i> million kWh	<i>Crude oil(c)(e)</i> mega-litres	<i>Natural gas(d)(e)</i> million m ³
2000–2001	5 890	18 113	18 812	18 641
2001–2002	6 164	18 699	19 756	18 560
2002–2003	6 323	20 001	19 428	20 179
2002				
September	1 626	4 818	5 090	5 155
December	1 554	4 985	4 933	4 939
2003				
March	1 594	5 247	4 791	4 955
June	1 549	4 951	4 614	5 096
September	1 494	5 102	4 749	5 418
December	1 389	5 203	p 4 214	p 4 997

(a) Source: *Department of Industry and Resources*.

(b) Source: ABS data available on request, *Manufacturing Production, Australia*.

(c) Includes condensate.

(d) Commercial sales plus field and plant usage.

(e) Source: *ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics*.

Quarter	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED.....					RED MEAT PRODUCED(a)(b).....				
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2002										
September	95.7	1.3	394.3	437.1	166.3	23 061	84	7 912	8 326	11 311
December	124.3	1.4	496.3	547.2	158.4	31 301	69	9 981	10 581	10 557
2003										
March	114.5	1.3	590.8	521.8	171.3	28 061	71	11 740	10 365	11 563
June	94.8	1.3	290.5	514.9	176.4	22 650	77	5 797	10 296	12 058
September	102.2	1.3	274.7	501.0	170.6	24 687	80	5 619	9 935	11 465
December	125.5	1.1	514.3	629.0	162.3	32 363	60	10 456	12 439	10 691
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2002										
September	101.2	1.3	432.3	485.2	165.6	24 882	76	8 652	9 330	11 008
December	109.7	1.3	430.8	496.7	165.5	26 207	69	8 627	9 657	11 188
2003										
March	113.7	1.3	494.5	525.3	173.9	28 683	74	9 796	10 430	11 913
June	103.7	1.4	394.4	512.7	168.0	25 169	82	7 992	10 107	11 413
September	106.9	1.2	299.2	556.4	170.5	25 683	71	6 101	11 145	11 238
December	111.4	1.0	447.2	570.7	168.0	28 256	61	9 067	11 348	11 166
TREND ESTIMATES										
2002										
September	104.6	1.2	433.5	482.4	163.3	25 514	72	8 658	9 328	11 013
December	108.5	1.3	454.0	502.2	168.4	26 599	73	9 057	9 782	11 398
2003										
March	109.4	1.4	438.0	512.9	170.4	26 810	76	8 757	10 105	11 576
June	108.1	1.3	399.8	529.7	170.3	26 472	76	8 044	10 515	11 507
September	107.5	1.2	375.2	548.7	169.6	26 428	72	7 610	10 927	11 315
December	108.8	1.1	373.5	564.6	168.1	26 873	65	7 650	11 253	11 103

(a) Includes estimates of animals slaughtered on farms and by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

(b) Red meat is shown in carcass weight and excludes offal.

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0).

Period	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a).....		EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP.....		
	Bales '000	Tonnes '000	Quantity '000	Gross value \$'000	Gross weight '000 tonnes
2000–2001	650 465	115.5	4 299.6	190 788	205.8
2001–2002	578 413	103.0	3 630.0	222 724	176.8
2002–2003	610 057	108.7	3 705.0	264 642	170.6
2002					
September	152 989	27.5	745.8	54 187	35.4
December	181 063	32.2	1 291.5	90 071	61.1
2003					
March	188 569	33.5	1 106.5	79 951	48.8
June	87 436	15.5	561.1	40 433	25.3
September	r 152 108	27.0	659.4	48 520	61.5
December	169 596	30.2	778.1	53 444	38.8

(a) Shows the amount of taxable wool received by brokers and purchased by dealers from wool producers. It excludes wool received by brokers on which tax has already been paid by other dealers (private buyers) or brokers.

Sources: *Livestock Products, Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0); ABS data available on request, *International Trade*.

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OVERSEAS ARRIVALS: ORIGINAL

Period	LONG TERM ARRIVALS(a).....			SHORT TERM ARRIVALS(b).....		Total arrivals
	Permanent arrivals	WA residents	Overseas visitors	WA residents	Overseas visitors	
2000-2001	11 565	8 938	15 627	411 470	465 365	912 966
2001-2002	10 954	9 886	17 805	393 052	451 297	882 994
2002-2003	12 279	10 900	19 436	373 829	460 534	876 977
2002						
October	891	911	1 539	41 608	42 895	87 844
November	905	1 016	1 020	25 250	48 100	76 292
December	876	1 598	908	21 222	60 277	84 880
2003						
January	1 042	1 050	2 456	41 902	38 614	85 063
February	990	858	4 159	26 214	43 517	75 738
March	1 047	860	1 400	28 284	40 680	72 271
April	1 200	823	945	23 315	32 708	58 991
May	1 154	620	812	23 762	24 986	51 334
June	1 374	817	1 119	24 514	28 452	56 276
July	1 347	800	2 988	36 239	35 982	77 356
August	1 435	736	1 115	34 357	32 508	70 151
September	1 351	883	1 104	36 812	41 127	81 277
October	1 090	847	1 455	41 104	48 567	93 063
November	1 302	1 050	914	31 200	44 672	79 138
December	1 339	1 802	903	25 427	59 431	88 902

(a) Comprises travellers whose intended stay is more than 12 months.

(b) Comprises travellers whose intended stay is less than 12 months.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*.

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OVERSEAS DEPARTURES: ORIGINAL

Period	LONG TERM DEPARTURES(a).....			SHORT TERM DEPARTURES(b).....		Total departures
	Permanent departures	WA residents	Overseas visitors	WA residents	Overseas visitors	
2000-2001	4 761	9 604	5 502	426 254	466 065	912 185
2001-2002	4 972	9 915	6 451	388 729	450 283	860 350
2002-2003	5 430	9 253	6 730	372 625	450 453	844 492
2002						
October	388	587	474	33 012	34 010	68 471
November	372	557	647	24 113	43 992	69 681
December	493	785	1 034	37 375	48 256	87 943
2003						
January	776	1 323	579	27 123	52 408	82 210
February	426	805	429	23 811	38 840	64 312
March	432	796	529	26 669	43 260	71 685
April	494	732	445	25 338	35 346	62 355
May	414	793	420	26 378	28 295	56 300
June	364	664	569	27 651	30 897	60 145
July	454	760	646	36 324	30 830	69 014
August	548	794	576	35 539	32 400	69 857
September	405	539	495	35 633	33 886	70 958
October	397	507	456	32 104	37 746	71 210
November	429	585	864	30 080	42 019	73 976
December	504	790	1 298	47 994	44 034	94 619

(a) Comprises travellers whose intended absence is more than 12 months.

