WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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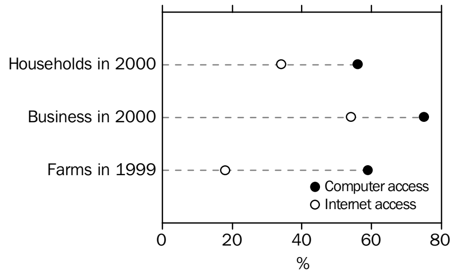
CONTENTS

COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS, Western Australia



"Information Technology (IT) is having a significant impact on the way Australians undertake their work, do business and interact socially. An increasing number of Western Australians now use information technologies from home to undertake work activities, learn, complete financial transactions, shop and entertain. Western Australian businesses are also well placed to use new and existing information technologies to expand their market opportunities, both locally and internationally."

■ For more information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070 or Robin Dalby on 08 9360 5254.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	*RELEASE DATE*
September 2001	11 October 2001
December 2001	17 January 2002

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Several ABS statistical series are being impacted to varying degrees as a result of The New Tax System (TNTS), introduced in Australia from 1 July 2000. Where applicable, implications of TNTS on series will be footnoted at the bottom of tables. For more information, please see the Notes section in relevant publications.

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.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 3 July 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.

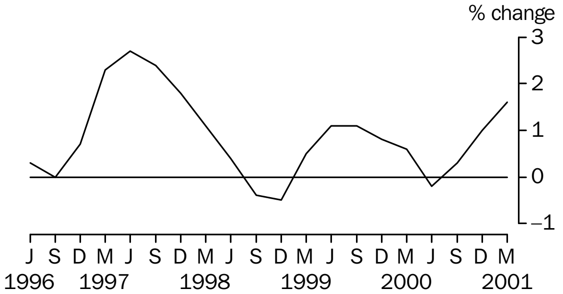
COLIN NAGLE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand (trend) has recorded strong growth in recent quarters, reaching $16,216 million in the March quarter 2001. This is 1.6% higher than the previous quarter and 2.7% above the March quarter 2000 ($15,792 million).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Trend estimates



Main contributors to the increase in the March quarter 2001 (in trend terms) were:

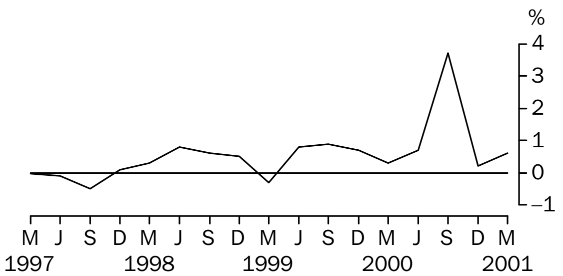
- business investment in machinery and equipment, predominantly in the Mining industry, up by 13.7% (or $173 million) following on from a $130 million increase in the December quarter 2000; and
- household consumption expenditure, which rose by 0.9% (or $86 million).

The growth in Western Australia's state final demand was softened by falls in dwelling investment (down by $71 million) and public sector capital spending (down by $21 million).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.6% in the March quarter 2001, up from 0.2% in the December quarter 2000. The March quarter 2001 rise was the second smallest of the capital cities and below the weighted average of eight capital cities of 1.1%.

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



Main contributors to the overall rise in prices were:

- tobacco (up 4.0%) and alcoholic drinks (2.0%), both subject to increases in the rates of excise and customs duties from 1 February 2001;
- vegetables (9.2%); and
- pharmaceuticals (8.1%), largely due to a reduction in the allowance payable under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme's safety net on the price of pharmaceuticals.

Education costs rose by 3.2% as a result of the cyclical increase normally associated with the commencement of the new school year in this period.

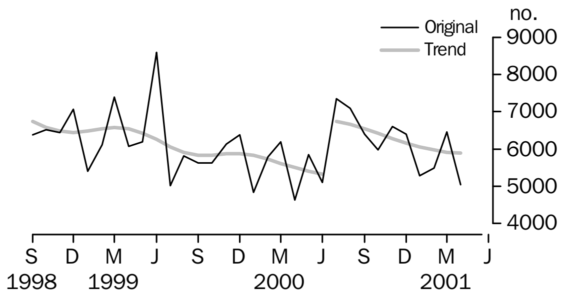
The most significant falls were in automotive fuel prices (down 3.6%) which corresponded with a large decrease in world crude oil prices; furniture (3.8%); women's clothing (3.1%); and domestic holiday travel and accommodation (2.9%).

CONSUMPTION

New Motor Vehicle Registrations (excluding motorcycles and scooters)

New motor vehicle registrations, in trend terms, have continued to decline since July 2000, although the rate of decline is slowing. Registrations in the first four months of 2001 fell at an average 1.1% a month (1.7% a month nationally) compared with an average 2.0% a month in the last four months of 2000. The break in the trend series from July 2000 is a result of corrections for extreme movements in original estimates for July, August and September 2000 following the introduction of The New Tax System (TNTS) which has made the series before and after July 2000 incompatible for analysis.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

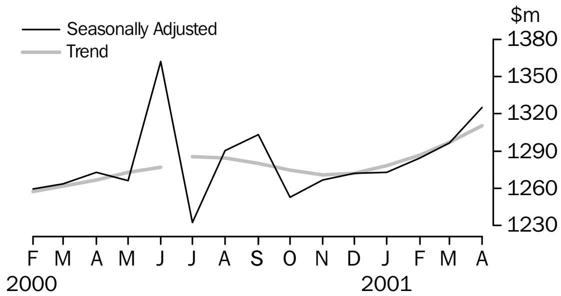


In original terms, April 2001 registrations (5,048) are the lowest since the 5,097 recorded in June 2000 just prior to the introduction of a Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Retail Trade

In trend terms, retail turnover has been increasing at an accelerating rate over the last five months, with turnover in April 2001 up by 1.0% (or $13.6 million) compared with March 2001. Nationally the increase was also 1.0%.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER

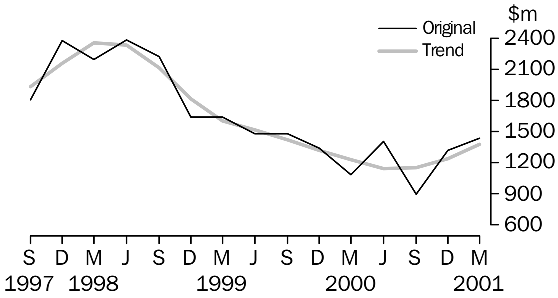


Retail turnover (trend) in the first four months of 2001 was $74 million (or 1.5%) higher than the four months to December 2000. Main contributors to this rise were Other goods retailing (which includes pharmaceuticals, used goods, garden supplies and jewellery), up $37.2 million (or 6.5%), and Hospitality and services, up $30.3 million (or 5.1%). Household goods retailing recorded the largest fall, down $35.6 million (or 4.8%).

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

There have been signs of an upward movement in private new capital expenditure (trend terms). Expenditure in the March quarter 2001 increased by $133 million (or 10.7%) following growth of $87 million (or 7.6%) in the December quarter 2000. Expenditure in Western Australia in the March quarter 2001 contrasted markedly with the national trend, where expenditure fell by 2.5%.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



Capital expenditure (in original terms) in the Mining industry drove the March quarter 2001 increase, jumping $238 million to $724 million. Combined with a $42 million increase in expenditure in the Manufacturing industry, this more than offset the combined falls in expenditure in other industries (down $161 million).

The turn around in State private new capital expenditure is solely attributable to spending on equipment, plant and machinery. In trend terms, expenditure on these assets increased by $166 million (to $1,004 million) in the March quarter 2001 and by $113 million (to $838 million) in the December quarter 2000. By contrast, spending on buildings and structures fell over these two periods, by $33 million and $26 million respectively.

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

Short–term: In terms of trading performance, business in Western Australia is expecting decreases in both operating income and profit over the September quarter 2001. Profit is expected to experience the larger decrease, down 4.7% (a similar decrease to that expected nationally). Full–time equivalent employment is also expected to decline over the quarter. Tax reform and the exchange rate are the main reasons given for this outlook.

Expectations for capital expenditure are for continuing growth, up 0.7% for the September quarter 2001. Investment on inventories, however, is expected to decline by 1.6%.

Medium–term: Business in Western Australia holds a generally optimistic outlook for the State's economy in the medium term. Expectations for all indicators except full–time equivalent employment and inventories are predominantly for positive growth throughout 2001 and into 2002. Business is expecting a turnaround in profit, with the expectation that June quarter 2002 profit will be 13.4% higher than June quarter 2001. Over the same period, capital expenditure is expected to increase by 4.8%, while full–time equivalent employment is expected to fall marginally by 0.3%.

CONSTRUCTION

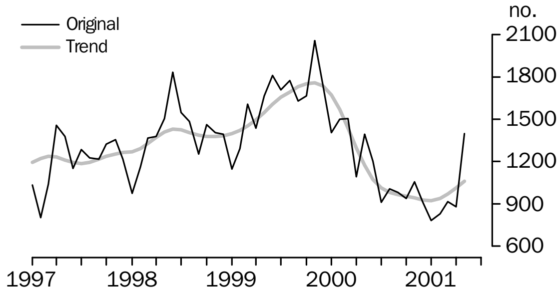
Building Approvals

In original terms, there were 1,399 new house approvals in May 2001, up by 58.6% compared with April 2001 (882). This significant turnaround comes only months after new house approvals had fallen to a ten year low in January 2001 of 786 houses.

Building Approvals *continued*

At least two factors have underpinned the increase in the level of building approvals. In March 2001, the Federal Government introduced a $14,000 First Home Owner Grant to assist first home buyers into a newly constructed home. In addition, interest rates are at low levels making home ownership more affordable. An indication that these factors were having an impact was an increase in the April 2001 value of lending commitments for the construction of dwellings, up by $9 million to $95 million, the highest since August 2000 (the month after the introduction of the $7,000 First Home Owner Grant).

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Houses



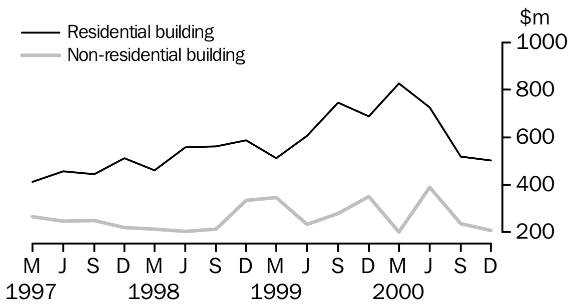
The value of non–residential buildings approved, in trend terms, has risen strongly in 2001 after being in steady decline for the latter half of 2000.

In original terms, the value of non–residential building approvals has averaged $149.3 million a month over the first 5 months of 2001, significantly higher than the $87.4 million averaged each month over 2000. The value of private sector non–residential building approvals jumped $200.8 million in April 2001 to $324.2 million, due mainly to approval of a large hotel/office development.

Building Activity

The post–GST slump in dwelling approvals has led to depressed levels of residential building commencements which are now at the lowest level since March quarter 1998. The value of residential building commencements in December quarter 2000 was $503.9 million, $14.9 million (or 2.9%) below the September quarter 2000. Over the same period, the value of residential work under construction fell by $208.3 million (or 12.2%) as the rate of completion of jobs exceeded the rate at which new work commenced.

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMMENCED



Non–residential building activity has also been subdued. The value of commencements fell in the December quarter 2000 by $31.3 million (13.2%) to $206.6 million while the value of non–residential building under construction over the same period was down by 6.4% to $776.1 million. The quarterly level of commencements and work under construction are among the lowest recorded over the last three years.

FINANCE

After falling to a six year low of $80 million in January 2001, the value of housing finance commitments for the construction and purchase of newly erected dwellings has risen for the third consecutive month to $113 million in April 2001. This period of growth corresponds with reduced interest rates and the introduction of the $14,000 First Home Owner Grant scheme for newly constructed dwellings in March 2001.

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

Housing finance commitments to first home buyers slowed following the initial surge of commitments after the introduction of the $7,000 First Home Owner Grant in July 2000, reaching a low of 1,125 dwellings financed in January 2001. The number of dwellings financed jumped 18.1% to 1,329 in February 2001 and by April 2001 stood at 1,383. The average borrowing size for first home buyers also increased, from $106,000 in January 2001 to $117,100 in April 2001.

Borrowers other than first home buyers have also been active. In the first four months of 2001, the number of dwellings financed rose by 5.0% (to 17,818) compared with the last four months of 2000. The average borrowing size has also increased, from $118,100 in December 2000 to $125,500 in April 2001.

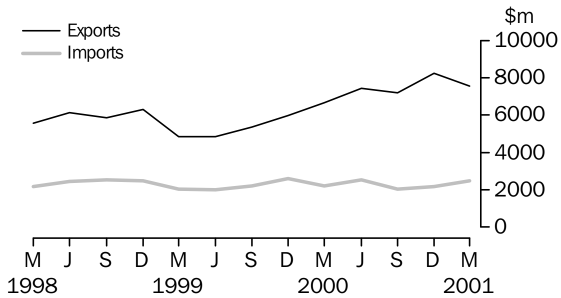
TRADE

Exports

The value of Western Australian exports for the March quarter 2001 was $7,538 million, down $689 million from a high level in the December quarter 2000 but still $884 million above March quarter 2000. The Reserve Bank of Australia have noted a slowdown in growth in the world economy as a factor behind reduced demand for exports. Despite this recent decline, the value of exports over the four quarters to March quarter 2001 has risen by 33.0%, or $7,528 million, compared with the four quarters to March quarter 2000.

Significant contributors to the fall in the value of exports in the March quarter 2001 were Petroleum and petroleum products (down $487 million); Iron ore and concentrates ($94 million); and Nickel ore and concentrates ($65 million). Of the State's major trading partners, exports to Japan (down $246 million) and Singapore ($240 million) recorded the largest declines.

VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE



Imports

The value of Western Australia's imports increased for the second consecutive quarter, up by $306 million in the March quarter 2001 to $2,466 million. Over four fifths of this increase was due to imports of Machinery and transport equipment (up $160 million) and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (up $90 million). Imports from the United States of America accounted for $238 million of the rise.

March quarter 2001 imports are up 11.9% (or $263 million) compared with the March quarter 2000.

Although the combination of falling export values and rising import values reduced the trade surplus in the March quarter 2001 (by $995 million) to $5,072 million compared with the December quarter 2000, it is still $621 million higher compared with the March quarter 2000.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

In original terms, mineral exploration expenditure in the March quarter 2001 decreased by $24.2 million (or 20.5%) to $93.8 million. Main contributors to the fall were gold, down by $6.4 million, and nickel and cobalt, down by $6.2 million. Exploration in the first three months of the year can be adversely affected by seasonal factors, particularly in the north of the State (the wet season). Compared with the March quarter 2000, expenditure is $8.8 million higher.

In the 12 months to March 2001, expenditure on mineral exploration in Western Australia reached $429.5 million, $18.4 million higher than in the 12 months to March 2000.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

In trend terms, there was a notable reduction in production levels in the March quarter 2001 for diamonds, iron ore and bauxite. Diamond production has fallen for the third consecutive quarter to 5,082,000 carats in the March quarter 2001, 23.8% below production for the same quarter last year. Although iron ore production was down 8.9% and bauxite production down 1.2%, production levels are nevertheless above those in the March quarter 2000 (by 6.8% and 4.6% respectively). Production of gold and nickel held steady in the March quarter 2001, with ilmenite the only mineral to record a rise in production, up 12.8% but 8.4% below the level produced in the March quarter 2000.

