DECEMBER 2001 1367.5

Australian Bureau of Statistics

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 17 JAN 2002

CONTENTS

- For more information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	*RELEASE DATE*
March 2002	10 April 2002
June 2002	11 July 2002

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue contains a new table (Table 46 on page 64) providing quarterly information on offences reported to the Western Australian Police Service. The data are presented according to geographic areas defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (Cat no. 1216.0) to enable comparisons of the data across a range of related statistics. These areas do not necessarily align with geographic localities used within Police administrative systems. Users should also be aware that the data are subject to revision, as noted in Table 46.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
GST	Goods and Services Tax
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
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
TNTS	The New Tax System
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).
. .	not applicable
*	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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 20 December 2001. Explanatory notes in 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.

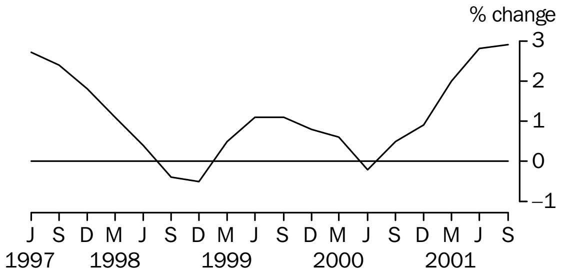
COLIN NAGLE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand (trend) increased by 2.9% in the September quarter 2001 to $17,009 million, the fifth consecutive quarter of growth. Compared with the September quarter 2000, demand has increased by 9.0% (or $1,404 million) of which approximately two thirds is attributable to increased volume as opposed to increased prices.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Trend estimates
Change from previous quarter



Significant factors contributing to State final demand in the September quarter 2001 were:

- household consumption expenditure, up by $168 million (or 1.8%) to $9,495 million, in part reflecting sustained growth in retail turnover;
- capital expenditure on other buildings and structures, up by $112 million (18.7%) to $710 million, the highest figure recorded since December 1999, and 50.7% higher compared with the September quarter 2000; and
- dwellings, up $63 million (7.1%) to $949 million following the recent resurgence in dwelling investment. Ownership transfer costs were up by $17 million (or 7.2%) as a consequence of increased housing sector transactions.

While investment in machinery and equipment was down slightly from the June quarter 2001, investment remains strong against the previous year, up $307 million (or 30.4%) compared with September quarter 2000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.1% in the September quarter 2001 compared with an increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities of 0.3%. The small increase in Perth's CPI largely reflects price increases across a majority of goods and services being offset by notable falls in transportation and clothing costs.

Major contributors to upward price pressure on Perth's CPI in the September quarter 2001 were:

- recreation (up 1.7%), due mainly to holiday travel and accommodation prices rising by 4.2% (with domestic holiday travel and accommodation prices up by 5.5%). Compared with the same quarter last year, the price of holiday travel and accommodation in Perth has increased by 7.9%;
- housing (up 0.9%), with house purchases rising 0.7%; and
- food (up 0.7%), with meat and seafood prices rising by 2.9%.

The most significant price falls were in:

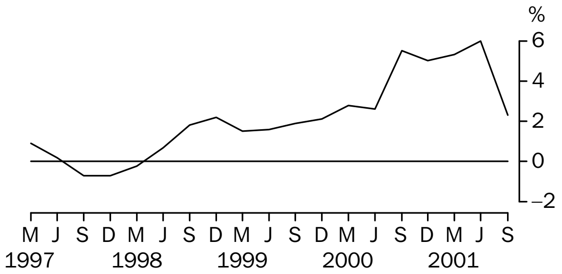
- transportation (down 2.0%), the price of automotive fuel falling significantly by 8.3%, Commonwealth Treasury linking this decline to the global downturn in demand for oil; and
- clothing and footwear (down 3.1%), with falls recorded in all categories except fabrics and knitting wool which increased 4.3%.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

The cost of child care, although only a small component of the CPI, decreased by 2.5% in Perth in the September quarter 2001 (the weighted average of the eight capital cities fell 6.4%). The decrease in the cost of child care reflects an increase in the Commonwealth Government's Child Care Benefit, a subsidy first introduced as part of TNTS on 1 July 2000 and subsequently increased by 5.8% on 2 July 2001.

Annual changes in the CPI are now due to ongoing price movements over the last twelve months and are no longer affected by the direct or first round effects of TNTS, in particular, the introduction of the goods and services tax.

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



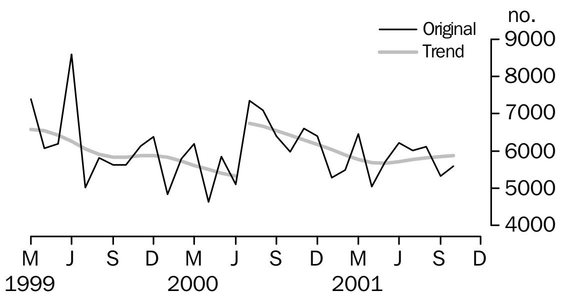
When compared with the September quarter 2000, the CPI increased by 2.3% (the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose 2.5%). The largest price increases over this period were for tobacco products (up 11.6%), meat and seafood (10.5%), and insurance services (7.8%). Categories recording a decrease included clothing and footwear (down 4.3%) and communication (down 1.8%).

CONSUMPTION

New Motor Vehicle Registrations (excluding motorcycles and scooters)

New motor vehicle registrations (trend) in October 2001 rose by 0.4% to 5,868, the fifth month of consecutive growth. Nationally, the growth in October was slightly higher at 0.7%. The upswing, which began in June 2001, comes after a consistent downward trend which took effect after registrations initially jumped following the introduction of TNTS in July 2000. October 2001 registrations are well below the 6,416 recorded in October 2000.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS



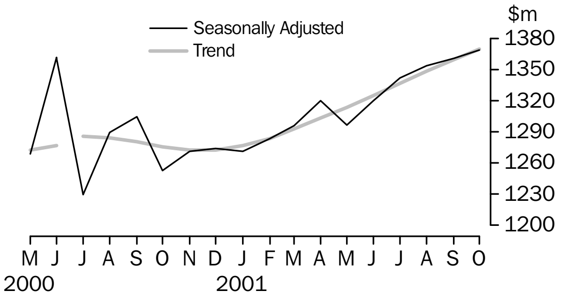
In original terms, registrations for Western Australia rose by 4.8% to 5,592 in October 2001. This followed a sharp drop in September 2001 registrations which fell to 5,334 from 6,124 the previous month. Industry commentators attribute part of this decline to reduced consumer confidence following the events of September 11.

Retail Trade

Growth in Western Australia's retail turnover (trend) continues to be sustained, with turnover for October 2001 topping the nation (along with the Australian Capital Territory) at 0.8% growth compared with September 2001. National growth for October 2001 was 0.4%. Commentators point to an environment of low interest rates, lower mortgages and reduced petrol prices as part of the stimulus behind continuing strong retail trade.

Seasonally adjusted, Western Australia recorded the second smallest rate of growth in October 2001 at 0.6%, less than half the Australian growth rate of 1.3%.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER



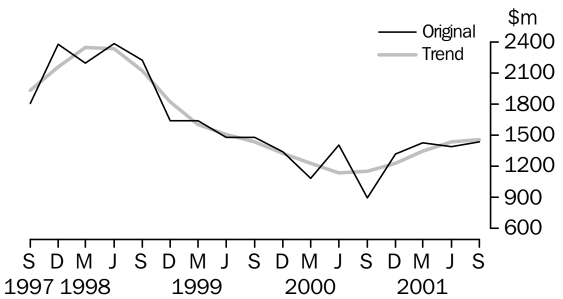
Over the three months to October 2001, turnover (trend) rose by $33.2 million. Major components of this increase were Food retailing (up $11.2 million) and Other goods retailing (a category which includes pharmaceuticals, used goods, garden supplies and jewellery), up $10.9 million. Recreational goods retailing reported the smallest increase over the three months to October 2001 at 0.4%, with turnover in October 2001 recording the first decline since October 2000. Nationally, the trend in recreational goods retailing has been negative since April 2001.

Turnover in department stores declined in the three months to October 2001, down by $1.8 million (or 1.6%). This decline was mirrored across Australia, with New South Wales the only State/Territory (Tasmania and the Northern Territory data are not published due to confidentiality restrictions) to report growth in the trend series over this period.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In trend terms, business investment in Western Australia slowed in the September quarter 2001, rising by $18 million (or 1.3%) after averaging $96 million (or 7.7%) growth per quarter over the previous three quarters. Nationally, private new capital expenditure has been in decline since March quarter 2000, decreasing by 0.3% in the September quarter 2001.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



Expenditure (trend) on equipment, plant and machinery, which has underpinned the recovery in investment since September quarter 2000, decreased by $25 million in the September quarter 2001 after four quarters of moderate to strong growth. By contrast, the $43 million (or 9.8%) increase in investment in building and structures is the second consecutive quarter of strong growth, following six quarters of relatively flat levels of expenditure.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

In original terms, investment in the Mining industry and Other selected industries (which includes Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction) for the September quarter 2001 rose by $44 million and $43 million respectively. These gains more than compensated for the $39 million (24.1%) fall in Manufacturing industry investment, which had recorded a $92 million (36.2%) drop in the June quarter 2001. Compared with the September quarter 2000, Mining industry expenditure is up by $455 million (or 109.1%).

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

Short–term: Business in Western Australia is expecting negative growth in the March quarter 2002 in all performance indicators except capital expenditure. Profit is expected to fall by 16.8%, while other indicators of trading performance — operating income and selling prices — are expected to decrease by 1.3% and 0.9% respectively. Inventories are expected to fall by 1.0%. For the fifth consecutive quarter, business expects employment levels to contract, the expectation for full–time equivalent employment down by 0.9% in the March quarter 2002.

Investment in capital is expected to increase over the March quarter 2002 by 5.1%, the highest expected increase since the September quarter 1998.

Medium–term: Despite the mainly negative short–term outlook, business has optimistic medium–term expectations for most performance indicators over 2002. Expectations for full–time equivalent employment and inventories are the exceptions, each with negative expectations for the first three quarters. By the December quarter 2002, business expects all performance indicators except capital expenditure to record solid growth led by a 4.4% increase in profit (8.1% nationally) compared with the December quarter 2001.

Capital expenditure is anticipated to fall by 0.8% in the December quarter 2002 compared with the December quarter 2001, the first expected fall in the medium–term outlook for over two years.

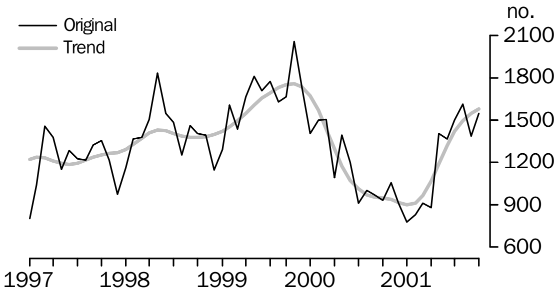
CONSTRUCTION

Building Approvals

The rapid recovery in new house approvals since April 2001 continues to be sustained, although the rate of growth is slowing. The recovery coincides with historically low interest rates and the availability of a $14,000 First Home Owner Grant for contracts signed for the purchase of new houses before 31 December 2001. The Grant has since been extended to 30 June 2002 but at a reduced amount of $10,000.

New house approvals (trend) have climbed from a 10 year low of 903 in January 2001 to 1,581 in October 2001, 66.4% higher than October 2000. The monthly rate of growth has been slowing over the last five months, from 11.8% in May 2001 to 2.0% in October 2001.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Houses



The number of approvals of new dwellings other than houses (trend) has been in decline after peaking in August 2001 at 257 dwellings, 23.0% higher than the February 2001 low of 209 dwellings.

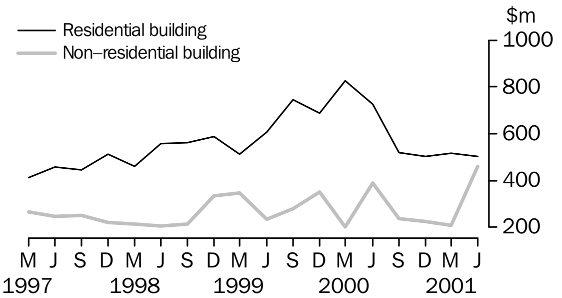
The increase in building approvals (original) within the Perth Statistical Division was higher, in percentage terms, than all but one non–metropolitan region (the South Eastern region which includes Kalgoorlie/Boulder) in the September quarter 2001. Increases were recorded for all metropolitan regions, the largest in the South East Metropolitan region (up 45.3%).

The value of non–residential building approvals (original) in the three months to October 2001 ($252.0 million) fell 8.6% compared with the previous three months ($275.8 million). In trend terms, the value has been in decline since April 2001 following large private sector approvals in March and April 2001.

Building Activity

The value (original) of residential commencements fell in the June quarter 2001 to $501.7 million, after a small increase in new residential building was overshadowed by a larger fall in the value of residential alterations and additions to buildings. The value of residential building work under construction continues to fall, after peaking in March quarter 2000 at $1,749 million, to be $1,358 million in the June quarter 2001. The strong upturn in house approvals over the latter half of 2001 should lead to an increase in residential building activity in future months.

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMMENCED



The value of non–residential building commencements increased by $253.6 million in the June quarter 2001 to $460.6 million, due mainly to the commencement of office buildings valued at $216.2 million. The value of building work under construction at the end of June 2001 was also affected by new office construction, up 20.3% to $894.3 million.

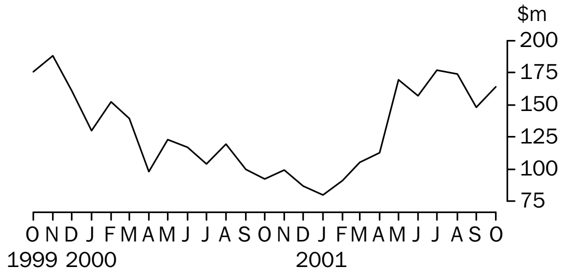
With an overall decline of $44.8 million in the value of work under construction at the end of June 2001 compared with the end of December 2000, employment in the Construction industry fell from 82,600 in November 2000 to 78,100 in May 2001. Future growth indicated in increases in both residential and non–residential approvals since July 2001 has seen employment levels increase to 82,800 in August 2001 before settling at 81,600 in November 2001.

FINANCE

In trend terms, the number of housing finance commitments made for the construction or purchase of dwellings has been falling, down from a high of 6,551 in July 2001 to 6,298 in October 2001. The decline has translated to a decrease in the value (original) of lending commitments for the construction or purchase of dwellings. Comparing the three months to October 2001 with the previous three months, commitments for the construction of dwellings were down by $15 million or 3.5% (but still $143 million higher than the three months to October 2000). In addition, commitments for the purchase of established dwellings fell by $88 million or 5.8% (but $255 million higher than the same period the year before); while the value of refinancing of existing dwellings fell by $91 million or 17.6% (but $16 million higher than the same period in 2000).

FINANCE *continued*

SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS,
Construction and Purchase of newly erected dwellings



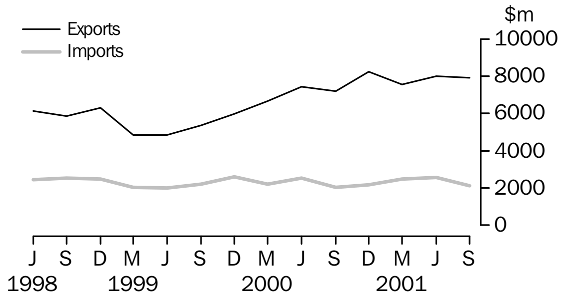
The current environment of low interest rates together with the introduction of the $14,000 First Home Owner Grant in March 2001 have coincided with a significant rise in the number of housing finance commitments to first home buyers. After peaking in May 2001 at 1,839, commitments have averaged 1,653 a month to October 2001 compared with 1,307 a month in the first four months of 2001. First home buyers average around one quarter of all commitments for housing finance. The average borrowing size for first home buyers in October 2001 was $121,800, $11,500 higher than in March 2001 (when the First Home Owner Grant was introduced).

TRADE

A small decrease in the value of exports in the September quarter 2001 coupled with a more significant decrease in imports resulted in a trade surplus of $5,766 million, up by $372 million compared with the June quarter 2001. The trade surplus is running at record levels; the $22,234 million surplus over the four quarters to September quarter 2001 is the highest twelve month period on record.

The depreciated value of the Australian dollar has resulted in the State's exports being more competitively priced whereas, for imported goods, higher prices may have a negative effect on demand.

VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE



Exports

The value of Western Australian exports eased slightly in the September quarter 2001, down $44 million from a near record June quarter 2001 to $7,906 million. This represents an increase of 9.3% ($675 million) compared with the September quarter 2000 and 47.4% ($2,542 million) compared with the September quarter 1999.

The value of exports for most commodities fell, the notable exceptions being Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (up $194 million to $2,187 million) and Gold coins (up $12 million to $18 million). Commodities contributing most to the overall decrease were:

- Food and live animals, down $85 million (or 12.2%), due mainly to a significant drop in Seafood and Cereals exports;
- Machinery and transport equipment, down $79 million (30.0%), decreases reported for most component goods; and
- Manufactured goods, down $37 million (7.1%), also reporting decreases in most component goods.

Of the State's major export trading partners, increased exports were recorded to Japan (up $262 million to $2,254 million) and the Republic of Korea (up $88 million to $813 million) in the September quarter 2001. The most notable falls were to the United States of America (down $162 million to $508 million), to the United Kingdom (down $45 million to $461 million) and to Taiwan (down $41 million to $447 million). Exports to ASEAN countries were up $114 million while exports to EU countries were down by $189 million.

Over the twelve months ending September 2001, Japan sustained its position as the State's dominant trading partner, receiving goods worth $8,415 million. Of the other major partners, the Republic of Korea received $3,276 million, China $2,980 million and the United States of America $2,514 million. Singapore ($1,695 million) was the only trading partner in the ASEAN region to receive over $1,000 million of Western Australian exports while the United Kingdom ($1,441 million) was the only trading partner from the EU to do the same.

Imports

The value of imports into Western Australia continues to fluctuate, down in the September quarter 2001 by $416 million to $2,139 million, the second lowest value recorded over the last two years. Commentators have indicated that the downturn, also reflected in more recent National monthly import values, could be due to reduced demand resulting from a weak Australian dollar forcing higher prices onto foreign goods.

The decline in September quarter 2001 imports compared with June quarter 2001 was led by:

- Non–monetary gold, down by $241 million;
- Machinery and transport equipment, particularly Office machinery, down by $175 million); and
- Chemical and related products, predominantly Fertilisers and Organic chemicals, down $104 million.

The majority of the decline in the State's imports was accounted for by a significant fall in imports from ASEAN countries (down by $319 million overall), particularly from Indonesia and Singapore. Imports from the EU were down by $86 million (mainly the United Kingdom and Germany); as were imports from Japan (down $71 million) and Canada (down $52 million). The decrease in imports from Canada was affected by substantial falls in Aircraft and associated equipment, down $37 million in the September quarter 2001. Growth in import values included the United Arab Emirates (up $97 million), the Republic of Korea (up $36 million) and China (up $35 million).