(b) Comprises travellers whose intended absence is less than 12 months.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*.

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SHORT TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS(a), BY AIR ON HOLIDAY

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE.....

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
2000–2001	7 717	41 912	30 551	11 051	25 171	50 883	6 475	3 477	31 425	4 813	4 149	231 977
2001–2002	7 867	43 124	24 847	8 622	22 501	40 952	6 402	6 397	26 292	3 718	5 034	207 257
2002–2003	7 617	53 002	28 207	8 899	21 822	40 301	5 110	5 097	27 338	4 015	3 451	217 963
2002												
October	603	4 817	3 340	854	2 420	3 405	881	422	2 935	408	273	21 427
November	1 026	7 675	3 272	303	2 549	5 578	203	525	2 088	206	352	24 684
December	1 028	8 830	4 299	1 617	2 609	6 252	936	693	3 136	371	628	32 095
2003												
January	419	5 860	2 740	367	923	1 644	209	386	2 143	112	146	16 550
February	429	6 111	2 508	648	1 934	2 496	259	407	2 374	421	226	19 160
March	442	4 755	2 082	562	1 190	3 616	571	476	2 428	377	300	17 743
April	743	4 421	1 772	778	1 057	2 154	544	609	1 678	319	337	15 100
May	326	1 741	1 063	996	1 894	2 267	212	332	791	165	195	10 763
June	499	1 848	1 064	1 090	1 526	5 843	186	234	893	600	156	14 695
July	910	3 222	2 275	752	2 176	1 941	280	225	1 419	468	186	15 360
August	491	2 510	2 318	577	2 257	2 225	773	551	2 607	537	207	16 154
September	748	3 570	2 767	905	4 189	3 998	488	303	3 536	228	379	22 044
October	1 147	8 254	3 256	462	3 072	3 230	879	505	2 720	103	1 606	26 407
November	388	5 011	2 964	1 211	3 798	4 403	359	239	2 351	398	336	22 311
December	1 207	7 519	4 321	1 083	2 843	5 593	510	736	2 628	680	616	29 328

(a) Comprises travellers whose intended stay is less than 12 months.

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*.

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SHORT TERM HOLIDAY DEPARTURES OF RESIDENTS(a), BY AIR TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

COUNTRY OF MAIN DESTINATION.....

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
2000–2001	13 499	17 918	16 425	71 566	24 716	22 611	23 050	4 657	805	10 416	2 013	226 060
2001–2002	15 105	17 089	13 056	63 430	13 149	21 035	21 940	4 485	1 221	4 851	2 010	195 481
2002–2003	17 611	18 322	12 903	46 601	11 924	15 180	21 561	3 163	801	6 864	2 726	178 145
2002												
October	1 384	1 290	549	3 490	1 349	1 716	3 958	213	11	737	100	16 169
November	1 369	619	514	1 401	837	1 350	1 365	378	—	443	136	9 931
December	1 807	1 894	1 117	1 963	1 055	1 716	873	387	176	794	492	15 349
2003												
January	1 719	1 085	405	1 716	732	2 096	965	459	126	153	371	11 803
February	1 513	838	450	1 787	417	1 235	811	393	258	165	211	9 611
March	1 377	576	805	4 244	1 032	1 465	732	246	—	440	104	12 165
April	1 678	1 373	965	2 759	516	312	1 286	70	203	706	529	12 200
May	640	2 205	1 865	3 097	268	11	1 192	—	—	955	143	11 481
June	781	1 650	1 585	4 119	434	386	1 091	10	19	497	43	11 637
July	2 592	2 893	2 383	5 240	884	1 848	1 343	88	82	776	173	19 945
August	1 441	1 464	1 777	5 331	563	1 670	1 336	296	73	483	110	16 584
September	1 454	2 323	2 326	5 330	517	1 089	2 123	438	5	415	307	18 364
October	927	1 010	469	5 103	1 034	820	2 407	440	22	619	80	15 080
November	1 366	471	776	4 938	911	1 324	872	184	163	388	227	12 986
December	3 125	2 259	1 528	6 565	1 763	1 774	1 792	642	381	1 418	339	24 607

(a) Comprises travellers whose intended absence is less than 12 months.

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*.

Quarter	South East	Goldfields	Midwest	Gascoyne	Pilbara	Kimberley	Perth	Peel	South West	Great Southern	Wheatbelt	Western Australia
ESTABLISHMENTS (NO.)(b)												
2002												
June	10	22	25	11	18	27	98	7	60	21	21	320
September	10	22	25	12	18	29	98	7	61	21	23	326
December	10	22	24	12	18	29	99	7	60	21	23	325
2003												
March	10	23	24	12	18	30	105	7	61	21	22	333
June	12	23	24	12	20	30	110	7	64	22	21	345
September	12	24	24	12	20	30	110	7	63	22	21	345
GUEST ROOMS (NO.)(b)												
2002												
June	296	986	871	499	1 365	1 589	9 270	345	2 493	790	577	19 081
September	297	999	871	519	1 370	1 691	9 313	345	2 490	790	621	19 306
December	295	998	841	528	1 370	1 570	9 333	343	2 484	790	630	19 182
2003												
March	293	1 003	848	528	1 372	1 595	9 891	344	2 507	797	619	19 797
June	341	1 017	843	541	1 502	1 608	9 731	349	2 646	820	591	19 989
September	341	1 106	844	542	1 494	1 689	9 844	349	2 564	820	592	20 185
ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED(b) ('000)												
2002												
June	11.4	41.0	35.3	23.9	60.5	71.5	482.9	11.4	97.5	25.2	16.5	877.1
September	11.4	48.7	46.5	29.9	67.4	106.0	533.0	11.0	96.3	26.2	21.4	998.0
December	14.7	45.9	40.2	20.6	60.1	60.5	614.3	15.4	119.1	33.5	20.4	1 044.6
2003												
March	14.3	45.6	35.8	19.2	59.1	38.7	601.0	16.7	126.4	33.9	17.6	1 008.3
June	13.8	49.3	37.4	25.7	78.8	88.8	524.6	13.8	110.1	26.2	19.2	987.8
September	13.4	57.9	48.4	34.4	82.8	115.1	587.7	12.5	101.1	27.7	24.0	1 105.1
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE (%)												
2002												
June	42.3	45.7	44.6	52.6	48.7	49.5	57.3	36.4	43.0	35.1	31.4	50.5
September	41.8	53.0	58.0	64.4	53.5	68.1	62.3	34.8	42.6	36.0	37.9	56.4
December	54.2	50.0	52.0	42.3	47.7	43.1	71.5	48.7	52.1	46.1	35.5	59.3
2003												
March	54.2	50.5	46.9	40.4	47.9	27.0	67.5	54.1	56.0	47.3	31.6	56.6
June	44.6	53.2	48.8	52.2	57.6	60.7	59.2	43.6	45.7	35.2	35.8	54.3
September	42.7	56.9	62.3	69.0	60.3	74.1	65.4	39.1	42.9	36.7	44.0	59.7
GUEST ARRIVALS(b) ('000)												
2002												
June	8.8	30.5	30.6	16.0	24.8	40.0	321.5	12.5	97.6	24.0	15.3	621.6
September	10.7	37.0	44.6	24.0	32.1	65.2	348.9	12.8	98.0	26.3	22.5	722.1
December	13.3	36.0	36.6	14.7	26.7	31.7	394.8	17.9	123.1	33.6	21.2	749.5
2003												
March	12.3	39.8	28.8	13.7	19.7	18.6	382.6	16.5	124.6	33.8	18.0	708.4
June	11.7	34.3	32.5	19.4	31.9	49.1	341.5	12.6	106.5	26.0	16.6	682.0
September	12.4	43.4	50.5	32.6	38.0	72.9	380.0	14.9	98.4	27.2	24.4	794.8
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION(b) (\$'000)												
2002												
June	837	3 474	2 726	1 885	5 306	8 592	52 053	1 055	9 733	2 279	1 079	89 018
September	838	4 360	3 636	2 328	5 734	14 162	56 860	1 048	9 589	2 332	1 449	102 337
December	1 177	4 097	3 203	1 635	5 288	6 493	70 274	1 650	12 938	3 181	1 466	111 402
2003												
March	1 182	4 036	2 864	1 534	4 966	3 624	67 002	1 869	15 071	3 011	1 261	106 419
June	1 111	4 069	2 970	2 071	6 852	11 924	57 836	1 491	12 101	2 481	1 276	104 182
September	1 054	5 112	3 894	2 615	8 302	17 106	65 291	1 196	10 980	2 526	1 633	119 710