TOURISM

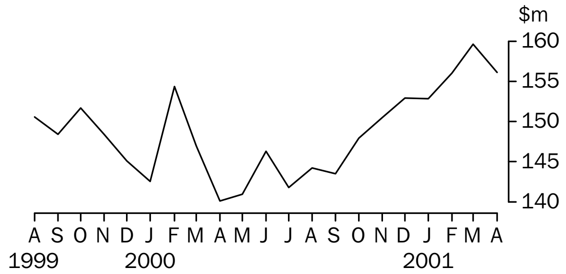
Tourist Accommodation

Comparing the March quarters of 2000 and 2001, the total number of hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments increased by 4 to 327, providing an additional 411 guest rooms. Guest arrivals between these two periods rose by a modest 1.5% (or 10,000 persons). Arrivals to hotels were down by 21,000, with guests opting to stay in motels, guest houses and serviced apartments. Employment in the March quarter 2001 (at 10,027 persons) was down by 108 persons on the same quarter of the previous year. Takings from accommodation, at $97.2 million were $7.4 million higher. This figure includes the effects of price changes resulting from implementation of the GST.

The Hospitality Industry

Monthly retail turnover for Western Australia's hospitality and services industry (seasonally adjusted) decreased by 2.2% in April 2001 to $156.1 million following average monthly growth of 1.8% over the previous six months. Turnover for the twelve months ending April 2001 was higher than the twelve months ended April 2000 by $12.6 million (0.7%); part of this growth being the inclusion of GST, introduced on 1 July 2000.

HOSPITALITY & SERVICES INDUSTRY RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally Adjusted



The number of persons employed in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (in original terms) increased by 9,800 (or 23.1%) to 52,300 in the May quarter 2001. Female part–time employment accounted for just over half (53%) of the increase. Employment over the year to May 2001 averaged 48,250 persons a quarter, well above the average of 39,825 a quarter over the year to May 2000.

THE LABOUR MARKET

Employment

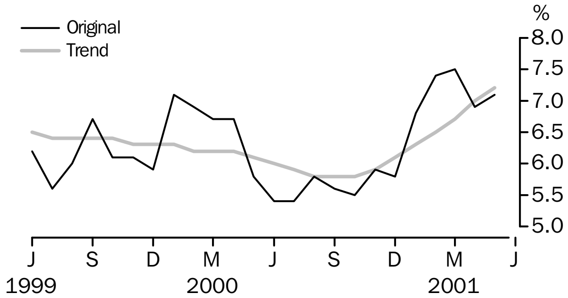
In trend terms, the number of employed persons in Western Australia has been in decline since February 2001 following nine consecutive months of growth. There were 939,200 employed persons in May 2001. By comparison, national employment (trend) eased over the three months to December 2000 and has since returned to marginal levels of positive growth.

The recent decline in the number of employed Western Australians was due to falls in the number of persons employed on a full–time basis. In original terms, full–time employment over the last three months to May 2001 fell by 24,800 (the majority of whom were females) whereas the number of persons employed part–time over this period increased by 14,400 (with females again predominating).

Unemployment

In trend terms, the number of unemployed persons in Western Australia has grown steadily over the last eight months to 72,600 in May 2001. There has been a corresponding rise in the State's unemployment rate, up from a ten year low of 5.8% in August to October 2000 to 7.2% in May 2001. Western Australia's trend unemployment rate has been increasing more rapidly than the national rate since February 2001. In March 2001, the Western Australian unemployment rate exceeded the national rate for the first time in over eight years and has remained at a higher rate since.

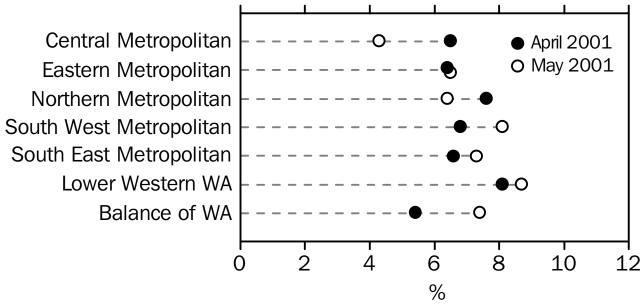
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Unemployment *continued*

In May 2001, the unemployment rate (in original terms) increased for the majority of regions across Western Australia, the exceptions being the Central and Northern Metropolitan regions. The Central Metropolitan region recorded the largest fall of 2.2 percentage points to an unemployment rate of 4.3%. The South West recorded the largest monthly increase of the metropolitan regions, up by 1.3 percentage points in May 2001.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, By Region



Industry employment

Across industries, employment growth for the May quarter 2001 was highest in Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (23.1%) and Communication services (19.7%). Also of note was an increase of 8.6% in the Health and community services industry, up by 18.9% compared with May 2000.

The largest decrease in employment in the May quarter 2001 occurred in the Cultural and recreational services industry (down 14.4%), falling for the third consecutive quarter. The Personal and other services industry continued it's employment decline for the sixth consecutive quarter, falling a further 10.8% in the May quarter 2001.

Youth Unemployment

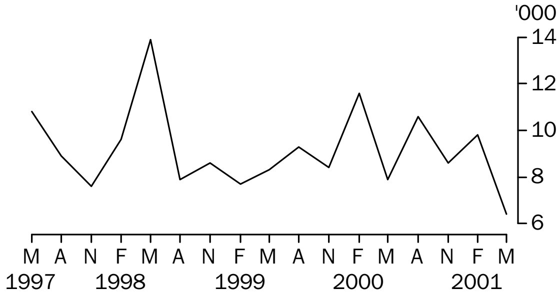
The youth (persons aged 15 – 19 years) unemployment rate in May 2001 was 17.1% after reaching a high of 20.3% in February 2001. The State's unemployment rate for youths looking for full–time work has fallen to 21.5% in May 2001 from a high of 29.7% also in February 2001. In April and May 2001, Western Australia's youth unemployment rate was below the Australian rate.

Job Vacancies

Job vacancies in Western Australia fell in May 2001 by just over a third (35.2%) to 6,400, the lowest level seen in over five years. A fall of similar size was recorded in May 2000 (down by 32.0% to 7,900). The number of job vacancies for both the private and public sectors fell, with over 90% of the decrease occurring in the private sector.

Falls in the number of job vacancies in May 2001 were also recorded in the other States and Territories, with the exception of Queensland. Nationally, job vacancies were down 12.7%.

JOB VACANCIES, Original



The competition for job vacancies within the State has increased over the last three months, with the ratio of unemployed persons per job vacancy rising to 11.1 in May 2001, compared with 7.7 in February 2001. Levels of this magnitude were last seen in February 1995 when the ratio of unemployed persons per vacancy was 12.9.

The job vacancy rate is down from 1.43% in February 2001 to 0.89% in May 2001, falling below 1.0% for the first time since February 1995.

Industrial Disputes

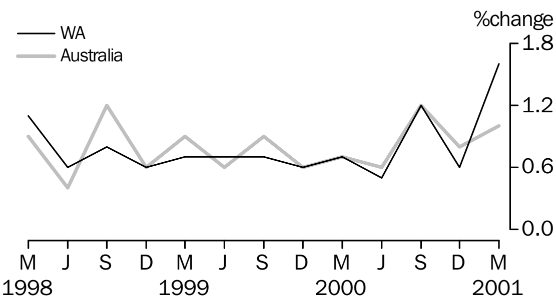
There have been relatively few industrial disputes causing stoppage of work and working days lost in Western Australia over the last six months. As a consequence, the number of working days lost in the twelve months ended March 2001 has nearly halved compared to the previous twelve month period – from 61,900 days to 32,400. Per thousand employees, 41 working days were lost in Western Australia in the year ending March 2001, down from 81 for the twelve months to March 2000, and below the Australian average of 51 days.

Wages

The index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for Western Australia rose by 1.6% in the March quarter 2001, the highest quarterly increase since the index was first compiled (December quarter 1997) and notably higher than the 0.6% increase for the December quarter 2000. Western Australia's index growth in the March quarter 2001 was the highest in the nation, with the Australian growth rate recording a 1.0% increase. New South Wales was the only other State or Territory to record growth above the Australian rate.

Over the four quarters to March quarter 2001, Western Australia and NSW both recorded a 4.0% rise in the index, the highest in the nation, and above the national rate of 3.7%.

WAGE COST INDEX, All Industries



Wage increases for the March quarter 2001 were lowest in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (up 0.1%) and highest in the Manufacturing industry (4.8%). Over the four quarters to March quarter 2001, the Manufacturing industry also reported the State's highest wages growth – up 7.4% (3.9% nationally), while the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants and Personal and other services industries recorded the smallest increase at 2.3%. Data for the Cultural and recreational services industry are not released for confidentiality reasons.

Across occupations, Professionals and Managers and administrators reported the highest increases in wages in the March quarter 2001, up by 2.6% and 2.3% respectively. Over the four quarters to March 2001, the highest wage rise was recorded by Tradespersons and related workers (5.4% – attributable, anecdotally, to the demand for labour as a result of high volumes of housing and other construction stimulated by the introduction of TNTS).

FEATURE ARTICLE - Use of Information Technology in Western Australia

INTRODUCTION

Information technology (IT) is having a significant impact on the way Australians undertake their work, do business and interact socially. Personal computers and the Internet have combined to create a global information economy, with ever expanding opportunities to communicate, gather information, transact business and provide essential services nationally and internationally. Through the use of information technologies, the barriers of isolation and distance, once significant factors for a State the size of Western Australia, are being broken down.

Western Australia is at the national forefront of IT access and use. An increasing number of Western Australians now use information technologies from home to undertake work activities, learn, make financial transactions, shop or for entertainment. Western Australian businesses are also well placed to use information technologies to expand their market opportunities, both locally and internationally.

This article examines the uptake and use of information technology by three sectors of the Western Australian economy – people, businesses and farms.

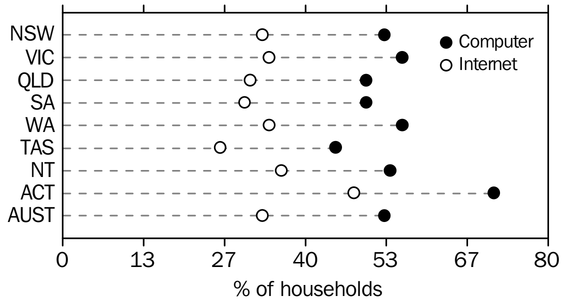
PEOPLE'S USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In 2000, more Western Australian adults accessed a computer or the Internet at home than at any other place. Over half (56%) of Western Australian households had access to a computer at home while just over one third (34%) had home Internet access in 2000. Within those households, there were 685,000 adults (or 51% of all adults) who actually used the home computer and 420,000 adults (32% of all adults) who accessed the Internet from home. Also, 198,000 children aged 5 to 14 years (73% of all children in that age group) used a computer at home, while 75,900 (28%) accessed the Internet from home.

Are there more households with access to IT?

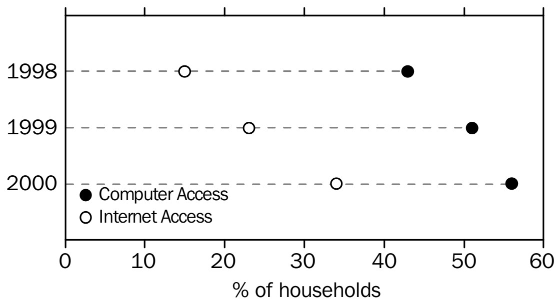
Significant rates of growth over recent years in the number of households with IT have brought Western Australian households to the national forefront in terms of home IT access.

COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS, 2000, by State



Since 1998, the number of Western Australian households with home computer access has increased by 35%, compared with 24% nationally. In both Western Australia and nationally, the number of households with home Internet access has more than doubled since 1998, (148% and 115% respectively). The majority of the increase in home Internet access in Western Australia and Australia occurred during 2000.

COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA



What types of households have access to IT?

The presence of children, the income and location of the household appeared to influence the decision about whether or not Western Australian households acquired a home computer or Internet access.

In 2000, 79% of 'couples with dependants' households had home computer access and 52% had Internet access. This compared with 47% and 30% (respectively) for 'couples without dependants' and 29% and 16% for 'single person' households. Overall, households with children under 18 years of age were much more likely to have home access to a computer and the Internet than households without children in that age group.

Households with higher incomes were also more likely to have home computer and Internet access. In 2000, home computer and Internet access rates ranged from 30% and 14% (respectively) for households with an income below $25,000 to 83% and 62% (respectively) for households with incomes of $75,000 or more.

Also, households in regional Western Australia were less likely to have home computer and Internet access than those in the Perth metropolitan area.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN HOUSEHOLDS WITH COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS, 2000

	Computer	*Internet*
	(%)	(%)
Family type		
Couple without dependants	47	30
Couple with dependants	79	52
Single parent	59	26
Single person	29	16
Other	60	36
Households		
Without children under 18	44	28
With children under 18	75	46
Household income		
Less than $25,000	30	14
$25,000 to $49,999	52	28
$50,000 to $74,999	69	44
$75,000 or more	83	62
Region		
Metropolitan area	58	37
Outside metropolitan area	49	27
Total	**56**	**34**

PEOPLE'S USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Why don't households have access to IT?

Of the 309,000 Western Australian households without a computer in 2000, most reported the main reasons as either no need for a computer (37%), high costs (26%), or lack of interest in computers (17%). Non–metropolitan households were more likely than metropolitan households to cite high costs as a reason (35% compared with 22%).

Similar reasons were given by the 459,000 Western Australian households which did not have Internet access in 2000. The proportions, however, were more equally divided between lack of interest (23%), high costs or no use for the Internet (both 21%). Non–metropolitan households were more likely than metropolitan households to consider no use for the Internet as a reason (26% compared with 19%).

In both single parent households and households with children under 18 years of age, high costs were by far the main reason for being without IT access.

Who uses IT at home and how often?

For Western Australian adults who accessed IT from home in 2000:

- age was a notable factor, with those adults aged 18–24 years much more likely to have used a computer or to have accessed the Internet (67% and 41% respectively) than those aged 55 years or more (25% and 13% respectively);
- males were slightly more likely than females to have done so;
- those on higher incomes were more likely to have done so;
- adults with higher levels of qualification were more likely to have accessed IT. For example, those with a Bachelors degree (56%) were more than twice as likely to have accessed the Internet than those whose highest level of qualification was to complete secondary school (24%); and
- those employed were almost twice as likely to have accessed IT compared with the unemployed. For example, 38% of employed adults accessed the Internet from home compared with 20% of unemployed adults.

For Western Australian children aged 5–14 years who accessed IT from home:

- the proportion who accessed IT increased with age. Computer and Internet access ranged from 63% and 14% respectively of 5–8 year olds, to 77% and 30% (respectively) of 9–11 year olds and to 82% and 44% (respectively) of 12–14 year olds; and
- between the sexes, there was little difference in the proportion who accessed IT.

A higher proportion of children than adults used a computer at home whereas similar proportions of children and adults accessed the Internet

For those who accessed the Internet at home, 88% of adults and 80% of children aged 5–14 years did so at least once a week. A third of adults who accessed the Internet at home did so every day, compared with only 8% of children aged 5–14 years.

How do we use IT at home?

More Western Australian adults reported using their home computer for work related purposes (52%) than for any other purpose in 2000. Two in every five of these adults either had a home based business or had an agreement with their employer to work from home on an ongoing basis.

HOME COMPUTER ACTIVITIES: Western Australian Adults, 2000(a)

Activity	(%)
Work related purposes	52
Personal or family correspondence	46
Learning or study activities	43
Playing games	39
Keeping personal or family records	35
Hobbies	19
Other purposes	5

(a) Percentages are of all adults using a computer at home.