MINERAL EXPLORATION

The level of mineral exploration expenditure has fluctuated over recent quarters. Expenditure in the September quarter 2001 ($103.3 million) was down by $7.6 million compared with the previous quarter but $12.5 million higher than in the March quarter 2001. Compared with the September quarter 2000, expenditure is down marginally, by 1.1%. Fluctuations in expenditure on gold exploration are the dominant influence on quarterly movements, with expenditure in the September quarter 2001 down $8.9 million. Expenditure on base metals, with the exception of copper, also declined.

Exploration expenditure on other metallic minerals (which include tin, tungsten, sheelite, wolfram and other construction metals) increased by $2.4 million to $5.7 million, the highest level of expenditure in over three years.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Diamond and iron ore production recorded significant increases in the September quarter 2001 compared with the June quarter 2001. After four consecutive quarters of decreasing production, the level of diamond production increased by 60.2% to 8 million carats, the highest level of production since the December quarter 1998. Iron ore production was up by 9.2% to 47 million tonnes, the highest quarterly production ever recorded. Gold production decreased by 5.9% to 49.4 tonnes in the September quarter 2001 while ilmenite production was down by 11.8% to 458 tonnes.

TOURISM

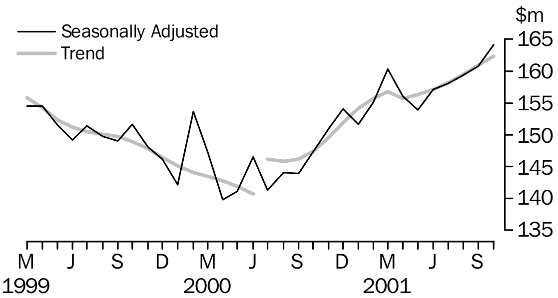
Tourist Accommodation

Accommodation capacity in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments (with 15 or more rooms) decreased by 3 establishments to 323 in the September quarter 2001 compared with the September quarter 2000 and by 9 guest rooms to 19,043. Most other indicators were also down comparing these two periods. The number of guest arrivals fell by 4,000 to 679,000; takings from accommodation were down by $1.3 million to $95.0 million; and employment was down by 543 persons to 9,642. Although the number of guest arrivals decreased, the room occupancy rate increased marginally from 53.9% to 54.6%.

Hospitality

Monthly retail turnover (seasonally adjusted) for hospitality and services in Western Australia increased by 2.1% in October 2001 to $164.1 million, a level not topped since August 1997. Compared with October 2000, turnover is 11.5% (or $16.9 million) higher. Nationally, hospitality and services turnover fell by 1.8% in October 2001.

HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES RETAIL TURNOVER



The increase in hospitality and services turnover was limited to cafes and restaurants, with decreases in turnover reported for hotels and licensed clubs and selected services (which include video hire outlets and hairdressers).

Employment in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry decreased by 5,100 persons (or 9.6%) to 47,900 between August 2001 and November 2001. Most of the decrease (three in five persons) was in female employment. Compared with November 2000, employment in the industry was up by 5.5%.

THE LABOUR MARKET

Employment

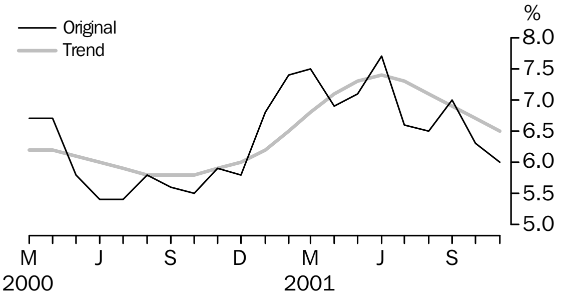
The number of employed persons (trend) in Western Australia rose for the fifth consecutive month to 945,300 in November 2001, an increase of 2,900 employed persons since October 2001. Although this is the largest monthly rise in trend employment since December 1999, the November 2001 employment data may have been affected by the recruitment of temporary workers by the Australian Electoral Commission to conduct the Federal election held on 10 November 2001.

The trend from full–time to part–time employment for females, as noted in the September 2001 edition of *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*, has continued over the past four months, with almost equal numbers of females working in each category for the first time since the series commenced in December 1981.

Unemployment

In trend terms, unemployment in Western Australia has been in steady decline in recent months. The number of unemployed in November 2001 was 65,600 persons, falling by an average of 1,900 persons per month since peaking in June 2001 at 74,900 persons. Over this period, there has been little variation in the number of people in the labour force, implying that the decline in unemployment is the result of people obtaining full– or part–time employment.

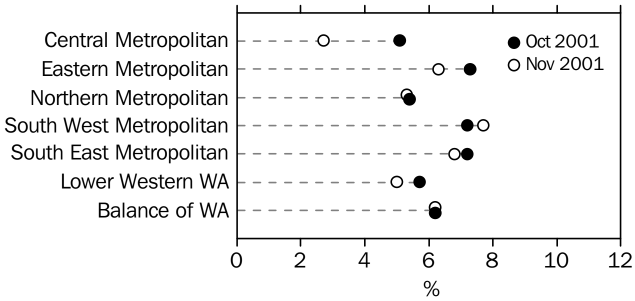
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



The unemployment rate has fallen 0.9 percentage points since June 2001, to 6.5% in November 2001. Nationally, the trend unemployment rate for November 2001 was 6.8%.

In most metropolitan and non–metropolitan regions of the State, unemployment rates have been in decline since September 2001.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, By Region



In November 2001, the unemployment rate (in original terms) in Western Australia decreased across all but one of the metropolitan areas (South–West Metropolitan rose 0.5 percentage points to 7.7%). The Central Metropolitan region recorded the largest drop in the unemployment rate, down 2.4 percentage points to 2.7%.

There were 11,500 long–term unemployed persons (those who had been unemployed for 52 weeks or more since their last job) in November 2001, an increase of 11.7% over October 2001.

Industry employment

For the second consecutive quarter, employment growth (in original terms) was highest in the Personal and other services and Cultural and recreational services industries, recording strong growth of 18.8% and 16.1% (respectively) in the November quarter 2001. The Wholesale trade and Finance and insurance industries also reported high growth, both up 14.5%. The Retail trade industry reported the highest increase in male employment (up 10,100 males) while, for females, employment in the Education industry rose 4,800.

Industry employment *continued*

Industries recording the largest quarterly fall in employment numbers in the November quarter 2001 were Property and business services — down 5,500 persons (or 5.0%); and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants — down 5,100 persons (or 9.6%). Commentators have cited the effects of terrorists attacks in the United States and the problems in the domestic airline industry in September 2001 as impacting on the tourism industry, of which accommodation is a key component. The Communication services industry and Transport and storage industry each recorded a notable proportional decrease in employment numbers — down 13.7% (or 1,800 persons) and 4.3% (1,700 persons) respectively.

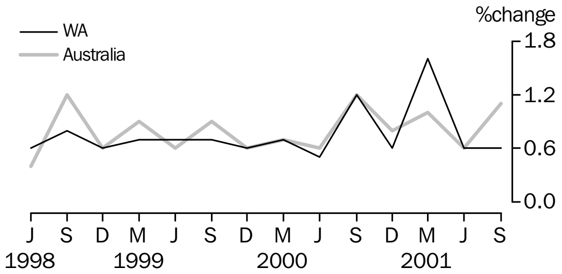
Youth Unemployment

The youth (persons aged 15–19 years) unemployment rate in November 2001 was 15.4%, down from the October 2001 rate of 16.4%. The unemployment rate of youths looking for full–time work in Western Australia was slightly higher in November 2001 at 9.1%. This compares with 8.9% nationally.

Wages

The September quarter 2001 index of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for Western Australia increased by a modest 0.6% in a quarter where larger growth is expected (September and March usually show higher rates of change due to the higher incidence of pay rises occurring at the end of financial and calendar years). Nationally, the increase was 1.1%. Over the four quarters to September quarter 2001, growth in Western Australia's wage cost index equalled the national average of 3.6%.

WAGE COST INDEX, All Industries
Percentage change from previous quarter



Across industries, employees in Education and Health and community services reported the largest quarterly increase (1.6% and 1.5% respectively). Education employees also recorded the highest growth over the four quarters to September quarter 2001 at 5.3%, followed by employees in the Manufacturing industry (4.8%). Among the lowest rates of growth in the September quarter 2001 were employees in the Property and business services industry, 0.4%; the Mining industry, 0.5%; and in the Personal and other services industry (which includes hire outlets, religious organisations and public order and safety services), 0.5%. Employees in the Personal and other services industry also recorded the lowest rate of growth over the four quarters to September quarter 2001 (1.7%).

Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers recorded the highest increase of all occupations in the September quarter 2001, at 1.4%. Over the four quarters to September quarter 2001, Professionals recorded the highest rate of growth in the index at 5.4%, while Managers and administrators recorded the lowest growth at 1.8%.

FEATURE ARTICLE – A View of Housing Density in Perth

INTRODUCTION

New housing developments are being influenced by a variety of housing types designed to cater for the diversity of housing needs within the community. These influences include a move to smaller lot sizes and to a range of multiple dwelling developments such as semi–detached housing, townhouses and grouped housing. One consequence of this trend has been an increase in housing density which is occurring to varying degrees (in part through urban infill) across the Perth metropolitan area.

There has been an increasing need for information on trends in medium density housing in Western Australia as government, industry and the community seek to better understand the impacts of higher density living on the provision of support services and on the community generally. While building approvals statistics published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) provide a broad measure of medium density housing, the measure does not include grouped dwelling developments, i.e. developments in which two or more detached dwellings (houses) are constructed on a parcel of land.

This article presents findings from an ABS analysis of building approvals data covering the three financial years from 1998–99 to 2000–01 for the Perth metropolitan area. The focus for the analysis was to understand the extent of grouped dwelling developments; the trends in such developments over time; and their impact for expanding the view of medium density housing already available from building approvals statistics. The findings have the potential to better inform planning and assist in the provision of infrastructure required to support areas of increased housing and population density.

BACKGROUND

ABS publishes building approvals data according to building type categories defined in the ABS Functional Classification of Buildings (FCB — see page 19 for a more detailed description). These statistics provide a broad indication of housing density, i.e. houses (low density); semi–detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc. (medium density); and flats, units or apartments (high density). However, there has been an apparent trend toward an additional form of multiple dwelling development in the Perth metropolitan area which comprises two or more detached dwellings (houses) constructed on a parcel of land — commonly referred to by the housing industry as "grouped dwellings". These dwellings are currently classified and published as houses in accordance with the ABS FCB.

The analysis set out to identify multiple dwelling development approvals over the three years 1998–99 to 2000–01, particularly approvals for the construction of grouped dwellings. This analysis was undertaken in the knowledge that the original approvals data and the methods used to produce building approvals statistics were not specifically designed to measure trends in dwelling density. Hence, not all grouped dwelling developments were able to be identified e.g. an approval for a house to be built on a parcel of land which already contains an existing dwelling. Nevertheless, the findings presented below from the analysis of building approvals data form a reasonable surrogate measure of trends in grouped dwelling developments.

FINDINGS

The following analysis shows the number of grouped dwellings identified; examines the degree to which grouped dwellings expand current measures of housing density; and shows the geographic distribution of this expanded view of multiple dwelling developments.

The methodology developed to identify multiple dwelling developments as well as definitions for specific dwelling types referred to in the findings from this analysis are described in the Study Methodology and Definitions on pages 19–20.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS

The following table shows the number of dwelling units approved in building types defined by the FCB. The data are as published in August 2001.

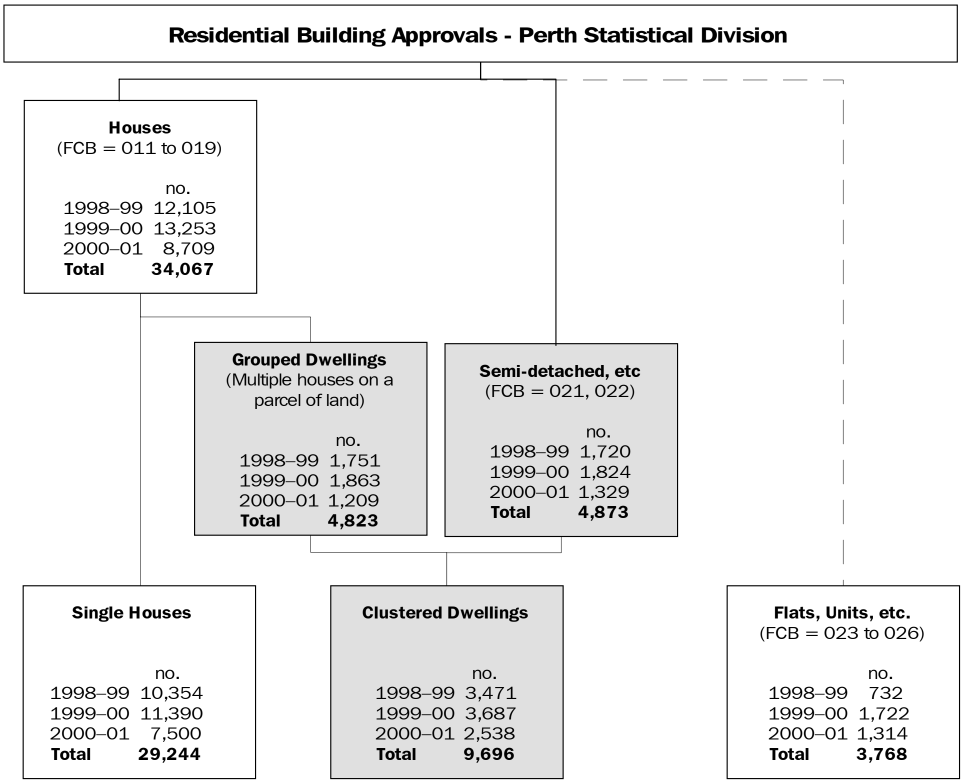
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS, Perth Statistical Division

	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS			
Building type	*1998–1999*	*1999–2000*	*2000–2001*	*Total*
Houses(a)	12 105	13 253	8 709	34 067
Semi–detached, etc	1 720	1 824	1 329	4 873
Flats, units, apartments	732	1 722	1 314	3 768

(a) Includes houses approved in grouped dwelling developments.

Source: Building Approvals, Western Australia (Cat. no. 8731.5).

To compile an alternative broad measure of medium density housing, house approvals identified from the analysis as constituting grouped dwellings were combined with semi–detached–type dwelling approvals to derive the category "clustered dwellings". The figure below depicts this process and shows the number of clustered dwellings approved in each of the reference years as well as the contributions made to this category by grouped dwelling and semi–detached–type dwelling developments.



Of the 42,708 dwelling units approved from 1998–99 to 2000–01, 80% (or 34,067) were houses. Analysis of these house approvals established that:

- 14% (or 4,823) were constructed as grouped dwelling developments, a proportion that has remained relatively unchanged over each of the three reference years; and
- a further estimated 2% of house approvals appeared to be part of a clustered dwelling development (e.g. a house approval together with a semi–detached dwelling approval being constructed on the same parcel of land – see the diagram on page 19). However there was insufficient information to identify such developments conclusively. Consequently these house approvals remain classified as Houses for the purpose of the analysis.

Clustered dwelling developments (grouped dwelling and semi–detached–type dwelling approvals) over the three study years totalled 9,696. Grouped dwellings comprised half of the clustered dwellings category, their number being slightly higher than semi–detached–type dwellings in two of the three years.

As a result of applying the methodology to new residential approvals over the three years:

- a significant number of approved houses have been identified as grouped dwellings, resulting in the broad indicator of low density housing (i.e. single house approvals) being 68% of all dwelling units approved. This compares with 80% when the FCB building type "houses", which includes grouped dwellings, is used; and
- the proportion of dwellings considered representative of a broad measure of medium density housing is 23% (comprising clustered dwellings) whereas, for semi–detached type dwellings only, the proportion was 11%.

Flats, units and apartments make up the remainder of approvals.

CLUSTERED DWELLINGS – DENSITY AND GROSS SITE AREA (GSA)

The ability to identify clustered dwelling approvals provides the opportunity to examine the number of dwellings associated with each approval (a broad measure of medium density housing) as well as variations in the average gross site area per dwelling in clustered dwelling developments.

As shown in the following table, the highest proportion of clustered dwellings comprised approvals of 5 or more dwelling units (41%) and 2 dwelling units (30%).

CLUSTERED DWELLINGS, Perth Statistical Division, 1998–99 TO 2000–01

	DWELLINGS	
Dwelling units per approval	*No.*	*% of total*
2	2 930	30.2
3	1 587	16.4
4	1 124	11.6
5 or more	3 994	41.2
Other(a)	61	0.6
Total	**9 696**	**100.0**

(a) Unable to establish cluster category.

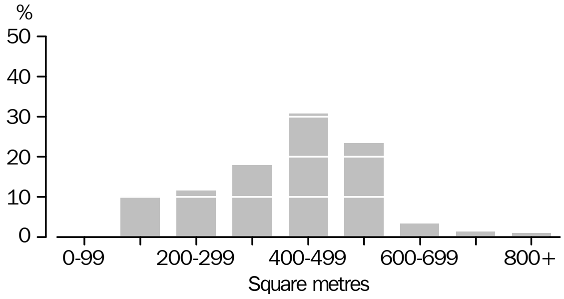
CLUSTERED DWELLINGS – DENSITY AND GROSS SITE AREA (GSA) *continued*

While the number of clustered dwellings provides a broad measure of medium density housing, a more informative view can be obtained by examining these developments in conjunction with their reported Gross Site Area or GSA (i.e. the site area or size of the block, in square metres, on which the approved building work is being carried out). The results are shown below.

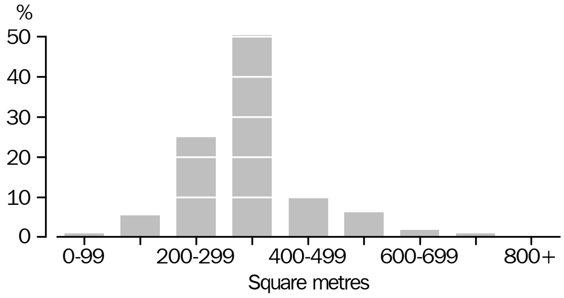
There were known deficiencies in the quality of GSA data as supplied by local government authorities – GSA is a mandatory item which is not well reported by some councils. Nevertheless, these results serve as a general indication of variations in housing density within the clustered dwellings category.