(a) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.

(b) Break in time series between the March and June quarters 2003. See the Appendix in the source publication: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

EMPLOYED.....

Month	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
MALES							
December	451.6	82.5	534.2	37.1	571.3	74.9	6.5
2003							
January	455.3	80.8	536.1	36.6	572.7	75.0	6.4
February	458.9	79.4	538.2	36.1	574.3	75.1	6.3
March	461.6	78.8	540.4	35.5	575.9	75.2	6.2
April	463.2	79.0	542.2	34.8	577.0	75.2	6.0
May	463.6	79.7	543.3	34.3	577.6	75.2	5.9
June	463.5	80.0	543.5	34.2	577.7	75.0	5.9
July	464.2	79.3	543.5	34.2	577.7	74.9	5.9
August	465.8	78.1	543.8	34.3	578.1	74.8	5.9
September	467.8	77.1	544.9	34.2	579.1	74.8	5.9
October	469.6	77.1	546.7	33.7	580.4	74.9	5.8
November	470.7	78.1	548.8	32.9	581.7	74.9	5.7
December	470.9	79.8	550.8	31.9	582.7	74.9	5.5
2004							
January	470.6	81.8	552.3	30.9	583.2	74.9	5.3
February	469.6	83.8	553.5	29.9	583.3	74.8	5.1
FEMALES							
December	210.1	212.1	422.1	24.9	447.1	57.8	5.6
2003							
January	210.5	212.3	422.8	24.9	447.7	57.8	5.6
February	211.2	211.5	422.8	24.8	447.5	57.7	5.5
March	212.1	210.1	422.3	24.8	447.1	57.5	5.6
April	212.8	208.5	421.3	25.2	446.5	57.4	5.6
May	213.3	206.8	420.1	25.8	445.9	57.2	5.8
June	213.8	205.2	419.0	26.6	445.6	57.1	6.0
July	214.4	203.8	418.2	27.6	445.8	57.0	6.2
August	214.9	202.7	417.5	28.4	445.9	56.9	6.4
September	215.2	201.9	417.1	28.8	445.9	56.8	6.5
October	215.7	201.6	417.3	29.1	446.4	56.7	6.5
November	216.2	201.9	418.1	29.2	447.2	56.8	6.5
December	216.2	202.8	418.9	29.2	448.1	56.8	6.5
2004							
January	215.8	203.9	419.6	29.2	448.8	56.8	6.5
February	215.2	204.9	420.1	29.4	449.5	56.8	6.5
PERSONS							
December	661.7	294.6	956.3	62.0	1 018.3	66.3	6.1
2003							
January	665.8	293.1	958.9	61.5	1 020.4	66.3	6.0
February	670.1	290.9	961.0	60.9	1 021.9	66.3	6.0
March	673.8	288.9	962.7	60.3	1 023.0	66.3	5.9
April	676.0	287.5	963.5	60.0	1 023.5	66.2	5.9
May	676.9	286.5	963.4	60.1	1 023.5	66.1	5.9
June	677.4	285.1	962.5	60.8	1 023.3	66.0	5.9
July	678.6	283.1	961.7	61.8	1 023.5	65.9	6.0
August	680.6	280.7	961.4	62.6	1 024.0	65.8	6.1
September	683.0	279.0	962.0	63.0	1 025.0	65.7	6.1
October	685.3	278.7	964.0	62.8	1 026.8	65.7	6.1
November	686.9	280.0	966.9	62.1	1 029.0	65.8	6.0
December	687.1	282.6	969.7	61.1	1 030.8	65.8	5.9
2004							
January	686.3	285.6	972.0	60.1	1 032.0	65.7	5.8
February	684.9	288.7	973.6	59.3	1 032.8	65.7	5.7

(a) Estimates for prior periods have been revised using updated population benchmarks based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and incorporating a minor change to the definition of unemployed persons. See the Changes This Month in the source publication: *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*.

2002.. 2003..... 2004.....

Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN

Employed ('000)	63.3	61.1	64.2	60.4	63.4	62.1	63.4	65.8	64.0	65.0	65.0	64.1	68.8	65.0	67.3
Unemployed ('000)	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.0	4.1	3.7	5.3	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.6
Unemployment rate (%)	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.0	6.1	5.3	7.6	5.1	4.9	6.1	5.0
Participation rate (%)	64.3	62.1	65.5	60.9	63.3	61.8	63.3	64.5	64.7	65.1	66.6	64.0	68.4	65.3	66.8

EASTERN METROPOLITAN

Employed ('000)	121.3	116.5	118.4	115.6	117.4	116.2	118.1	120.0	117.1	120.0	120.0	122.9	123.1	120.7	119.4
Unemployed ('000)	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.6	9.0	7.8	6.2	6.5	5.4	8.3	7.1	8.5	6.8	7.7	9.6
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.2	7.2	6.3	5.0	5.1	4.4	6.5	5.6	6.5	5.2	6.0	7.5
Participation rate (%)	66.8	63.9	65.0	63.5	65.1	63.7	63.8	64.8	62.7	65.5	64.7	66.8	65.9	65.1	65.3

NORTHERN METROPOLITAN

Employed ('000)	221.4	219.3	218.8	218.8	217.3	220.3	218.8	217.0	220.0	214.2	218.7	218.6	218.9	213.0	217.6
Unemployed ('000)	14.7	18.5	15.9	12.2	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.3	11.8	14.0	11.0	12.9	14.5	14.9	14.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	7.8	6.8	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.1	6.1	4.8	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.2
Participation rate (%)	69.3	69.7	68.7	67.5	67.3	68.1	67.6	66.9	67.2	66.0	66.4	66.7	67.2	65.5	66.5

SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN

Employed ('000)	145.0	140.9	141.4	138.2	140.8	141.3	143.2	141.5	138.4	139.7	139.8	144.7	149.9	149.1	145.7
Unemployed ('000)	9.8	11.3	11.6	12.1	10.7	9.5	9.5	12.1	11.2	10.9	9.0	7.7	9.9	8.6	9.6
Unemployment rate (%)	6.4	7.4	7.6	8.0	7.1	6.3	6.2	7.9	7.5	7.2	6.0	5.0	6.2	5.4	6.2
Participation rate (%)	65.2	64.0	64.2	62.9	63.4	62.9	63.6	63.9	62.1	62.4	61.5	62.9	65.8	64.9	63.8

SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN

Employed ('000)	163.8	163.9	162.5	161.5	158.8	159.8	161.5	161.6	161.2	162.3	163.1	163.9	173.5	168.2	171.7
Unemployed ('000)	11.6	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.8	11.1	11.0	10.6	13.4	14.1	12.0	10.8	10.3	10.8	10.6
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.1	7.7	8.0	6.9	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.8
Participation rate (%)	66.7	66.5	65.7	65.3	64.5	64.5	64.9	64.8	65.5	66.1	65.5	65.2	68.5	66.6	67.7

LOWER WESTERN WA

Employed ('000)	129.3	127.7	127.7	127.5	130.1	124.9	126.4	122.2	127.4	129.2	127.2	127.7	128.1	124.5	124.7
Unemployed ('000)	9.4	10.9	8.9	7.6	9.3	9.2	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.9	9.3	9.2	9.0	12.3	10.8
Unemployment rate (%)	6.8	7.9	6.5	5.7	6.7	6.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	9.0	8.0
Participation rate (%)	65.1	65.0	63.9	63.1	64.9	62.3	62.4	60.1	62.5	63.2	62.8	62.9	62.8	62.6	61.9

REMAINDER — BALANCE WA

Employed ('000)	130.8	130.1	131.0	132.2	134.9	134.0	135.0	130.8	127.6	127.1	129.4	128.3	130.6	124.2	127.8
Unemployed ('000)	5.9	8.8	7.7	7.0	5.7	5.3	4.0	5.4	6.1	6.5	5.5	6.4	5.7	8.0	6.8
Unemployment rate (%)	4.3	6.4	5.6	5.0	4.1	3.8	2.9	4.0	4.6	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.2	6.1	5.1
Participation rate (%)	74.1	75.2	75.0	75.2	75.8	75.0	74.7	73.1	71.6	71.5	72.1	71.8	72.5	70.3	71.4

(a) Estimates for prior periods have been revised using updated population benchmarks based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and incorporating a minor change to the definition of unemployed persons. See the Changes This Month in the source publication: *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*.

	Nov 2002	Feb 2003	May 2003	Aug 2003	Nov 2003	Feb 2004
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25.2	32.7	32.6	34.8	34.9	32.3
Mining	28.8	30.2	29.6	25.2	29.1	34.6
Manufacturing	77.7	77.4	76.0	71.1	67.6	70.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.9	7.0	6.1	6.4	4.7	6.4
Construction	59.7	66.9	68.2	73.2	75.4	72.3
Wholesale trade	32.8	29.3	32.4	30.1	31.2	35.2
Retail trade	66.8	78.7	75.4	77.0	75.4	77.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	17.9	16.1	15.8	16.5	13.4	14.1
Transport and storage	26.0	28.6	28.4	31.2	34.7	34.0
Communication services	10.1	9.9	12.1	10.4	10.2	8.2
Finance and insurance	12.2	10.8	10.0	10.6	11.4	13.0
Property and business services	62.9	61.4	66.4	60.9	66.2	62.6
Government administration and defence	20.9	18.7	17.3	17.4	19.8	15.8
Education	20.9	21.5	22.5	23.5	23.2	20.5
Health and community services	18.1	19.1	18.5	19.6	21.0	20.5
Cultural and recreational services	11.2	10.4	10.0	9.8	11.7	12.2
Personal and other services	33.0	22.0	20.8	20.5	18.0	24.0
Total	530.2	540.7	542.1	538.2	547.8	553.7
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.9	13.6	12.4	14.8	14.6	15.0
Mining	5.5	5.1	6.4	5.3	6.7	6.5
Manufacturing	22.2	24.5	21.4	22.6	20.3	18.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.1
Construction	9.8	10.5	11.1	11.5	10.1	10.3
Wholesale trade	16.8	12.4	15.0	12.9	13.6	14.8
Retail trade	80.2	81.2	75.5	70.7	77.2	73.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	23.4	24.4	27.3	26.3	24.0	25.8
Transport and storage	6.4	10.1	9.4	9.0	8.1	10.4
Communication services	4.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.8
Finance and insurance	14.5	17.1	15.2	14.1	14.9	13.4
Property and business services	44.9	45.4	50.2	50.4	55.6	50.7
Government administration and defence	20.7	18.4	17.8	19.7	20.2	16.9
Education	50.8	51.4	47.1	50.7	51.8	50.8
Health and community services	70.0	69.4	69.8	72.8	73.1	75.8
Cultural and recreational services	11.6	10.3	9.2	10.1	9.9	12.3
Personal and other services	25.5	21.5	21.5	19.7	17.2	20.1
Total	418.1	423.3	416.5	417.5	422.4	420.4
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35.1	46.3	45.0	49.6	49.5	47.3
Mining	34.3	35.3	35.9	30.5	35.8	41.1
Manufacturing	99.8	102.0	97.4	93.8	87.9	88.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.4	9.3	7.6	7.7	5.4	7.5
Construction	69.5	77.3	79.3	84.7	85.5	82.6
Wholesale trade	49.5	41.7	47.4	42.9	44.8	50.0
Retail trade	147.0	159.9	150.9	147.7	152.7	151.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	41.2	40.5	43.2	42.8	37.4	39.9
Transport and storage	32.5	38.7	37.9	40.3	42.8	44.4
Communication services	14.5	15.5	17.8	16.0	14.6	13.1
Finance and insurance	26.8	27.9	25.1	24.7	26.3	26.4
Property and business services	107.9	106.8	116.6	111.3	121.8	113.3
Government administration and defence	41.7	37.1	35.2	37.1	40.0	32.7
Education	71.7	72.9	69.6	74.2	75.0	71.3
Health and community services	88.2	88.5	88.2	92.3	94.1	96.3
Cultural and recreational services	22.8	20.8	19.2	19.9	21.6	24.5
Personal and other services	58.5	43.5	42.3	40.2	35.2	44.1
Total	948.3	964.0	958.6	955.7	970.2	974.1

(a) Estimates for prior periods have been revised using updated population benchmarks based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and incorporating a minor change to the definition of unemployed persons. See the Changes This Month in the source publication: *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*.