Most Western Australian adults accessed the Internet at home to use email or chat sites (70%) or for general browsing (56%).

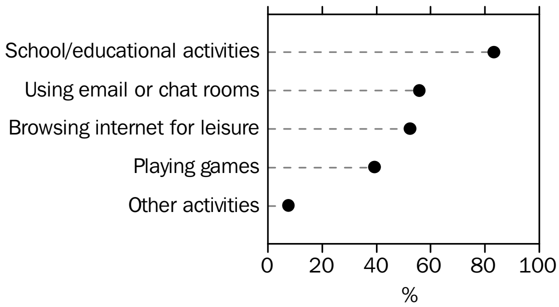
HOME INTERNET ACTIVITIES: Western Australian Adults, 2000(a)

Activity	(%)
Using email or chat sites	70
General browsing	56
Finding information relating to work	35
Finding information relating to studies	27
Finding information on goods or services	27
Finding technical information, patches or software	17
Playing games	10

(a) Percentages are of all adults accessing the Internet at home.

For children in Western Australia, most used the home computer for school or educational activities (86%) and playing games (82%) whereas those accessing the Internet mostly did so for school or educational activities (83%).

HOME INTERNET ACTIVITIES, Western Australian children aged 5 - 14 years



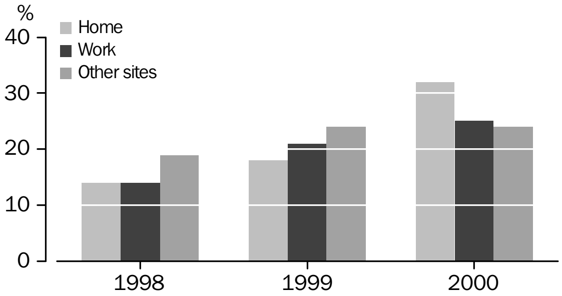
Percentages are of children who accessed the Internet at home

PEOPLE'S USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Where else are people using IT?

Home is now the site at which Western Australian adults are most likely to access IT. Growth in both computer use and Internet access by Western Australian adults has been strong over recent years at both work and home.

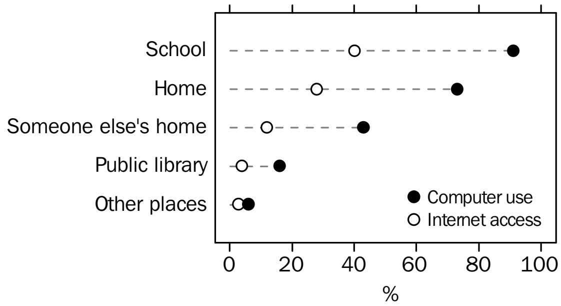
ADULT INTERNET ACCESS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA



At the workplace, 46% of all Western Australian adults used a computer and 25% accessed the Internet at the workplace in 2000. Outside of home or work, the most popular sites of Internet access for Western Australian adults were a neighbour or friend's home, a tertiary institution or a public library.

Most children aged 5–14 years used IT at school during the 12 months to April 2000. A very high proportion (91%) used a computer at school while 2 in every 5 children accessed the Internet there. These results reflect steps by Western Australian schools to integrate new learning technologies into school curriculums. Their own home and someone else's home were also popular sites of IT use for children aged 5–14 years.

SITE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY USE, Western Australian children aged 5 - 14 years



Percentages are of all children in this age group.

Are people using internet commerce?

Adults have begun to use the Internet to shop, manage their own personal finances and to access government services. However, using the Internet for these types of transactions is still far less popular than more familiar and established methods.

The proportion of adults who paid bills or transferred funds via the Internet in 2000 was 13%, a significant jump from 3% in 1999 (an increase of 134,000 adults). This compares, in 2000, with more than half of Western Australian adults (54%) who paid bills or transferred funds via phone, 72% who paid bills or withdrew funds via Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) and almost four out of every five (79%) who transferred or withdrew funds via Automatic Teller Machines.

Internet shopping (purchasing or ordering goods or services for private purposes over the Internet) is not a common activity, although it does appear to be growing in popularity. In 1999, only 5% of Western Australian adults were Internet shoppers, compared to 8% in 2000. In 2000, the national figure was 7%. During 2000, the average amount spent on Internet shopping was $600 for each Internet shopper in Australia.

Adults on higher incomes were more likely to use Internet commerce. Adults whose personal income was $40,000 or more were more than twice as likely to use the Internet to pay bills and transfer funds (23%) or to shop (16%) than those whose income was less than $40,000 (where the rates were 10% and 7% respectively).

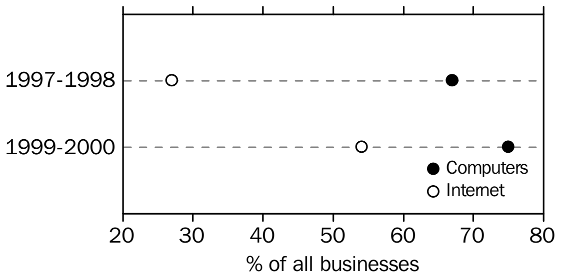
There were 165,000 Western Australian adults (12% of all adults) that had accessed Government services (Federal, State or local) via the Internet for private purposes during 2000. The most common purposes were paying bills (41% of adults accessing Government services), taxation information or services (28%) and employment information or services (23%).

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BY BUSINESS

Are more businesses using IT?

The number of Western Australian businesses using IT is growing strongly, particularly the number with Internet access. At the end of June 2000, 75% of Western Australian businesses were using computers (up from 67% two years ago) while 54% had Internet access (double the proportion at the end of June 1998). Just under 1 in 5 businesses (19%) at the end of June 2000 had a Web site or home page, while 16% of businesses had dedicated IT staff within their organisation.

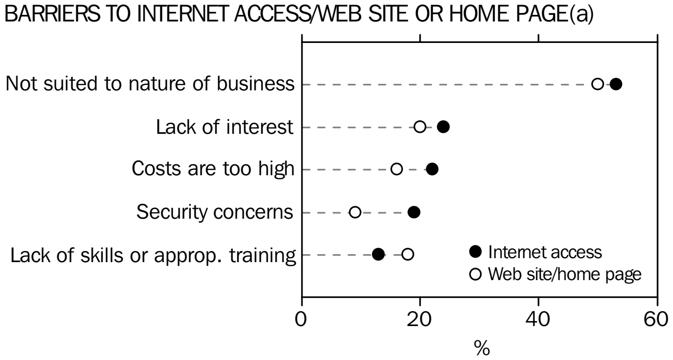
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BUSINESSES USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



Why don't businesses use IT?

There were 14,000 businesses in Western Australia not using a computer at the end of June 2000. The most commonly cited reason was that computers were not suited to the nature of the business (41%). A third reported lack of skills or appropriate training as another significant barrier. Among businesses with computers, over half of those without either Internet access or a Web site or home page reported that these technologies were not suited to the nature of the business. Security concerns, while an important issue for businesses without Internet access (19%), were considered a relatively minor barrier to having a Web site or home page (9%).

BARRIERS TO INTERNET ACCESS/WEB SITE OR HOME PAGE(a)



(a) WA businesses with a computer but without Internet access/Web site or home page.

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BY BUSINESS

What type of businesses use IT?

The use of IT by business varies markedly depending on the characteristics of the business.

IT use by industry

By the end of June 2000, rates of both computer and Internet use by Western Australian businesses varied considerably across industries and sometimes disproportionately within industries. Rates of computer use in Mining, Manufacturing, Communication and Property and business services were over 80%, while Mining (81%) and Property and business services (76%) recorded correspondingly high rates of Internet access. Although high in computer use, the Communication services industry recorded one of the lowest rates of Internet access at 44%, due mainly to low rates within the Postal and courier services component which more than offset the very high rates within the Telecommunications services component. The Finance and insurance industry also had a high rate of Internet access, which was similar to the rate of computer use within the industry.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BUSINESSES: Use Of Information Technology By Industry, 2000

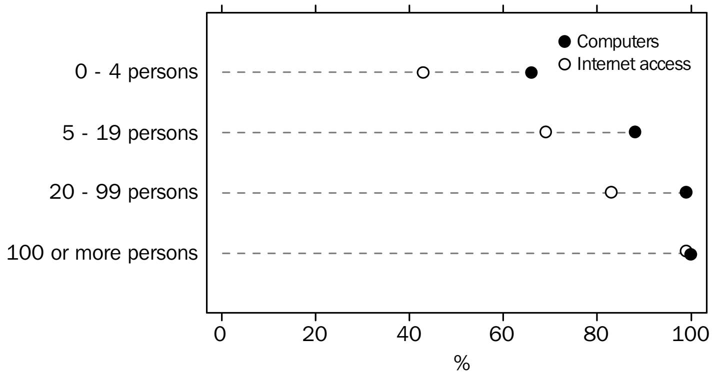
Industry	*Computer use* (%)	*Internet access* (%)
Mining	87	81
Manufacturing	84	68
Construction	72	47
Wholesale trade	71	39
Retail trade	71	44
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	65	38
Transport and storage	59	45
Communication services	84	44
Finance and insurance	77	75
Property and business services	88	76
Health and community services	79	49
Cultural and recreational services	75	46
Personal and other services	59	36
All industries(a)	**75**	**54**

(a) Total includes Electricity, gas and water supply, for which figures are not publishable.

IT use by business size

The proportion of Western Australian businesses which had used computers or accessed the Internet increased markedly with the size of the business. At the end of June 2000, two thirds of those business employing fewer than 5 persons used a computer compared with virtually all businesses employing 20 or more persons. The rate of businesses with Internet access ranged from 43% in businesses employing less than 5 persons to over 80% for those employing 20 or more persons (99% for businesses with 100 or more persons).

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BY BUSINESS SIZE



Are we doing business over the internet?

Conducting business over the Internet is a relatively new area of activity. Western Australian businesses are using the Internet for buying or selling related activities and on–line banking at rates comparable to businesses nationally. Of Western Australian businesses with Internet access, 16% used it only for email and/or information searches, compared with 20% nationally.

Businesses which used the Internet, including the Web, to facilitate business processes such as the buying or selling of goods and services, banking, recruitment or company promotion have been labelled 'Internet business active'. Excluded from this group were businesses which used the Internet only for email or information searches. At the end of June 2000, 47% of all Western Australian businesses were 'Internet business active', compared with 46% nationally.

Businesses which received income from goods or services that were ordered via the Internet or a Web site are said to be 'Internet commerce active'. At the end of June 2000, 7% of all Western Australian businesses were 'Internet commerce active', compared to 6% nationally.

Of those Western Australian businesses with access to the Internet at the end of June 2000:

- 29% were engaged in activities associated with selling goods or services, including receiving orders, sending invoices, and providing after sales service (28% nationally);
- 26% used it for activities associated with buying goods or services, such as ordering supplies, purchasing information on-line or receiving invoices (24% nationally); and
- 42% used it for banking (36% nationally).

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON FARMS

Are more farms using IT?

Almost three in five (59%) of the 14,038 Western Australian farms with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of $5,000 or more, owned or used a computer in March 1999. This represented a 21% increase over the number of farms using a computer at March 1998 (49%), and was significantly higher than the Australian figure of 49% for March 1999.

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON FARMS

Are more farms using IT? *continued*

More Western Australian farms were also accessing the Internet. At March 1999, 18% of Western Australian farms were using the Internet, a significant increase on the 10% recorded at March 1998. Nationally, the rates of Internet access were almost the same for both periods.

How are farms using IT and at what cost?

For Western Australian farms accessing the Internet at March 1999, the majority (81%) did so only from home, with just 15% of farms doing so only at a site away from home. A high proportion (73%) of farms with Internet access used it more frequently than once a week, while a quarter of farms accessing the Internet did so daily.

For the year ending March 1999, the cost of Internet access was high for Western Australian farms. The State had the largest proportion of farms in the highest cost bracket, with 22% paying more than $500 each year for access. More than half (56%) of farms paid more than $250 a year in access costs, compared with 34% nationally.

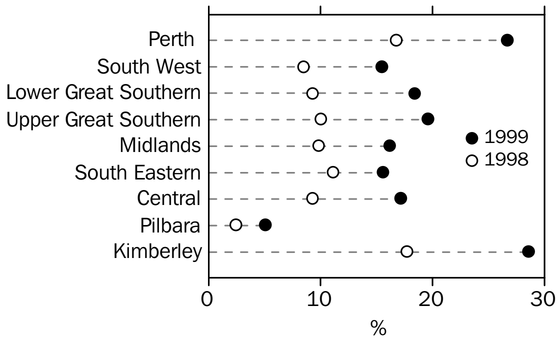
What type of farms use IT?

Farm use of IT varied considerably depending on the location, size or industry of the farm.

IT use by region

Significant disparity existed amongst the rates of farm computer use and Internet access in different regional areas of the State at March 1999.

FARM INTERNET ACCESS, by Statistical Division



IT use by industry

The highest proportion of farms using a computer at March 1999 were in the Poultry farming industry and in farms not classified to an agricultural industry (i.e. where the main source of income is from a non-agricultural activity). The Poultry farming industry also had the highest proportion of farms using the Internet. However, only 1% of all Western Australian farms are in this industry. The lowest proportion of farms using the Internet occurred in the Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming industry. Three quarters of all farms in Western Australia belong to this industry.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FARMS USING A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET, By Broad Farm Industry(a) 1998/99

	Total farms	*Farms using a computer*	*Farms using the Internet*
Industry	no.	(%)	(%)
Horticulture and fruit growing	2 041	59	23
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	10 700	59	17
Dairy cattle farming	436	57	18
Poultry farming	158	65	28
Other livestock farming	313	59	23
Other crop growing	98	*34	**19
Other(b)	292	69	*26
All farms - WA	**14 038**	**59**	**18**

(a) Percentages are of all Western Australian farms in each industry
(b) Relates to establishments with an EVAO of $5,000 or more but which are classified to a non-agricultural ANZSIC class

IT use by farm size

Use of computers and the Internet was most likely amongst the larger farms. Of farms with an EVAO of $1m or more, 82% used a computer and 32% accessed the Internet. This compares with farms with an EVAO less than $25,000, where only 32% used a computer and 15% accessed the Internet.

Are farms using internet commerce?

A small proportion (4% or 554 farms) of all Western Australian farms shopped on the Internet at some time during the year to March 1999. This translates to 22% of farms which had Internet access actually using the Internet to purchase or order goods. These proportions correspond almost exactly to national figures.

Due to the small number of farms shopping over the Internet (nationally 5,608 farms) State data relating to the characteristics of these farms and the features of purchases/orders made are not available. However Australian figures show that in the 12 months to March 1999:

- for farms with Internet access, just over a third of those with an EVAO under $25,000 shopped on the Internet. This may be due to the presence of a large number of farms with non-agricultural activity within this group. For all other EVAO size groups, the proportion of farms who shopped on the Internet varied little, ranging from 16% to 20%;
- around 24% of farm Internet shoppers spent over $1000 on their purchases/orders, while just under half spent $250 or less;
- computer software (41% of farm Internet shoppers), and books/magazines (36% of farm Internet shoppers) were the most popular types of purchases/orders, while 20% of Australian farm Internet shoppers used the Internet to purchase or order agricultural–related products such as farm machinery, materials and livestock; and
- around 71% of farm Internet shoppers paid for their purchases/orders on-line.