CLUSTERED DWELLING APPROVALS, Average GSA Per Dwelling

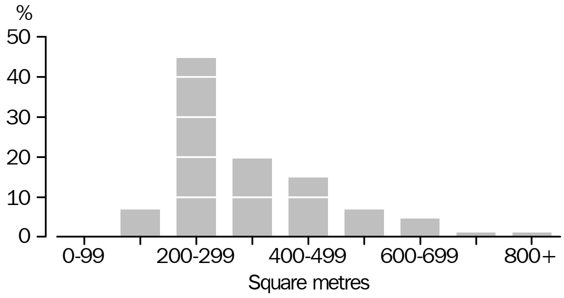
2 CLUSTERED DWELLINGS



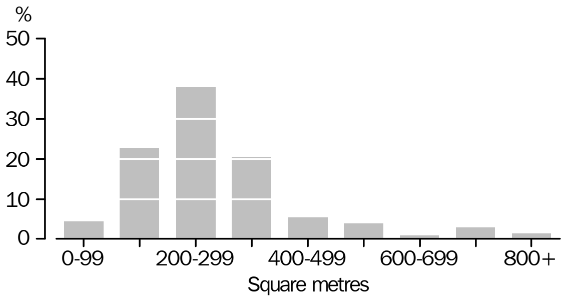
3 CLUSTERED DWELLINGS



4 CLUSTERED DWELLINGS



5 OR MORE CLUSTERED DWELLINGS

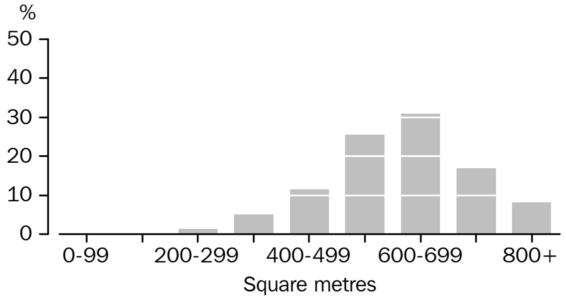


The average GSA per dwelling decreased as the number of dwellings within each clustered dwelling development type increased. The largest proportion of dwellings for various development types fell in the following average GSA per dwelling range:

- 2 dwelling developments: 31% in the range 400–499 square metres;
- 3 dwelling developments: 50% in the range 300–399 square metres;
- 4 dwelling developments: 45% in the range 200–299 square metres;
- 5 or more dwelling developments: 38% in the range 200–299 square metres.

By comparison, the largest proportion of single house approvals (31%) had an average GSA in the range 600 to 699 square metres as depicted in the figure below.

SINGLE HOUSE APPROVALS, Average GSA Per Dwelling



CLUSTERED DWELLINGS – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The degree to which clustered dwelling developments are occurring across the Perth metropolitan area is depicted in the following map.

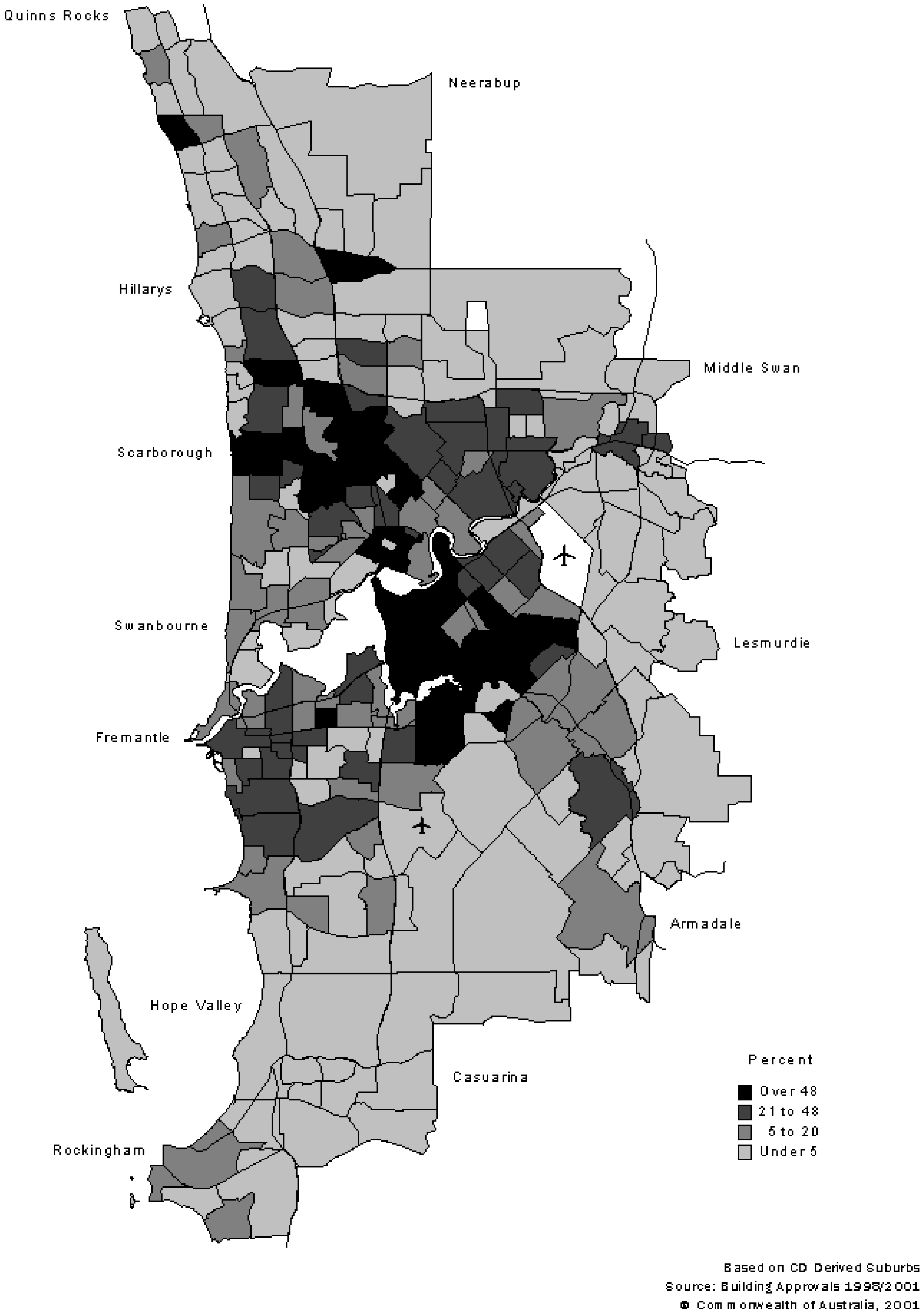
In 22% of Perth suburbs, clustered dwelling approvals comprised 48% or more of total dwellings approved over the reference period. In another 25% of suburbs, the proportion ranged between 21% and 48%.

There were four notable suburb groups within which clustered dwellings comprised 48% or more of new dwelling approvals:

- North Coastal – including the suburbs of Scarborough and Innaloo;
- North Central – including the suburbs of Tuart Hill and Joondanna;
- Perth South – including the suburbs of South Perth and Como; and
- Fremantle South – including the suburbs of Hilton and Hamilton Hill.

All are established residential areas, suggesting that there is an increase in urban infill occurring across the Perth metropolitan area.

CLUSTERED DWELLING APPROVALS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL DWELLING APPROVALS



STUDY METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

Functional Classification of Buildings – Residential Component

The FCB is used by ABS to code buildings according to the intended main purpose of the building. For residential buildings, the codes and their descriptions are:

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS, Residential Component

Code	*Description*
Houses	
011	Separate house
012	Kit house
019	Transportable house (excluding caravans and mobile homes)
Semi–detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, duplex, etc.	
021	One storey
022	Two or more storeys
Flat, unit or apartment in a building of:	
023	One or two storeys
024	Three storeys
025	Four or more storeys
026	Flat, unit or apartment attached to a house

From 1 July 2001, the ABS commenced coding building approvals using a revised FCB. The residential sector of the classification has remained unchanged. More details are provided in the August issue of *Building Approvals, Australia* (Cat. no. 8731.0).

Identifying Multiple Dwelling Developments

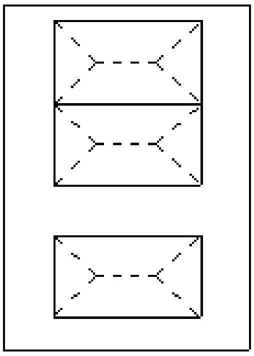
Grouped Dwellings

Building approvals classified to a house (i.e. FCB code in the range 011 to 019) and consisting of 2 or more dwelling units (reported Number of Dwellings greater than 1) were separately identified as grouped dwellings.

Other Multiple Dwelling Developments

Other types of multiple dwelling developments appeared to be represented in the approvals data but could not be conclusively identified. Examples include:

- a house and a semi–detached–type dwelling to be constructed on a single parcel of land, as depicted in the following diagram. These developments appear as separate approvals in ABS data and could not be matched due to insufficient information; and
- an approval for a dwelling(s) to be constructed on a parcel of land on which a house already exists, in which case only the new dwelling approval(s) have been considered within definitions used in the study.



General Description — 3 dwellings: 2 attached and 1 detached

ABS FCB — 1 house: 2 semi–detached–type dwellings

Study description — 2 approvals: 1 house and 2 clustered dwellings

Definitions of Building Categories Devised for this Study

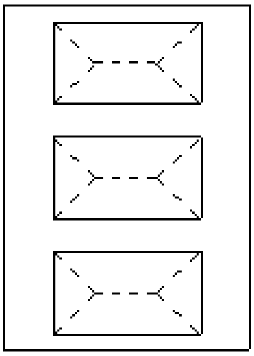
The following building type categories devised for this study are based on concepts or terms generally accepted in the Western Australian user community.

Single House

A detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes and consisting of one dwelling unit on a single parcel of land. This is essentially the ABS definition of a house (FCB codes 011 to 019) qualified to indicate the approval/construction of only one house on a parcel of land.

Grouped Dwelling

Formed when two or more detached dwellings (houses) are grouped together as a single approval and constructed on a single parcel of land (as depicted in the figure below). These development types are an increasingly popular alternative method of construction to duplex– and triplex–type housing (FCB codes 021 and 022). Survey strata schemes are often used with these developments as an alternative means of lot subdivision to provide for an exclusive area to be occupied by, and used by, each dwelling. This analysis was able to identify such developments which correspond with the WA housing industry's description of grouped dwellings.



General description — 3 detached dwellings

ABS FCB — 3 houses

Study description — 3 clustered/grouped dwellings

Clustered Dwellings

Comprise grouped dwelling developments (as defined above) and semi–detached–type developments (FCB codes 021 and 022). This category represents a broad indication of medium density dwelling development. It is an extension of the currently available indicator represented by semi–detached–type developments. The figure on page 14 depicts the process of deriving clustered dwelling developments.

CONCLUSION

The above analysis has expanded the range of ABS measures of housing density. Building approvals data have been used to identify and reclassify grouped dwellings from low to medium density.

For clustered dwellings, the results illustrate the trend toward a smaller average gross site area per dwelling as the number of dwellings in such developments increases. The results also point to an increase in urban infill occurring across the Perth metropolitan area, particularly in the more established residential suburbs.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further information on this analysis, please contact Robin Dalby on (08) 9360 5254 or email: robin.dalby@abs.gov.au. For general information on Building Approvals, including requests for data, please contact Andrea Woods on Adelaide (08) 8237 7350.

REFERENCES

Building Approvals, Western Australia (ABS Cat. no. 8731.5)

Building Approvals, Australia (ABS Cat. no. 8731.0)

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (ABS Cat. no. 1216.0)

Functional Classification of Buildings, ABS website,
<URL:http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/NT0001C72A>

FEATURE ARTICLE – Educational Participation in Western Australia

INTRODUCTION

In the last few decades, formal education and training in Western Australia has undergone considerable change. One aspect of change is that nowadays learning often continues beyond the commencement of initial employment. Many people will continue with or return to formalised learning beyond the compulsory years, and increasingly, while working. Formal education and training is no longer just for the young but can be a life–long process.

This article traces patterns of participation by Western Australians in formal education and training across the life stages — from childhood, through youth and adulthood, to the retirement years. An understanding of the extent to which Western Australians of various ages participate in formal education and training, and the characteristics of formalised learning undertaken at different life stages, is important in ensuring that educational resources are sufficient and appropriately distributed and that the education and training provided is appropriate to the needs of different participants.

Traditionally the terms 'education' and 'training' have each had a distinct focus. Education has been associated with gaining knowledge for broad vocational, cultural and civic ends; whereas training has been focused on developing skills oriented to specific vocations. In recent times, the distinction between education and training has diminished. In this article, educational participation refers to attendance at formal courses provided by educational institutions and covers both education and training (for example schooling, higher education and vocational education and training). Work–related training refers to participation in training courses (activities undertaken primarily to obtain, maintain or improve employment–related skills or competencies).

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLING

Participation in formal education, in the form of schooling, has been compulsory for children in Western Australia since 1871. At present, except in special circumstances, it is compulsory for Western Australian children to undertake primary and secondary schooling from the year they turn six to the year they turn fifteen. Afterwards, they have the option to undertake further post–compulsory secondary schooling. Educational participation at this level is designed to provide individuals with a foundation for full participation in social, cultural and economic life.

Participation in Western Australian Schools

Western Australia's school population is growing. In August 2000, there were 317,761 full–time students attending schools, representing an 11.5% increase in the number of Western Australian school students compared with a decade earlier. This expansion in student numbers in Western Australian schools is largely attributable to two factors. Firstly, the number of people aged 5–19 years in Western Australia (the group encompassing the majority of school students) grew by 7.4% between 1990 and 2000. Secondly, higher proportions of students continued on to post–compulsory schooling in 2000 than in 1990 (see the Post–compulsory Education and Training section for more detail).

Participation in Western Australian Schools *continued*

Of the students attending Western Australian schools in 2000, 192,047 (60.4%) were enrolled at the primary level and 125,714 (39.6%) at the secondary level. More than twice as much growth occurred at the secondary school level (16.9%) than at the primary school level (8.3%) between 1990 and 2000.

WA SCHOOL STUDENTS(a)(b), By Level of Education and Indigenous Status

Level of Education	AUGUST 1990 no.	AUGUST 2000 no.
PRIMARY		
Indigenous	8 329	12 209
All students	177 364	192 047
SECONDARY		
Indigenous	3 482	5 018
All students	107 522	125 714
TOTAL		
Indigenous	**11 811**	**17 227**
All students	**284 886**	**317 761**

(a) Full–time students only.

(b) Does not include Pre–year 1 students attending government schools.

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat no. 4221.0).

Indigenous school students

Indigenous school students are those who identify as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person when enrolling. Indigenous people represented 5.3% of the population aged 5–19 years at 30 June 2000 (based on ABS experimental projections of the Indigenous population). Indigenous students could be expected to make up a similar proportion of the school population. In August 2000, they represented 5.4% of the overall school population in Western Australia; 6.4% at the primary school level and 4.0% at the secondary level. This picture of Indigenous school attendance may be affected by multiple enrolments of Indigenous students, in particular those living in remote areas of Western Australia, who move frequently between schools (Bourke et al, 2000).

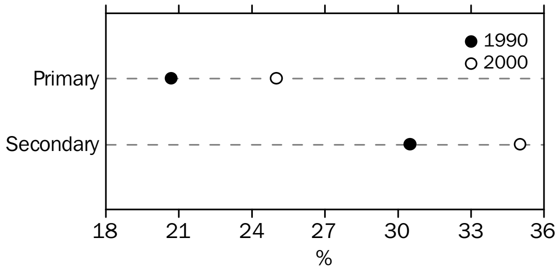
The overall number of students attending Western Australian schools increased by 11.5% between 1990 and 2000. In comparison, the number of Indigenous students increased by 45.9% during the same period. This increase may be attributable to a number of factors, including the willingness to identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people; changes in the way Indigenous status information is captured on school enrolment forms; underlying growth in the population and an increase in participation in education.

Sector of Schooling

Western Australian students are more likely to attend government schools than non–government schools (225,767 students compared with 91,994 in August 2000 respectively). The government school sector catered for three quarters (75.0%) of all primary school students in August 2000. At the secondary school level, the proportion of students attending government schools was slightly lower (at 65.0% of all students), but was still almost twice the size of the proportion of students participating in the non–government school sector.

The trend during the past decade was towards greater participation in the non–government school sector. The proportion of Western Australians undertaking their schooling in the non–government sector grew from 24.4% to 29.0% (an increase of 22,419 people) between 1990 and 2000.

PROPORTION OF WA STUDENTS ATTENDING NON–GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, Level of Education



Source: Schools, Australia (Cat no. 4221.0)

In August 2000, Indigenous students were less likely than the overall student population to be attending a non–government school (17.5% compared with 29.0% of all students). Moreover, the proportion of all students in the non–government school sector increased by 18.5% between 1990 and 2000, while the proportion of Indigenous students in this sector decreased by 12.7%.

POST–COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Post–compulsory education and training refers to any study or training undertaken at a recognised educational institution beyond the years of compulsory schooling, including at secondary school and tertiary institutions such as universities, TAFEs and business colleges. This section focuses on the post–compulsory educational participation of three groups — young people aged 15–24 years, people aged 25–64 years and older persons aged 65 years and over.

Levels of participation in post–compulsory education in Western Australia vary dramatically across different stages of the life cycle. In May 2000, the education participation rate for young people aged 15–24 years was 54.7%. In comparison, the education participation rate for the population aged 25–64 years was 8.1%. The education participation rate equals the number of students expressed as a percentage of the total civilian population in the same group. In August 1996, 10.1% of older persons aged 65 years and over in Western Australia were attending educational institutions.

Young People (Aged 15–24 Years)

Participation in post–compulsory education and training

Post–compulsory education and training is usually undertaken by young people to meet requirements for entry into the workforce. Research suggests that people who do not undertake post–school education and training are more likely to be unemployed than those who do; more likely to have a lower paid job; and less likely to participate in further education and training later in life (ANTA, 1998).

Participation in post–compulsory education and training continued

In May 2000, young Western Australians were almost four times more likely to be attending an educational institution than people aged 25–34 years, this latter group having the second highest education participation rate of 13.6%. Among young people, the education participation rate of 15–19 year olds was more than twice that of 20–24 year olds in May 2000 (75.5% and 34.0% respectively).

EDUCATION PARTICIPATION, Persons Aged 15 – 24 Years

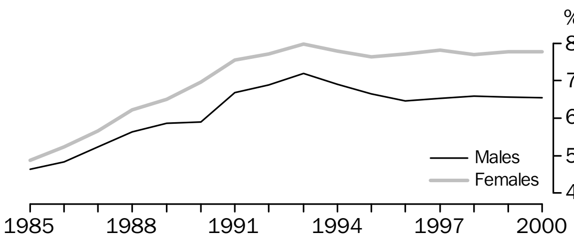
	MAY 1990		MAY 2000	
Age Group	*no.*	*rate (%)*	*no.*	*rate (%)*
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
15 – 19	79 451	60.4	104 232	75.5
20 – 24	30 880	23.8	47 372	34.0
Total	**110 331**	**42.2**	**151 604**	**54.7**
AUSTRALIA				
15 – 19	928 512	66.7	1 039 176	77.6
20 – 24	311 842	23.4	462 358	34.4
Total	**1 240 354**	**45.5**	**1 501 534**	**56.0**

Source: ABS data available on request, Transition from Education to Work.

Between 1990 and 2000, the education participation rate for Western Australians aged 15–24 years rose by almost one third (29.6%), representing an increase of 41,273 students. In comparison, the participation rate for young people at the national level grew by 23.0% during the same period.

The rate of educational participation among 15–19 year olds in Western Australia increased by one quarter between 1990 and 2000. This increase reflects a greater tendency to stay at school beyond the compulsory age of attendance and also to progress to tertiary study. Changes in apparent retention rates of secondary students (the proportion of full–time students who continued to Year 12 from their respective cohort groups at the commencement of their schooling) provide evidence of increased participation in post–compulsory schooling in Western Australia. Apparent retention rates grew during the 1980s to reach a peak of 75.6% in 1993, then declined slightly and levelled out in the second half of the decade. Overall, apparent retention rates were higher in 2000 (71.3%) compared with a decade earlier (64.2%). Among young people in Western Australia, females are more likely than males to complete post–compulsory schooling. In August 2000, the apparent retention rate for females was 77.6%, compared with the male rate of 65.5%.