Period	FULL-TIME WORKERS.....			PART-TIME WORKERS.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
2000-2001	42.6	37.6	40.9	15.2	15.3	15.3
2001-2002	42.8	37.7	41.2	15.8	15.4	15.5
2002-2003	43.5	38.4	41.9	15.9	15.6	15.7
December	45.7	40.4	44.0	16.9	16.3	16.5
2003						
January	40.3	33.5	38.1	16.1	13.8	14.4
February	45.1	40.4	43.6	16.7	16.1	16.3
March	42.3	38.2	41.0	15.8	15.8	15.8
April	45.6	40.3	44.0	16.2	16.1	16.1
May	45.5	40.1	43.8	16.2	16.2	16.2
June	42.9	37.3	41.2	15.3	15.1	15.1
July	43.5	38.1	41.8	15.3	15.0	15.1
August	44.4	39.8	43.0	15.4	16.3	16.1
September	43.5	39.5	42.3	15.1	16.1	15.8
October	40.0	33.8	38.0	15.2	13.4	13.9
November	44.9	40.6	43.6	16.0	16.6	16.4
December	45.5	40.7	44.0	16.4	17.0	16.9
2004						
January	38.5	32.8	36.7	14.9	13.5	13.9
February	44.6	39.6	43.1	15.8	16.7	16.4

(a) Persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week.

(b) Estimates for prior periods have been revised using updated population benchmarks based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and incorporating a minor change to the definition of unemployed persons. See the Changes This Month in the source publication: *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*.

Occupation	EMPLOYEE TOTAL '000	AGGREGATE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED '000	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED.....		
			Nov qtr 2003 to Feb qtr 2004	Feb qtr 2003 to Feb qtr 2004	% change
Managers and administrators	52.5	2 322.4	44.3	-6.6	-2.1
Professionals	146.5	5 556.9	37.9	2.7	2.4
Associate professionals	106.6	4 154.4	39.0	-1.5	-3.0
Tradespersons and related workers	101.3	4 117.8	40.7	-0.1	0.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	31.5	914.5	29.0	-7.4	-2.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	150.2	4 473.5	29.8	0.1	-3.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	76.5	2 892.5	37.8	-5.9	-8.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	86.6	2 088.2	24.1	-5.2	-0.6
Labourers and related workers	76.2	2 190.0	28.8	-4.8	-0.8
All occupations	827.8	28 710.2	34.7	-1.4	-1.3

(a) Persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week.

(b) Estimates for prior periods have been revised using updated population benchmarks based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and incorporating a minor change to the definition of unemployed persons. See the Changes This Month in the source publication: *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*.

Period	MALES.....			FEMALES.....			PERSONS.....		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All males total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All females total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
ANNUAL AVERAGE (\$ per week)									
2000-2001	890.0	940.1	791.2	696.5	707.8	457.8	822.9	859.4	626.6
2001-2002	923.0	974.9	821.1	732.2	742.4	491.5	855.4	892.6	659.3
2002-2003	964.7	1 016.6	845.2	751.4	763.6	511.0	893.7	932.3	690.7
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ per week)									
2002									
August	953.0	1 003.7	828.7	746.9	758.5	504.6	886.0	924.0	682.6
November	950.2	1 001.7	836.7	748.2	763.4	503.9	884.0	923.4	683.2
2003									
February	960.7	1 011.0	843.7	752.2	764.0	518.1	889.3	926.4	689.9
May	994.7	1 049.9	871.8	758.1	768.6	517.5	915.3	955.5	707.2
August	1 015.0	1 067.3	892.6	777.7	788.3	529.0	933.8	971.8	720.9
November	1 015.6	1 071.7	911.2	783.9	795.4	525.3	936.7	977.7	724.8
QUARTERLY, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ per week)									
2002									
August	950.7	1 002.8	831.4	748.4	761.0	504.9	883.4	924.1	684.7
November	949.2	999.4	836.3	749.3	764.2	508.2	883.5	922.3	686.6
2003									
February	963.8	1 014.2	841.6	747.3	759.1	508.2	889.4	926.7	685.8
May	994.7	1 049.7	871.2	760.4	770.2	523.0	918.4	956.2	706.0
August	1 012.7	1 066.5	895.7	779.4	790.9	529.3	931.0	971.9	723.2
November	1 014.4	1 069.2	910.6	784.8	796.1	529.6	936.1	976.4	728.4
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ per week)									
2002									
August	943.2	997.4	832.4	745.5	757.8	504.1	876.9	917.3	680.1
November	952.9	1 004.4	835.1	747.9	761.1	506.7	884.9	923.9	684.4
2003									
February	969.7	1 020.7	847.8	751.9	764.2	512.8	896.9	934.8	692.6
May	989.7	1 042.8	869.2	761.9	773.0	520.3	912.8	951.3	704.8
August	1 007.7	1 062.1	892.0	774.7	785.5	527.2	928.3	968.0	719.0
November	1 021.6	1 076.8	913.1	787.7	798.3	532.2	941.3	982.3	730.9

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0).

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UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES, BY AGE: ORIGINAL(a)

	15-24 YEARS.....		25-54 YEARS.....		55 YEARS AND OVER.....	
	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Month	%	%	%	%	%	%
December	13.3	76.3	4.4	82.6	3.1	30.3
2003						
January	14.8	75.9	5.0	82.3	4.7	29.2
February	12.9	73.2	5.0	82.8	4.3	29.6
March	13.0	69.6	4.5	82.2	3.3	29.3
April	12.5	70.5	4.7	82.7	4.4	30.0
May	12.0	68.4	4.5	82.1	3.5	30.3
June	10.3	67.8	4.3	82.2	4.5	31.1
July	11.4	69.7	4.4	80.7	3.7	31.2
August	11.0	68.0	5.0	81.2	3.3	30.9
September	12.8	69.6	4.8	81.7	5.1	30.3
October	11.5	70.9	4.4	81.0	4.1	30.3
November	11.6	68.3	4.6	81.5	3.1	32.2
December	12.9	75.5	4.0	81.8	2.7	31.9
2004						
January	15.7	75.3	4.2	79.8	3.0	30.8
February	14.6	72.0	4.6	81.0	2.4	32.2

(a) Estimates for prior periods have been revised using updated population benchmarks based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and incorporating a minor change to the definition of unemployed persons. See the Changes This Month in the source publication: *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*.