REFERENCES

Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Catalogue No. 8146.0)

Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (Catalogue No. 4901.0)

Business Use of Information Technology, Australia (Catalogue No. 8129.0)

Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (Catalogue No. 8150.0)

F E A T U R E A R T I C L E - Methods of Setting Pay in Western Australia

INTRODUCTION

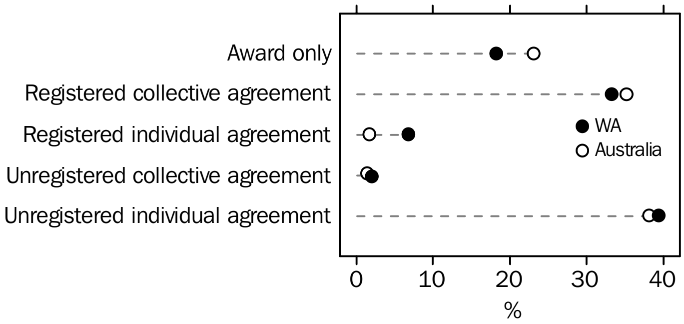
Pay and employment conditions were historically set in Australia by awards, sometimes supplemented by industrial agreements negotiated by trade unions and employers or employer organisations. In recent years, the method of wage determination has moved away from an award–based, centralised wage fixing system towards agreements at the enterprise, workplace and individual employee level. With this industrial relations transformation, individual and collective agreements have become an increasingly important means of setting pay and working conditions.

In response to an increasing demand for reliable and up–to–date information on employee coverage and wage outcomes by the various bargaining streams used in setting pay, the biennial May 2000 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH) collected data on how an employee's pay can be set. This article investigates the degree to which Western Australian employers and employees have adopted the various methods of setting pay and examines the outcomes for employee earnings. A glossary of terms used in this article is included on page 29.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

The two most common methods used to set pay for Western Australian employees were unregistered individual agreements (39.4%), and registered collective agreements (33.3%). Unregistered collective agreements were the least common pay setting method (2.1%).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of Employees



Unregistered individual agreements were more prevalent within the private sector and particularly among small businesses. They were associated with a wide range of employees, from working proprietors who set their own pay, to those employees earning above the award wage. The average weekly total earnings (including overtime earnings) of employees covered by these agreements was $660.60.

Registered collective agreements were more prevalent among organisations with larger employee numbers, particularly within the public sector. The average weekly total earnings of employees in Western Australia under these agreements was $677.60.

The most significant difference in pay setting arrangements between Western Australia and those at the national level were in respect of award only and registered individual agreements.

Almost 1 in 5 Western Australian employees (18.3%) had their pay set at award rates, the second lowest proportion of the States and Territories and notably lower than the Australian figure (23.2%). Awards were common for part–time employees and among Labourers and related workers. The average weekly total earnings for employees whose pay was set exactly at award rates in Western Australia was $430.70.

Western Australia had the highest proportion of employees covered by registered individual agreements (6.9%) reflecting the State Government's industrial relations policy at the time. The average weekly total earnings of employees in Western Australia under these agreements was $634.70.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Average Weekly Total Earnings, By Sex(a)

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
Method	$	$	$
Award only	518.10	386.50	430.70
Registered collective agreements	827.90	558.30	677.60
Registered individual agreements	724.60	500.50	634.70
Unregistered collective agreements	782.80	422.00	629.10
Unregistered individual agreements	787.30	515.70	660.60
Total	**759.30**	**498.50**	**621.70**

(a) Caution should be exercised when examining differences between males and females, and consideration given to important work characteristics such as range of jobs worked, employee status (full–time, part–time or casual), and weekly hours worked (including overtime) which can have a large influence on the earnings outcomes.

Sector

The most common method of setting pay within the public sector was registered collective agreements (77.2%). The average weekly earnings for employees covered by registered individual agreements was higher ($863.90) than for those covered by registered collective agreements ($739.00). However, employees covered by registered individual agreements also had the highest proportion of managerial staff.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of employees, By Sector

	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	ALL
Method	%	%	%
Award only	19.8	*13.6	18.3
Registered collective agreements	19.3	77.2	33.3
Registered individual agreements	7.4	*5.4	6.9
Unregistered collective agreements	*2.4	*0.9	*2.1
Unregistered individual agreements	51.1	*2.9	39.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

PAYSETTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

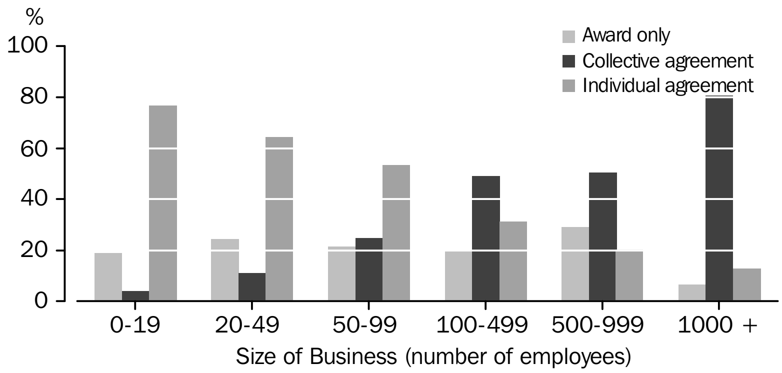
Sector *continued*

The most common pay setting method within the private sector was unregistered individual agreements (51.1%). Employees under these agreements had the highest average weekly total earnings across the five pay setting methods ($661.10). This may be partly attributable to the high occurrence of these agreements among the skilled occupational categories where the largest influences on an individual's rate of pay are market forces (supply and demand for a position) and individual performance (where the employee's previous work experience is taken into account).

Size of Business

Collective agreements were more prevalent among businesses with larger numbers of employees whereas there were higher proportions of individual agreements among smaller businesses.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Size of Business



Of all employees who had their pay set by individual agreements, those working for the largest businesses (1,000 or more employees) had the highest average weekly total earnings ($1,005.70). Employees working for small business (less than 20 employees) and paid exactly at the award rate received the lowest average weekly total earnings ($298.40). This figure is affected by the higher proportion of juniors and part–time based employees working in small business.

Employment Status

For full–time adult employees, individual agreements were used to set pays in just over half (51.9%) of all cases, with full–time adult managerial staff far more likely to have an individual agreement than full–time adult non–managerial staff (82.3% compared with 46.0%). Although the proportion of full–time adult managerial employees working under collective agreements was relatively small (14.5%), these employees had the highest average weekly total earnings ($1,259.10).

For part–time employees, there was a more even distribution between the three pay setting methods, with collective and individual agreements each applying to just over a third of all employees (35.9% and 35.4%, respectively). The coverage of part–time employees under award only (28.8%) was more than double that for full–time employees (13.0%). Part–time employees in Western Australia were more likely to have their pay set by individual agreements than employees Australia–wide (35.4% and 25.5% respectively).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY, By Employment Status

	FULL–TIME			PART–TIME	ALL EMPLOYEES
	Adult				
Method	Managerial	Non–managerial	Total	Total	Total
	PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES (%)				
Award only	*3.2	13.1	13.0	28.8	18.3
Collective agreements	14.5	41.0	35.1	35.9	35.3
Individual agreements	82.3	46.0	51.9	35.4	46.4
	AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS ($)				
Award only	584.70	715.20	642.40	241.40	430.70
Collective agreements	1 259.10	833.70	856.10	324.10	674.80
Individual agreements	934.10	760.50	790.10	269.60	656.70

For part–time employees, those on collective agreements averaged the highest ordinary (excluding overtime) hourly rates at $19.00, followed by awards ($17.10 per hour) and individual agreements ($16.90 per hour).

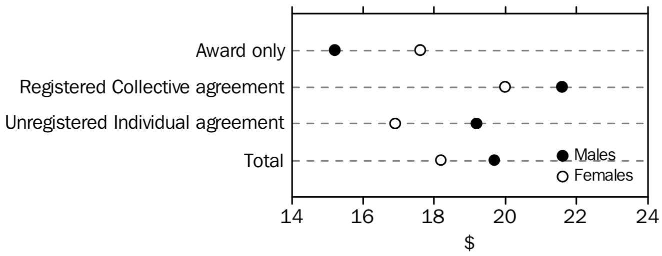
METHODS OF SETTING PAY FOR FULL–TIME ADULT NON–MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES

Full–time adult non–managerial employees comprised 52.8% of the EEH survey population. This group of employees is relatively homogenous in composition as the category excludes part–time, junior and managerial employees. This section provides information on hourly earnings, industry and occupation characteristics for this group.

Hourly Earnings

The average total hourly earnings (including overtime) in Western Australia ranged from $17.20 for award only employees to $21.20 for employees who had their pay set by registered collective agreements. Average ordinary time hourly earnings (excluding overtime) for full–time adult non–managerial employees tended to be lower in Western Australia compared with Australian figures regardless of the pay setting methods being utilised. The exception was for employees covered under awards, where the Western Australian average was $1.00 per hour higher.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY - AVERAGE ORDINARY TIME HOURLY EARNINGS, Full-Time Adult Non-managerial Employees



METHODS OF SETTING PAY FOR FULL–TIME ADULT NON–MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES

Hourly Earnings *continued*

For Western Australian full–time adult non–managerial employees covered by an award only, females earned an average $75.90 a week less than males. However, when taking into account variations in the paid hours worked between females and males, the female hourly rate was $1.10 higher than the male hourly rate. When overtime earnings and hours are excluded, the difference in average hourly earnings widened, with females earning $2.40 per hour more than males.

Male employees whose pay was set using registered collective agreements earned, on average, $1.80 per hour more than females at the State level; and $2.10 per hour more at the Australian level.

Western Australian males on unregistered individual agreements earned, on average, $2.60 per hour more than Western Australian females. The difference was less pronounced in the Australian figures, with males earning $1.70 per hour more than females.

Industry

For full–time adult non–managerial employees, the award only pay setting method was most common in the Health and community services industry (46.5%), and in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (27.5%).

Collective agreements were more prevalent in the public sector–dominated industries of Electricity, gas and water supply (92.0%), Government administration and defence (90.9%), Communication services (86.3%) and Education (82.0%). Individual agreements were most common in the Property and business services (83.0%), Cultural and recreational services (78.5%) and Wholesale trade (75.9%) industries.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Average Weekly Total Earnings for Full–time Adult Non–managerial Employees, by Industry

	Award only	*Collective agreements*	*Individual agreements*	*Total*
	$	$	$	$
Mining	1 557.80	1 493.60	1 241.10	1 322.60
Manufacturing	663.60	832.70	742.60	762.10
Electricity, gas and water supply	n.a.	950.60	1 119.60	964.10
Construction	975.00	1 025.20	816.50	923.80
Wholesale trade	696.50	656.60	686.10	680.80
Retail trade	538.60	592.80	652.00	627.30
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	495.70	591.30	534.00	525.20
Transport and storage	996.60	952.00	702.50	828.20
Communication services	n.a.	933.80	709.40	903.10
Finance and insurance	640.70	785.50	751.50	772.40
Property and business services	583.10	786.70	822.20	796.30
Government administration and defence	611.40	754.00	843.80	756.50
Education	791.00	876.10	813.50	862.40
Health and community services	688.40	710.90	721.60	701.90
Cultural and recreational services	777.40	850.90	646.00	683.20
Personal and other services	479.00	857.80	481.00	756.20
Total	**715.20**	**833.70**	**760.50**	**784.60**

Industries reporting the lowest average weekly total earnings for each pay setting method were:

- Personal and other service industries, both for award only ($479.00) and individual agreements ($481.00); and
- Accommodation, cafes and restaurants for collective agreements ($591.30).

Employees in the Mining industry reported the highest average weekly total earnings across all pay setting methods.

Occupation

Across all the pay setting methods, Elementary and Intermediate level clerical, sales and service workers employed under awards reported the lowest average weekly total earnings in Western Australia ($526.60 and $543.70 respectively). The highest average weekly total earnings were reported by Managers and administrators under both collective and individual agreements ($1,188.60 and $1,306.20 respectively).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Average Weekly Total Earnings for Full–time Adult Non–managerial Employees, By Occupation

	Award only	*Collective agreements*	*Individual agreements*	*Total*
	$	$	$	$
Managers and administrators	n.a.	1 188.60	1 306.20	1 283.60
Professionals	850.40	914.80	961.80	919.50
Associate professionals	556.60	882.20	845.20	850.90
Tradespersons and related workers	719.20	978.30	790.70	831.90
Advanced clerical and service workers	646.70	721.70	668.30	688.80
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	543.70	698.00	632.50	645.80
Intermediate production and transport workers	892.10	884.80	785.10	845.60
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	526.60	597.90	595.60	586.60
Labourers and related workers	684.50	687.50	632.50	665.10
Total	**715.20**	**833.70**	**760.50**	**784.60**

Females working as Professionals on awards (for example teachers and nurses), reported higher average weekly total earnings than males (approximately $50 a week higher). Average weekly total earnings for Professional males under collective agreements was over $220 per week higher than average weekly total earnings for Professional females. For Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, females earned an average $18.40 more per week than males under the award only pay setting method. Across all other occupations and pay setting arrangements, average weekly total earnings for males was higher than females.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY FOR FULL–TIME ADULT NON–MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES

Occupation *continued*

Compared with Australian figures:

- lower average weekly total earnings were reported in Western Australia for Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary categories of clerical, sales and service workers whose pay was set by either collective or individual agreements (ranging between $10.00 and $98.10 less than the respective Australian average weekly total earnings). Significantly lower average weekly total earnings were also recorded by Associate professionals whose pay was set at the award rate, earning on average $153.20 less than the Australian average; and
- higher average weekly total earnings were reported in Western Australia for the following occupations: Managers and administrators on individual agreements and collective agreements ($205.50 and $86.00 respectively higher than the Australian average); Intermediate production and transport workers on award only ($200.60 higher) and individual agreements ($100.50 higher); Tradespersons and related workers on award only (by $142.50); and Labourers and related workers on award only (by $140.40).

The majority of Professionals and Intermediate production and transport workers (51.4% and 48.2% respectively) had their pay set by collective agreements. All other occupation groups had their pay set mainly by individual agreements, the largest proportion being in Managers and administrators (80.8%) and Tradespersons and related workers (60.9%).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of Full–time Adult Non–managerial Employees, By Occupation

	Award only	*Collective agreements*	*Individual agreements*	*Total*
	%	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	n.a.	*19.2	80.8	100.0
Professionals	*16.2	51.4	32.3	100.0
Associate professionals	*4.1	47.2	48.7	100.0
Tradespersons and related workers	*12.4	26.7	60.9	100.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	*10.1	42.5	47.4	100.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	12.3	37.1	50.6	100.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	*11.7	48.2	40.2	100.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	*14.1	31.1	54.8	100.0
Labourers and related workers	22.0	38.3	39.6	100.0
Total	**13.1**	**41.0**	**46.0**	**100.0**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further information regarding the data contained in this article, please contact Mike Mahoney on Perth (08) 9360 5305.