APPARENT RETENTION RATES OF SECONDARY STUDENTS(a), From Year 8 to Year 12



(a) Full–time students only.

Source: ABS data available on request, Schools.

The increase in retention rates for secondary students is attributable to a number of factors, including changing labour markets, increased financial assistance for low income families, changes to unemployment benefits for 16 and 17 year olds, and shifts in the focus of curriculum programs and access policies to reflect the needs of education for girls and disadvantaged groups.

The education participation rate of 20–24 year olds in Western Australia increased by 43.2% between 1990 and 2000. This growth further illustrates the trend towards progression from post–compulsory schooling to tertiary study, but is also a result of an upward shift in the level of qualification sought by tertiary students. Higher levels of educational attainment are seen to be desirable in the face of increasing competition to gain entry into the workforce.

Characteristics of post–compulsory education and training

A high proportion (93.8%) of 15–24 year olds studying in Western Australia in May 2000 were working towards the attainment of a formal qualification.

The 142, 279 young people attending recognised study included:

- 42.4% who were participating in secondary school education;
- 32.3% who were undertaking higher education in the form of a bachelor degree; and
- 14.9% who were participating in vocational education, either at the skilled or basic level.

Males accounted for the majority (81.3%) of young participants in skilled vocational qualification courses (courses of two to four years duration and typically incorporating some on–the–job training). Many of these courses would lead to a trade certificate qualification. Young females were more likely to be studying for a basic vocational qualification, usually a short course of up to one year of full–time study (that, for example, would lead to pre–apprenticeship and traineeship certificates).

Just under one half (47.5%) of all young people aged 15–24 years undertaking recognised study in May 2000 combined educational participation with paid employment. Of these, the majority (69.2%) opted to study full–time and work on a part–time basis. A further 24.3% combined part–time study with full–time employment. The remaining 6.5% were either part–time students working part–time or full–time students working full–time.

Population Aged 25–64 Years

Participation in post–compulsory education and training

In recent years, there has been a growing acknowledgment that people need to upgrade and update their skills throughout their working lives. Fewer people are confident of having a job for life with one employer and adult workers often bear the brunt of enforced changes in working life (NCVER, 1999). Educational participation provides mature workers the opportunity to re–skill, in order to retain a position in the increasingly competitive labour market. It also assists them to re–enter the workforce following absences for child–rearing and other activities.

Participation in post–compulsory education and training continued

In May 2000, there were over 80,000 mature students aged 25–64 years attending educational institutions in Western Australia. This equated to just over half the number of young people aged 15–24 years undertaking education and training at the same time. People aged 25–64 years made up a substantial proportion (34.6%) of all Western Australian students in May 2000, despite participating in education and training at a lower rate than young people.

Almost half (47.9%) of all mature students in May 2000 were aged 25–34 years. The education participation rate for 25–34 year olds increased by 33.7% between 1990 and 2000, compared with a 29.6% growth in the rate of participation among 15–24 year olds during the same period.

EDUCATION PARTICIPATION, Persons Aged 25 – 64 Years

	MAY 1990..........		MAY 2000..........	
Age Group	*no.*	*rate (%)*	*no.*	*rate (%)*
25 – 34	28 236	10.2	38 325	13.6
35 – 44	21 100	8.3	22 572	7.8
45 – 54	9 178	5.5	14 136	5.5
55 – 64	*3 695	*3.0	5 052	3.2
Total	**62 209**	**7.6**	**80 085**	**8.1**

Source: ABS data available on request, Transition from Education to Work.

Characteristics of post–compulsory education and training

Mature students in Western Australia are less likely to study for a recognised qualification than younger students, and more likely to undertake a short certificate course of less than one semester, or selected units of an award course (without the intention of gaining a formal qualification). In May 2000, 75.4% of students aged 25–64 years were studying for a recognised qualification, compared with 93.8% of students aged 15–24 years.

The 60,354 Western Australians aged 25–64 years attending recognised study included:

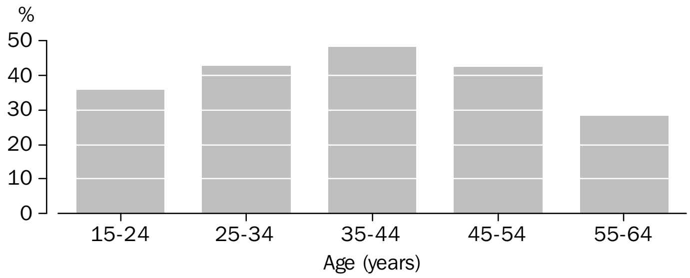
- over a third (34%) who were participating in a bachelor degree course;
- almost a quarter (24.8%) who were studying for a vocational qualification; and
- 18.9% who were undertaking an undergraduate diploma course.

A higher proportion of mature students than those aged 15–24 years combine work and study. In May 2000, 71.7% of students aged 25–64 years studying for a recognised qualification were also in paid employment, compared with 47.5% of students aged 15–24 years. Most people aged 25–64 years who combine work and study fall into two main groups: full–time workers who undertake part–time study, and part–time workers undertaking part–time study. In May 2000, 60.2% and 22.5% of working students respectively fell into these categories.

Work–related training

Education participation rates among Western Australians aged 25–64 years are relatively low compared to those of young people, but they are more likely to undertake a work–related training course. The ABS's 1997 Survey of Education and Training found that 42.9% of 25–64 year olds had taken one or more training courses in the 12 months prior to the reference period. In comparison, the participation rate for young people was 35.9%. Within the 25–64 year old population, those aged 35–44 years had the highest training course participation rate (48.4%). The participation rate for people aged 55–64 years was 28.5%.

PERSONS WHO TOOK ONE OR MORE TRAINING COURSES IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, Proportion of population(a), 1997



(a) Excludes students aged 15–20 years who were still at school.
Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Education and Training.

For each training course taken while employed, people were asked whether or not the course had been taken in order to improve chances of promotion and whether or not it had been taken for retraining. Each course may have been taken for one, both or neither of these reasons. Retraining was most commonly reported by Western Australians across all age groups as the reason for undertaking training while employed. Of all training courses taken by workers aged 25–64 years, 41.6% were for retraining, as were 55.0% for those aged 15–24 years. In comparison, promotion was reported as a reason for only 7.1% of training courses taken by employed 25–64 year olds, and 14.2% of courses taken by employed young people.

Older Persons (Aged 65 Years and Over)

Results from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing show that 10.1% of people aged 65 years and over in Western Australia were attending an educational institution at that time. Of these older students, almost one half (46.1%) were aged 65–74 years. A further 38.7% were aged 75–84 years and 15.2% were aged 85 years and over. Educational participation among females aged 65 years and over (11.0%) was marginally higher than for males in the same age group (8.9%).

EDUCATION PARTICIPATION, Persons Aged 65 Years and Over

	AUGUST 1991......		AUGUST 1996......	
Age Group	*no.*	*rate (%)*	*no.*	*rate (%)*
65 – 74	6 618	7.1	8 334	7.8
75 – 84	5 588	11.2	7 001	12.4
85 and over	1 665	13.0	2 745	15.9
Total	**13 871**	**8.9**	**18 080**	**10.1**

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

Older Persons (Aged 65 Years and Over) *continued*

The education participation rate of older persons increased by 12.9% between 1991 and 1996. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this trend towards increasing educational participation among older Western Australians has continued in the second half of the 1990s and will become more marked during the next few decades. As people live longer and healthier lives, an increasing number of those aged 65 years and over are prolonging their working lives past the conventional age of retirement. Educational participation enables older persons to re–skill and undertake the career changes often necessary to remain in the workforce longer. For many older persons, education also provides opportunities to acquire new knowledge and skills simply out of interest rather than to address specific vocational objectives.

SUMMARY

Western Australians of all ages participate in formal education and training. The extent of educational participation varies across the life stages, as do some of the main imperatives for undertaking study and training. The characteristics of educational participation (in terms of sector of provision, type and level of course, and combination of work and study) also differ according to age, as well as other factors such as Indigenous status and sex. During the past decade, there has been a trend towards increasing participation in post–compulsory education and training in Western Australia.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further information, contact Anne Goodall on (08) 9360 5169 or by e–mail: anne.goodall@abs.gov.au

REFERENCES

1996 Census Dictionary (ABS Cat. no. 2901.0)

Education and Training Experience, Australia (ABS Cat. no. 6278.0)

Schools, Australia (ABS Cat. no. 4221.0)

Transition from Education to Work, Australia (ABS Cat. no. 6227.0)

Australian National Training Authority 1998, *A Bridge to the future: Australia's national strategy for vocational education and training 1998–2003,* ANTA, Brisbane.

Bourke, C.J., Rigby, K. and Burden, J. 2000, *Better Practice in School Attendance: Improving the School Attendance of Indigenous Students*, <URL:http://www.detya.gov.au/schools/publications/2000/Attend_Synth.pdf>

Smith, A. (ed.) 1999, *Creating a future: Training, learning and the older person*, National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Adelaide.

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: Australian Comparison

Indicator	Period	Unit	WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Current figure	WA % change from: Previous figure	WA % change from: Same period previous year	AUSTRALIA: Current figure	Aust. % change from: Previous figure	Aust. % change from: Same period previous year
State Accounts								
State final demand								
Original	Sep qtr 2001	$m	16 832	2.1	10.2	171 049	–0.2	3.8
Trend	Sep qtr 2001	$m	17 009	2.9	9.0	172 117	1.3	4.4
Price Indexes								
Consumer price index								
All groups	Sep qtr 2001	index no.	131.5	0.1	2.3	134.2	0.3	2.5
Housing price indexes								
Materials used in house building	Sep qtr 2001	index no.	118.9	–0.2	0.5	124.7	0.2	0.2
Established homes	Sep qtr 2001	index no.	139.1	1.4	6.8	167.7	5.2	14.0
Project homes	Sep qtr 2001	index no.	127.7	0.6	1.1	136.4	0.7	1.6
Transport								
New motor vehicle registrations								
Original	Oct 2001	no.	5 592	4.8	–6.5	66 726	14.2	0.7
Trend	Oct 2001	no.	5 868	0.4	–8.5	65 483	0.7	–5.0
Retail								
Monthly retail turnover								
Original	Oct 2001	$m	1 410.5	8.9	10.9	13 933.8	6.1	9.4
Trend	Oct 2001	$m	1 369.6	0.8	7.4	13 767.7	0.4	8.4
Finance and Investment								
Banking								
Total deposits	Oct 2001	$m	30 040	–4.4	5.0	456 113	0.7	11.2
Loans	Oct 2001	$m	52 638	1.4	11.8	549 495	1.2	11.5
Private new capital expenditure								
Original	Sep qtr 2001	$m	1 435	3.5	60.9	9 419	–7.7	–4.9
Trend	Sep qtr 2001	$m	1 454	1.3	26.5	9 625	–0.3	–4.9
Construction								
Dwelling units approved								
Original	Oct 2001	no.	1 752	11.3	45.0	15 663	11.6	63.9
Trend	Oct 2001	no.	1 826	1.3	53.8	15 627	3.3	63.3
Value of total buildings approved								
Original	Oct 2001	$m	350.3	22.4	31.0	3 720.5	16.6	46.0
Value of Building activity commenced								
New residential building	Jun qtr 2001	$m	428.1	1.1	–35.2	4 387.9	11.2	–20.4
Total non–residential building	Jun qtr 2001	$m	460.6	122.5	18.0	3 303.9	9.6	–4.6
Value of Building activity completed								
New residential building	Jun qtr 2001	$m	513.0	–3.9	–27.7	4 310.3	5.9	–30.3
Total non–residential building	Jun qtr 2001	$m	317.0	20.8	23.8	2 987.0	–3.7	–23.2
Merchandise Trade								
Imports	Sep qtr 2001	$m	2 139	–16.3	4.5	29 937	3.1	–1.3
Exports	Sep qtr 2001	$m	7 906	–0.5	9.3	31 750	0.4	11.3
Mineral Exploration								
Gold	Sep qtr 2001	$m	64.8	12.1	0.6	86.4	–10.7	–6.6
All other minerals	Sep qtr 2001	$m	38.5	3.5	–3.8	81.0	–5.8	4.8
Tourism								
Hotels, motels etc and serviced apartments								
Guest arrivals	Sep qtr 2001	'000	679	7.4	–0.6	8 427	7.4	5.6
Room occupancy rates	Sep qtr 2001	%	54.6	4.8	1.3	58.7	6.3	0.5
Takings from accommodation	Sep qtr 2001	$'000	94 970	5.1	–1.3	1 226 522	10.4	–7.8
Labour Market								
Total employed								
Trend p	Nov 2001	'000	945.3	0.3	0.8	9 187.8	0.1	0.8
Total unemployed								
Trend p	Nov 2001	'000	65.6	–3.1	11.2	671.4	–0.1	11.8
Participation rate								
Trend p	Nov 2001	%	66.5	—	–0.2	63.7	—	0.3
Unemployment rate								
Trend p	Nov 2001	%	6.5	–3.0	10.2	6.8	—	9.7
Job vacancies	Aug 2001	'000	9.6	50.8	–9.4	92.7	11.1	–21.6
Wage cost index (total hourly rate excluding bonuses)	Sep qtr 2001	index no.	113.2	0.6	3.6	113.6	1.1	3.6
Population								
Estimated resident population	Jun qtr 2001	'000	1 910	0.3	1.4	19 387	0.3	1.2
Natural increase	Jun qtr 2001	no.	3 630	8.3	8.9	31 841	5.3	8.2

2 STATE FINAL DEMAND, Current Prices

	Jun qtr 2000	Sep qtr 2000	Dec qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2001	Jun qtr 2001	Sep qtr 2001	Sep qtr 2000 to Sep qtr 2001
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	% change
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 810	2 718	2 741	2 839	2 876	2 898	6.6
Households	8 696	9 045	9 520	8 789	9 224	9 442	4.4
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 136	969	895	869	851	987	1.9
Other buildings and structures	589	426	473	466	536	807	89.4
Machinery and equipment	1 204	823	1 079	1 463	1 274	1 266	53.8
Livestock	34	37	37	37	37	33	–10.8
Intangible fixed assets	352	383	424	447	415	392	2.3
Ownership transfer costs	245	232	210	224	237	256	10.3
Total private	*3 560*	*2 870*	*3 118*	*3 507*	*3 350*	*3 741*	*30.3*
Public	783	646	755	719	1 028	751	16.3
State final demand	**15 849**	**15 280**	**16 134**	**15 853**	**16 479**	**16 832**	**10.2**
Compensation of employees	7 466	7 720	7 626	7 634	7 801	7 802	1.1
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 764	2 769	2 767	2 800	2 867	2 927	5.7
Households	8 845	8 965	9 071	9 185	9 327	9 495	5.9
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 048	1 008	915	868	886	949	–5.9
Other buildings and structures	528	471	441	489	598	710	50.7
Machinery and equipment	1 022	1 009	1 125	1 260	1 332	1 316	30.4
Livestock	35	36	37	37	36	34	–5.6
Intangible fixed assets	357	392	417	425	424	419	6.9
Ownership transfer costs	233	230	223	224	235	252	9.6
Total private	*3 222*	*3 145*	*3 159*	*3 302*	*3 511*	*3 687*	*17.2*
Public	705	725	755	789	820	852	17.5
State final demand	**15 535**	**15 605**	**15 751**	**16 071**	**16 522**	**17 009**	**9.0**
Compensation of employees	7 526	7 572	7 657	7 718	7 762	7 815	3.2

Source: Australian National Accounts (Cat no. 5206.0).

3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By Group: Perth(a)

Period	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies and services	Health
			ANNUAL AVERAGE			
1998–1999	128.0	159.2	105.3	90.5	113.6	155.3
1999–2000	129.7	165.7	104.2	94.7	113.1	152.6
2000–2001	134.7	184.7	110.9	101.3	115.4	157.0
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)			
1998–1999	4.1	2.5	–0.9	1.5	–0.1	1.1
1999–2000	1.3	4.1	–1.0	4.6	–0.4	–1.8
2000–2001	3.9	11.5	6.4	7.0	2.0	2.9
			QUARTERS			
2000						
June	129.7	169.5	105.6	95.4	113.6	154.8
September	132.9	179.8	112.7	101.3	114.7	155.5
December	132.7	182.7	111.0	101.3	115.3	154.7
2001						
March	135.2	187.7	108.6	101.1	114.5	158.7
June	138.1	188.7	111.2	101.6	117.2	158.9
September	139.1	190.7	107.8	102.5	116.2	158.9
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)			
2000						
June	0.1	5.0	0.3	4.5	0.3	4.0
September	2.7	11.1	7.2	8.8	1.5	2.7
December	2.6	11.0	7.1	6.5	1.6	2.8
2001						
March	3.7	12.5	6.0	6.3	1.9	3.4
June	6.5	11.3	5.3	6.5	3.2	2.6
September	4.7	6.1	–4.3	1.2	1.3	2.2
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)			
2000						
June	–0.5	1.6	3.0	0.3	1.1	0.8
September	2.5	6.1	6.7	6.2	1.0	0.5
December	–0.2	1.6	–1.5	—	0.5	–0.5
2001						
March	1.9	2.7	–2.2	–0.2	–0.7	2.6
June	2.1	0.5	2.4	0.5	2.4	0.1
September	0.7	1.1	–3.1	0.9	–0.9	—

3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By Group: Perth(a) *continued*

Period	*Transportation*	*Communication*	*Recreation*	*Education*	*Miscellaneous*	*All Groups*
ANNUAL AVERAGE						
1998–1999	122.3	102.6	117.0	173.2	145.7	120.1
1999–2000	129.1	96.4	117.8	182.0	155.4	122.9
2000–2001	137.0	102.7	121.8	190.5	165.4	129.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
1998–1999	0.7	–4.2	1.6	5.1	3.3	1.8
1999–2000	5.6	–6.1	0.7	5.1	6.7	2.4
2000–2001	6.1	6.5	3.4	4.7	6.4	5.5
QUARTERS						
2000						
June	131.7	97.1	117.4	187.5	160.6	124.0
September	136.0	103.7	120.9	187.5	161.7	128.6
December	136.3	102.8	121.1	187.5	164.7	128.8
2001						
March	136.0	102.2	122.0	193.5	r 166.8	129.6
June	139.6	102.0	123.1	193.5	168.4	131.4
September	136.8	101.8	125.2	193.5	170.4	131.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
2000						
June	6.9	–3.3	–0.6	6.3	8.7	2.6
September	6.8	7.3	2.5	6.3	7.9	5.5
December	7.3	7.1	1.3	6.3	6.9	5.0
2001						
March	4.3	6.7	5.0	3.2	6.1	5.3
June	6.0	5.0	4.9	3.2	4.9	6.0
September	0.6	–1.8	3.6	3.2	5.4	2.3
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2000						
June	1.0	1.4	1.0	—	2.2	0.7
September	3.3	6.8	3.0	—	0.7	3.7
December	0.2	–0.9	0.2	—	1.9	0.2
2001						
March	–0.2	–0.6	0.7	3.2	1.3	0.6
June	2.6	–0.2	0.9	—	1.0	1.4
September	–2.0	–0.2	1.7	—	1.2	0.1

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

Note: For more details of changes resulting from the introduction of the 14th Series Consumer Price Index, refer to *Information Paper: Introduction of the 14th Series Australian Consumer Price Index* (Cat. no. 6456.0) which was released on 29 September 2000.