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DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT: ORIGINAL(a)

	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST FULL-TIME JOB			NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT		
	Under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over	Total persons	Under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over	Total persons
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
December	49.5	13.1	62.6	50.7	11.9	62.6
2003						
January	56.6	14.9	71.5	57.8	13.8	71.5
February	54.1	12.4	66.6	54.7	11.8	66.6
March	50.7	10.2	60.9	51.1	9.8	60.9
April	51.0	11.9	62.9	51.6	11.3	62.9
May	48.0	11.1	59.1	48.6	10.4	59.1
June	45.2	10.4	55.5	45.8	9.8	55.5
July	45.9	11.6	57.4	46.4	11.0	57.4
August	45.6	14.3	59.9	46.0	13.9	59.9
September	51.7	13.7	65.4	52.4	13.0	65.4
October	47.0	12.3	59.2	47.4	11.9	59.2
November	47.8	11.1	58.9	48.8	10.1	58.9
December	50.5	9.3	59.8	51.3	8.5	59.8
2004						
January	53.6	13.0	66.5	53.7	12.8	66.5
February	54.4	10.9	65.3	55.8	9.5	65.3

(a) Estimates for prior periods have been revised using updated population benchmarks based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and incorporating a minor change to the definition of unemployed persons. See the Changes This Month in the source publication: *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*.

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD

Period	Number of disputes no.	Number of employees involved '000	Working days lost '000	Working days lost per thousand employees, 12 months ended no.
2001	73	12.0	25.0	32
2002	105	16.1	32.2	40
2003	131	53.3	79.7	97
2002				
October	17	2.7	6.3	41
November	17	2.1	3.7	39
December	13	1.8	2.1	40
2003				
January	5	0.5	0.4	39
February	14	1.7	1.9	40
March	17	2.4	2.7	39
April	8	1.3	2.2	41
May	11	1.2	1.2	39
June	5	0.6	0.8	37
July	14	3.9	11.8	49
August	15	1.2	3.3	51
September	17	11.5	13.7	61
October	23	16.2	23.6	82
November	20	13.6	16.2	97
December	10	1.1	1.8	97

Source: ABS data available on request, *Industrial Disputes, Australia*.

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JOB VACANCIES: ORIGINAL

Reference date	Job vacancies '000	Public sector '000	Private sector '000
2002			
August	8.2	1.4	* 6.8
November	7.3	1.3	6.0
2003			
February	12.0	1.3	10.7
May	7.8	1.4	6.4
August	7.4	1.2	6.2
November	9.0	1.2	7.8

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)

2002			
August	-13.9	4.4	-17.0
November	-10.9	-10.7	-11.0
2003			
February	63.9	3.1	77.0
May	-35.2	4.4	-40.2
August	-4.7	-11.2	-3.3
November	21.3	-3.5	26.3

Source: *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0).

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
<i>At end of period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
2000–2001	951 556	949 603	1 901 159
2001–2002	963 418	961 135	1 924 553
2002–2003	976 872	975 408	1 952 280
2000	945 202	942 456	1 887 658
2001	957 552	955 721	1 913 273
2002	969 361	967 541	1 936 902
2002			
June	963 418	961 135	1 924 553
September	966 067	964 065	1 930 132
December	969 361	967 541	1 936 902
2003			
March	973 514	972 030	1 945 544
June	976 872	975 408	1 952 280
September	980 587	979 089	1 959 676

(a) ERP data may be final, revised or preliminary at any point in time. See the 'ERP Data Status' section of the Notes in the source publication:
Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

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POPULATION CHANGE, COMPONENTS(a)

	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration(b)</i>	<i>Interstate arrivals</i>	<i>Interstate departures</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>Total population growth(c)</i>
<i>Period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
2000–2001	13 966	16 263	30 514	33 624	–3 110	26 700
2001–2002	12 809	14 970	30 245	34 419	–4 385	23 394
2002–2003	12 573	17 964	30 898	33 708	–2 810	27 727
2000	14 013	14 965	31 012	33 513	–2 501	25 819
2001	13 315	16 347	29 723	33 471	–3 834	25 615
2002	12 263	15 597	29 869	34 100	–4 231	23 629
2002						
June	3 087	1 895	7 527	8 623	–1 149	3 833
September	2 958	3 591	7 228	8 153	–970	5 579
December	2 735	5 164	8 681	9 752	–1 129	6 770
2003						
March	3 501	5 639	8 276	8 692	–498	8 642
June	3 379	3 570	7 719	7 932	–213	6 736
September	2 397	4 778	7 353	7 132	221	7 396

(a) ERP data may be final, revised or preliminary at any point in time. See the 'ERP Data Status' section of the Notes in the source publication: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

(b) May include an adjustment for 'category jumping'. Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to and from Australia, such that their classification as short term or as long term/permanent movers is different at arrival from that at departure.

(c) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Period	Live births(b)(c).....		Infant deaths(b)(d).....		Total deaths(b)(c).....	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
2000–2001	24 429	12.8	105	4.3	10 463	5.5
2001–2002	23 967	12.5	94	3.9	11 158	5.8
2002–2003	23 761	12.2	76	3.2	11 188	5.7
2000	24 554	13.0	103	4.2	10 541	5.6
2001	24 235	12.7	102	4.2	10 920	5.7
2002	23 583	12.2	90	3.8	11 320	5.8
2002						
June	5 915	12.3	23	3.9	2 828	5.9
September	6 019	12.5	16	2.7	3 061	6.4
December	5 647	11.7	24	4.3	2 912	6.0
2003						
March	6 109	12.6	17	2.8	2 608	5.4
June	5 986	12.3	19	3.2	2 607	5.4
September	5 461	11.2	22	4.0	3 064	6.3

(a) ERP data may be final, revised or preliminary at any point in time. See the 'ERP Data Status' section of the Notes in the source publication:
Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

(b) With the exception of preliminary data, estimates of births and deaths are included by State or Territory of usual residence and year of occurrence. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths are included by State or Territory of usual residence and year of registration.

(c) For financial and calendar years the rate is per 1,000 estimated resident population at 31 December and 30 June respectively. For quarters the rate is per 1,000 of the average of the previous and current quarterly populations.

(d) For infant deaths the rate is per 1,000 live births.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

	2001.....	2002.....	2003.....						
	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr
Selected offences	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(c)	—	3	—	1	2	2	2	1	—
Assault(d)	455	456	507	478	496	532	426	397	446
Robbery(e)	97	76	71	104	101	92	96	71	70
Burglary(f)	1 357	1 363	1 234	1 264	1 216	1 418	1 270	1 057	948
Theft	3 308	3 537	3 750	3 302	3 385	3 495	3 181	2 931	2 989
Steal motor vehicle	363	391	343	292	297	347	285	297	257
Property damage	817	854	777	950	859	979	904	1 023	969
Graffiti(g)	440	378	212	429	225	299	577	407	592
Drugs	367	413	423	458	397	326	388	308	235
Total reported offences(h)	7 640	7 989	7 822	7 900	7 469	7 981	7 570	6 848	6 796
EASTERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(c)	—	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
Assault(d)	449	471	424	332	500	499	388	355	466
Robbery(e)	48	36	59	48	86	83	63	52	67
Burglary(f)	1 864	1 768	1 822	1 989	1 998	1 857	1 714	1 556	1 707
Theft	2 401	2 523	2 617	2 762	2 734	2 466	2 516	2 502	2 458
Steal motor vehicle	337	378	302	229	281	292	321	302	269
Property damage	911	892	813	893	1 006	965	970	1 004	1 079
Graffiti(g)	261	132	121	145	132	119	159	150	150
Drugs	304	331	404	348	378	373	346	367	330
Total reported offences(h)	6 922	7 084	6 949	7 132	7 525	7 056	6 798	6 598	6 901
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(c)	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	3	1
Assault(d)	699	761	652	646	697	663	607	559	672
Robbery(e)	122	109	97	115	95	112	121	103	98
Burglary(f)	3 250	3 162	3 046	2 805	2 947	2 717	2 542	2 362	2 657
Theft	4 976	4 814	4 648	4 789	4 596	4 414	4 218	4 067	4 438
Steal motor vehicle	747	627	606	588	640	622	540	609	580
Property damage	1 711	1 600	1 544	1 661	1 712	1 781	1 661	1 576	1 721
Graffiti(g)	1 343	1 240	1 263	973	983	803	902	1 422	1 202
Drugs	629	623	722	623	553	580	634	567	483
Total reported offences(h)	14 332	13 853	13 313	12 914	12 884	12 438	11 765	11 867	12 437
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(c)	2	3	1	1	1	3	—	3	2
Assault(d)	600	593	512	609	571	636	501	465	546
Robbery(e)	70	75	65	83	80	61	82	57	73
Burglary(f)	1 960	2 175	1 918	2 197	2 124	1 999	1 985	2 104	2 155
Theft	3 591	3 769	3 180	3 380	3 516	3 677	3 449	3 216	3 315
Steal motor vehicle	492	529	419	409	504	470	390	441	456
Property damage	1 356	1 365	1 178	1 298	1 538	1 433	1 344	1 354	1 579
Graffiti(g)	565	376	281	482	523	525	612	457	282
Drugs	595	662	619	521	581	429	543	364	290
Total reported offences(h)	9 786	10 028	8 659	9 532	10 111	9 743	9 364	8 821	9 061
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(c)	6	8	4	5	2	3	—	5	1
Assault(d)	802	937	650	739	745	819	624	642	875
Robbery(e)	118	117	121	133	112	157	139	145	182
Burglary(f)	3 603	3 577	3 789	3 478	3 916	3 904	3 637	3 544	3 331
Theft	4 728	4 760	4 903	5 220	5 314	4 915	4 859	4 691	4 544
Steal motor vehicle	847	832	724	617	698	741	742	695	586
Property damage	1 954	1 860	1 671	1 826	2 063	1 925	2 046	1 993	2 144
Graffiti(g)	1 362	497	1 022	623	292	74	71	101	82
Drugs	468	442	428	433	357	363	376	372	292
Total reported offences(h)	14 604	13 873	13 977	13 701	14 291	13 619	13 012	12 722	12 528

	2001.....	2002.....	2003.....						
	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr
Selected offences	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....									
LOWER WESTERN WA									
Homicide(c)	2	4	5	2	3	2	3	5	2
Assault(d)	557	586	474	479	518	594	444	474	480
Robbery(e)	36	32	22	25	25	24	26	25	21
Burglary(f)	1 688	1 351	1 351	1 437	1 364	1 348	1 374	1 289	1 285
Theft	2 477	2 364	2 083	2 098	2 299	2 602	2 285	2 226	2 514
Steal motor vehicle	248	203	167	196	222	157	187	176	156
Property damage	1 284	968	977	1 183	1 273	1 144	1 073	1 032	1 206
Graffiti(g)	84	75	76	71	48	43	40	46	55
Drugs	497	720	680	606	575	638	667	517	549
Total reported offences(h)	7 183	6 792	6 166	6 508	6 662	6 898	6 439	6 084	6 575
.....									
REMAINDER-BALANCE WA									
Homicide(c)	2	4	9	10	7	5	3	4	3
Assault(d)	1 121	1 290	1 011	1 117	1 348	1 368	991	1 150	1 350
Robbery(e)	36	28	25	32	29	28	24	45	22
Burglary(f)	2 244	2 367	1 886	2 028	2 166	2 037	2 046	1 988	1 864
Theft	2 881	2 665	2 718	3 035	2 693	2 611	2 701	2 790	2 522
Steal motor vehicle	298	329	268	259	296	238	241	256	243
Property damage	1 786	1 719	1 552	1 773	1 952	1 989	1 705	1 854	1 774
Graffiti(g)	86	64	64	54	75	71	66	79	88
Drugs	728	722	716	678	720	762	652	667	629
Total reported offences(h)	9 677	9 704	8 771	9 470	9 892	9 664	8 898	9 361	9 042
.....									
TOTAL-WA									
Homicide(c)	13	25	22	24	19	22	14	22	11
Assault(d)	4 683	5 094	4 230	4 400	4 875	5 111	3 981	4 042	4 835
Robbery(e)	527	473	460	540	528	557	551	498	533
Burglary(f)	15 966	15 763	15 046	15 198	15 731	15 280	14 568	13 900	13 947
Theft	24 362	24 432	23 899	24 586	24 537	24 180	23 209	22 423	22 780
Steal motor vehicle	3 332	3 289	2 829	2 590	2 938	2 867	2 706	2 776	2 547
Property damage	9 819	9 258	8 512	9 584	10 403	10 216	9 703	9 836	10 472
Graffiti(g)	4 141	2 762	3 039	2 777	2 278	1 934	2 427	2 662	2 451
Drugs	3 588	3 913	3 992	3 667	3 561	3 471	3 606	3 162	2 808
Total reported offences(h)	70 144	69 323	65 657	67 157	68 834	67 399	63 846	62 301	63 340

(a) Reported offences are selected offences reported to, or becoming known to, police and resulting in the submission of a report. The number of reported offences in a period may include offences that occurred during earlier periods. The data are subject to revisions as further data become available. Offence classifications may alter between periods due to changes in legislation, administrative recording practices or system coding, and locality boundaries may change. Therefore, time series may be broken.

(b) Definitional, coding and processing changes associated with the introduction of the Frontline Incident Management System have had an impact on some data. Variations in data may have resulted from reporting and recording changes, and may not reflect an actual increase or decrease in the incidence of an offence type or in total offence numbers. Therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting and using offence statistics from late 2002, and when comparing those statistics with earlier periods.

(c) Includes driving causing death.

(d) Includes sexual assault.

(e) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

(f) Includes burglary to dwellings and buildings other than dwellings.

(g) Most graffiti offences are committed against public property and the number reported can vary due to different strategies being adopted in different periods by agencies and local government authorities. The number can also vary between periods due to the stockpiling of offences before being reported to Police and to an inconsistency in reporting where graffiti is sometimes recorded as property damage.

(h) Includes other offences not shown in the table such as fraud, arson and threatening behaviour.

Source: Western Australian Police Service, Offence Information System/Frontline Incident Management System.

DAYS PER MONTH(a) WITH OZONE CONCENTRATION(b) AT THE STATED LEVEL(c) FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR.....

2002..... 2003.....

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Region(d)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Inner West Coast															
Very Good	15	14	17	17	11	13	19	24	26	21	18	16	27	20	25
Good	16	16	13	14	16	18	11	7	4	10	13	14	4	9	6
Fair	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North East Metro															
Very Good	18	8	10	11	7	17	23	28	30	31	26	25	22	16	17
Good	13	19	21	16	4	14	7	3	—	—	5	5	9	12	12
Fair	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer North Coastal															
Very Good	9	10	14	15	12	15	15	23	26	17	10	4	18	2	—
Good	22	19	16	15	15	16	15	8	4	14	21	26	13	8	—
Fair	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer North East															
Very Good	16	4	12	13	5	8	15	31	30	28	24	22	16	12	15
Good	15	23	19	15	18	17	9	—	—	3	7	8	14	16	15
Fair	—	3	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
South Coast															
Very Good	15	16	15	17	10	12	21	26	25	18	16	18	24	15	24
Good	16	13	15	14	18	17	9	5	5	13	15	12	7	15	7
Fair	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South East Metro															
Very Good	23	16	17	19	12	14	23	25	30	29	24	23	26	18	27
Good	8	14	14	12	15	17	7	6	—	2	7	7	5	11	3
Fair	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) The number of days per month may not correspond to the actual number of days in the month due to periods when the air monitor was offline.

(b) Ozone concentrations in a polluted atmosphere are usually taken as an indicator of the amount of photochemical smog present. Ozone at ground level is not a pollutant and should not be confused with its presence in the stratosphere, where it serves the essential function of screening out a large portion of the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.

(c) The Ozone standard in Western Australia is based on the National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) of 0.1 parts per million averaged over 1 hour. Ozone concentrations are converted into a qualitative scale with four commonly understood terms — Very Good (Ozone concentrations less than 33% of the standard); Good (Ozone concentrations between 33% and 66% of the standard); Fair (Ozone concentrations between 66% and 100% of the standard); and Poor (Ozone concentrations greater than 100% of the standard). For more information on air quality in Western Australia, see the Department of Environment website at <<http://www.environ.wa.gov.au>>.

(d) For reporting purposes, the Perth Region has been divided into seven regions. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: Inner West Coast — Swanbourne; North East Metro — Caversham; North Metro — Duncraig; Outer North Coastal — Quinns Rocks; Outer North East — Rolling Green; South Coast — Rockingham; South East Metro — South Lake.

Source: Department of Environment.

DAYS PER MONTH(a) WITH VISIBILITY(b) AT THE STATED LEVEL(c) FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR.....

	2002.....			2003.....											
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Region(d)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
CBD															
Clear	31	28	30	31	27	29	30	31	29	29	31	30	31	26	30
Light	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Significant	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Inner West Coast(d)															
Clear	31	27	30	31	28	29	30	22	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Light	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Significant	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North East Metro(d)															
Clear	31	26	22	31	28	28	28	25	28	29	31	28	29	25	29
Light	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	3	—
Significant	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
North Metro(d)															
Clear	27	28	8	—	26	30	30	31	18	18	18	25	28	25	30
Light	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	2	1	3	3	—
Significant	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	7	—	—	2	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Outer North Coastal(d)															
Clear	30	27	30	31	27	29	30	31	30	30	30	30	30	25	31
Light	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
Significant	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Coast(d)															
Clear	31	27	28	28	26	30	23	25	25	30	31	30	28	26	30
Light	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	2	1
Significant	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Heavy	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South East Metro(d)															
Clear	24	26	12	30	27	28	30	28	13	18	19	27	29	26	30
Light	—	2	2	1	1	3	—	3	2	2	4	1	2	2	1
Significant	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	8	2	—	1	—
Heavy	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—
Bunbury															
Clear	28	20	29	31	25	25	29	19	19	19	12	25	28	22	27
Light	1	7	1	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	3	3	—	3	1
Significant	2	1	1	—	2	3	—	9	8	10	15	2	3	1	3
Heavy	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	—
Busselton															
Clear	27	26	28	31	28	26	27	14	10	16	9	22	28	26	28
Light	3	4	1	—	—	2	2	8	3	3	5	3	—	1	2
Significant	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	9	10	7	10	5	1	2	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	5	7	—	2	1	1

(a) The number of days per month may not correspond to the actual number of days in the month due to periods when the air monitor was offline.

(b) Visibility is measured using an integrating Nephelometer, which measures airborne particles ranging from 0.1 to 2.0 micrometres in size that reduce the ability to see objects at a distance by scattering light. The main sources of airborne particles contributing to reduced Visibility in Perth are domestic wood stoves and motor vehicles.

(c) Visibility is converted into a qualitative scale with four commonly understood terms — Clear (Visibility exceeds 26 kilometres); Light (Visibility between 20 and 26 kilometres); Significant (Visibility between 10 and 19 kilometres); and Heavy (Visibility less than 10 kilometres). For more information on air quality in Western Australia, see the Department of Environment website at <<http://www.environ.wa.gov.au>>.

(d) For reporting purposes, the Perth Region has been divided into seven regions. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: Inner West Coast — Swanbourne; North East Metro — Caversham; North Metro — Duncraig; Outer North Coastal — Quinns Rocks; Outer North East — Rolling Green; South Coast — Hope Valley; South East Metro — South Lake.

Source: Department of Environment.

APPENDIX

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