REFERENCES

Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (Cat. no. 6306.0)

Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)

GLOSSARY

Awards	Awards are legally enforceable determinations made by Federal or State industrial tribunals that set the terms of employment usually in a particular industry or occupation.
Collective agreements	Collective agreements (registered or unregistered) set the terms of employment for a group of employees. They result from bargaining between an employer (or group of employers) and a group of employees (or one or more unions or employee associations representing the employees).
Employees whose pay is set by award only	Refers to employees who are covered by awards and who were not paid more than the award rate of pay.
Employees whose pay is set by collective agreements	Refers to employees who had all or any part of their wages or salaries paid by registered or unregistered collective agreements and enterprise awards. This group also includes employees who had their pay set by both collective agreements and awards.
Employees whose pay is set by individual agreements	Refers to employees who had all or any part of their wages or salaries paid by individual agreements. This group mainly consists of employees whose pay is set by an individual common law contract, employees receiving overaward payments by individual agreement, and working proprietors who set their own rate of pay. This group also includes employees who had their pay set by individual agreements in conjunction with other pay setting mechanisms (awards and/or collective agreements).
Full–time employees	Full–time employees are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full–time employee in their occupation and who received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full–time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week. Casual employees whose hours vary each week are classified as full–time if the hours worked in the reference week are 35 hours or more.
Individual agreements / Contracts	Individual agreements (registered or unregistered) or individual contracts set the terms of employment for an individual employee and are agreed to by the individual rather than on behalf of the individual.
Managerial employees	Managerial employees are defined as those employees who are in charge of a significant number of employees or have significant responsibilities in the conduct or operations of the organisation and usually do not receive payment for overtime. Includes professionally qualified staff who primarily perform managerial tasks in conjunction with utilising their professional skills. Working proprietors and working directors of own incorporated businesses have been included as managerial employees.
Non–managerial employees	Non–managerial employees are those who are not managerial employees as defined above and includes supervisors and non–managerial professionals.
Ordinary time earnings	Ordinary time earnings of employees refers to one week's earnings for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions have been made. Included in ordinary time earnings are agreed base rates of pay; penalty payments; shift and other taxable allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors. Excluded are non–cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance pay, and termination and redundancy payments.
Registered agreements	Registered agreements are written individual or collective agreements that have been certified, approved or registered with a Federal or State industrial tribunal or authority.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unregistered agreements

Unregistered agreements are those (written or verbal) collective or individual agreements that have not been certified, approved or registered with either a Federal or State industrial tribunal or authority.

Weekly total earnings

Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

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	Mar qtr 2001	*$m*	15 819	–3.9	5.1	163 777	–6.3	6.0
Trend	Mar qtr 2001	*$m*	16 216	1.6	2.7	169 407	1.1	6.0
Price Indexes								
Consumer price index								
All groups	Mar qtr 2001	*index no.*	129.6	0.6	5.3	132.7	1.1	6.0
Housing price indexes								
Materials used in house building	Mar qtr 2001	*index no.*	118.9	–0.1	0.7	124.2	–0.2	0.3
Established homes	Mar qtr 2001	*index no.*	135.1	1.7	6.6	153.9	2.2	6.9
Project homes	Mar qtr 2001	*index no.*	125.8	–0.1	8.7	135.1	0.2	10.4
Transport								
New motor vehicle registrations								
Original	Apr 2001	*no.*	5 048	–21.9	9.1	57 300	–15.3	13.9
Trend	Apr 2001	*no.*	5 886	–0.4	7.0	63 168	–1.4	4.9
Retail								
Monthly retail turnover								
Original	Apr 2001	*$m*	1 239.3	–4.3	2.4	12 634.2	–3.7	9.0
Trend	Apr 2001	*$m*	1 310.5	1.0	3.4	13 414.3	1.0	10.0
Finance and Investment								
Banking								
Total deposits	Apr 2001	*$m*	28 992	–0.5	8.6	424 418	0.5	7.2
Loans	Apr 2001	*$m*	48 505	0.2	10.5	518 731	–0.2	11.3
Private new capital expenditure								
Original	Mar qtr 2001	*$m*	1 435	9.0	32.5	8 841	–15.6	–8.9
Trend	Mar qtr 2001	*$m*	1 372	10.7	11.4	9 714	–2.5	–7.1
Construction								
Dwelling units approved								
Original	May 2001	*no.*	1 521	27.3	–15.9	12 880	42.4	–12.7
Trend	May 2001	*no.*	1 234	3.7	–18.1	10 195	3.1	–18.1
Value of total buildings approved								
Original	May 2001	*$m*	373.2	–28.9	–9.6	3 429.8	33.6	2.5
Value of Building activity commenced								
New residential building	Dec qtr 2000	*$m*	446.8	–4.0	–28.6	4 007.7	–1.2	–24.3
Total non-residential building	Dec qtr 2000	*$m*	206.6	–13.2	–41.2	2 697.4	–9.6	–9.5
Value of Building activity completed								
New residential building	Dec qtr 2000	*$m*	645.4	28.0	19.5	5 253.1	–0.8	3.8
Total non-residential building	Dec qtr 2000	*$m*	260.7	–5.5	1.7	3 812.2	11.3	–13.5
Merchandise Trade								
Imports	Mar qtr 2001	*$m*	2 466	14.2	11.9	27 500	–12.4	4.1
Exports	Mar qtr 2001	*$m*	7 538	–7.7	13.3	28 099	–10.2	17.7
Mineral Exploration								
Gold	Mar qtr 2001	*$m*	65.2	–8.9	38.1	86.3	–11.5	20.0
All other minerals	Mar qtr 2001	*$m*	28.6	–38.4	–24.3	82.3	–8.2	27.0
Tourism								
Hotels, motels etc and serviced apartments								
Guest arrivals	Mar qtr 2001	*'000*	676	–6.8	1.5	8 031	–2.1	1.3
Room occupancy rates	Mar qtr 2001	*%*	54.4	–4.9	–0.2	57.7	–1.9	–0.9
Takings from accommodation	Mar qtr 2001	*$'000*	97 238	–7.1	8.3	1 191 842	–3.9	9.5
Labour Market								
Total employed								
Trend	May 2001	*'000*	939.2	–0.1	1.2	9 149.0	0.1	1.0
Total unemployed								
Trend	May 2001	*'000*	72.6	3.0	20.2	669.1	1.4	8.3
Participation rate								
Trend	May 2001	*%*	67.1	—	0.8	63.8	0.2	0.2
Unemployment rate								
Trend	May 2001	*%*	7.2	2.9	18.0	6.8	1.5	6.3
Job vacancies	May 2001	*'000*	6.4	–35.2	–19.3	83.4	–12.7	–18.3
Wage cost index (total hourly rate excluding bonuses)	Mar qtr 2001	*index no.*	111.8	1.6	4.0	111.7	1.0	3.7
Population								
Estimated resident population	Dec qtr 2000	*'000*	1 897	0.3	1.4	19 277	0.3	1.2
Natural increase	Dec qtr 2000	*no.*	3 653	10.4	14.3	29 920	7.6	–5.8

2 STATE FINAL DEMAND, Current Prices

	Dec qtr 1999	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Sep qtr 2000	Dec qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2000 to Mar qtr 2001
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	% change
				ORIGINAL			
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 872	2 685	2 796	2 644	2 836	2 706	0.8
Households	9 085	8 320	8 747	9 048	9 526	8 812	5.9
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 011	1 072	1 192	1 001	930	901	–16.0
Other buildings and structures	761	553	595	435	491	462	–16.5
Machinery and equipment	1 429	1 090	1 334	928	1 274	1 538	41.1
Livestock	42	42	42	53	53	53	26.2
Intangible fixed assets	328	327	352	382	420	433	32.4
Ownership transfer costs	251	238	257	240	219	237	–0.4
Total private	*3 822*	*3 322*	*3 770*	*3 030*	*3 386*	*3 623*	*9.1*
Public	674	729	849	651	720	678	–7.0
State final demand	**16 453**	**15 056**	**16 162**	**15 381**	**16 468**	**15 819**	**5.1**
Compensation of employees	7 588	7 298	7 692	7 800	7 577	7 656	4.9
				TREND ESTIMATES			
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 732	2 767	2 754	2 730	2 738	2 769	0.1
Households	8 535	8 717	8 873	8 989	9 098	9 184	5.4
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 047	1 095	1 094	1 039	961	890	–18.7
Other buildings and structures	716	622	538	490	466	457	–26.5
Machinery and equipment	1 353	1 250	1 124	1 132	1 262	1 435	14.8
Livestock	41	41	45	49	52	54	31.7
Intangible fixed assets	326	332	353	386	413	430	29.5
Ownership transfer costs	252	249	243	238	234	233	–6.4
Total private	*3 735*	*3 588*	*3 397*	*3 333*	*3 388*	*3 527*	*–1.7*
Public	704	719	732	753	751	730	1.5
State final demand	**15 705**	**15 792**	**15 757**	**15 806**	**15 965**	**16 216**	**2.7**
Compensation of employees	7 334	7 527	7 633	7 662	7 694	7 727	2.7

Source: Australian National Accounts, Quarterly State Details (Cat no. 5206.0.40.001).

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			
1997–1998	122.9	155.2	106.2	89.2	113.7	153.7
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
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)			
1997–1998	1.5	2.0	—	–7.5	0.5	–0.3
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
			QUARTERS			
1999						
December	129.3	164.6	103.6	95.1	113.5	150.5
2000						
March	130.4	166.9	102.5	95.1	112.4	153.5
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
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)			
1999						
December	1.3	4.4	–2.1	5.2	–0.7	–6.6
2000						
March	1.6	4.7	–2.0	5.0	–0.3	3.2
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
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)			
1999						
December	–0.1	1.7	–1.4	2.1	0.4	–0.6
2000						
March	0.9	1.4	–1.1	—	–1.0	2.0
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

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

Period	*Transportation*	*Communication*	*Recreation*	*Education*	*Miscellaneous*	*All Groups*
			ANNUAL AVERAGE			
1997–1998	121.4	107.2	115.2	164.8	141.0	118.0
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
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)			
1997–1998	–0.8	–0.1	1.7	6.6	0.2	–0.2
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
			QUARTERS			
1999						
December	127.0	96.0	119.5	176.4	154.0	122.7
2000						
March	130.4	95.8	116.2	187.5	157.2	123.1
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	166.7	129.6
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)			
1999						
December	3.9	–7.8	2.1	3.8	6.6	2.1
2000						
March	7.7	–5.0	–1.3	6.3	7.7	2.8
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
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)			
1999						
December	–0.3	–0.6	1.3	—	2.7	0.7
2000						
March	2.7	–0.2	–2.8	6.3	2.1	0.3
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

(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 period*	*% change from previous period*
1997–1998	107.3	. .	–0.6
1998–1999	105.6	. .	–1.6
1999–2000	110.6	. .	4.7
1999			
December	112.4	6.9	4.1
2000			
March	116.5	10.2	3.6
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

(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*
1997–1998	115.9	113.3	102.2
1998–1999	116.1	118.9	106.1
1999–2000	117.7	125.9	114.8
1999			
December	117.1	125.3	116.2
2000			
March	118.1	126.7	115.7
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

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

Source: *Materials Used in House Building* (Cat no. 6408.0); *House Price Indexes* (Cat no. 6416.0).

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

		SPECIAL SERIES			SELECTED MAJOR BUILDING MATERIALS				
Period	*All groups*	*All electrical materials*	*All mechanical services*	*All plumbing materials*	*Structural timber*	*Clay bricks*	*Ready mixed concrete*	*Structural steel*	*Aluminium windows*
1997–1998	114.6	109.3	113.4	124.6	106.8	127.8	117.4	116.5	117.9
1998–1999	114.1	107.8	116.1	124.3	105.0	131.4	114.5	117.5	115.0
1999–2000	115.4	108.4	117.6	130.1	103.3	132.9	114.1	119.2	116.6
1999									
December	115.0	108.0	117.8	129.8	101.6	133.3	114.5	118.5	116.4
2000									
March	115.8	108.6	117.7	131.4	104.6	131.7	114.0	120.5	116.4
June	116.5	109.4	117.6	131.4	106.3	131.7	114.0	120.5	118.5
September	114.0	105.9	112.0	127.9	106.4	134.8	110.2	120.5	119.3
December	115.6	106.1	113.3	129.6	106.5	134.8	110.5	120.5	122.9
2001									
March	116.0	105.9	114.0	129.9	105.3	134.1	109.4	120.5	123.1

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

Source: *Materials Used in Building Other than House Building* (Cat no. 6407.0).

7 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: Original(a)

Period	WESTERN AUSTRALIA........ Passenger vehicles	Light commercial vehicles	Trucks and buses	Total(b)	Motorcycles and scooters	PERTH
1997–1998	67 675	11 486	2 295	81 456	3 103	63 131
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						
February	4 738	915	131	5 784	236	4 533
March	5 036	1 003	150	6 189	311	4 863
April	3 874	647	106	4 627	238	3 626
May	4 576	1 115	152	5 843	234	4 488
June	3 669	1 221	207	5 097	134	3 687
July	6 578	670	112	7 360	269	6 101
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

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

(b) Excludes motor cycles.

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Western Australia (Cat no. 9303.0.40.003).

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

Month	Passenger vehicles	Other	Total (c)
2000			
February	4 747	985	5 732
March	4 631	985	5 616
April	4 511	988	5 499
May	4 409	990	5 399
June	4 326	988	5 314
July	5 761	979	6 740
August	5 687	967	6 654
September	5 592	952	6 544
October	5 479	937	6 416
November	5 354	926	6 280
December	5 231	921	6 152
2001			
January	5 126	918	6 044
February	5 046	918	5 964
March	4 986	921	5 907
April	4 962	924	5 886

(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								
February	524.7	81.5	53.2	185.1	61.4	148.7	125.0	1 179.6
March	561.6	90.6	58.0	191.2	63.9	148.6	131.7	1 245.5
April	541.2	103.8	66.6	173.3	66.5	134.3	124.4	1 210.0
May	533.5	105.5	76.1	185.2	69.5	133.4	137.9	1 241.0
June	527.8	110.0	87.5	214.8	69.3	136.5	133.9	1 279.8
July	521.4	86.0	63.0	183.6	66.1	139.7	125.2	1 185.0
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	r 91.9	72.5	175.9	73.0	148.6	138.2	r 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	546.6	99.9	66.0	165.0	68.7	148.7	144.5	1 239.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2000								
February	544.3	109.0	62.8	192.7	65.1	154.3	131.3	1 259.5
March	544.7	105.8	62.4	197.4	68.4	147.0	138.0	1 263.7
April	553.2	109.1	69.5	188.7	72.1	140.1	140.2	1 273.0
May	546.6	105.3	71.4	188.5	69.8	141.0	143.3	1 265.9
June	555.3	124.3	87.9	223.5	74.3	146.3	150.3	1 361.9
July	540.1	89.8	64.5	192.2	68.9	141.8	135.5	1 232.7
August	548.6	112.4	73.0	193.5	72.2	144.3	146.2	1 290.1
September	547.5	108.6	76.3	204.9	73.8	143.5	148.3	1 302.9
October	542.8	104.7	75.4	174.1	64.8	147.9	143.2	1 252.9
November	543.1	104.5	75.6	181.1	66.4	150.5	145.7	1 266.9
December	546.6	109.9	79.2	181.5	67.6	152.9	134.6	1 272.3
2001								
January	544.2	107.8	74.3	177.3	73.9	152.8	142.6	1 273.0
February	540.2	110.4	78.9	170.9	73.1	156.0	154.5	1 284.1
March	548.1	109.7	76.1	172.9	73.1	159.6	156.8	1 296.3
April	566.6	108.6	70.4	182.9	76.0	156.1	164.2	1 324.9
TREND ESTIMATES(a)								
2000								
February	547.8	107.3	63.0	192.3	67.6	144.2	132.5	1 257.3
March	547.6	107.0	64.7	191.6	68.4	143.6	136.7	1 261.6
April	547.1	107.1	67.0	191.2	69.9	143.0	140.2	1 266.9
May	546.2	107.7	69.7	191.4	71.7	142.1	143.0	1 272.8
June	544.3	108.3	72.3	191.8	73.2	140.8	145.6	1 277.0
July	551.7	108.8	72.3	194.2	71.4	146.3	142.8	1 285.8
August	548.5	108.6	73.8	193.3	70.8	145.7	144.1	1 284.1
September	545.9	108.2	75.0	191.1	69.8	146.1	144.1	1 280.1
October	544.0	107.7	76.0	187.2	69.0	147.3	143.3	1 274.7
November	543.3	107.4	76.7	182.6	68.7	149.4	142.9	1 271.2
December	543.7	107.6	76.9	178.7	69.4	151.9	143.9	1 272.1
2001								
January	545.1	108.3	76.6	176.5	70.8	154.1	146.6	1 277.9
February	547.5	109.0	76.0	175.6	72.4	155.8	150.6	1 286.8
March	550.7	109.5	75.2	175.2	73.9	157.1	154.9	1 296.9
April	554.3	110.0	74.3	176.7	75.5	158.0	159.3	1 310.5

(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.