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

4 PRICE INDEX OF ALL WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRODUCED HARDWOODS

Period	Index number(a)	% change from corresponding quarter of previous year	% change from previous period
1998–1999	105.6	. .	–1.6
1999–2000	110.6	. .	4.7
2000–2001	119.8	. .	8.3
2000			
June	117.7	11.6	1.0
September	119.6	10.7	1.6
December	120.0	6.8	0.3
2001			
March	119.9	2.9	–0.1
June	119.7	1.7	–0.2
September	119.1	–0.4	–0.5

(a) Base of each index: 1992–1993 = 100.0.

Source: *Price Index of Western Australian Produced Hardwoods* (Cat no. 6410.5).

5 SELECTED HOUSING PRICE INDEXES: Perth(a)

Period	Materials used in house building	Established homes	Project homes
1998–1999	116.1	118.9	106.1
1999–2000	117.7	125.9	114.8
2000–2001	118.8	133.9	126.2
2000			
June	118.7	129.9	115.6
September	118.3	130.2	126.3
December	119.0	132.9	125.9
2001			
March	118.9	135.1	125.8
June	119.1	137.2	126.9
September	118.9	139.1	127.7

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

Source: *Producer Price Indexes* (Cat no. 6427.0); *House Price Indexes* (Cat no. 6416.0).

6 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSES: Perth(a)

Period	All groups	SPECIAL SERIES — All electrical materials	All mechanical services	All plumbing materials	SELECTED MAJOR BUILDING MATERIALS — Structural timber	Ready mixed concrete	Structural steel	Aluminium windows
1998–1999	114.1	107.8	116.1	124.3	105.0	114.5	117.5	115.0
1999–2000	115.4	108.4	117.6	130.1	103.3	114.1	119.2	116.6
2000–2001	115.6	106.2	113.4	129.4	106.1	110.2	120.6	122.8
2000								
June	116.5	109.4	117.6	131.4	106.3	114.0	120.5	118.5
September	114.0	105.9	112.0	127.9	106.4	110.2	120.5	119.3
December	115.6	106.1	113.3	129.6	106.5	110.5	120.5	122.9
2001								
March	116.0	105.9	114.0	129.9	105.3	109.4	120.5	123.1
June	116.8	106.7	114.1	130.3	106.0	110.5	120.9	125.9
September	116.6	106.4	114.7	130.5	105.9	107.3	120.9	126.6

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

Source: *Producer Price Indexes* (Cat no. 6427.0).

7 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: Original(a)

Period	WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Passenger vehicles	Light commercial vehicles	Trucks and buses	Total(b)	Motorcycles and scooters	PERTH
1998–1999	66 574	10 823	2 374	79 771	3 160	62 268
1999–2000	54 697	10 401	1 884	66 982	3 210	52 479
2000–2001	63 132	9 256	1 633	74 021	3 621	59 401
2000						
August	6 153	781	152	7 086	324	5 784
September	5 602	634	150	6 386	315	5 138
October	5 039	789	150	5 978	322	4 832
November	5 680	779	151	6 610	465	5 323
December	5 477	792	138	6 407	277	5 110
2001						
January	4 511	667	108	5 286	290	4 197
February	4 584	778	120	5 482	290	4 347
March	5 463	840	157	6 460	344	5 102
April	4 281	662	105	5 048	255	4 011
May	4 688	875	142	5 705	296	4 539
June	5 076	989	148	6 213	174	4 917
July	5 088	802	123	6 013	235	4 959
August	5 182	819	123	6 124	300	5 042
September	4 551	674	109	5 334	243	4 315
October	4 651	791	150	5 592	398	4 343

(a) Excludes plant and equipment, caravans and trailers.

(b) Excludes motor cycles.

Source: ABS data available on request, New Motor Vehicle Registrations.

8 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: Trend(a)(b)

Month	Passenger vehicles	Other	Total (c)
2000			
August	5 687	967	6 654
September	5 592	952	6 544
October	5 479	937	6 416
November	5 365	927	6 292
December	5 251	924	6 175
2001			
January	5 122	918	6 040
February	4 985	918	5 893
March	4 863	901	5 764
April	4 781	901	5 682
May	4 754	909	5 663
June	4 782	922	5 704
July	4 827	936	5 763
August	4 866	948	5 814
September	4 887	955	5 842
October	4 908	960	5 868

(a) Excludes plant and equipment, caravans and trailers.

(b) A break in the trend series occurred between June and July 2000 because of the impact of TNTS. For more information, refer to source publication.

(c) Excludes motor cycles.

Note: Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, New Motor Vehicle Registrations.

9 MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER

Month	Food $m	Department stores $m	Clothing and soft goods $m	Household goods $m	Recreational goods $m	Hospitality and services $m	Other $m	Total $m
ORIGINAL								
2000								
August	541.4	99.3	66.0	189.8	70.7	141.6	144.2	1 253.0
September	537.4	99.3	72.3	194.6	72.5	145.2	148.5	1 269.8
October	541.3	102.3	75.7	181.8	63.6	158.5	148.1	1 271.3
November	551.5	118.8	78.7	192.5	68.8	151.6	157.6	1 319.4
December	640.4	204.9	109.1	229.0	94.7	179.0	188.2	1 645.3
2001								
January	544.5	91.9	72.5	175.9	73.0	148.6	138.2	1 244.6
February	505.9	80.5	65.1	156.2	67.1	144.9	138.3	1 158.1
March	568.6	97.3	72.2	172.7	67.4	165.2	151.4	1 294.8
April	547.4	99.9	66.1	166.0	69.0	149.1	145.4	1 243.0
May	552.6	112.0	77.6	164.4	68.4	146.0	151.9	1 272.8
June	528.7	100.9	70.6	181.4	73.5	146.3	146.0	1 247.4
July	545.3	103.6	66.8	183.8	76.0	155.5	150.0	1 281.0
August	571.5	94.5	68.7	184.5	82.4	158.0	162.2	1 321.8
September	553.0	96.4	64.3	175.9	75.5	158.6	171.8	1 295.5
October	585.5	108.4	76.5	196.7	74.0	174.8	194.7	1 410.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2000								
August	545.7	113.2	72.5	194.3	71.4	143.7	148.5	1 289.2
September	550.0	109.4	76.7	202.8	73.8	144.6	147.5	1 304.8
October	542.0	104.9	75.3	175.6	65.6	147.2	142.4	1 252.9
November	546.0	104.7	75.6	180.2	67.0	150.7	146.4	1 270.7
December	550.3	110.0	79.7	180.0	67.8	154.2	132.0	1 274.0
2001								
January	542.1	107.8	74.2	178.8	73.2	151.7	143.0	1 270.6
February	540.0	110.2	78.3	171.6	73.6	155.1	154.7	1 283.4
March	547.5	109.6	75.3	174.9	72.1	160.3	156.1	1 295.7
April	564.6	108.8	70.9	181.9	74.7	156.0	162.7	1 319.6
May	559.2	110.5	73.1	168.7	71.8	153.9	159.4	1 296.5
June	556.7	111.6	70.5	187.3	75.1	157.1	161.3	1 319.7
July	566.2	111.5	69.8	192.8	80.6	158.0	162.6	1 341.5
August	570.7	108.7	73.5	193.2	80.9	159.4	166.6	1 353.1
September	577.6	107.8	71.9	185.0	80.7	160.8	176.5	1 360.4
October	581.0	107.9	73.9	188.9	71.6	164.1	181.3	1 368.8
TREND ESTIMATES(a)								
2000								
August	547.0	108.8	73.9	195.9	70.6	145.8	144.8	1 284.2
September	545.7	108.5	75.1	198.3	69.7	146.2	144.4	1 280.7
October	544.9	108.0	76.1	(b) 178.0	69.0	147.4	143.2	1 275.7
November	544.4	107.7	76.8	178.7	68.9	149.5	142.4	1 272.3
December	544.5	107.6	77.0	178.3	69.5	151.9	143.1	1 272.4
2001								
January	545.3	108.1	76.7	176.9	70.5	154.1	145.8	1 276.4
February	547.1	108.9	75.8	175.7	71.7	155.7	149.9	1 283.6
March	550.1	109.8	74.6	175.7	72.8	156.7	154.4	1 292.9
April	553.9	110.3	73.2	177.3	74.0	(b) 155.7	158.0	1 303.0
May	558.1	110.5	72.1	180.2	75.3	156.3	160.7	1 313.4
June	562.6	110.4	71.6	183.8	76.5	157.1	162.9	1 324.8
July	566.8	110.1	71.5	186.8	77.6	158.2	165.6	1 336.4
August	570.9	109.5	71.8	188.9	78.3	159.5	169.2	1 348.1
September	574.9	108.9	72.3	190.2	78.3	160.9	173.1	1 359.4
October	578.0	108.3	72.9	190.8	77.9	162.3	176.5	1 369.6

(a) A break in the trend series occurred between June and July 2000 because of the impact of TNTS. For more information, refer to source publication.

(b) Possible break in series. For more information, refer to source publication.

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

10 BANKING STATISTICS: All Banks(a)

Month	DEPOSITS... Current bearing interest $m	Current not bearing interest $m	Term deposits(b) $m	Other(c) $m	Total deposits $m	LOANS Other lending(d) $m
2000						
August	7 196	1 555	13 979	5 250	27 982	46 204
September	7 500	1 558	13 593	5 431	28 082	46 912
October	7 187	1 531	14 244	5 659	28 622	47 066
November	7 215	1 450	14 656	5 906	29 227	47 623
December	7 429	1 635	15 132	5 662	29 859	47 698
2001						
January	7 429	1 596	15 263	5 587	29 875	48 236
February	7 666	1 521	14 485	5 460	29 133	48 600
March	7 821	1 527	14 278	5 514	29 139	48 429
April	7 926	1 600	13 950	5 515	28 992	48 505
May	7 876	1 445	14 313	5 574	29 209	49 580
June	8 040	1 691	14 694	5 621	30 045	50 303
July	8 033	1 582	14 949	5 615	30 180	50 542
August	8 263	1 460	14 342	5 666	29 732	51 674
September	8 881	1 568	15 203	5 756	31 407	51 887
October	8 193	1 483	14 560	5 804	30 040	52 638

(a) Details are the averages of weekly figures for each month. The figures are derived from returns submitted by banks under the Banking Act together with similar returns voluntarily submitted by the State Banks. They exclude the Reserve Bank of Australia.

(b) Includes certificates of deposits.

(c) Includes passbook/school savings, investment savings, statement savings and other.

(d) Excludes non–resident loans.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

11 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), Type of Borrower

Month	FIRST HOME BUYERS... Number of dwellings financed no.	Number as a percent of total %	Value of commitments $m	Average borrowing size $'000	OTHER... Number of dwellings financed no.	Number as a percent of total %	Value of commitments $m	Average borrowing size $'000
2000								
August	1 760	28.1	191	108.6	4 494	71.9	505	112.3
September	1 374	25.2	148	108.0	4 074	74.8	451	110.8
October	1 204	22.5	129	107.2	4 156	77.5	473	113.9
November	1 349	22.5	141	104.5	4 647	77.5	523	112.5
December	1 143	21.8	125	109.5	4 095	78.2	484	118.1
2001								
January	1 125	21.6	119	106.0	4 082	78.4	490	120.0
February	1 329	23.2	143	107.6	4 401	76.8	498	113.2
March	1 390	21.7	153	110.3	5 023	78.3	611	121.6
April	1 383	24.3	162	117.1	4 312	75.7	541	125.5
May	1 839	25.3	215	117.0	5 430	74.7	693	127.6
June	1 693	25.4	r 202	119.0	4 984	74.6	616	123.6
July r	1 774	26.8	213	119.9	4 855	73.2	602	123.9
August	1 689	25.0	203	120.0	5 071	75.0	632	124.6
September	1 469	26.1	181	123.1	4 160	73.9	534	128.3
October	1 642	25.9	200	121.8	4 686	74.1	594	126.7

(a) Includes refinancing, and excludes alterations and additions.

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

12 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Dwelling Units

Month	ORIGINAL — Total number of dwellings(a)	ORIGINAL — Total value of commitments	TREND ESTIMATES — Total number of dwellings(a)	TREND ESTIMATES — Total value of commitments
	no.	$m	no.	$m
2000				
August	6 254	696	5 670	643
September	5 448	600	5 695	641
October	5 360	603	5 670	634
November	5 996	664	5 622	628
December	5 238	609	5 604	630
2001				
January	5 207	609	5 652	645
February	5 730	641	5 791	675
March	6 413	764	5 996	713
April	5 695	703	6 222	754
May	7 269	908	6 415	789
June	6 677	818	6 531	810
July	r 6 629	r 815	6 551	818
August	6 760	834	6 500	815
September	5 629	714	6 409	807
October	6 328	794	6 298	794

(a) Includes new dwellings, established dwellings and refinancing, excludes alterations and additions.

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

13 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Period	LENDING COMMITMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS — Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(a)	Refinancing of existing dwellings	Alterations and additions	TOTAL LENDING COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING(b) — Original	Trend
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1998–1999	1 386	215	4 485	1 237	288	7 319	7 283
1999–2000	1 506	240	5 255	1 565	324	8 565	8 592
2000–2001	1 129	187	5 086	1 843	330	8 246	8 205
2000							
August	104	15	432	145	28	696	643
September	88	12	367	132	22	600	641
October	83	9	377	134	22	603	634
November	85	14	405	160	26	664	628
December	74	13	375	147	36	609	630
2001							
January	64	16	383	145	22	609	645
February	76	15	403	148	27	641	675
March	86	19	477	181	29	764	713
April	95	18	434	157	24	703	754
May	146	23	543	196	36	908	789
June	136	21	493	167	35	818	810
July	151	r 26	483	155	33	r 815	818
August	151	23	503	158	32	834	815
September	124	24	443	124	31	714	807
October	143	21	485	145	36	794	794

(a) Excludes refinancing.

(b) Excludes alterations and additions.

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

14 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Original

Period	SELECTED INDUSTRIES — Mining $m	Manufacturing $m	Other selected industries $m	TYPE OF ASSET — Buildings and structures $m	Equipment, plant and machinery $m	TOTAL $m
ACTUAL						
1998–1999	3 648	1 284	2 046	2 399	4 579	6 977
1999–2000	2 298	1 151	1 853	1 717	3 586	5 302
2000–2001	2 458	r 754	r 1 809	r 1 589	r 3 432	r 5 021
2000						
June	655	296	450	542	860	1 401
September	417	122	352	306	585	892
December	486	216	614	507	810	1 316
2001						
March	725	254	446	328	1 098	1 426
June	828	r 162	r 397	r 449	r 939	r 1 387
September	872	123	440	489	947	1 435
EXPECTED						
2000–2001	2 725	1 003	1 719	1 745	3 701	5 446
2001–2002	3 262	952	1 170	1 466	3 918	5 384

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure, State Estimates* (Cat no. 5646.0).

15 ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Trend

Period	TYPE OF ASSET — Buildings and structures $m	Equipment, plant and machinery $m	TOTAL $m
1998–1999	2 411	4 638	7 049
1999–2000	1 650	3 466	5 116
2000–2001	1 655	3 505	5 160
2000			
June	418	717	1 135
September	421	728	1 149
December	394	836	1 230
2001			
March	399	946	1 345
June	441	995	1 436
September	484	970	1 454

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure, State Estimates* (Cat no. 5646.0).

16 BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Short–Term Outlook

Business Performance Indicators	Dec qtr 2000 %	Mar qtr 2001 %	Jun qtr 2001 %	Sep qtr 2001 %	Dec qtr 2001 %	Mar qtr 2002 %
	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS QUARTER					
Trading performance						
Operating income	0.3	–3.0	–1.2	–0.5	0.5	–1.3
Selling prices	0.8	0.4	–1.3	0.6	–0.4	–0.9
Profit	–2.5	–18.2	–5.3	–4.7	0.7	–16.8
Investment						
Capital expenditure	3.0	3.0	2.2	0.7	0.9	5.1
Inventories	–0.1	0.4	–2.0	–1.6	0.9	–1.0
Employment						
Full–time equivalent	1.1	–0.7	–2.0	–0.3	–1.5	–0.9

Source: Australian Business Expectations (Cat no. 5250.0).

17 BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Medium–Term Outlook

Business Performance Indicators	Sep qtr 2001 %	Dec qtr 2001 %	Mar qtr 2002 %	Jun qtr 2002 %	Sep qtr 2002 %	Dec qtr 2002 %
	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
Trading performance						
Operating Income	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.3	2.6
Selling prices	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.9
Profit	3.5	–7.5	6.5	13.4	–5.4	4.4
Investment						
Capital expenditure	0.6	2.7	2.2	4.8	4.6	–0.8
Inventories	–1.0	0.1	–1.2	–0.9	–0.7	1.7
Employment						
Full–time equivalent	0.3	0.1	–1.5	–0.3	–0.2	0.1

Source: Australian Business Expectations (Cat no. 5250.0).

18 BUILDING APPROVALS: Original

Period	NEW HOUSES Dwelling units no.	NEW HOUSES Value $m	NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING Dwelling units no.	NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING Value $m	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL(a) Dwelling units no.	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL(a) Value $m	NON–RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(b) Private sector $m	NON–RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(b) Public sector $m	TOTAL BUILDING Value $m
1998–1999	17 490	1 912.9	2 949	298.3	20 578	2 436.0	897.5	210.7	3 544.3
1999–2000	18 653	2 173.7	4 068	513.2	22 869	2 931.4	r 666.1	535.0	4 132.3
2000–2001	r 11 956	r 1 526.9	r 2 637	r 314.3	r 15 085	r 2 111.1	r 1041.6	r 247.6	r 3 400.1
2000									
August	r 1002	r 126.8	211	24.5	r 1 280	r 173.0	r 82.6	7.0	r 262.6
September	r 973	r 120.0	208	20.7	r 1 189	r 159.1	r 80.0	8.4	r 247.5
October	r 934	r 118.7	270	26.2	r 1 208	r 162.3	r 70.7	r 34.3	r 267.4
November	1 058	r 135.8	168	18.5	1 227	r 172.7	r 51.4	11.6	r 235.7
December	r 912	r 123.6	150	23.0	r 1 063	r 159.6	r 31.9	11.8	r 203.3
2001									
January	r 779	r 105.0	150	18.4	r 1 045	r 158.0	49.6	13.8	r 221.3
February	r 831	r 110.2	162	43.2	r 1 001	r 172.5	25.4	19.7	r 217.6
March	r 911	r 120.8	189	22.2	r 1 164	r 163.7	123.5	17.2	r 304.4
April	882	r 113.7	307	31.9	1 303	r 185.0	r 324.1	15.3	r 524.4
May	r 1 408	r 175.1	222	21.3	r 1 721	r 226.4	r 99.6	51.4	r 377.4
June	r 1 365	r 164.2	402	42.2	r 1 773	r 224.7	52.8	r 8.1	r 285.5
July	1 499	188.2	243	36.8	1 746	243.0	48.4	15.5	306.9
August	1 611	202.8	236	21.6	1 857	248.1	79.6	13.9	341.6
September	1 387	174.5	180	31.0	1 574	228.3	47.4	10.4	286.1
October	1 548	201.4	198	21.1	1 752	249.6	49.3	51.4	350.3

(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

(b) Includes the value of alterations, additions and conversions made to non–residential buildings.