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

10 BANKING STATISTICS: All Banks(a)

	DEPOSITS					LOANS
	Current bearing interest	Current not bearing interest	Term deposits(b)	Other(c)	Total deposits	Other lending(d)
Month	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2000						
February	7 094	1 435	13 501	5 215	27 247	44 193
March	7 163	1 489	12 648	5 240	26 540	43 716
April	7 203	1 537	12 747	5 207	26 694	43 900
May	7 171	1 462	13 104	5 196	26 932	44 567
June	7 124	1 475	13 623	5 132	27 355	45 214
July	7 134	1 666	14 055	5 117	27 972	45 881
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

(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

	FIRST HOME BUYERS				OTHER			
	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size
Month	no.	%	$m	$'000	no.	%	$m	$'000
2000								
January	1 113	21.3	135	121.5	4 101	78.7	504	123.0
February	1 593	24.1	189	118.8	5 026	75.9	642	127.7
March	1 544	23.0	176	114.1	5 171	77.0	639	123.5
April	980	20.0	114	116.6	3 908	80.0	473	121.1
May	1 046	16.5	114	108.7	5 293	83.5	612	115.6
June	776	14.7	91	117.1	4 514	85.3	524	116.1
July	1 481	27.4	169	114.4	3 915	72.6	461	117.8
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 r	1 204	22.5	129	107.2	4 156	77.5	473	113.9
November	r 1 349	22.5	r 141	r 104.5	r 4 647	77.5	r 523	r 112.5
December r	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

(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

	ORIGINAL		TREND ESTIMATES	
	Total number of dwellings(a)	*Total value of commitments*	*Total number of dwellings(a)*	*Total value of commitments*
Month	no.	$m	no.	$m
2000				
February	6 619	831	6 009	732
March	6 715	815	5 803	704
April	4 888	588	5 653	678
May	6 339	726	5 587	661
June	5 290	615	5 586	651
July	5 396	631	5 625	646
August	6 254	696	5 676	645
September	5 448	600	5 695	641
October	r 5 360	r 603	5 669	634
November	r 5 996	r 664	5 636	630
December	r 5 238	r 609	5 638	635
2001				
January	5 207	609	5 685	649
February	5 730	641	5 760	670
March	6 413	764	5 842	691
April	5 695	703	5 926	715

(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					TOTAL LENDING COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING(b)	
	Construction of dwellings	*Purchase of newly erected dwellings*	*Purchase of established dwellings(a)*	*Refinancing of existing dwellings*	*Lending commitments for alterations and additions*	*Original*	*Trend*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1997–1998	1 210	228	3 809	1 235	282	6 483	6 394
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							
February	126	26	533	146	27	831	732
March	118	21	528	147	28	815	704
April	84	14	381	109	18	588	678
May	108	15	438	164	31	726	661
June	84	33	350	149	25	615	651
July	92	12	397	131	23	631	646
August	104	15	432	145	28	696	645
September	88	12	367	132	22	600	641
October	r 83	r 9	r 377	r 134	r 22	r 603	634
November	r 85	14	r 405	r 160	r 26	r 664	630
December	r 74	13	r 375	r 147	r 36	r 609	635
2001							
January	64	16	383	145	22	609	649
February	76	15	403	148	27	641	670
March	86	19	477	181	29	764	691
April	95	18	434	157	24	703	715

(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

	SELECTED INDUSTRIES			TYPE OF ASSET		TOTAL
	Mining	*Manufacturing*	*Other selected industries*	*Buildings and structures*	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	
Period	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
			ACTUAL			
1997–1998	5 759	1 049	1 953	2 438	6 323	8 761
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
1999						
December	513	292	537	396	946	1 341
2000						
March	390	294	398	349	733	1 083
June	655	296	450	542	860	1 401
September	417	122	352	306	585	892
December	486	r 216	r 614	r 507	r 810	r 1 317
2001						
March	724	258	453	327	1 108	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

	TYPE OF ASSET		TOTAL
	Buildings and structures	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	
Period	$m	$m	$m
1997–1998	2 489	6 277	8 766
1998–1999	2 392	4 646	7 039
1999–2000	1 649	3 460	5 109
1999			
December	398	917	1 315
2000			
March	403	829	1 232
June	423	719	1 142
September	427	725	1 152
December	401	838	1 239
2001			
March	368	1 004	1 372

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

16 BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Short-Term Outlook

EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS QUARTER

Business Performance Indicators	Jun qtr 2000 %	Sep qtr 2000 %	Dec qtr 2000 %	Mar qtr 2001 %	Jun qtr 2001 %	Sep qtr 2001 %
Trading performance						
Operating income	0.8	0.4	0.3	–3.0	–1.2	–0.5
Selling prices	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	–1.3	0.6
Profit	3.6	0.9	–2.5	–18.2	–5.3	–4.7
Investment						
Capital expenditure	0.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.2	0.7
Inventories	–0.3	–0.8	–0.1	0.4	–2.0	–1.6
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	–0.2	–0.2	1.1	–0.7	–2.0	–0.3

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

17 BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Medium-Term Outlook

EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR

Business Performance Indicators	Mar qtr 2001 %	Jun qtr 2001 %	Sep qtr 2001 %	Dec qtr 2001 %	Mar qtr 2002 %	Jun qtr 2002 %
Trading performance						
Operating Income	2.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.1
Selling prices	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.8
Profit	12.2	5.2	3.5	–7.5	6.5	13.4
Investment						
Capital expenditure	0.5	4.3	0.6	2.7	2.2	4.8
Inventories	—	–0.5	–1.0	0.1	–1.2	–0.9
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	–1.5	–0.3

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

18 BUILDING APPROVALS: Original

	NEW HOUSES		NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL		NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(a)		TOTAL BUILDING
	Dwelling units	*Value*	*Dwelling units*	*Value*	*Dwelling units*	*Value*	*Private sector*	*Public sector*	*Value*
Period	no.	$m	no.	$m	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m
1997–1998	15 828	1 634.2	2 526	222.0	18 420	2 043.9	706.7	193.3	2 943.8
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	666.0	535.0	4 132.2
2000									
March	1 507	189.0	249	24.3	1 766	232.7	38.9	35.2	306.7
April	1 093	128.8	278	42.0	1 373	186.4	63.0	24.5	273.8
May	1 392	172.2	397	68.3	1 808	265.2	68.3	79.4	412.9
June	1 198	140.5	517	47.6	1 717	201.9	56.7	26.8	r 285.6
July	914	115.0	190	20.9	1 122	152.3	49.9	51.5	r 253.8
August	1 010	128.0	211	24.5	1 279	171.2	86.0	7.0	264.2
September	981	121.7	208	20.7	1 197	160.8	80.1	8.4	249.3
October	937	119.5	270	26.2	1 211	163.1	70.7	34.4	r 268.4
November	1 057	r 135.7	168	18.5	1 226	172.5	51.5	11.6	r 236.1
December	914	r 124.6	150	23.0	1 065	160.8	31.8	11.8	r 204.7
2001									
January	786	106.3	150	18.4	1 051	159.3	49.6	13.8	r 222.8
February	834	111.3	162	43.2	1 004	173.6	25.4	19.7	218.7
March	916	121.9	189	22.2	1 169	165.0	123.4	17.2	r 305.6
April	882	113.4	307	31.9	1 195	185.2	324.2	15.3	524.7
May	1 399	174.2	107	11.1	1 521	215.2	106.5	51.4	373.2

(a) Includes alterations, additions, conversions and non-residential buildings.

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

19 BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend

	HOUSES	OTHER DWELLINGS	TOTAL DWELLINGS		NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS(a)	TOTAL BUILDING
Month	no.	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m
2000						
March	1 437	329	1 776	236.9	96.0	332.9
April	1 296	336	1 632	220.8	97.0	317.8
May	1 171	336	1 507	204.0	96.6	300.6
June	1 074	332	1 406	188.6	95.2	283.8
July	1 013	313	1 326	176.4	91.9	268.3
August	979	290	1 269	168.5	87.4	255.9
September	963	262	1 225	164.2	81.6	245.8
October	955	237	1 192	162.6	75.0	237.6
November	942	224	1 166	163.6	72.2	235.7
December	929	219	1 148	165.9	74.3	240.1
2001						
January	925	215	1 140	168.1	81.1	249.2
February	938	209	1 147	170.8	90.3	261.0
March	970	199	1 169	173.8	99.5	273.3
April	1 014	185	1 190	176.9	107.2	284.2
May	1 062	172	1 234	179.7	114.0	293.8

(a) Includes alterations, additions, conversions and 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 Jun qtr	1999 Sep qtr	1999 Dec qtr	2000 Mar qtr	2000 Jun qtr	2000 Sep qtr	2000 Dec qtr	2001 Mar qtr
NEW HOUSES (no.)								
Perth Statistical Division	3 337	3 569	4 071	3 101	2 506	2 135	2 134	1 836
Central Metropolitan	201	210	212	151	125	116	115	108
East Metropolitan	545	591	604	652	464	368	367	336
North Metropolitan	883	1 074	1 359	862	790	689	686	486
South West Metropolitan	896	906	906	677	598	488	484	444
South East Metropolitan	812	788	990	759	529	474	482	462
South West	920	932	814	741	565	416	445	406
Dale	268	319	310	240	198	142	166	155
Preston	383	367	245	280	155	141	135	122
Vasse	224	216	225	184	185	119	125	106
Blackwood	45	30	34	37	27	14	19	23
Lower Great Southern	118	144	119	158	130	73	80	78
Pallinup	14	21	5	11	18	5	1	3
King	104	123	114	147	112	68	79	75
Upper Great Southern	46	26	26	18	38	20	13	6
Hotham	34	17	17	16	30	20	13	2
Lakes	12	9	9	2	8	—	—	4
Midlands	148	150	127	128	147	106	85	92
Moore	58	72	55	52	68	55	42	45
Avon	67	50	67	72	66	41	42	40
Campion	23	28	5	4	13	10	1	7
South Eastern	118	81	84	59	66	22	27	31
Lefroy	77	50	42	30	27	8	10	13
Johnston	41	31	42	29	39	14	17	18
Central	124	113	118	117	85	64	52	42
Gascoyne	30	27	10	10	16	11	2	6
Carnegie	18	—	1	6	8	3	5	1
Greenough River	76	86	107	101	61	50	45	35
Pilbara	48	26	18	22	26	1	31	14
De Grey	42	20	14	19	9	—	11	3
Fortescue	6	6	4	3	17	1	20	11
Kimberley	45	66	78	64	120	68	41	31
Ord	9	9	2	3	40	19	7	8
Fitzroy	36	57	76	61	80	49	34	23
TOTAL OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (no.)								
Perth Statistical Division	860	868	735	850	980	513	514	431
Central Metropolitan	417	267	160	397	363	176	112	227
East Metropolitan	40	27	50	25	99	64	15	3
North Metropolitan	250	294	334	199	237	200	297	109
South West Metropolitan	35	145	67	81	133	43	44	54
South East Metropolitan	118	135	124	148	148	30	46	38
South West	131	151	58	54	98	22	22	37
Lower Great Southern	9	17	3	10	19	6	2	4
Upper Great Southern	8	8	2	—	3	—	2	—
Midlands	8	—	6	3	18	10	—	2
South Eastern	34	15	15	22	47	45	32	25
Central	13	23	12	6	23	13	14	2
Pilbara	40	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Kimberley	4	6	3	5	4	—	2	—

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

21 VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY: Original

	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING		NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING								
Period	*New residential building*	*Alterations and additions*	*Hotels etc(a)*	*Shops*	*Factories*	*Offices*	*Other business premises*	*Education*	*Health*	*Other(b)*	*Total*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
					COMMENCED						
1997–1998	1 787.4	188.1	56.0	176.7	91.2	127.1	151.6	121.4	50.4	113.9	888.3
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
1999											
September	669.8	74.7	18.2	50.6	18.4	15.9	29.0	34.3	10.4	101.2	278.0
December	626.1	60.5	6.5	32.8	34.9	34.5	26.1	148.1	26.7	42.0	351.5
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	r 465.6	r 53.2	r 3.5	r 61.8	r 20.1	r 25.8	r 24.8	r 48.5	8.9	r 44.6	r 237.9
December	446.8	57.1	5.4	55.4	15.1	20.9	33.9	36.5	3.0	36.3	206.6
					UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
1997–1998	915.0	76.8	49.9	77.5	33.7	65.8	63.5	60.2	149.9	89.4	589.9
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
1999											
September	1 307.5	124.2	47.6	276.5	36.4	45.8	62.8	77.7	39.4	206.8	793.0
December	1 400.8	108.3	38.5	236.6	54.9	62.4	44.9	205.9	58.0	201.4	902.6
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 r	1 585.2	118.3	11.6	97.4	35.4	65.5	61.5	218.7	94.7	244.4	828.9
December	1 385.3	109.9	13.5	116.1	31.6	57.6	40.6	205.0	78.0	233.7	776.1
					COMPLETED						
1997–1998	1 719.2	188.6	80.7	216.8	114.7	140.3	179.7	153.0	134.4	116.7	1 136.4
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
1999											
September	446.9	64.5	31.2	68.5	25.6	25.4	41.6	19.5	18.0	24.7	254.6
December	540.3	77.6	17.0	83.4	15.4	17.8	43.2	20.0	7.6	51.8	256.3
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	r 504.2	r 50.8	14.6	r 130.1	r 32.0	r 27.1	r 19.1	r 18.1	10.7	r 24.3	r 275.8
December	645.4	68.7	3.7	39.9	18.2	29.9	52.7	51.3	19.9	45.0	260.7

(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

	MAR QTR 2001		12 MONTHS ENDING MAR QTR 2000		12 MONTHS ENDING MAR QTR 2001	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Commodity	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Section						
0 Food and live animals	794 597	48 830	2 917 422	187 084	3 082 761	190 398
1 Beverages and tobacco	6 906	10 035	17 439	25 007	25 634	37 577
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 577 486	28 575	5 048 363	75 553	6 503 175	97 701
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	2 000 299	360 286	4 917 072	1 133 951	8 284 409	1 359 707
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4 521	5 305	18 934	16 234	19 079	18 716
5 Chemical and related products	247 222	254 580	765 688	741 308	936 074	829 831
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	474 894	259 840	1 244 338	994 871	1 841 766	1 045 938
7 Machinery and transport equipment	212 455	1 091 286	656 484	3 577 687	809 758	3 890 251
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	19 018	126 926	88 304	474 569	82 619	536 006
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	2 200 299	279 956	7 152 614	1 761 632	8 769 730	1 183 649
93 Special transactions and commodities	1 629	819	17 062	1 320	14 845	1 960
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender	13 459	366	83 887	4 904	66 293	6 308
96 Coin (excluding gold coin), not being legal tender	—	5	446	6 265	9	513
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	848 783	152 854	2 940 869	1 561 489	3 007 219	868 046
98 Combined confidential items of trade	1 336 428	125 911	4 110 351	187 654	5 681 364	306 821
Total	**7 537 697**	**2 465 617**	**22 826 656**	**8 987 897**	**30 355 005**	**9 189 773**

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

	MAR QTR 2001		12 MONTHS ENDING MAR QTR 2000		12 MONTHS ENDING MAR QTR 2001	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Trading Partner	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalum	1 785	3	7 091	18	5 443	82
Cambodia	387	40	5 224	73	5 302	69
Indonesia	166 851	108 733	511 729	469 044	750 231	347 283
Laos	4 468	183	1 089	24	7 813	613
Malaysia	97 301	103 798	309 859	247 482	371 431	483 282
Myanmar	817	551	2 719	1 262	6 104	1 721
Philippines	69 213	5 432	137 545	5 626	293 829	10 549
Singapore	368 989	97 051	1 841 397	625 963	1 886 808	529 529
Thailand	80 008	37 421	266 703	158 514	454 286	189 167
Viet Nam	9 540	123 032	61 135	435 281	54 980	310 899
Total	*799 359*	*476 243*	*3 144 490*	*1 943 287*	*3 836 227*	*1 873 193*
European Union (EU)						
Austria	1 925	10 720	9 607	37 642	6 510	52 703
Belgium-Luxembourg	91 250	10 696	514 529	29 918	388 286	38 545
Denmark	373	4 285	69 242	20 501	5 305	19 634
Finland	85 251	24 621	250 168	86 831	443 709	85 642
France	50 703	50 265	219 739	165 372	212 112	147 994
Germany	74 235	105 494	229 425	337 704	239 345	361 860
Greece	705	1 191	2 130	4 543	132 920	5 242
Ireland	446	3 393	68 365	15 187	2 708	12 815
Italy	58 812	75 792	160 459	272 266	219 877	304 622
Netherlands	167 927	14 923	399 187	66 661	649 219	45 949
Portugal	2 659	842	13 830	5 846	12 302	5 181
Spain	47 705	14 865	190 753	81 327	243 682	59 927
Sweden	3 445	24 879	7 378	82 796	12 906	100 463
United Kingdom	260 285	87 914	890 648	460 742	1 093 338	351 642
Total	*845 723*	*429 880*	*3 025 461*	*1 667 339*	*3 662 219*	*1 592 218*
Other Countries						
Canada	178 748	112 261	319 079	299 327	538 806	350 246
China	590 294	113 502	1 601 714	255 104	2 413 547	372 611
Hong Kong	179 275	8 972	338 725	138 471	476 148	43 945
Japan	1 973 608	271 775	5 747 550	952 764	8 106 456	1 157 897
Korea, Republic of	861 257	138 195	2 200 799	630 825	3 020 293	727 797
New Zealand	125 272	82 978	356 873	295 505	444 618	343 399
South Africa	117 970	36 943	439 927	109 967	625 790	159 432
Switzerland	50 534	5 212	177 532	26 124	103 309	21 847
Taiwan	476 724	32 421	1 185 429	137 230	1 891 665	156 323
United Arab Emirates	114 025	29 746	350 692	165 216	422 944	157 221
United States of America	659 128	549 142	1 861 075	1 674 135	2 725 798	1 484 236
All other countries	565 783	178 346	2 077 310	692 603	2 087 183	749 407
Total	*5 892 615*	*1 559 494*	*16 656 705*	*5 377 271*	*22 856 559*	*5 724 361*
Total Trade	**7 537 697**	**2 465 617**	**22 826 656**	**8 987 897**	**30 355 005**	**9 189 773**

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

	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a)		EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP(b)		
			Quantity	*Gross value*	*Gross weight*
Period	Bales	Tonnes	'000	$'000	'000t
1997–1998	699 458	153 882	3 266.0	130 798	167.0
1998–1999	688 021	145 515	4 033.2	148 855	206.6
1999–2000	685 050	142 994	3 762.2	145 962	186.1
1999					
December	171 472	36 345	1 136.4	42 691	56.3
2000					
March	187 251	37 696	955.7	37 240	46.8
June	142 714	31 169	873.1	33 983	42.8
September	166 270	r 33 295	1 185.6	46 832	58.2
December	149 037	r 31 639	r 1 196.8	r 50 659	r 57.5
2001					
March	166 407	33 160	1 122.8	54 697	50.9

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

(b) *Source: ABS FASTTRACCS Service.*

25 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED

	CATTLE			OTHER			
	Bulls, bullocks, steers	*Cows, heifers*	*Total (excluding calves)*	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*
Period	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
			ORIGINAL				
1997–1998	196.0	252.0	448.1	5.6	2 717.4	1 856.5	550.0
1998–1999	197.8	241.0	438.8	6.4	2 672.2	2 076.4	568.7
1999–2000	181.5	212.4	393.8	10.6	3 418.2	2 345.0	513.8
1999							
December	55.8	56.2	112.0	3.0	955.6	638.9	128.0
2000							
March	42.3	52.8	95.1	2.9	1 059.3	548.4	105.8
June	41.2	49.4	90.6	2.4	723.9	604.3	136.4
September	45.8	54.7	100.5	1.6	867.7	503.6	128.7
December	r 59.3	r 59.3	r 118.6	1.4	r 1 190.3	r 670.9	131.0
2001							
March	39.8	58.8	98.6	1.2	890.0	682.4	134.4
			TREND ESTIMATES				
1999							
December	44.5	52.5	97.1	2.8	850.6	582.9	127.4
2000							
March	45.1	51.6	96.7	2.8	877.0	602.2	121.3
June	47.2	54.0	101.2	2.4	923.2	575.2	121.5
September	48.3	56.0	104.3	1.8	961.1	569.5	129.1
December	47.0	55.9	102.8	1.4	963.3	617.4	135.1
2001							
March	44.3	54.7	99.0	1.1	929.3	693.6	137.4

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					
1997–1998	102 482	312	56 442	33 581	35 499
1998–1999	104 979	436	54 451	39 021	37 535
1999–2000	94 973	859	69 077	44 135	34 201
1999					
December	27 780	249	19 498	11 940	8 366
2000					
March	23 147	239	21 354	10 256	7 056
June	21 478	191	14 569	11 551	9 322
September	24 059	116	17 620	9 179	8 771
December	r 29 510	98	r 24 125	r 11 944	8 786
2001					
March	23 555	82	17 601	12 703	9 074
TREND ESTIMATES					
1999					
December	23 472	227	17 138	10 938	8 481
2000					
March	23 479	238	17 721	11 342	8 089
June	24 613	199	18 778	10 745	8 192
September	25 313	138	19 552	10 487	8 744
December	24 813	94	19 358	11 266	9 173
2001					
March	23 621	71	18 382	12 664	9 325

(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)								
Period	*Copper* $m	*Silver, lead-zinc* $m	*Nickel, cobalt* $m	*Total* $m	*Gold* $m	*Other(b)* $m	*Diamonds* $m	*Other(b)* $m	*Total minerals(c)* $m
1997–1998	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	117.1	459.3	3.8	31.4	2.1	660.4
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
1999									
December	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.5	61.3	n.p.	7.4	n.p.	108.8
2000									
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24.8	47.2	2.1	2.8	0.7	85.0
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	65.2	2.7	n.p.	—	93.8

(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

Period	*Iron ore* '000 tonnes	*Bauxite* '000 tonnes	*Gold* tonnes	*Ilmenite* '000 tonnes	*Nickel* '000 tonnes	*Diamonds* '000 carats
1997–1998	156 973	28 544	240.5	2 220	134	43 046
1998–1999	146 221	29 237	218.2	r 2 045	130	35 910
1999–2000	r 154 809	r 32 477	206.9	r 2 053	r 147	29 525
1999						
December	r 36 678	r 7 543	52.5	r 496	35	7 420
2000						
March	r 36 888	r 8 497	48.6	r 556	35	6 671
June	r 41 639	r 8 353	51.8	r 540	38	7 528
September p	r 44 855	r 9 120	52.1	r 540	45	6 757
December p	r 43 246	r 8 993	51.1	r 447	r 49	5 520
2001						
March p	39 414	8 885	51.0	504	49	5 082

Source: ABARE, *Australian Mineral Statistics*.

29 ENERGY PRODUCTION

Period	*Coal(a)* '000 tonnes	*Electricity generated(b)* million kWh	*Gas for distribution(b)(c)* million MJ	*Crude oil(d)(e)* mega-litres	*Natural gas(e)* million m^3
1997–1998	5 709	17 203	230 201	17 561	17 707
1998–1999	5 797	16 718	228 774	15 493	18 336
1999–2000	6 504	18 033	n.p.	r 17 925	r 18 588
1999					
December	1 669	4 541	57 238	4 375	4 611
2000					
March	1 626	4 797	n.p.	4 713	4 526
June	1 598	4 295	n.p.	r 4 767	r 4 591
September	1 584	4 541	n.p.	p 4 685	p 4 815
December	1 182	4 501	n.p.	p 4 713	p 4 480
2001					
March	1 562	4 642	n.p.	p 4 931	p 4 666

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

(b) *Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing Production*.

(c) Available for issue through mains.

(d) Includes condensate.

(e) *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
1999						
December	318	18 595	10 132	57.6	693	94 014
2000						
March	323	18 846	10 135	54.5	666	89 801
June	325	18 958	10 209	54.4	643	88 118
September	326	19 052	10 185	53.9	683	94 884
December	332	19 325	10 443	57.2	725	104 682
2001						
March	327	19 257	10 027	54.4	676	97 238

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							
March	456.7	68.1	524.8	38.2	563.0	76.0	6.8
April	458.8	67.9	526.8	34.2	561.0	75.7	6.1
May	455.9	68.4	524.3	31.8	556.1	74.9	5.7
June	454.7	70.9	525.6	30.3	555.8	74.8	5.4
July	462.0	67.7	529.7	32.6	562.3	75.6	5.8
August	455.3	69.6	524.9	36.1	561.0	75.3	6.4
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
			FEMALES				
2000							
March	208.7	192.5	401.2	28.6	429.8	58.0	6.7
April	208.7	190.7	399.5	31.8	431.3	58.1	7.4
May	204.9	193.2	398.1	25.3	423.5	57.0	6.0
June	203.9	198.3	402.2	22.9	425.1	57.2	5.4
July	214.0	187.1	401.0	21.0	422.1	56.7	5.0
August	210.0	196.5	406.5	21.1	427.6	57.4	4.9
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
			PERSONS				
2000							
March	665.4	260.6	926.0	66.8	992.8	67.0	6.7
April	667.6	258.7	926.2	66.0	992.2	66.9	6.7
May	660.8	261.6	922.4	57.1	979.6	66.0	5.8
June	658.6	269.2	927.8	53.2	980.9	66.0	5.4
July	676.0	254.7	930.7	53.6	984.3	66.1	5.4
August	665.3	266.1	931.4	57.1	988.5	66.3	5.8
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

(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						
March	459.1	526.6	36.3	562.9	76.0	6.4
April	459.1	527.1	35.4	562.5	75.9	6.3
May	458.7	527.3	34.7	562.0	75.7	6.2
June	457.6	526.9	34.4	561.3	75.6	6.1
July	456.1	526.1	34.5	560.6	75.4	6.2
August	454.7	525.0	34.9	559.9	75.2	6.2
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	454.8	525.3	37.0	562.3	75.1	6.6
2001						
January	454.9	526.3	38.4	564.7	75.3	6.8
February	454.3	526.8	40.0	566.8	75.5	7.1
March	453.2	526.8	41.4	568.2	75.6	7.3
April	452.1	526.5	42.4	568.9	75.6	7.5
May	450.9	526.0	43.2	569.2	75.6	7.6
			FEMALES			
2000						
March	211.2	402.2	25.2	427.4	57.7	5.9
April	210.1	401.2	25.8	427.0	57.6	6.0
May	209.6	401.0	25.7	426.7	57.5	6.0
June	209.9	401.8	25.0	426.8	57.4	5.8
July	211.1	403.4	23.9	427.3	57.4	5.6
August	213.1	405.8	22.9	428.7	57.5	5.3
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	221.1	414.2	23.5	437.7	58.4	5.4
2001						
January	221.0	414.5	24.3	438.8	58.5	5.5
February	220.1	414.5	25.4	439.9	58.5	5.8
March	218.7	414.2	26.7	440.9	58.6	6.1
April	217.0	413.8	28.1	441.9	58.7	6.4
May	215.3	413.2	29.5	442.7	58.7	6.7
			PERSONS			
2000						
March	670.2	928.8	61.5	990.3	66.8	6.2
April	669.2	928.3	61.2	989.5	66.7	6.2
May	668.3	928.3	60.4	988.7	66.6	6.1
June	667.5	928.7	59.3	988.0	66.5	6.0
July	667.2	929.4	58.4	987.8	66.4	5.9
August	667.8	930.8	57.8	988.6	66.3	5.8
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	675.9	939.5	60.5	1 000.0	66.8	6.1
2001						
January	675.9	940.8	62.7	1 003.5	66.9	6.3
February	674.4	941.3	65.4	1 006.7	67.0	6.5
March	671.9	941.0	68.1	1 009.1	67.1	6.7
April	669.1	940.3	70.5	1 010.8	67.1	7.0
May	666.2	939.2	72.6	1 011.8	67.1	7.2

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

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

Status	2000 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2001 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	59.5	59.1	58.1	61.6	60.8	66.8	70.2	68.1	63.6	62.3	59.0	62.2	61.6	60.9	61.9
Unemployed ('000)	4.8	3.5	4.2	3.0	3.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	3.0	2.8	3.6	4.5	6.8	4.2	2.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	5.6	6.7	4.6	5.6	3.5	2.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	5.8	6.7	9.9	6.5	4.3
Participation Rate (%)	65.0	64.4	63.1	64.1	67.0	69.0	68.1	66.4	65.8	67.7	65.0	68.1	67.5	62.5	62.2
EASTERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	100.5	103.5	102.4	102.4	102.7	101.4	105.1	108.5	108.5	104.6	107.2	112.7	113.0	115.0	109.3
Unemployed ('000)	6.6	6.8	6.0	5.9	4.6	6.2	6.5	6.5	7.7	7.9	8.7	10.2	9.2	7.9	7.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.4	4.3	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.7	7.0	7.5	8.3	7.5	6.4	6.5
Participation Rate (%)	63.9	63.1	63.1	62.2	62.0	62.0	64.3	66.3	66.8	66.9	66.9	69.1	68.1	69.3	65.7
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	217.8	215.1	220.2	220.9	225.5	223.7	220.5	217.3	216.7	234.3	220.0	213.7	215.3	214.6	215.8
Unemployed ('000)	14.7	15.9	12.4	10.7	12.1	13.1	14.6	15.6	17.4	17.1	17.6	18.0	20.2	17.6	14.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	6.9	5.3	4.6	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.4	6.8	7.4	7.8	8.6	7.6	6.4
Participation Rate (%)	66.6	67.8	67.3	66.9	67.9	68.1	68.7	68.2	68.1	71.0	68.1	67.9	68.1	68.2	68.0
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	140.3	140.6	138.5	139.8	138.1	141.7	134.5	136.3	137.0	146.6	143.4	142.1	138.4	140.4	138.9
Unemployed ('000)	10.7	11.0	12.7	11.6	9.3	11.7	10.6	8.7	10.0	10.3	10.1	12.1	9.3	10.3	12.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	7.3	8.4	7.7	6.3	7.6	7.3	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.9	6.3	6.8	8.1
Participation Rate (%)	65.9	64.9	64.8	64.4	63.6	65.2	62.3	62.2	62.3	65.4	64.8	65.8	64.5	65.3	63.4
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	157.4	156.5	158.1	156.7	158.4	154.0	158.0	157.0	156.1	156.9	157.0	161.3	160.3	163.9	158.7
Unemployed ('000)	14.2	11.8	8.4	9.1	9.2	10.8	9.3	9.2	8.8	9.1	12.8	13.1	12.4	11.5	12.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.3	7.0	5.1	5.5	5.5	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.6	7.3
Participation Rate (%)	66.6	65.5	65.1	66.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	64.2	63.8	64.7	65.1	65.5	65.4	65.6	65.2
LOWER WESTERN WA															
Employed ('000)	129.7	126.7	121.1	119.6	121.4	122.9	122.8	125.6	126.2	129.5	130.0	127.6	127.9	130.1	129.6
Unemployed ('000)	9.3	9.3	7.4	7.6	8.5	6.6	10.1	7.5	8.1	7.5	9.7	12.0	12.8	11.5	12.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	6.8	5.7	6.0	6.5	5.1	7.6	5.6	6.1	5.5	7.0	8.6	9.1	8.1	8.7
Participation Rate (%)	65.1	65.5	61.8	61.7	62.9	61.6	63.1	62.5	62.2	64.3	64.7	64.0	63.9	63.6	65.2
REMAINDER-BALANCE WA															
Employed ('000)	118.6	123.0	122.6	124.0	121.8	118.9	124.8	120.7	121.2	122.1	114.8	118.9	115.6	116.5	116.0
Unemployed ('000)	8.8	9.6	8.6	8.8	8.6	9.1	7.4	6.4	6.1	6.0	8.1	7.9	7.2	6.7	9.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.9	7.3	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.1	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.7	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.4	7.4
Participation Rate (%)	76.8	77.2	76.3	76.5	75.0	74.9	77.2	75.2	76.4	75.3	73.3	76.3	74.7	75.8	74.6

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

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

Industry	Feb 2000 '000	May 2000 '000	Aug 2000 '000	Nov 2000 '000	Feb 2001 '000	May 2001 '000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.3	32.4	32.9	30.8	33.1	28.6
Mining	23.9	22.6	29.3	28.8	31.4	27.6
Manufacturing	77.0	75.6	68.3	71.8	72.4	75.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.4	5.8	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.4
Construction	67.8	74.7	68.0	69.2	68.0	67.4
Wholesale trade	39.2	30.2	32.0	28.6	30.6	32.0
Retail trade	63.1	60.7	66.9	64.4	60.4	63.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	18.2	19.1	20.7	18.4	18.5	22.6
Transport and storage	29.3	32.0	31.5	33.0	32.0	30.2
Communication services	9.4	9.8	10.0	8.5	8.6	9.7
Finance and insurance	9.1	11.8	10.6	11.8	8.7	9.2
Property and business services	59.2	59.7	57.2	55.9	63.5	63.1
Government administration and defence	20.5	20.4	19.0	20.5	21.1	20.7
Education	23.1	20.4	20.1	22.3	22.8	21.2
Health and community services	15.7	17.9	17.4	19.3	18.9	19.9
Cultural and recreational services	11.0	9.9	11.1	10.2	10.5	8.6
Personal and other services	21.8	20.3	21.2	20.3	20.1	16.2
Total	*526.1*	*523.4*	*523.6*	*520.8*	*528.2*	522.5
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.3	13.6	14.1	12.8	14.2	15.1
Mining	5.7	3.3	3.5	4.9	5.1	6.3
Manufacturing	23.6	22.8	20.7	20.9	23.7	21.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.0
Construction	8.0	10.2	12.9	13.4	11.4	10.7
Wholesale trade	15.2	14.0	11.2	11.4	12.4	12.4
Retail trade	77.2	76.6	73.3	71.1	72.3	70.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	24.2	25.0	32.1	27.0	24.0	29.7
Transport and storage	9.4	10.8	11.0	12.8	14.3	11.5
Communication services	4.1	3.1	3.6	5.1	5.1	6.7
Finance and insurance	15.9	17.6	16.9	15.2	15.6	15.3
Property and business services	42.3	41.0	46.4	50.3	50.9	46.9
Government administration and defence	14.8	15.2	15.5	17.4	16.5	13.8
Education	43.4	46.3	46.4	46.4	44.0	42.5
Health and community services	69.5	64.7	65.2	67.7	71.5	78.3
Cultural and recreational services	10.6	11.1	12.5	11.6	9.7	8.7
Personal and other services	18.9	19.6	18.0	18.4	18.0	17.8
Total	*399.6*	*397.6*	*405.8*	*408.5*	*410.3*	407.8
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.6	46.0	47.0	43.6	47.4	43.7
Mining	29.6	25.9	32.8	33.7	36.4	33.9
Manufacturing	100.6	98.5	89.1	92.7	96.1	95.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.9	8.3	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.4
Construction	75.8	84.9	80.9	82.6	79.4	78.1
Wholesale trade	54.4	44.2	43.2	39.9	43.0	44.4
Retail trade	140.2	137.3	140.2	135.5	132.7	133.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	42.4	44.1	52.8	45.4	42.5	52.3
Transport and storage	38.6	42.8	42.6	45.7	46.3	41.7
Communication services	13.5	12.9	13.6	13.6	13.7	16.4
Finance and insurance	24.9	29.4	27.5	27.0	24.3	24.4
Property and business services	101.5	100.7	103.7	106.3	114.4	110.1
Government administration and defence	35.3	35.6	34.5	37.9	37.7	34.6
Education	66.6	66.8	66.4	68.7	66.8	63.7
Health and community services	85.2	82.6	82.7	87.0	90.4	98.2
Cultural and recreational services	21.6	21.1	23.5	21.9	20.2	17.3
Personal and other services	40.7	40.0	39.2	38.7	38.1	34.0
Total	**925.7**	**921.0**	**929.4**	**929.3**	**938.5**	**930.3**

(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 Males	FULL-TIME WORKERS Females	PART-TIME WORKERS Males	PART-TIME WORKERS Females
1997–1998	43.1	37.7	14.5	15.1
1998–1999	43.4	37.7	15.3	15.2
1999–2000	43.3	37.8	15.2	15.4
2000				
February	44.6	40.0	15.3	15.8
March	43.1	38.3	14.4	15.5
April	44.5	38.1	15.6	15.5
May	45.3	39.6	16.1	16.5
June	42.4	37.5	15.0	15.0
July	43.0	35.8	14.6	14.0
August	44.1	39.6	14.1	16.3
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

(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: May 2001

Occupation	Employee(a) total '000	Aggregate weekly hours worked '000	Average weekly hours no.
Managers and administrators	39.6	1 901.7	48.0
Professionals	144.1	5 531.3	38.4
Associate professionals	90.1	3 579.6	39.7
Tradespersons and related workers	101.4	4 014.0	39.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	34.3	1 068.3	31.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	148.4	4 535.9	30.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	72.4	2 971.6	41.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	92.6	2 338.3	25.3
Labourers and related workers	68.9	1 994.1	28.9
All occupations	**792.0**	**27 934.8**	**35.3**

(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						
February	r 16.6	68.1	r 9.9	r 85.1	r 7.0	80.4
March	r 15.1	63.6	r 10.1	82.7	r 7.3	81.3
April	r 16.5	65.6	r 9.4	81.1	r 7.4	81.7
May	r 13.9	62.3	r 11.7	r 80.6	r 5.5	r 81.2
June	r 9.8	60.0	r 8.7	r 79.5	r 5.8	r 81.1
July	r 10.3	61.5	9.0	80.5	r 5.8	81.4
August	r 14.1	r 59.7	9.3	80.6	r 5.4	80.7
September	r 13.2	58.6	r 6.5	81.2	r 5.6	80.5
October	r 12.1	r 57.3	7.7	81.8	6.1	79.7
November	r 14.3	59.3	7.3	80.8	r 5.9	80.0
December	r 16.9	r 69.4	r 8.3	85.3	r 4.1	81.5
2001						
January	r 17.2	r 69.0	r 10.8	83.5	r 5.5	80.5
February	r 20.3	64.1	r 12.6	83.1	r 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

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						
February	r 4.5	82.7	r 4.1	81.0	r 5.1	27.4
March	r 4.9	83.3	r 4.3	82.0	3.7	26.7
April	r 4.8	r 82.6	r 3.4	r 81.2	r 4.1	27.0
May	r 3.9	r 81.3	r 3.1	r 80.7	r 3.1	26.6
June	r 5.0	83.2	r 2.8	r 80.6	r 3.6	26.7
July	r 4.8	r 82.7	r 3.1	80.5	r 2.8	26.6
August	r 4.7	83.5	r 3.2	r 81.1	r 3.9	27.7
September	r 5.0	84.4	r 4.0	82.6	r 3.0	27.8
October	r 4.6	83.7	r 3.6	80.8	r 2.3	28.4
November	r 5.2	84.0	4.2	r 81.4	r 3.0	27.2
December	r 4.2	r 84.1	r 4.0	81.7	r 3.5	27.1
2001						
January	r 4.9	82.5	r 4.6	r 79.9	r 3.7	27.0
February	r 5.0	84.3	r 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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

38 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT: Since Last Full–Time Job, Original

	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR					
	Under 4 weeks	*4 and under 13 weeks*	*13 and under 26 weeks*	*26 and under 52 weeks*	*52 weeks and over*	*Total*
Period	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
May 1997	10.7	17.7	12.7	9.4	12.8	63.4
May 1998	15.9	12.4	10.4	10.4	16.4	65.5
May 1999	9.3	17.6	12.8	8.4	13.4	61.4
2000						
March	17.2	22.2	11.3	6.8	11.5	69.1
April	17.3	17.4	12.3	7.4	13.5	68.0
May	12.8	17.7	12.0	6.8	r 10.4	59.6
June	14.8	16.4	7.4	7.3	10.8	56.7
July	14.5	13.0	6.2	10.9	11.1	55.8
August	16.2	15.9	6.3	7.5	14.0	59.9
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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

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

	INDEX NUMBERS							Dec qtr 2000 to Mar qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2000 to Mar qtr 2001
	Sep qtr 1999	*Dec qtr 1999*	*Mar qtr 2000*	*Jun qtr 2000*	*Sep qtr 2000*	*Dec qtr 2000*	*Mar qtr 2001*	*% change*	*% change*
Selected Industries									
Mining	107.7	108.5	109.2	110.3	111.2	111.5	113.4	1.7	3.8
Manufacturing	107.2	107.9	108.8	109.2	110.1	111.5	116.9	4.8	7.4
Retail trade	106.0	106.9	107.5	108.1	108.6	108.9	110.1	1.1	2.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	106.9	107.8	108.0	108.2	109.8	110.4	110.5	0.1	2.3
Property and business services	105.0	104.9	105.6	105.3	107.5	108.5	109.1	0.6	3.3
Government administration and defence	106.4	108.2	109.5	109.8	111.0	112.6	114.0	1.2	4.1
Education	105.9	105.9	106.7	106.7	106.9	107.1	110.2	2.9	3.3
Health and community services	105.7	106.1	107.2	107.3	109.4	109.6	110.3	0.6	2.9
Cultural and recreational services	104.4	104.6	105.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Personal and other services	104.3	105.8	106.4	106.7	107.6	107.9	108.9	0.9	2.3
All industries	**106.1**	**106.7**	**107.5**	**108.0**	**109.3**	**110.0**	**111.8**	**1.6**	**4.0**
Occupations									
Managers and administrators	106.3	107.1	107.9	108.4	109.2	109.6	112.1	2.3	3.9
Professionals	106.1	106.1	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.2	112.0	2.6	4.9
Associate professionals	105.9	106.8	107.8	108.1	109.0	109.6	110.8	1.1	2.8
Tradespersons and related workers	106.4	106.8	107.5	108.2	110.3	111.0	113.3	2.1	5.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	105.8	106.6	107.5	107.9	109.4	109.8	110.8	0.9	3.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	106.7	106.9	107.8	108.7	109.5	110.4	111.5	1.0	3.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	105.3	106.3	108.0	108.2	109.3	109.6	111.2	1.5	3.0
Labourers and related workers	106.1	106.9	107.8	108.1	108.9	110.2	110.6	0.4	2.6
All occupations	**106.1**	**106.7**	**107.5**	**108.0**	**109.3**	**110.0**	**111.8**	**1.6**	**4.0**

(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: Original

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				
January	16	4.0	7.5	65
February	19	2.6	2.9	66
March	13	3.9	14.4	81
April	8	1.2	7.2	86
May	14	1.7	4.2	88
June	12	1.5	4.1	87
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	5	0.4	0.8	60
February	6	0.7	1.5	58
March	7	0.8	1.3	41

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

41 JOB VACANCIES: Original

Period	Job vacancies	SECTOR Public	SECTOR Private	Job vacancy rate
	'000	'000	'000	%
2000				
February	* 11.6	1.2	* 10.3	* 1.66
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
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)			
2000				
February	38.4	–17.9	50.6	37.3
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

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.
1997–1998	920 549	908 596	1 829 145
1998–1999	935 288	922 298	1 857 586
1999–2000	948 636	935 224	1 883 860
1998	928 394	916 326	1 844 720
1999	941 923	929 098	1 871 021
2000	955 263	942 118	1 897 381
1999			
September	939 464	926 782	1 866 246
December	941 923	929 098	1 871 021
2000			
March	945 608	932 535	1 878 143
June	948 636	935 224	1 883 860
September	952 341	939 189	1 891 530
December	955 263	942 118	1 897 381

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.
1997–1998	13 715	12 834	4 726	31 275
1998–1999	14 509	12 157	1 775	28 441
1999–2000	14 011	12 947	–684	26 274
1998	14 458	14 792	3 874	33 124
1999	14 095	12 196	10	26 301
2000	14 420	13 490	–1 550	26 360
1999				
September	3 355	5 412	–107	8 660
December	3 197	1 928	–350	4 775
2000				
March	3 930	3 492	–300	7 122
June	3 529	2 115	73	5 717
September	3 308	4 930	–568	7 670
December	3 653	2 953	–755	5 851

(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
1997–1998	24 705	138	10 990	10 457	5 112
1998–1999	25 224	120	10 735	10 496	5 410
1999–2000	25 053	123	11 042	10 742	5 323
1998	25 145	121	10 687	10 705	5 268
1999	24 960	127	10 865	10 197	5 301
2000	25 098	110	10 678	11 000	5 276
1999					
September	6 376	49	3 021	1 408	1 352
December	5 980	22	2 783	3 531	1 375
2000					
March	6 469	21	2 539	3 272	1 212
June	6 228	31	2 699	2 531	1 384
September	6 103	22	2 795	1 499	1 431
December	6 298	36	2 645	3 698	1 249

(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)
1997–1998	13.5	5.6	6.0	5.7	2.8
1998–1999	13.6	4.8	5.8	5.7	2.9
1999–2000	13.3	4.9	5.9	5.7	2.8
1998	13.6	4.8	5.8	5.8	2.9
1999	13.3	5.1	5.8	5.4	2.8
2000	13.2	4.4	5.6	5.8	2.8
1999					
September	13.7	7.7	6.5	3.0	2.9
December	12.8	3.7	6.0	7.6	2.9
2000					
March	13.8	3.2	5.4	7.0	2.6
June	13.2	5.0	5.7	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

(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).

APPENDIX

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