Source: *Building Approvals, Western Australia* (Cat no. 8731.5), *Building Approvals, Australia* (Cat no. 8731.0).

19 BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend

Month	HOUSES no.	OTHER DWELLINGS no.	TOTAL DWELLINGS no.	TOTAL DWELLINGS $m	NON–RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS(a) $m	TOTAL BUILDING $m
2000						
August	973	289	1 262	168.7	83.0	251.7
September	957	262	1 219	164.1	78.0	242.1
October	950	237	1 187	162.1	72.1	234.2
November	938	222	1 160	162.4	69.6	232.0
December	919	214	1 133	163.8	72.5	236.3
2001						
January	903	211	1 114	164.8	81.5	246.3
February	913	209	1 122	167.2	92.1	259.3
March	967	213	1 180	173.0	100.6	273.6
April	1 066	222	1 288	183.5	103.1	286.7
May	1 192	232	1 424	198.0	97.9	295.9
June	1 317	245	1 562	214.0	87.2	301.2
July	1 419	255	1 674	228.5	75.9	304.4
August	1 495	257	1 752	240.3	66.7	307.1
September	1 550	252	1 802	249.3	59.8	309.1
October	1 581	245	1 826	254.4	56.1	310.5

(a) Includes the value of alterations, additions and conversions made to non–residential buildings.

Source: *Building Approvals, Western Australia* (Cat no. 8731.5), *Building Approvals, Australia* (Cat no. 8731.0).

20 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS, By Region: Original

Region	1999 Dec qtr	2000 Mar qtr	2000 Jun qtr	2000 Sep qtr	2000 Dec qtr	2001 Mar qtr	2001 Jun qtr	2001 Sep qtr
NEW HOUSES (no.)								
Perth Statistical Division	4 071	3 101	2 506	2 135	2 134	1 836	2 629	3 416
Central Metropolitan	212	151	125	116	115	108	127	160
East Metropolitan	604	652	464	368	367	336	418	569
North Metropolitan	1 359	862	790	689	686	486	870	1 064
South West Metropolitan	906	677	598	488	484	444	616	754
South East Metropolitan	990	759	529	474	482	462	598	869
South West(a)	814	741	565	416	445	406	642	643
Dale	310	240	198	142	166	155	265	. .
Mandurah	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	249
Bunbury	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	132
Preston	245	280	155	141	135	122	198	96
Vasse	225	184	185	119	125	106	149	149
Blackwood	34	37	27	14	19	23	30	17
Lower Great Southern	119	158	130	73	80	78	89	99
Pallinup	5	11	18	5	1	3	5	1
King	114	147	112	68	79	75	84	98
Upper Great Southern	26	18	38	20	13	6	13	8
Hotham	17	16	30	20	13	2	12	7
Lakes	9	2	8	—	—	4	1	1
Midlands	127	128	147	106	85	92	74	95
Moore	55	52	68	55	42	45	36	64
Avon	67	72	66	41	42	40	36	24
Campion	5	4	13	10	1	7	2	7
South Eastern(a)	84	59	66	22	27	31	37	56
Kalgoorlie.Boulder City Part A	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	12
Lefroy	42	30	27	8	10	13	19	—
Johnston	42	29	39	14	17	18	18	44
Central(a)	118	117	85	64	52	42	84	71
Geraldton	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	47
Gascoyne	10	10	16	11	2	6	7	5
Carnegie	1	6	8	3	5	1	4	3
Greenough River	107	101	61	50	45	35	73	16
Pilbara	18	22	26	1	31	14	23	24
De Grey	14	19	9	—	11	3	5	3
Fortescue	4	3	17	1	20	11	18	21
Kimberley	78	64	120	68	41	31	68	85
Ord	2	3	40	19	7	8	2	6
Fitzroy	76	61	80	49	34	23	66	79
TOTAL OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (no.)								
Perth Statistical Division	868	850	980	513	514	431	755	659
Central Metropolitan	267	397	363	176	112	227	214	115
East Metropolitan	27	25	99	64	15	3	72	39
North Metropolitan	294	199	237	200	297	109	178	247
South West Metropolitan	145	81	133	43	44	54	196	52
South East Metropolitan	135	148	148	30	46	38	95	90
South West	151	54	98	22	22	37	70	74
Lower Great Southern	17	10	19	6	2	4	16	2
Upper Great Southern	8	—	3	—	2	—	9	—
Midlands	—	3	18	10	—	2	4	11
South Eastern	15	22	47	45	32	25	37	18
Central	23	6	23	13	14	2	28	5
Pilbara	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Kimberley	6	5	4	—	2	—	8	6

(a) The Statistical Divisions South West, South Eastern and Central have changed since the June quarter 2001 due to the implementation of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001 on 1 July 2001. For more details of these changes, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (Cat no. 1216.0).

Source: Building Approvals, Western Australia (Cat. no. 8731.5).

21 VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY: Original

Period	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.... New residential building $m	Alterations and additions $m	NON–RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.... Hotels etc(a) $m	Shops $m	Factories $m	Offices $m	Other business premises $m	Education $m	Health $m	Other(b) $m	Total $m
					COMMENCED						
1998–1999	2 038.4	226.7	51.3	380.3	90.0	101.6	163.0	108.7	57.5	177.5	1 129.9
1999–2000	2 719.4	265.0	42.2	174.1	99.9	120.1	130.3	261.5	117.0	274.6	1 219.7
2000–2001	1 763.8	275.9	21.7	183.0	69.4	304.2	120.3	169.4	55.4	207.5	1 130.8
2000											
March	763.1	62.8	11.5	42.5	23.7	24.1	34.1	25.2	18.6	20.3	200.0
June	660.5	66.9	5.9	48.3	23.0	45.7	41.1	53.9	61.4	111.0	390.2
September	465.6	53.2	3.5	61.8	20.1	25.8	24.8	48.5	8.9	44.6	237.9
December	446.7	56.5	4.5	59.5	15.7	32.6	35.0	38.7	3.1	36.2	225.3
2001											
March	r 423.5	r 92.6	r 7.9	r 23.6	r 17.0	r 29.6	r 17.0	r 16.5	r 20.8	74.5	r 207.0
June	428.1	73.6	5.8	38.2	16.6	216.2	43.5	65.7	22.6	52.2	460.6
					UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
1998–1999	1 076.6	112.5	58.0	290.8	43.2	54.9	73.3	62.2	47.1	130.2	759.7
1999–2000	1 597.9	112.3	23.9	164.8	48.1	70.4	57.1	190.9	101.6	224.3	881.1
2000–2001	1 211.1	146.6	15.2	100.7	29.8	252.6	59.4	145.4	82.6	208.5	894.3
2000											
March	1 634.8	114.1	38.6	150.4	56.9	58.4	57.2	171.9	57.4	141.6	732.5
June	1 597.9	112.3	23.9	164.8	48.1	70.4	57.1	190.9	101.6	224.3	881.1
September	1 585.2	118.3	11.6	97.4	35.4	65.5	61.5	218.7	94.7	244.4	828.9
December	1 390.2	109.0	12.6	121.9	32.2	68.0	42.0	207.6	81.7	231.6	797.6
2001											
March	r 1 279.8	r 151.1	r 16.2	r 117.0	r 30.6	r 56.1	r 36.0	r 118.1	r 88.5	r 280.9	r 743.4
June	1 211.1	146.6	15.2	100.7	29.8	252.6	59.4	145.4	82.6	208.5	894.3
					COMPLETED						
1998–1999	1 892.8	200.5	46.1	179.4	82.3	111.2	156.1	110.0	164.7	135.3	985.1
1999–2000	2 231.9	272.4	82.6	318.1	98.8	108.1	150.6	138.0	63.6	185.6	1 145.5
2000–2001	2 201.4	250.6	29.5	257.2	88.2	119.8	115.5	214.9	71.9	221.8	1 118.8
2000											
March	534.7	58.3	11.5	130.8	24.7	28.4	23.1	60.9	19.4	80.0	378.6
June	709.9	72.1	23.1	35.4	33.1	36.5	42.7	37.6	18.6	29.0	256.0
September	504.2	50.8	14.6	130.1	32.0	27.1	19.1	18.1	10.7	24.3	275.8
December	650.6	69.4	3.7	40.0	18.2	30.6	52.7	52.9	19.9	45.3	263.4
2001											
March	r 533.6	r 52.2	4.6	r 27.8	r 19.3	42.3	r 23.5	104.2	13.9	26.9	r 262.5
June	513.0	78.2	6.6	59.3	18.7	19.9	20.1	39.7	27.4	125.4	317.0

(a) Includes motels, hostels, boarding houses, guest houses, and holiday apartment buildings.

(b) Includes religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous.

Source: *Building Activity, Western Australia* (Cat no. 8752.5).

22 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: SELECTED COMMODITIES, By Value of Trade

	SEP QTR 2001		12 MONTHS ENDING SEP QTR 2000		12 MONTHS ENDING SEP QTR 2001	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Commodity	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Section						
0 Food and live animals	612 127	50 570	3 079 640	187 491	2 908 668	204 187
1 Beverages and tobacco	10 223	7 929	21 850	28 670	31 855	39 049
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 808 432	22 768	5 778 867	90 881	6 958 837	104 177
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	2 187 026	307 289	6 910 247	1 346 207	8 650 539	1 157 016
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	3 169	4 143	21 923	15 792	16 650	18 330
5 Chemical and related products	258 405	159 746	843 030	799 306	1 012 425	892 161
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	486 648	275 765	1 648 271	1 025 805	1 962 403	1 073 195
7 Machinery and transport equipment	184 066	775 692	756 346	3 505 306	802 041	3 749 494
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27 736	150 923	81 467	497 414	97 314	570 021
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	2 327 982	384 632	8 148 766	1 865 652	9 113 132	1 512 345
93 Special transactions and commodities	3 995	157	15 545	1 347	15 141	2 122
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender	17 733	3 423	70 636	2 594	57 290	10 803
96 Coin (excluding gold coin), not being legal tender	—	55	121	1 310	35	229
97 Gold, non–monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	874 699	264 351	2 875 551	1 655 648	3 348 825	1 079 291
98 Combined confidential items of trade	1 431 555	116 647	5 186 914	204 753	5 691 839	419 900
Total	**7 905 813**	**2 139 457**	**27 290 407**	**9 362 525**	**31 553 864**	**9 319 976**

Note: Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade.

23 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: SELECTED TRADING PARTNER, By Value of Trade

	SEP QTR 2001		12 MONTHS ENDING SEP QTR 2000		12 MONTHS ENDING SEP QTR 2001	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Trading Partner	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalam	1 129	2	5 998	49	5 722	59
Cambodia	4 517	33	5 055	92	7 355	74
Indonesia	200 717	192 709	637 209	492 802	726 319	711 485
Laos	3 034	—	2 027	448	10 907	183
Malaysia	87 988	81 318	311 876	397 443	400 984	405 652
Myanmar	13 965	241	4 143	1 032	18 926	2 019
Philippines	42 873	2 372	244 705	5 772	203 222	11 869
Singapore	369 419	158 408	1 747 251	626 621	1 695 356	643 199
Thailand	111 673	45 629	427 860	175 359	356 471	174 836
Viet Nam	18 137	13 917	65 462	365 843	60 463	258 585
Total	*853 451*	*494 630*	*3 451 585*	*2 065 463*	*3 485 725*	*2 207 961*
European Union (EU)						
Austria	5 577	15 972	7 195	40 572	11 213	62 371
Belgium–Luxembourg	65 102	9 906	482 010	32 060	312 607	40 030
Denmark	2 139	12 183	68 810	20 786	5 982	27 115
Finland	96 532	14 334	377 446	90 594	451 428	84 250
France	52 811	36 660	221 937	139 454	220 096	145 280
Germany	32 855	86 592	211 308	365 598	220 940	388 428
Greece	30 879	1 226	133 029	4 035	32 456	6 055
Ireland	4 205	2 568	2 258	13 294	6 348	10 803
Italy	58 034	97 308	190 631	271 741	238 177	372 965
Netherlands	112 254	11 014	584 571	41 465	567 356	54 460
Portugal	511	1 230	14 836	5 417	7 731	4 899
Spain	61 696	16 778	242 029	75 329	306 522	61 787
Sweden	2 512	16 884	10 760	89 749	10 270	94 408
United Kingdom	460 982	67 222	1 258 844	457 946	1 440 692	360 832
Total	*986 090*	*389 878*	*3 805 665*	*1 648 040*	*3 831 818*	*1 713 683*
Other Countries						
Canada	137 148	34 852	355 556	357 910	650 192	303 903
China	847 671	109 976	2 016 991	290 079	2 979 555	402 837
Hong Kong	228 804	10 794	331 495	142 441	769 873	62 864
Japan	2 253 706	288 958	7 260 023	1 066 256	8 415 264	1 195 413
Korea, Republic of	812 545	174 193	2 527 225	896 550	3 276 081	618 788
New Zealand	116 872	90 652	402 027	328 587	421 404	356 096
South Africa	164 037	32 522	579 022	134 885	624 849	169 419
Switzerland	5 380	11 998	85 205	21 181	104 497	36 351
Taiwan	447 274	35 376	1 623 789	155 512	1 905 057	147 980
United Arab Emirates	143 350	97 735	378 492	157 908	507 991	184 745
United States of America	507 843	246 414	2 415 502	1 402 347	2 513 979	1 353 150
All other countries	401 642	121 480	2 057 831	695 367	2 067 579	566 786
Total	*6 066 272*	*1 254 949*	*20 033 158*	*5 649 022*	*24 236 321*	*5 398 332*
Total Trade	**7 905 813**	**2 139 457**	**27 290 407**	**9 362 525**	**31 553 864**	**9 319 976**

Note: Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade.

24 WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: Original

Period	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a)		EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP(b)		
	Bales	*Tonnes*	*Quantity*	*Gross value*	*Gross weight*
	'000	'000	'000	$'000	'000t
1998–1999	688 021	145.5	4 033.2	148 855	206.6
1999–2000	685 050	143.4	3 762.2	145 962	186.1
2000–2001	558 764	r 115.5	r 4 299.6	r 190 788	r 205.8
2000					
June	142 714	31.3	873.1	33 983	42.8
September	166 270	33.4	1 185.6	r 46 832	58.2
December	149 037	31.8	1 196.8	50 659	57.5
2001					
March	166 407	33.6	1 113.3	54 155	51.5
June	77 050	r 16.7	r 804.0	r 39 142	r 38.6
September	129 500	26.7	1 007.1	56 539	47.3

(a) *Source: National Council of Wool Selling Brokers.*

(b) *Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade.*

25 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED

Period	CATTLE			OTHER			
	Bulls, bullocks, steers	*Cows, heifers*	*Total (excluding calves)*	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
			ORIGINAL				
1998–1999	197.9	240.8	r 438.8	r 6.5	r 2 672.1	2 076.4	r 568.8
1999–2000	181.5	212.4	r 393.8	r 10.6	r 3 418.2	2 345.0	r 513.8
2000–2001	187.0	228.4	415.4	5.6	r 3 235.0	r 2 020.0	542.6
2000							
June	41.2	49.4	90.6	2.4	723.9	604.3	136.4
September	45.8	54.7	100.5	1.6	r 835.3	r 489.4	128.7
December	59.3	59.3	118.6	1.4	r 1 192.2	r 549.3	131.0
2001							
March	39.8	58.8	98.6	1.2	r 840.5	r 524.0	134.4
June	42.1	55.6	97.7	1.4	r 467.0	r 457.3	148.5
September	34.3	64.6	98.9	1.8	549.4	418.5	142.3
			TREND ESTIMATES				
2000							
June	47.3	53.5	100.8	2.4	928.9	571.2	128.8
September	47.9	55.1	103.0	1.8	948.8	536.5	130.7
December	47.3	55.8	103.1	1.3	881.8	520.9	134.3
2001							
March	45.5	57.5	103.0	1.3	755.5	512.8	137.7
June	43.2	61.0	104.1	1.5	638.2	486.5	140.0
September	40.9	64.6	105.5	1.7	568.9	446.9	141.5

Note: Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

Source: Livestock Products (Cat no. 7215.0).

26 MEAT PRODUCED(a)

Period	*Beef* tonnes	*Veal* tonnes	*Mutton* tonnes	*Lamb* tonnes	*Pig meat* tonnes
			ORIGINAL		
1998–1999	104 979	436	54 451	39 021	r 37 535
1999–2000	94 973	859	69 077	r 44 135	34 201
2000–2001	100 524	382	r 64 935	r 37 071	36 781
2000					
June	21 478	191	14 569	11 551	9 322
September	24 059	116	r 16 932	r 8 929	8 771
December	29 510	98	r 22 052	r 9 864	8 786
2001					
March	23 555	82	r 16 610	r 9 745	9 074
June	23 401	86	r 9 341	r 8 533	10 150
September	23 233	118	11 154	7 745	9 848
			TREND ESTIMATES		
2000					
June	24 530	193	18 883	10 667	8 195
September	24 943	133	19 117	9 906	8 719
December	24 892	92	17 628	9 539	9 164
2001					
March	24 907	86	15 089	9 417	9 358
June	25 301	95	12 834	9 015	9 571
September	25 733	106	11 664	8 331	9 702

(a) Weight refers to carcass weight and excludes offal.

Source: Livestock Products (Cat no. 7215.0).

27 MINERAL EXPLORATION: Expenditure By Type of Mineral Sought

	METALLIC MINERALS						NON–METALLIC MINERALS		
	Base metals(a)								
	Copper	*Silver, lead–zinc*	*Nickel, cobalt*	*Total*	*Gold*	*Other(b)*	*Diamonds*	*Other(b)*	*Total minerals(c)*
Period	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1998–1999	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90.9	330.7	3.4	32.9	0.9	523.1
1999–2000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88.3	253.0	n.p.	24.8	n.p.	415.0
2000–2001	2.7	19.3	60.5	82.5	r 271.9	10.5	n.p.	n.p.	r 424.1
2000									
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.9	76.6	1.5	4.0	0.1	113.3
September	0.4	5.5	14.3	20.2	64.4	1.2	9.2	0.3	104.4
December	0.7	6.2	18.5	25.4	71.6	3.3	8.2	0.2	118.0
2001									
March	0.6	3.7	12.3	16.6	r 62.2	2.7	n.p.	—	r 90.8
June	1.0	3.9	15.4	20.3	r 73.7	3.3	5.6	n.p.	r 110.9
September	1.4	3.4	13.3	18.1	64.8	5.7	n.p.	0.1	103.3

(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) From September quarter 2000, the 'other' category includes tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram and other construction materials.

(c) Total includes minerals not listed (does not include petroleum).

Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration (Cat no. 8412.0); *ABS data available on request, Mineral and Petroleum Exploration.*

28 MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Iron ore	*Bauxite*	*Gold*	*Ilmenite*	*Nickel*	*Diamonds*
Period	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 carats
1998–1999	146 221	29 237	218.2	2 045	130	35 910
1999–2000	154 809	32 477	206.9	2 053	r 140	29 524
2000–2001	170 628	35 959	r 206.7	2 010	194	22 381
2000						
June	41 640	8 353	51.8	540	38	7 527
September	44 855	9 120	52.1	540	r 44	6 757
December	43 246	8 993	51.1	447	r 50	5 520
2001						
March	39 414	8 885	51.0	504	48	5 082
June	43 113	8 960	r 52.5	519	52	5 022
September p	47 066	8 995	49.4	458	50	8 047

Source: ABARE, *Australian Mineral Statistics*.

29 ENERGY PRODUCTION

Period	Coal(a) '000 tonnes	Electricity generated(b) million kWh	Crude oil(c)(d) mega–litres	Natural gas(d) million m^3
1998–1999	5 797	16 718	15 493	18 336
1999–2000	6 504	18 033	17 925	18 588
2000–2001	5 890	18 113	18 812	18 641
2000				
June	1 598	4 295	4 767	4 591
September	1 584	4 541	4 685	4 815
December	1 182	4 501	4 713	4 480
2001				
March	1 562	4 642	4 931	4 666
June	1 561	4 429	4 482	4 680
September	1 601	4 599	p 3 077	p 4 680

(a) *Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.*

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

(c) Includes condensate.

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

30 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: Original

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS

Period	Establishments	Guest rooms	Employment	Room occupancy rates	Guest arrivals	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	persons	%	'000	$'000
2000						
June	325	18 958	10 209	54.4	643	88 118
September	326	19 052	10 185	53.9	683	96 222
December	332	19 325	10 443	57.2	725	106 139
2001						
March	327	19 257	10 027	54.4	676	98 564
June	327	19 059	9 645	52.1	632	90 341
September	323	19 043	9 642	54.6	679	94 970

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Western Australia, (Cat no. 8635.5.40.001).

31 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), By Sex: Original(a)

	EMPLOYED						
	Full–time	Part–time	Total	Total unemployed	Total labour force	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
			MALES				
2000							
September	453.5	70.2	523.8	36.7	560.5	75.2	6.6
October	449.5	73.1	522.6	34.4	557.0	74.6	6.2
November	450.8	70.9	521.8	34.4	556.2	74.4	6.2
December	465.3	68.1	533.4	36.4	569.8	76.1	6.4
2001							
January	453.9	72.1	526.0	41.0	567.0	75.6	7.2
February	460.2	68.6	528.8	45.9	574.8	76.6	8.0
March	444.2	77.2	521.5	45.4	566.9	75.4	8.0
April	451.7	76.4	528.0	40.1	568.1	75.5	7.1
May	449.4	73.1	522.5	38.5	561.0	74.5	6.9
June	452.2	75.0	527.2	44.2	571.4	75.7	7.7
July	457.1	73.6	530.7	40.9	571.6	75.7	7.2
August	451.1	74.0	525.1	41.6	566.8	74.9	7.3
September	453.9	73.0	526.9	43.4	570.3	75.3	7.6
October	451.9	78.9	530.8	38.8	569.6	75.1	6.8
November	462.3	72.5	534.9	36.3	571.2	75.2	6.4
			FEMALES				
2000							
September	217.8	198.7	416.5	18.6	435.1	58.3	4.3
October	220.8	191.5	412.3	19.6	431.9	57.8	4.5
November	220.7	189.2	409.8	24.3	434.1	58.0	5.6
December	230.2	194.3	424.5	22.3	446.8	59.6	5.0
2001							
January	221.1	186.9	408.0	26.7	434.7	57.9	6.1
February	222.3	189.5	411.9	29.6	441.5	58.8	6.7
March	219.5	192.6	412.1	30.0	442.1	58.8	6.8
April	209.3	204.1	413.4	29.6	443.1	58.8	6.7
May	208.4	199.4	407.8	32.7	440.5	58.4	7.4
June	202.8	204.5	407.3	33.9	441.2	58.4	7.7
July	207.3	201.5	408.8	25.4	434.3	57.4	5.9
August	211.2	201.9	413.0	23.3	436.3	57.6	5.3
September	212.4	201.9	414.3	27.6	441.9	58.3	6.3
October	207.7	205.0	412.6	24.9	437.5	57.6	5.7
November	208.3	207.2	415.5	24.0	439.5	57.8	5.5
			PERSONS				
2000							
September	671.3	269.0	940.3	55.3	995.6	66.7	5.6
October	670.3	264.6	934.9	54.0	988.9	66.2	5.5
November	671.5	260.1	931.6	58.7	990.4	66.2	5.9
December	695.5	262.4	957.9	58.7	1 016.6	67.9	5.8
2001							
January	675.0	259.0	934.0	67.7	1 001.7	66.8	6.8
February	682.6	258.1	940.7	75.6	1 016.3	67.7	7.4
March	663.7	269.8	933.5	75.5	1 009.0	67.1	7.5
April	661.0	280.5	941.5	69.7	1 011.2	67.2	6.9
May	657.8	272.5	930.3	71.2	1 001.5	66.4	7.1
June	655.0	279.5	934.6	78.1	1 012.7	67.1	7.7
July	664.4	275.1	939.5	66.3	1 005.9	66.5	6.6
August	662.3	275.9	938.2	64.9	1 003.0	66.3	6.5
September	666.3	274.9	941.2	71.0	1 012.2	66.8	7.0
October	659.5	283.9	943.4	63.7	1 007.1	66.3	6.3
November	670.6	279.8	950.4	60.3	1 010.7	66.5	6.0

(a) From April 2001, the implementation of the redesigned Labour Force questionnaire has resulted in minor revisions to the data. For more details on the content of the redesigned questionnaire, see *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (Cat. no. 6232.0)

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

32 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), By Sex: Trend

Month	EMPLOYED Full–time employed '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
			MALES			
2000						
September	454.0	524.2	35.2	559.4	75.0	6.3
October	453.9	524.0	35.5	559.5	74.9	6.3
November	454.3	524.4	36.0	560.4	75.0	6.4
December	454.7	525.3	36.9	562.2	75.1	6.6
2001						
January	454.7	526.1	38.3	564.4	75.3	6.8
February	454.2	526.8	40.0	566.8	75.5	7.1
March	453.4	527.0	41.7	568.7	75.7	7.3
April	452.5	526.9	43.0	569.9	75.7	7.5
May	451.9	526.8	43.8	570.6	75.7	7.7
June	451.9	526.8	43.9	570.7	75.6	7.7
July	452.4	527.3	43.4	570.7	75.5	7.6
August	453.4	528.1	42.6	570.7	75.4	7.5
September	454.6	529.1	41.5	570.6	75.3	7.3
October	456.0	530.2	40.4	570.6	75.2	7.1
November	457.7	531.7	39.3	571.0	75.2	6.9
			FEMALES			
2000						
September	215.6	408.6	22.5	431.1	57.8	5.2
October	218.1	411.1	22.6	433.7	58.0	5.2
November	220.1	413.1	23.0	436.1	58.3	5.3
December	221.4	414.4	23.4	437.8	58.4	5.3
2001						
January	221.6	415.0	24.2	439.2	58.5	5.5
February	220.5	414.8	25.6	440.4	58.6	5.8
March	218.1	413.9	27.4	441.3	58.7	6.2
April	215.0	412.5	29.2	441.7	58.6	6.6
May	212.0	410.8	30.6	441.4	58.5	6.9
June	209.8	409.7	31.1	440.8	58.4	7.0
July	208.8	409.4	30.5	439.9	58.2	6.9
August	208.6	409.9	29.4	439.3	58.0	6.7
September	208.6	411.0	28.3	439.3	57.9	6.4
October	208.6	412.2	27.3	439.5	57.9	6.2
November	208.5	413.7	26.4	440.1	57.9	6.0
			PERSONS			
2000						
September	669.6	932.8	57.6	990.4	66.4	5.8
October	672.0	935.1	58.1	993.2	66.5	5.8
November	674.4	937.5	59.0	996.5	66.6	5.9
December	676.1	939.6	60.3	999.9	66.8	6.0
2001						
January	676.4	941.1	62.5	1 003.6	66.9	6.2
February	674.8	941.5	65.6	1 007.1	67.1	6.5
March	671.5	940.9	69.1	1 010.0	67.2	6.8
April	667.6	939.4	72.1	1 011.5	67.2	7.1
May	664.0	937.6	74.4	1 012.0	67.1	7.3
June	661.7	936.5	74.9	1 011.4	67.0	7.4
July	661.2	936.7	73.9	1 010.6	66.8	7.3
August	662.0	938.0	72.0	1 010.0	66.7	7.1
September	663.2	940.1	69.8	1 009.9	66.6	6.9
October	664.6	942.4	67.7	1 010.1	66.5	6.7
November	666.2	945.3	65.6	1 010.9	66.5	6.5

Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat no. 6202.0).

33 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), By Region: Original

	2000				2001										
Status	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	70.2	68.1	63.6	62.3	59.0	62.2	61.6	60.9	61.9	60.0	59.5	61.6	60.1	60.1	59.6
Unemployed ('000)	1.5	1.6	3.0	2.8	3.6	4.5	6.8	4.2	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	1.7
Unemployment rate (%)	2.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	5.8	6.7	9.9	6.5	4.3	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	2.7
Participation rate (%)	68.1	66.4	65.8	67.7	65.0	68.1	67.5	62.5	62.2	61.4	64.7	62.7	61.9	61.6	59.6
EASTERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	105.1	108.5	108.5	104.6	107.2	112.7	113.0	115.0	109.3	110.8	114.4	113.5	115.3	112.8	109.6
Unemployed ('000)	6.5	6.5	7.7	7.9	8.7	10.2	9.2	7.9	7.6	9.3	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.9	7.4
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	5.6	6.7	7.0	7.5	8.3	7.5	6.4	6.5	7.8	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.3	6.3
Participation rate (%)	64.3	66.3	66.8	66.9	66.9	69.1	68.1	69.3	65.7	66.8	67.5	65.9	66.5	65.6	64.0
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	220.5	217.3	216.7	234.3	220.0	213.7	215.3	214.6	215.8	216.4	216.6	218.7	220.6	224.7	227.5
Unemployed ('000)	14.6	15.6	17.4	17.1	17.6	18.0	20.2	17.6	14.7	19.9	13.0	12.4	14.5	12.7	12.8
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	6.7	7.4	6.8	7.4	7.8	8.6	7.6	6.4	8.4	5.7	5.4	6.2	5.4	5.3
Participation rate (%)	68.7	68.2	68.1	71.0	68.1	67.9	68.1	68.2	68.0	70.0	68.9	69.3	69.6	70.4	70.7
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	134.5	136.3	137.0	146.6	143.4	142.1	138.4	140.4	138.9	142.5	146.7	145.9	145.8	140.0	141.6
Unemployed ('000)	10.6	8.7	10.0	10.3	10.1	12.1	9.3	10.3	12.2	10.1	10.5	10.2	9.0	10.8	11.8
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.9	6.3	6.8	8.1	6.6	6.7	6.5	5.8	7.2	7.7
Participation rate (%)	62.3	62.2	62.3	65.4	64.8	65.8	64.5	65.3	63.4	63.1	63.5	64.7	64.7	62.6	63.0
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	158.0	157.0	156.1	156.9	157.0	161.3	160.3	163.9	158.7	157.4	150.7	151.9	155.7	156.4	161.9
Unemployed ('000)	9.3	9.2	8.8	9.1	12.8	13.1	12.4	11.5	12.4	13.8	16.0	12.2	14.4	12.2	11.8
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.6	7.3	8.1	9.6	7.5	8.5	7.2	6.8
Participation rate (%)	65.2	64.2	63.8	64.7	65.1	65.5	65.4	65.6	65.2	65.7	62.7	62.2	64.8	64.0	66.0
LOWER WESTERN WA															
Employed ('000)	122.8	125.6	126.2	129.5	130.0	127.6	127.9	130.1	129.6	124.9	134.1	128.7	126.4	126.4	128.0
Unemployed ('000)	10.1	7.5	8.1	7.5	9.7	12.0	12.8	11.5	12.4	11.5	8.9	7.2	11.1	7.6	6.7
Unemployment rate (%)	7.6	5.6	6.1	5.5	7.0	8.6	9.1	8.1	8.7	8.5	6.2	5.3	8.1	5.7	5.0
Participation rate (%)	63.1	62.5	62.2	64.3	64.7	64.0	63.9	63.6	65.2	64.6	65.7	65.5	65.0	64.2	65.0
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA															
Employed ('000)	124.8	120.7	121.2	122.1	114.8	118.9	115.6	116.5	116.0	122.6	117.4	117.8	117.3	123.0	122.3
Unemployed ('000)	7.4	6.4	6.1	6.0	8.1	7.9	7.2	6.7	9.2	9.9	6.9	11.4	10.1	8.2	8.1
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.7	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.4	7.4	7.5	5.6	8.8	7.9	6.2	6.2
Participation rate (%)	77.2	75.2	76.4	75.3	73.3	76.3	74.7	75.8	74.6	75.6	73.5	71.9	72.2	73.1	71.9

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

34 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Sex: Original(a)

Industry	Aug 2000 '000	Nov 2000 '000	Feb 2001 '000	May 2001 '000	Aug 2001 '000	Nov 2001 '000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.9	30.8	33.1	28.6	35.2	31.9
Mining	29.3	28.8	31.4	27.6	24.0	23.7
Manufacturing	68.3	71.8	72.4	75.0	70.2	71.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.4	5.6	5.2
Construction	68.0	69.2	68.0	67.4	70.0	69.4
Wholesale trade	32.0	28.6	30.6	32.0	29.3	30.7
Retail trade	66.9	64.4	60.4	63.1	64.2	74.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	20.7	18.4	18.5	22.6	20.9	18.9
Transport and storage	31.5	33.0	32.0	30.2	30.1	28.3
Communication services	10.0	8.5	8.6	9.7	8.8	7.5
Finance and insurance	10.6	11.8	8.7	9.2	10.5	11.8
Property and business services	57.2	55.9	63.5	63.1	62.3	61.5
Government administration and defence	19.0	20.5	21.1	20.7	20.1	22.3
Education	20.1	22.3	22.8	21.2	21.6	20.4
Health and community services	17.4	19.3	18.9	19.9	17.3	17.4
Cultural and recreational services	11.1	10.2	10.5	8.6	12.9	11.9
Personal and other services	21.2	20.3	20.1	16.2	22.2	28.2
Total	*523.6*	*520.8*	*528.2*	*522.5*	*525.1*	*534.9*
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.1	12.8	14.2	15.1	15.9	16.2
Mining	3.5	4.9	5.1	6.3	4.1	5.3
Manufacturing	20.7	20.9	23.7	21.0	19.6	16.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.2
Construction	12.9	13.4	11.4	10.7	12.7	12.2
Wholesale trade	11.2	11.4	12.4	12.4	10.8	15.2
Retail trade	73.3	71.1	72.3	70.2	77.9	75.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	32.1	27.0	24.0	29.7	32.2	29.0
Transport and storage	11.0	12.8	14.3	11.5	9.1	9.1
Communication services	3.6	5.1	5.1	6.7	4.3	3.9
Finance and insurance	16.9	15.2	15.6	15.3	14.4	16.8
Property and business services	46.4	50.3	50.9	46.9	47.4	42.8
Government administration and defence	15.5	17.4	16.5	13.8	14.6	14.1
Education	46.4	46.4	44.0	42.5	45.2	50.0
Health and community services	65.2	67.7	71.5	78.3	74.8	72.9
Cultural and recreational services	12.5	11.6	9.7	8.7	7.6	11.9
Personal and other services	18.0	18.4	18.0	17.8	21.0	23.1
Total	*405.8*	*408.5*	*410.3*	*407.8*	*413.0*	*415.5*
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.0	43.6	47.4	43.7	51.1	48.2
Mining	32.8	33.7	36.4	33.9	28.1	29.0
Manufacturing	89.1	92.7	96.1	95.9	89.8	87.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.4	7.0	6.8
Construction	80.9	82.6	79.4	78.1	82.8	81.6
Wholesale trade	43.2	39.9	43.0	44.4	40.1	45.9
Retail trade	140.2	135.5	132.7	133.3	142.1	149.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	52.8	45.4	42.5	52.3	53.0	47.9
Transport and storage	42.6	45.7	46.3	41.7	39.2	37.5
Communication services	13.6	13.6	13.7	16.4	13.1	11.3
Finance and insurance	27.5	27.0	24.3	24.4	24.9	28.5
Property and business services	103.7	106.3	114.4	110.1	109.7	104.2
Government administration and defence	34.5	37.9	37.7	34.6	34.7	36.4
Education	66.4	68.7	66.8	63.7	66.7	70.4
Health and community services	82.7	87.0	90.4	98.2	92.1	90.3
Cultural and recreational services	23.5	21.9	20.2	17.3	20.5	23.8
Personal and other services	39.2	38.7	38.1	34.0	43.2	51.3
Total	**929.4**	**929.3**	**938.5**	**930.3**	**938.2**	**950.4**

(a) From April 2001, the implementation of the redesigned Labour Force questionnaire has resulted in minor revisions to the data. For more details on the content of the redesigned questionnaire, see *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (Cat. no. 6232.0)

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

35 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a): Original

Period	FULL–TIME WORKERS		PART–TIME WORKERS	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
1998–1999	43.4	37.7	15.3	15.2
1999–2000	43.3	37.8	15.2	15.4
2000–2001	42.6	37.5	15.3	15.4
2000				
September	43.8	39.2	14.4	15.9
October	40.6	35.3	14.8	14.2
November	45.0	40.2	15.1	16.7
December	45.5	40.2	15.9	16.6
2001				
January	33.1	28.6	14.2	12.7
February	44.4	39.8	16.2	16.2
March	42.6	37.0	15.9	15.4
April	41.6	36.8	15.7	15.1
May	44.9	40.3	17.1	16.4
June	42.2	37.7	15.4	15.6
July	42.6	37.5	15.5	15.3
August	43.4	39.0	16.3	15.7
September	43.4	39.2	15.0	15.8
October	39.5	33.3	16.2	13.6
November	45.5	40.2	15.5	16.0

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

36 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED, By Occupation: November 2001

Occupation	*Employee(a) total*	*Aggregate weekly hours worked*	*Average weekly hours*
	'000	'000	no.
Managers and administrators	44.0	2 097.0	47.6
Professionals	150.0	5 584.3	37.2
Associate professionals	94.4	3 829.8	40.6
Tradespersons and related workers	99.3	4 123.3	41.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	33.5	924.9	27.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	148.2	4 612.4	31.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	67.2	2 605.7	38.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	92.4	2 157.1	23.4
Labourers and related workers	80.7	2 349.4	29.1
All occupations	**809.7**	**28 283.8**	**34.9**

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

37 UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES, By Age: Original

Month	15–19 YEARS Unemployment rate %	15–19 YEARS Participation rate %	20–24 YEARS Unemployment rate %	20–24 YEARS Participation rate %	25–34 YEARS Unemployment rate %	25–34 YEARS Participation rate %
2000						
September	13.2	58.6	6.5	81.2	5.6	80.5
October	12.1	57.3	7.7	81.8	6.1	79.7
November	14.3	59.3	7.3	80.8	5.9	80.0
December	16.9	69.4	8.3	85.3	4.1	81.5
2001						
January	17.2	69.0	10.8	83.5	5.5	80.5
February	20.3	64.1	12.6	83.1	7.6	81.1
March	18.9	63.5	13.4	82.9	7.3	80.5
April	18.0	63.9	11.3	82.2	6.3	81.7
May	17.1	64.9	10.9	79.9	6.3	80.5
June	18.6	66.9	12.3	80.6	7.6	81.4
July	14.7	66.7	10.8	79.3	6.3	82.2
August	11.5	65.1	11.0	80.7	6.6	81.1
September	16.9	67.1	10.7	82.7	7.0	80.4
October	16.4	66.5	9.5	81.7	6.2	80.9
November	15.4	64.9	8.6	80.9	5.5	80.3

Month	35–44 YEARS Unemployment rate %	35–44 YEARS Participation rate %	45–54 YEARS Unemployment rate %	45–54 YEARS Participation rate %	55 YEARS AND OVER Unemployment rate %	55 YEARS AND OVER Participation rate %
2000						
September	5.0	84.4	4.0	82.6	3.0	27.8
October	4.6	83.7	3.6	80.8	2.3	28.4
November	5.2	84.0	4.2	81.4	3.0	27.2
December	4.2	84.1	4.0	81.7	3.5	27.1
2001						
January	4.9	82.5	4.6	79.9	3.7	27.0
February	5.0	84.3	4.0	82.5	3.2	28.8
March	5.6	83.7	4.3	83.0	2.7	27.5
April	5.8	83.9	3.8	81.4	2.8	28.1
May	6.2	83.4	4.3	80.8	4.1	27.4
June	6.0	83.7	3.7	80.2	5.3	28.6
July	5.6	82.8	3.5	79.5	4.1	27.6
August	5.3	82.0	3.9	80.6	4.8	27.4
September	5.1	82.0	4.4	81.8	4.0	27.8
October	4.6	80.9	3.6	81.7	3.6	27.3
November	4.7	81.4	3.8	82.1	3.5	28.7

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

38 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT: Original(a)

Period	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 and under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over	Total
	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
SINCE LAST FULL–TIME JOB						
November 1997	13.3	12.8	11.3	9.2	14.9	61.4
November 1998	12.0	15.3	8.6	11.9	16.3	64.2
November 1999	15.8	16.3	7.8	10.3	13.6	63.8
2000						
September	15.1	17.6	6.7	9.3	11.4	60.0
October	12.0	16.1	7.5	9.5	10.4	55.5
November	15.7	16.6	8.4	9.4	11.2	61.2
December	20.2	13.7	5.8	8.3	12.7	60.7
2001						
January	19.7	21.6	7.3	9.2	12.9	70.7
February	18.2	27.1	8.2	6.8	17.5	77.7
March	20.1	27.2	12.0	6.1	12.4	77.8
April	12.6	22.2	15.5	8.0	11.5	69.7
May	15.1	19.0	17.3	7.4	12.4	71.2
June	18.0	18.7	20.1	8.6	12.8	78.1
July	14.4	15.0	12.1	12.5	12.4	66.3
August	16.3	15.5	9.7	12.1	11.4	64.9
September	15.6	21.1	9.0	10.3	14.9	71.0
October	13.9	15.3	10.1	12.9	11.5	63.7
November	14.1	15.0	7.3	11.7	12.2	60.3
SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT						
2001						
April	13.6	21.8	15.7	7.9	10.8	69.7
May	15.1	19.4	17.6	8.0	11.1	71.2
June	18.6	20.7	19.5	7.9	11.4	78.1
July	14.8	15.9	11.6	11.9	12.0	66.3
August	16.5	15.6	10.1	11.8	10.8	64.9
September	16.3	21.8	8.9	10.0	14.0	71.0
October	14.7	15.9	10.5	12.3	10.3	63.7
November	14.3	15.3	7.6	11.5	11.5	60.3

(a) An additional definition has been introduced from April 2001 to allow comparison with international labour force standards. For more information, refer to *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat no. 6203.0).

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

39 INDEXES OF TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES(a)

	INDEX NUMBERS						Jun qtr 2001 to Sep qtr 2001	Sep qtr 2000 to Sep qtr 2001
	Jun qtr 2000	*Sep qtr 2000*	*Dec qtr 2000*	*Mar qtr 2001*	*Jun qtr 2001*	*Sep qtr 2001*	*% change*	*% change*
Selected Industries								
Mining	110.3	111.2	111.5	113.4	114.5	115.1	0.5	3.5
Manufacturing	109.2	110.1	111.5	116.9	118.7	115.4	–2.8	4.8
Retail trade	108.1	108.6	108.9	110.1	110.3	111.3	0.9	2.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	108.2	109.8	110.4	110.5	111.4	112.7	1.2	2.6
Property and business services	105.3	107.5	108.5	109.1	111.2	111.6	0.4	3.8
Government administration and defence	109.8	111.0	112.6	114.0	114.0	115.2	1.1	3.8
Education	106.7	106.9	107.1	110.2	110.8	112.6	1.6	5.3
Health and community services	107.3	109.4	109.6	110.3	110.5	112.2	1.5	2.6
Personal and other services	106.7	107.6	107.9	108.9	108.9	109.4	0.5	1.7
All industries	**108.0**	**109.3**	**110.0**	**111.8**	**112.5**	**113.2**	**0.6**	**3.6**
Occupations								
Managers and administrators	108.4	109.2	109.6	112.1	113.7	111.2	–2.2	1.8
Professionals	107.0	108.4	109.2	112.0	113.1	114.2	1.0	5.4
Associate professionals	108.1	109.0	109.6	110.8	111.3	112.6	1.2	3.3
Tradespersons and related workers	108.2	110.3	111.0	113.3	114.0	115.2	1.1	4.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	107.9	109.4	109.8	110.8	111.0	112.6	1.4	2.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	108.7	109.5	110.4	111.5	112.0	113.3	1.2	3.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	108.2	109.3	109.6	111.2	111.6	112.0	0.4	2.5
Labourers and related workers	108.1	108.9	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.8	0.6	2.7
All occupations	**108.0**	**109.3**	**110.0**	**111.8**	**112.5**	**113.2**	**0.6**	**3.6**

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

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

40 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING STOPPAGE OF WORK

Period	*Number of disputes*	*Number of workers involved*	*Working days lost*	*Working days lost per thousand employees, 12 months ended*
	no.	'000	'000	no.
1998	78	28.8	61.2	83
1999	124	32.1	43.4	57
2000	96	24.7	53.6	68
2000				
July	7	0.7	2.1	85
August	7	1.6	2.5	77
September	3	8.1	5.9	81
October	6	0.4	1.0	70
November	7	0.5	1.5	70
December	5	0.2	0.3	68
2001				
January	6	0.5	0.9	60
February	7	0.9	1.7	58
March	8	0.8	1.3	42
April	7	1.5	2.4	36
May	r 5	r 0.6	r 0.7	31
June	r 13	r 1.2	r 2.0	28
July	15	1.3	3.7	30
August	8	1.4	3.0	31
September	10	1.0	0.6	24

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (Cat no. 6321.0); *ABS data available on request, Industrial Disputes.*

41 JOB VACANCIES: Original

		SECTOR		
Period	*Job vacancies*	*Public*	*Private*	*Job vacancy rate*
	'000	'000	'000	%
2000				
May	7.9	1.7	6.1	1.08
August	10.6	1.8	8.7	1.47
November	8.6	1.9	6.7	1.19
2001				
February	9.8	1.6	8.2	1.43
May	6.4	1.3	5.0	0.89
August	9.6	1.2	* 8.4	1.4
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)			
2000				
May	–32.0	42.2	–40.7	–35.0
August	34.3	6.3	42.2	36.2
November	–18.7	5.0	–23.7	–19.1
2001				
February	14.2	–19.0	23.8	20.0
May	–35.2	–13.8	–39.3	–37.6
August	50.8	–13.2	68.0	54.2

Note: Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (Cat no. 6354.0).

42 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Period	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
1998–1999	935 288	922 298	1 857 586
1999–2000	948 356	935 322	1 883 678
2000–2001	961 442	948 309	1 909 751
1998	928 394	916 326	1 844 720
1999	941 895	929 280	1 871 175
2000	954 983	942 216	1 897 199
2000			
March	945 473	932 685	1 878 158
June	948 356	935 322	1 883 678
September p	952 061	939 287	1 891 348
December p	954 983	942 216	1 897 199
2001			
March p	958 569	945 497	1 904 066
June p	961 442	948 309	1 909 751

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat no. 3101.0).

43 POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	Natural increase no.	Net estimated overseas migration(a) no.	Net estimated interstate migration no.	Total increase no.
1998–1999	14 509	12 157	1 775	28 441
1999–2000	13 829	12 947	–684	26 092
2000–2001	13 943	14 841	–2 711	26 073
1998	14 458	14 792	3 874	33 124
1999	14 249	12 196	10	26 455
2000	14 084	13 490	–1 550	26 024
2000				
March	3 791	3 492	–300	6 983
June	3 332	2 115	73	5 520
September	p 3 308	4 930	p –568	p 7 670
December	p 3 653	2 953	p –755	p 5 851
2001				
March	p 3 352	4 087	p –572	p 6 867
June	p 3 630	2 871	p –816	p 5 685

(a) Includes 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.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat no. 3101.0).

44 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(a)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages	Divorces
1998–1999	25 224	120	10 735	10 496	5 410
1999–2000	24 910	114	11 081	10 742	5 323
2000–2001	24 442	118	10 499	10 259	5 132
1998	25 145	121	10 687	10 705	5 268
1999	25 204	114	10 955	10 197	5 301
2000	24 711	114	10 627	11 000	5 276
2000					
March	6 244	28	2 453	3 272	1 212
June	6 066	28	2 734	2 531	1 384
September	6 103	22	2 795	1 499	1 431
December	6 298	36	2 645	3 698	1 249
2001					
March	5 800	32	2 448	p 2 592	p 1 193
June	6 241	28	2 611	p 2 470	p 1 259

(a) 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.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat no. 3101.0).

45 RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(b)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages(a)	Divorces(a)
1998–1999	13.6	4.8	5.8	5.7	2.9
1999–2000	13.2	4.6	5.9	5.7	2.8
2000–2001	12.8	4.8	5.5	5.4	2.7
1998	13.6	4.8	5.8	5.8	2.9
1999	13.5	4.5	5.9	5.4	2.8
2000	13.0	4.6	5.6	5.8	2.8
2000					
March	13.2	4.5	5.2	7.0	2.6
June	12.9	4.6	5.8	5.4	2.9
September	12.9	3.6	5.9	3.2	3.0
December	13.3	5.7	5.6	7.8	2.6
2001					
March	12.2	5.5	5.2	p 5.5	p 2.5
June	13.1	4.5	5.5	p 5.2	p 2.6

(a) 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.

(b) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat no. 3101.0).

46 REPORTED OFFENCES, By Region–Preliminary

Selected Offences	1999 Sep qtr no.	1999 Dec qtr no.	2000 Mar qtr no.	2000 Jun qtr no.	2000 Sep qtr no.	2000 Dec qtr no.	2001 Mar qtr no.	2001 Jun qtr no.	2001 Sep qtr no.
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	—	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	—
Assault(b)	459	498	517	408	398	470	564	471	443
Robbery(c)	122	103	81	100	64	96	100	87	63
Burglary(d)	954	976	1 351	1 024	1 010	1 216	1 313	1 317	1 188
Theft	2 887	2 766	3 088	3 072	3 266	3 576	3 160	3 066	2 956
Steal motor vehicle	366	377	423	324	369	378	367	323	332
Property damage	749	737	780	733	885	870	810	781	734
Graffiti	401	380	320	347	434	474	474	523	821
Drugs	423	362	418	433	540	453	398	444	497
Total reported offences(e)	*6 717*	*6 691*	*7 380*	*6 982*	*7 575*	*8 029*	*7 725*	*7 474*	*7 470*
EASTERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	2	4	3	2	2	4	1	5	6
Assault(b)	402	393	413	380	370	527	503	474	393
Robbery(c)	68	59	76	58	47	69	76	68	77
Burglary(d)	1 518	1 737	1 657	1 581	1 462	1 969	1 910	2 221	1 620
Theft	2 028	2 107	2 045	2 209	2 597	2 480	2 198	2 270	2 264
Steal motor vehicle	269	326	287	265	327	374	280	314	362
Property damage	769	864	730	822	902	931	923	856	895
Graffiti	256	215	353	445	403	270	358	238	304
Drugs	351	403	440	383	412	359	418	362	310
Total reported offences(e)	*6 071*	*6 513*	*6 324*	*6 538*	*6 921*	*7 389*	*7 175*	*7 181*	*6 578*
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	4	9	3	2	4	3	—	2	4
Assault(b)	660	760	747	651	706	740	861	754	551
Robbery(c)	95	129	139	137	133	150	126	144	97
Burglary(d)	2 945	2 990	3 570	3 080	3 044	3 596	3 651	3 632	3 035
Theft	4 446	4 597	4 373	4 820	4 736	4 791	4 732	4 819	4 748
Steal motor vehicle	800	879	829	823	726	741	688	690	838
Property damage	1 592	1 596	1 612	1 539	1 581	1 645	1 752	1 750	1 677
Graffiti	1 402	1 400	982	969	1 358	1 037	999	1 111	1 271
Drugs	620	449	501	636	734	556	669	669	628
Total reported offences(e)	*13 250*	*13 374*	*13 464*	*13 429*	*13 870*	*14 108*	*14 377*	*14 323*	*13 571*
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	1	1	6	3	2	—	1	—	—
Assault(b)	438	507	465	433	422	559	620	498	522
Robbery(c)	84	70	71	60	64	74	62	73	79
Burglary(d)	1 962	2 207	2 344	1 935	2 020	2 034	2 111	1 823	1 801
Theft	2 808	2 797	3 114	2 913	3 027	3 524	3 330	3 125	3 155
Steal motor vehicle	515	547	566	505	447	472	519	447	422
Property damage	1 168	1 161	1 082	1 121	1 179	1 227	1 152	1 078	1 208
Graffiti	192	203	179	200	208	181	189	213	485
Drugs	510	472	485	630	652	605	637	659	725
Total reported offences(e)	*8 082*	*8 348*	*8 687*	*8 167*	*8 403*	*9 100*	*9 050*	*8 323*	*8 776*
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	8	3	4	3	4	2	2	3	5
Assault(b)	518	603	685	655	587	743	745	759	687
Robbery(c)	125	117	91	134	115	143	96	130	94
Burglary(d)	3 118	3 261	3 612	3 312	3 163	3 604	3 266	3 360	3 149
Theft	3 683	3 761	3 697	3 514	3 842	4 328	3 989	4 068	4 591
Steal motor vehicle	772	947	911	699	718	820	644	720	763
Property damage	1 416	1 503	1 361	1 404	1 429	1 492	1 481	1 582	1 643
Graffiti	477	649	136	176	852	1 769	1 507	1 470	963
Drugs	477	380	329	483	483	366	440	435	441
Total reported offences(e)	*11 210*	*11 865*	*11 516*	*10 938*	*11 888*	*13 992*	*12 952*	*13 092*	*13 029*

46 REPORTED OFFENCES, By Region—Preliminary *continued*

	1999		2000				2001		
	Sep qtr	*Dec qtr*	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*	*Dec qtr*	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*
Selected Offences	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
LOWER WESTERN WA									
Homicide(a)	8	3	2	3	3	5	3	3	2
Assault(b)	441	520	536	427	634	498	572	448	508
Robbery(c)	14	20	17	27	18	28	46	23	24
Burglary(d)	1 352	1 469	1 524	1 435	1 403	1 524	1 500	1 475	1 552
Theft	2 022	1 980	2 225	2 039	2 283	2 579	2 684	2 332	2 324
Steal motor vehicle	224	186	220	251	201	175	172	213	235
Property damage	1 241	1 103	964	1 010	997	1 091	1 138	1 068	1 244
Graffiti	73	60	54	36	58	51	67	227	89
Drugs	510	562	573	605	484	511	661	739	525
Total reported offences(e)	*6 122*	*6 182*	*6 527*	*6 186*	*6 454*	*6 790*	*7 231*	*6 918*	*6 818*
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA									
Homicide(a)	2	5	4	6	6	7	1	4	6
Assault(b)	1 058	1 200	1 133	965	954	1 194	1 268	1 094	996
Robbery(c)	31	39	29	37	28	35	35	28	33
Burglary(d)	1 679	2 249	2 377	2 061	1 964	2 049	2 242	2 077	1 976
Theft	2 653	2 840	2 543	2 555	2 810	2 719	2 694	2 663	2 629
Steal motor vehicle	281	344	296	275	271	351	314	292	294
Property damage	1 362	1 677	1 451	1 383	1 418	1 648	1 617	1 518	1 674
Graffiti	67	64	55	80	88	52	62	74	72
Drugs	710	708	716	628	835	738	676	725	677
Total reported offences(e)	*8 262*	*9 538*	*8 996*	*8 399*	*8 805*	*9 234*	*9 403*	*8 919*	*8 779*
TOTAL									
Homicide(a)	25	26	23	21	22	24	12	18	23
Assault(b)	3 976	4 481	4 496	3 919	4 071	4 731	5 133	4 498	4 100
Robbery(c)	539	537	504	553	469	595	541	553	467
Burglary(d)	13 528	14 889	16 435	14 428	14 066	15 992	15 993	15 905	14 321
Theft	20 527	20 848	21 085	21 122	22 561	23 997	22 787	22 343	22 667
Steal motor vehicle	3 227	3 606	3 532	3 142	3 059	3 311	2 984	2 999	3 246
Property damage	8 297	8 641	7 980	8 012	8 391	8 904	8 873	8 633	9 075
Graffiti	2 868	2 971	2 079	2 253	3 401	3 834	3 656	3 856	4 005
Drugs	3 601	3 336	3 462	3 798	4 140	3 588	3 899	4 033	3 803
Total reported offences(e)	**59 714**	**62 511**	**62 894**	**60 639**	**63 916**	**68 642**	**67 913**	**66 230**	**65 021**

(a) Includes driving causing death.

(b) Includes sexual assault.

(c) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

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

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

Note: 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, in some cases leading to revisions of the most recent data in future publications. Offences are classified according to Offence Information System offence codes. Offence classifications may alter between periods due to changes in legislation or administrative recording practices and, therefore, time series may be broken.

Source: Western Australian Police Service, Offence Information System.

Index of Feature Articles Published in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

INTERNET	**www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
LIBRARY	A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
CPI INFOLINE	For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
DIAL-A-STATISTIC	For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE	**1300 135 070**
EMAIL	**client.services@abs.gov.au**
FAX	1300 135 211
POST	Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 1041

WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

PHONE	1300 366 323
EMAIL	subscriptions@abs.gov.au
FAX	03 9615 7848
POST	Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne 3001

2136750012012
ISSN 1443-993X

RRP $24.00

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics