



WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Mike Thomas on Perth (08) 9360 5111.

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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
December 2007	16 January 2008
March 2008	1 April 2008



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

No changes in this issue.

INTERNET

This publication and all published feature articles can be downloaded free from the Australian Bureau of Statistics web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Go to Themes–Regional–Western Australia–WA releases–1367.5 Western Australian Statistical Indicators.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 24 September 2007. Explanatory Notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

INQUIRIES

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



ABBREVIATIONS

ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
Aust.	Australia
ERP	estimated resident population
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.f.d.	not further defined
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
WA	Western Australia

Michael Tindall
Regional Director, Western Australia

OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

Western Australia's domestic economy expanded for the third successive quarter, rising 3.8% (\$1,083 million) in trend chain volume terms in the June quarter 2007. In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, the rise was slightly lower at 3.2% (\$925 million), with growth mainly driven by private investment on machinery and equipment and intangible fixed assets (mainly mineral and petroleum exploration). Household spending was slightly higher during the quarter (up 0.8% or \$105 million), while government spending recorded a fall of 5.0% (\$20 million).

The value of Western Australia's exports rose 17.1% (\$2,283 million) to \$15,641 million through the year to June quarter 2007, mainly driven by combined confidential items, non-monetary gold and crude petroleum oils. The value of Western Australia's imports fell 7.2% (\$463 million) to \$5,956 million over the same period, with much of the decline due to less imports of ships, boats and floating structures, non-monetary gold and refined petroleum oils.

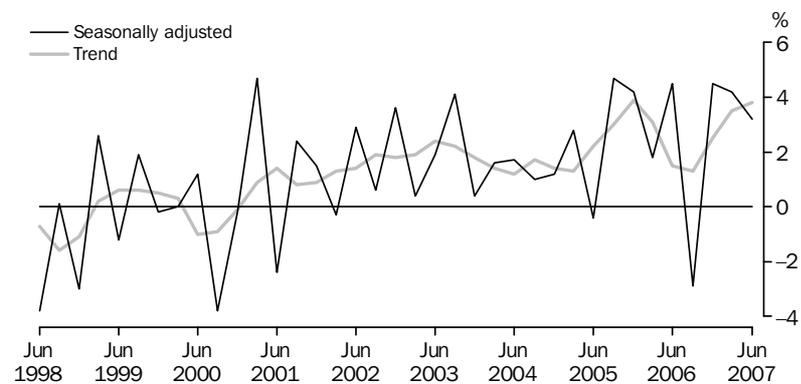
The number of employed persons (trend) in Western Australia grew 1.3% (14,800) to 1,116,600 in the three months to August 2007, driven solely by full-time employment (up 2.1% or 16,600). However, the number of unemployed persons (trend) also increased over the period, up 7.5% (2,700) to 38,800, mainly attributable to more unemployed males (up 11.2% or 2,000). The rise in unemployed persons was reflected in the state's unemployment rate (trend), which increased from 3.2% in May 2007 to 3.4% in August 2007.

STATE ACCOUNTS

STATE FINAL DEMAND

Growth in Western Australia's state final demand (trend chain volume measures) continued to accelerate over the last three quarters, rising from 1.3% (\$346 million) in the September quarter 2006 to 3.8% (\$1,083 million) in the June quarter 2007. Growth in the current quarter was the highest since the December quarter 2005 (3.9%) and was well above growth in all other states and territories, ahead of Queensland (2.4%), New South Wales (1.3%) and Tasmania (1.3%). Nationally, domestic final demand grew 1.6% in the June quarter 2007.

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



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

OVERVIEW *continued*

STATE FINAL DEMAND *continued*

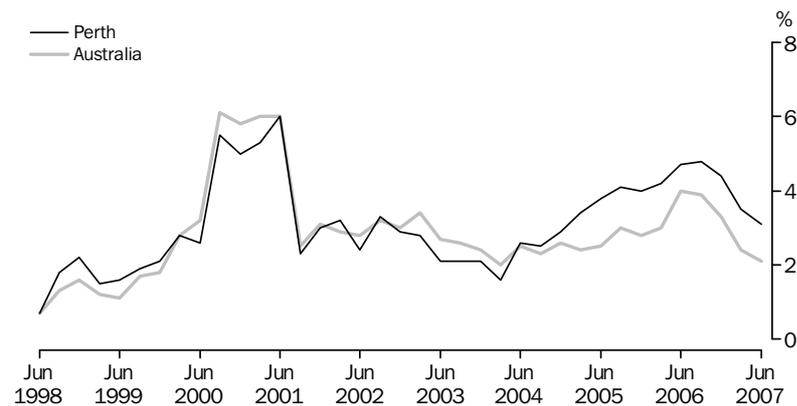
In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, Western Australia's state final demand grew 3.2% (\$925 million) to \$29,503 million in the June quarter 2007. The rise was mainly driven by private investment on machinery and equipment (up 11.2% or \$345 million) and intangible fixed assets (up 33.9% or \$217 million). The large percentage rise in intangible fixed assets was mainly due to investment in mineral and petroleum exploration. Household final consumption expenditure rose 0.8% (\$105 million) during the quarter, mainly on rent and other dwelling services (up 1.0% or \$22 million), purchase of vehicles (up 3.1% or \$20 million) and clothing and footwear (up 2.1% or \$12 million). General government final consumption expenditure recorded a fall of 5.0% (\$20 million).

PRICES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.4% in the June quarter 2007, the highest quarterly increase since the September quarter 2006. The rise follows a period of decelerating prices growth in Perth, from a high of 1.8% in June quarter 2006 to a low of 0.2% in March quarter 2007. Nationally, the CPI also recorded a sharp rise of 1.2% in the June quarter 2007.

The main driver of Perth's CPI growth in June quarter 2007 was automotive fuel (up 8.2%). Other significant contributors were rents (up 2.9%) and house purchase (up 1.1%), with Perth recording the highest increase in average rents ahead of Darwin (up 2.4%) and Brisbane (up 2.2%). Prices rose markedly for hospital and medical services (up 4.0%), mainly due to increases in private health fund premiums in April 2007. Fruit (up 8.7%) and vegetable (up 6.5%) prices also recorded strong increases, due to rising prices of bananas, berries, melons, stone fruits and fresh vegetables. Partially offsetting these rises were declining prices in domestic holiday travel and accommodation (down 1.6%) and overseas holiday travel and accommodation (down 1.6%), largely due to prices receding from the peak season highs in the March quarter 2007.

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



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

Perth's CPI rose 3.1% through the year to June quarter 2007, following a rise of 4.7% in the previous period. In fact, Perth's CPI growth has continued to slow since peaking at 4.8% through the year to September quarter 2006. Despite this deceleration, prices growth in the latest period was much higher than the national rise of 2.1% and ranked second highest among the states and territories after Darwin (up 3.7%). The main

OVERVIEW *continued*

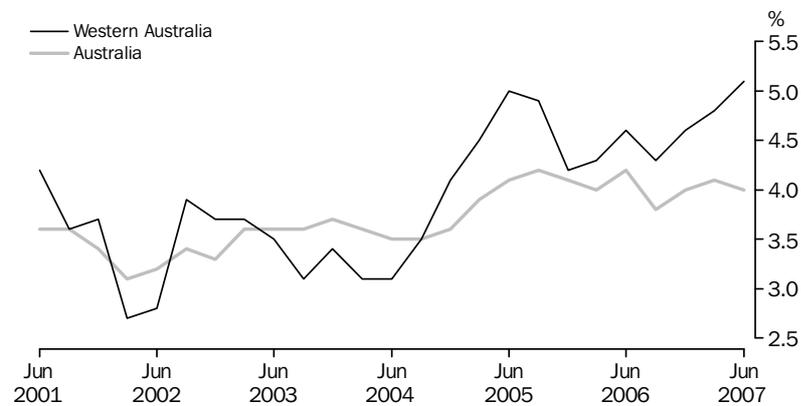
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

contributors to Perth's CPI growth were house purchase (up 6.0%) and rents (up 9.6%) through the year to June quarter 2007. Aside from Darwin, Perth led the nation in price rises for house purchase and rents.

WAGE PRICE INDEX

Western Australia's Wage Price Index (WPI) of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) rose 1.7% in the June quarter 2007, following lower growth of 1.1% in the December quarter 2006 and March quarter 2007. Public sector wages grew 1.9% in the latest quarter, marginally higher than the 1.6% rise in private sector wages. Nationally, the WPI rose 0.8% in June quarter 2007, lower than the 1.1% growth in the previous quarter.

WAGE PRICE INDEX, Change from same quarter previous year



Source: Labour Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6345.0.

Western Australia's WPI rose 5.1% through the year to June quarter 2007, the third successive period of accelerated annual growth. In contrast, the rate of national wages growth eased slightly to 4.0% through the year to June quarter 2007, following a rise of 4.1% in the previous period. In Western Australia, growth in wages was strong in the industries of government administration and defence (up 6.7%), personal and other services (up 6.4%), accommodation, cafes and restaurants (up 6.3%) and property and business services (up 6.2%). From an occupation perspective, wages growth was strong for managers and administrators (up 6.4%), labourers and related workers (up 5.8%), tradespersons and related workers (up 5.6%) and professionals (up 5.4%).

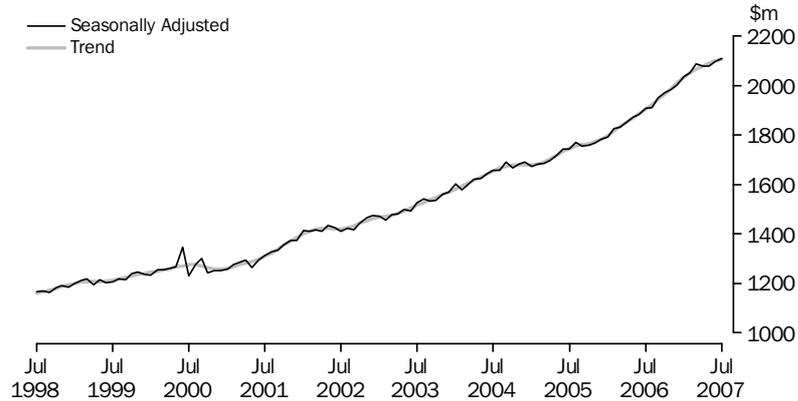
CONSUMPTION RETAIL TRADE

Growth in Western Australia's retail turnover (trend) slowed significantly, rising 1.5% (\$95 million) to \$6,295 million in the three months to July 2007, almost half the growth of 2.8% in the previous three month period. Nationally, retail turnover rose 1.6% in the three months to July 2007, following growth of 1.8%.

OVERVIEW *continued*

RETAIL TRADE *continued*

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER, Current prices



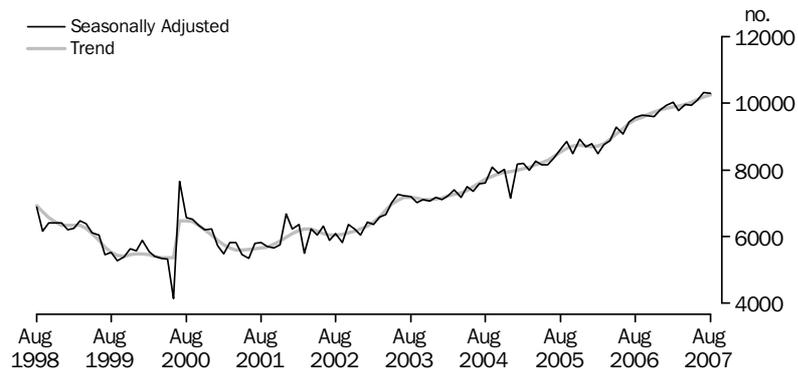
Source: Retail Trade, Australia, cat. no. 8501.0.

Industry groups detracting from retail turnover growth in Western Australia in the three months to July 2007 were household good retailing (down \$1 million or 0.1%), recreational good retailing (down \$1 million or 0.2%) and hospitality and service industries (unchanged). The main contributor to growth was food retailing (up \$66 million or 2.6%). Other major contributors included department stores (up \$11 million or 2.4%) and other retailing (including pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, toiletries, antiques and used goods, garden supplies, flowers, watches and jewellery) (up \$10 million or 1.6%).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

New motor vehicle sales (trend) in Western Australia rose 2.1% (640) to 30,576 in the three months to August 2007, compared to the previous three month period. The rise was mainly driven by passenger vehicle sales (up 2.6% or 434), as well as sales of other vehicles (utilities, vans, trucks and buses) (up 1.5% or 109) and sports utility vehicles (up 1.6% or 97).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES



(a) Break in trend series between June and July 2000.

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, cat. no. 9314.0.

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

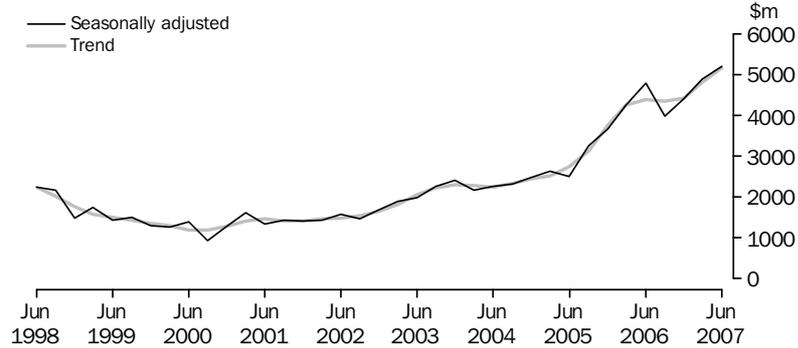
PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Private new capital expenditure (trend chain volume measures) in Western Australia increased 7.4% (\$354 million) to \$5,209 million in the June quarter 2007, higher than national growth of 5.3%. The rise in Western Australia was driven by investment in both equipment, plant and machinery (up 12.1% or \$216 million) and buildings and structures (up 4.2% or \$127 million).

OVERVIEW *continued*

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Chain volume measures



Note: Break in trend series between December 2006 and March 2007.

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

In original current price terms, Western Australia's private new capital expenditure rose 11.1% (\$577 million) to \$5,778 million through the year to June quarter 2007. The main driver of growth was investment by other selected industries (including retail trade, property and business services and construction) (up 30.9% or \$351 million), followed by mining (up 4.6% or \$167 million) and manufacturing (up 14.1% or \$59 million).

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of dwellings financed for owner occupation (trend) in Western Australia has risen for six consecutive months to 8,824 commitments in July 2007, rebounding from eight months of rapid decline. In the three months to July 2007, the number of dwellings financed rose 2.4% (606 commitments) compared to the previous three month period. This rate that was well above the 1.5% (373 commitments) increase in the three months to April 2007 (compared to the previous three months). The recent growth in Western Australia's housing finance could translate into a recovery in approvals for housing construction in the coming months.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Number of dwellings financed



Source: *Housing Finance, Australia*, cat. no. 5609.0.

In the three months to July 2007, Western Australia's total value of finance for owner occupied housing (original) increased 21.0% (\$1,162 million) to \$6,706 million, compared to the previous three month period. The rise was attributable to growth in finance by both non-first home buyers (up 15.5% or \$761 million) and first home buyers (up 62.8% or \$401 million). Over the three months to July 2007, the average loan

OVERVIEW *continued*

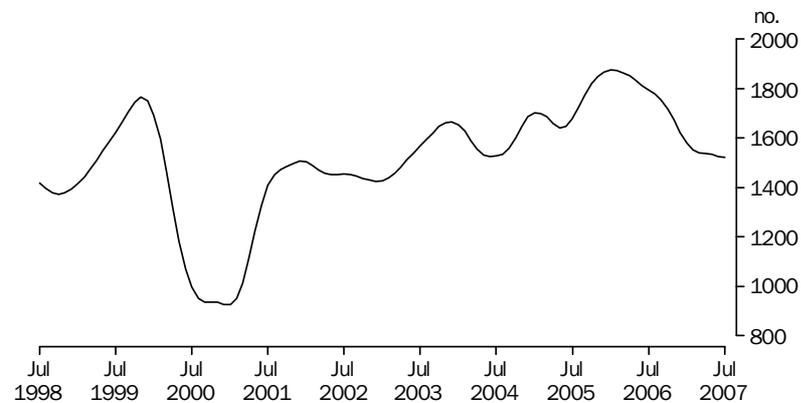
HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS *continued*

for first home buyers was \$246,100, \$3,800 higher than for non-first home buyers (\$242,300). The average loan for first home buyers grew 18.1% (\$37,700) in the three months to July 2007 (compared to the previous three months), much higher than for non-first home buyers (up 6.8% or \$15,400).

CONSTRUCTION BUILDING APPROVALS

There were 4,579 houses (trend) approved for construction in Western Australia in the three months to July 2007, 1.1% (51) less than in the previous three month period. Despite the fall, the rate of decline had slowed significantly from the 5.0% (245) fall in the three months to April 2007 (compared to the previous three months). In contrast, other residential dwelling approvals grew 9.1% (104) to 1,251 in the three months to July 2007 — comprising semi-detached houses, townhouses, and flats, units and apartments.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Houses: **Trend**



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

The number of house approvals (trend) in Western Australia has fallen for 18 consecutive months, between January 2006 and July 2007, by an average monthly rate of 1.1% (20 houses). The decline has coincided with three interest rate rises by the Reserve Bank of Australia of 0.25% in May (5.75%), August (6.00%) and November (6.25%) 2006 and an increase in new house prices of 10.2% between the March quarter 2006 and the June quarter 2007 in Perth.

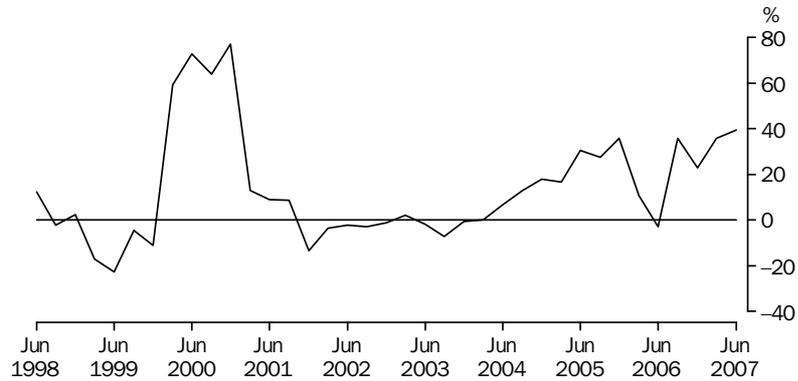
TRADE BALANCE OF TRADE

Western Australia's international trade surplus continued to grow strongly through the year to June quarter 2007, rising 39.6% (\$2,746 million) to \$9,684 million. Notably, over the past four periods, Western Australia's trade surplus has risen at an average annual rate of 33.6% (\$2,387 million).

OVERVIEW *continued*

BALANCE OF TRADE *continued*

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



Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia*, cat. no. 5368.0.

The countries making the largest contributions to Western Australia's trade surplus through the year to June quarter 2007 were India and China, with the surplus rising 107.4% (\$981 million) with India and 38.8% (\$955 million) with China. Another major contributor was the Republic of Korea, with the trade surplus rising 393.9% (\$729 million). Notably, Western Australia's trade deficits with Switzerland (-\$36 million) and Malaysia (-\$178 million) in the June quarter 2006, became surpluses in the June quarter 2007: Switzerland (\$401 million) and Malaysia (\$36 million). Offsetting these positive contributions was a large fall in Western Australia's trade balance with the United Kingdom, declining 133.5% (\$1,585 million) through the year, from a \$1,188 million surplus in the June quarter 2006 to a \$398 million deficit in the June quarter 2007.

EXPORTS

The value of Western Australia's exports rose 17.1% (\$2,283 million) to \$15,641 million through the year to June quarter 2007. Growth was mainly driven by combined confidential items (up 40.1% or \$823 million), non-monetary gold (up 23.4% or \$576 million) and crude petroleum oils (up 43.9% or \$508 million). Western Australia's largest export commodity, iron ore and concentrates, generated \$3,980 million in export revenue in the June quarter 2007, after increasing 13.4% (\$471 million) through the year. Detracting from exports growth through the year to June quarter 2007 were exports of natural gas (down 20.1% or \$213 million) and nickel ores and concentrates (down 28.9% or \$99 million).

IMPORTS

The value of Western Australia's imports fell 7.2% (\$463 million) to \$5,956 million through the year to June quarter 2007. Much of the decline was due to falling imports of ships, boats and floating structures (down 88.5% or \$521 million), non-monetary gold (down 20.8% or \$381 million) and refined petroleum oils (down 43.6% or \$327 million). The value of imports did increase significantly however for crude petroleum oils (up 99.1% or \$282 million).

MINING

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

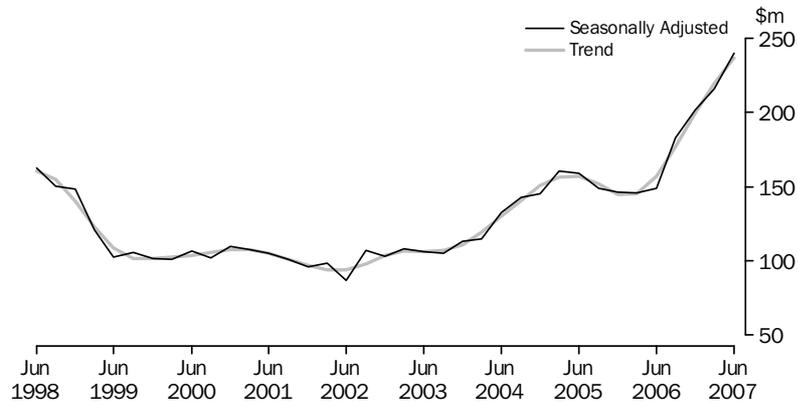
Mineral exploration expenditure (trend) in Western Australia has continued to grow strongly, rising in each of the six quarters to June 2007, by an average rate of 8.5% (\$15 million) per quarter. By comparison, over the preceding six quarters, state mineral exploration expenditure rose only 1.8% (\$3 million) on average per quarter. In the June quarter 2007, Western Australia's expenditure on mineral exploration rose 7.8% (\$17

OVERVIEW *continued*

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE *continued*

million) to \$237 million, higher than national growth of 5.0% (\$22 million) to \$471 million.

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total minerals



Source: *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia, cat. no. 8412.0.*

Western Australia's mineral exploration expenditure (original) rose 61.1% (\$96 million) through the year to June quarter 2007. Most of the growth was driven by exploration on iron ore (up 79.7% or \$38 million) and nickel, cobalt (up 110.0% or \$27 million). There was also considerable growth in exploration expenditure on silver, lead and zinc (up 155.2% or \$9 million), gold (up 10.7% or \$7 million) and copper (up 203.4% or \$6 million).

Petroleum exploration expenditure (original) more than tripled in Western Australia, rising 211.4% (\$357 million) to a record high of \$525 million through the year to June quarter 2007.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

Production increased across most mineral and energy commodities in Western Australia through the year to June quarter 2007. The largest increases were recorded in the production of zinc (up 75.0%), crude oil (up 40.7%), iron ore (up 7.8%) and electricity (up 7.6%). In contrast, diamond (down 40.0%) and gold (down 4.9%) production were down through the year.

TOURISM SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS ARRIVALS ON HOLIDAY

In the June quarter 2007, there were 50,342 overseas visitors flying into Western Australia on holiday, 13.7% (6,083) more than in the same period of 2006. Much of the growth can be attributed to more holidaymakers from Singapore (up 40.3% or 3,946), Malaysia (up 26.4% or 1,214) and Japan (up 10.2% or 418). However, there were significantly less holidaymakers from the United States of America (down 36.3% or 478).

SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS DEPARTURES ON HOLIDAY

There were 97,280 Western Australian residents departing on overseas holidays in the June quarter 2007, 24.6% (19,223) more than in the same period of 2006. Major destinations for these growing number of outbound tourists were Indonesia (up 65.4% or 7,816), Thailand (up 41.9% or 3,978), the United States of America (up 78.0% or 2,327) and Singapore (up 14.1% or 1,152).

OVERVIEW *continued*

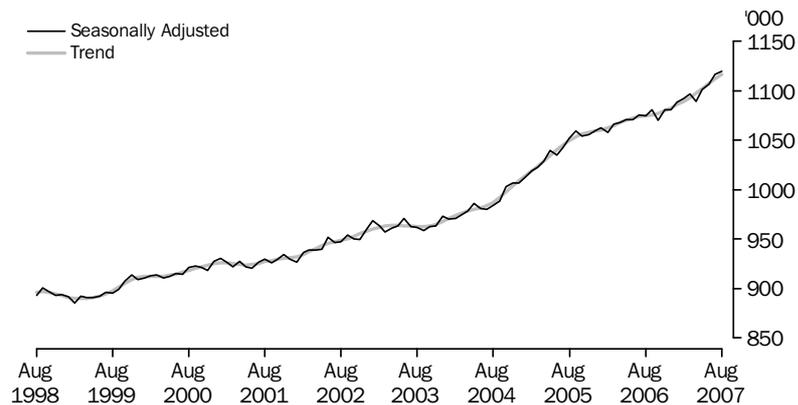
LABOUR MARKET JOB VACANCIES

There were 27,000 job vacancies in Western Australia in the May quarter 2007, 27.0% (5,800) more than in the same quarter of 2006. Both the private (up 26.9% or 5,400) and public (up 28.9% or 400) sectors contributed to the rise through the year. Higher job vacancies in the May quarter 2007 indicates a potential rise in employment in Western Australia during the second half of 2007, given jobs can be adequately filled by the available labour supply.

EMPLOYMENT

In the three months to August 2007, the number of employed persons (trend) in Western Australia grew 1.3% (14,800) to 1,116,600. This followed a slightly lower increase of 1.1% (12,500) in the previous three month period. During the latest three months, employment growth was driven by full-time employment (up 2.1% or 16,600), with more male (up 1.8% or 9,500) and female (up 2.8% or 7,100) full-time workers in the state. In contrast, part-time employment declined by an estimated 0.6% (1,800) to 316,100 in the three months to August 2007, solely attributable to declining male part-time workers (down 3.3% or 2,800). Female part-time employment grew 0.4% (1,000) over the period.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Total



Source: *Labour Force Australia, Spreadsheets, cat. no. 6202.0.55.001*

The major industries contributing to Western Australia's employment growth (original) of 4.2% (45,100) through the year to August 2007 were health and community services (up 14.1% or 14,200), property and business services (up 8.2% or 10,900) and retail trade (up 5.5% or 8,100). From an occupation perspective, employment growth was strong for professionals (up 18.0% or 34,600), managers and administrators (up 14.0% or 10,800) and intermediate production and transport workers (up 7.7% or 7,400). Surprisingly, in light of on-going skills shortages, there were 6.8% (10,800) less tradespersons and related workers in the state in August 2007, than a year ago.

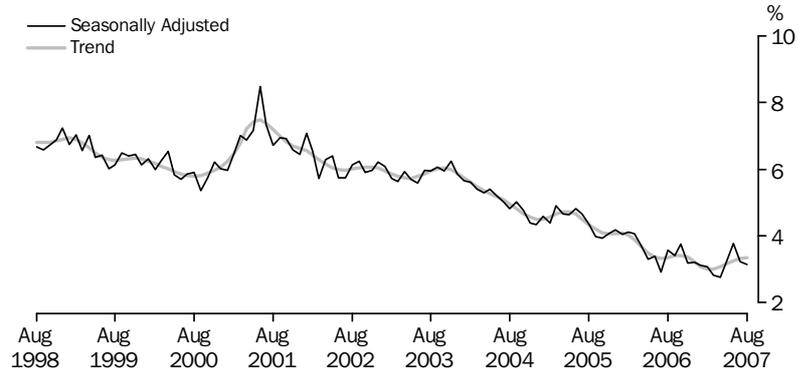
UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of unemployed persons (trend) in Western Australia increased 7.5% (2,700) to 38,800 in the three months to August 2007, mainly attributable to more unemployed males (up 11.2% or 2,000). Over the same period, Western Australia's unemployment rate (trend) rose from 3.2% in May 2007 to 3.4% in August 2007. Nationally, the unemployment rate remained steady at 4.3% over the three months to August 2007. Partly explaining the rise in unemployment in Western Australia was an increase in people participating in the state's labour force, with the participation rate rising from 67.9% of the state's civilian population in May 2007 to 68.6% in August 2007.

OVERVIEW *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



(a) Break in trend series at April 2001.

Source: *Labour Force Australia, Spreadsheets, cat. no. 6202.0.55.001.*

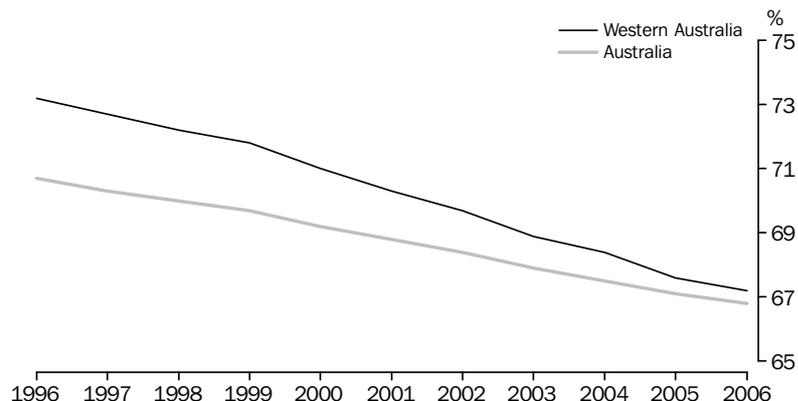
POPULATION ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The preliminary estimated resident population for Western Australia was 2,094,549 in the March quarter 2007, an increase of 13,582 persons (0.65%) from the previous quarter. The state's quarterly population growth was second highest behind Queensland (up 0.73%) but was well above the national increase of 0.46%. In the March quarter 2007, Western Australia recorded a natural increase of 4,334 persons (7,283 births less 2,949 deaths), while net overseas migration (up 8,014 persons) and net interstate migration (up 1,234 persons) also added to the state's population.

SOCIAL TRENDS - EDUCATION, TRAINING AND WORK STUDENTS

In 2006, there were 342,600 full-time students attending primary and secondary schools in Western Australia, an increase of 1.3% from the 338,300 in 2005. The proportion of full-time students in the state's government schools fell from 73% to 67% between 1996 and 2006, reflecting the national trend of increased attendance at private schools. The rate of decline has been more rapid in Western Australia than for Australia, bringing the proportion of the state's students in government schools closer to the national average of 67% in 2006.

FULL-TIME STUDENTS, Percentage enrolled in government schools



Source: *Australian Social Trends, 2007, Education and Training datacube (cat. no. 4102.0).*

EDUCATION PARTICIPATION

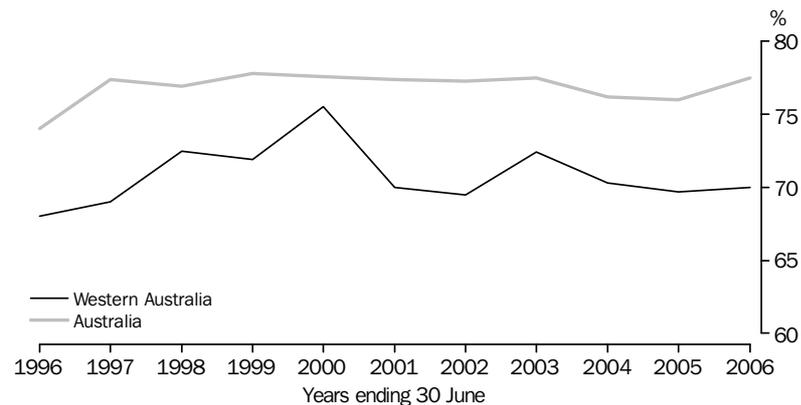
In 2006, 70% of 15–19 year-olds in Western Australia were participating in formal education, similar to the participation rate in 2005 (70%), but below the national average of 78%. The education participation rate of people aged 15–19 years in Western Australia has been consistently below the national average for the past decade. The disparity was

OVERVIEW *continued*

EDUCATION PARTICIPATION *continued*

lowest in 2000, when 75.5% of 15–19 year-olds were participating in formal education in Western Australia, compared to the national rate of 78%. The state participation rate for 15–19 year-olds fell markedly after this period and has not regained the high reached in 2000. The strong labour market in Western Australia may, in part, be contributing to lower education participation rates for this age group in recent years. Between 2001 and 2006, the labour force participation rate for persons aged 15–19 years in Western Australia increased from 63% to 68% and the unemployment rate decreased from 5.6% to 4.4%.

EDUCATION PARTICIPATION, Persons aged 15–19 years



Source: Australian Social Trends, 2007, Education and Training datacube (cat. no. 4102.0).

Between 2005 and 2006, the proportion of people aged 20–24 years participating in education in Western Australia fell from 35% to 31%. Nationally, the education participation rate for people aged 20–24 years also fell over this period (from 39% to 37%). Overall, education participation of 20–24 year-olds in Western Australia has been increasing over the past decade and the rate in 2006 remains higher than that recorded in 1996 (25%). Nationally, the education participation rate for this age group increased from 32% to 37% over the same period.

The increase in education participation is reflected in the growing proportion of people in Western Australia who have completed a non-school qualification. In 1996, 43% of people aged 15–64 years held a non-school qualification, compared to 52% in 2006.

LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES

Educational attainment and labour market outcomes are closely associated, in that, qualified people are less likely to be unemployed. Between 2005 and 2006, the unemployment rate of persons aged 15–64 years without a non-school qualification fell from 6.8% to 4.9%. Despite this large fall, the unemployment rate for people without qualifications remained well above that of those with a non-school qualification (2.3% in 2006).

FEATURE ARTICLE 1

REGIONAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA - 2001-02 TO 2003-04

INTRODUCTION

Western Australia has enjoyed a period of strong economic and population growth since 2001-02, underpinned by the state's booming construction and mining industries. Between 2001-02 and 2003-04, the Western Australian economy grew by an average of 6.2% per year and the population increased 1.4% (26,742 persons) per year. Rising employment opportunities and incomes have seen an influx of workers into the state, as well as a re-location of resident workers, both of which have brought about significant change in the distribution of wage and salary earners in Western Australia. Much of the recent growth in wage and salary earners has been concentrated in the outer metropolitan areas of Perth, inner Perth, Mandurah and areas surrounding Geraldton and Bunbury. The greatest increases in wage and salary incomes have been in the more affluent areas of Perth's inner west and in rejuvenated mining and other areas around Geraldton. Notably, the traditional mining areas of Kalgoorlie/Boulder, Coolgardie and East Pilbara have recorded relatively modest increases in wage and salary earners and incomes, albeit influenced by a high proportion of fly-in fly-out workers who may report their residence and income outside of these areas.

This analysis follows a previous article 'Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia: 1996-97 to 2000-01' published in the March quarter 2004 issue of Western Australian Statistical Indicators (cat. no. 1367.5). Readers are directed to this article for information on data methodology, confidentiality, scope and coverage. Wage and salary earners are defined by the Australian Taxation Office as persons aged 15 years and over, who have submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year. Wage and salary income includes gross income from wages and salaries, allowances, commissions, bonuses, tips, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and other payments for services. Throughout this article the term 'area(s)' is used to describe Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (cat. no. 1216.0), July 2006 edition.

METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS

From 2001-02 to 2003-04, the number of wage and salary earners grew 5.9% (43,255) to 771,395 in Western Australia, with the Perth metropolitan area accounting for over three quarters of the increase (up 6.2% or 34,271 to 583,862). Non-metropolitan wage and salary earners grew 5.4% (9,359) to 182,169. Average wage and salary incomes rose 10.1% (\$3,497) to \$38,284 per year in Western Australia between 2001-02 and 2003-04. For workers living in non-metropolitan areas, average wage and salary incomes rose 11.1% (\$3,740), slightly more than for those living in metropolitan Perth (up 9.7% or \$3,395). Despite the lower rate of growth, workers residing in metropolitan Perth still had higher average wage and salaries than workers residing outside of the Perth metropolitan area (\$38,448 compared to \$37,568 in 2003-04). However, the income disparity between the two areas narrowed from \$1,224 in 2001-02 to \$880 in 2003-04.

METROPOLITAN AND
NON-METROPOLITAN
AREAS *continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Western Australia

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Change from 2001-02 to 2003-04	% change from 2001-02 to 2003-04
NUMBER					
Perth metropolitan area	549 591	564 313	583 862	34 271	6.2
Non-metropolitan Western Australia	172 810	176 529	182 169	9 359	5.4
<i>Total - Western Australia(a)</i>	<i>728 140</i>	<i>745 734</i>	<i>771 395</i>	<i>43 255</i>	<i>5.9</i>
AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME (\$)					
Perth metropolitan area	35 053	36 572	38 448	3 395	9.7
Non-metropolitan Western Australia	33 828	35 649	37 568	3 740	11.1
<i>Total - Western Australia(a)</i>	<i>34 788</i>	<i>36 386</i>	<i>38 284</i>	<i>3 497</i>	<i>10.1</i>

(a) Includes wage and salary earners and income not allocated to a region.
Source: *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia*, cat. no. 5673.0.

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE
AND SALARY EARNERS

A large concentration of wage and salary earners reside in Perth's urban fringe and along the south west corridor from Perth through to Rockingham and Mandurah. A large number also live in the major rural centres of Kalgoorlie/Boulder and Bunbury. Conversely, relatively few wage and salary earners reside in inland parts of Western Australia, where economic activity is limited or farming activity is prominent (farmers tend to be self employed workers, not wage and salary earners).

In 2003-04, Joondalup - South (49,198) had the largest number of wage and salary earners in Western Australia, followed by Melville (38,528) and Gosnells (37,338). Kalgoorlie/Boulder - Part A (14,144) and Bunbury (11,713) were the leading non-metropolitan areas. Rapid development along the south west corridor from Perth to Rockingham (30,290) and Mandurah (16,943) has also attracted large numbers of wage and salary earners. Very few wage and salary earners reside in the inland areas of Murchison (28), Sandstone (29), Menzies (47) and Kalgoorlie/Boulder - Part B (52).

NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, By SLA—Western Australia—2003-04

HIGHEST		LOWEST	
Joondalup - South	49 198	Murchison	28
Melville	38 528	Sandstone	29
Gosnells	37 338	Menzies	47
Swan	37 140	Kalgoorlie/Boulder - Part B	52
Stirling - Central	36 038	Westonia	65
Canning	32 719	Cue	70
Cockburn	30 592	Upper Gascoyne	71
Rockingham	30 290	Woodanilling	71
Stirling - Coastal	27 505	Nungarin	79
Bayswater	23 999	Wandering	84

Source: *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia*, cat. no. 5673.0.

CHANGE IN THE
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE
AND SALARY EARNERS
MAJOR INCREASES

Almost two thirds (65.2%) of all areas in Western Australia recorded an increase in wage and salary earners between 2001–02 and 2003–04 (101 of 155). The largest growth was recorded in Perth's outer metropolitan areas of Rockingham (3,131), Gosnells (3,032) and Swan (2,746). Mandurah (1,839) had the largest increase outside of the Perth metropolitan area. The fastest increase in wage and salary earners was recorded in Perth - Inner (45.3%), reflecting the rapid development of high density residential apartments and townhouses in and around the city centre. Aside from Perth, the fastest growth was in areas surrounding the major centres of Geraldton and Bunbury. Adjoining Geraldton, Greenough - Part B and Chapman Valley, recorded increases in wage and salary earners of 42.3% and 40.6% respectively, while a little further outside of Geraldton, Yalgoo (37.9%), also recorded a notable rise. Adjoining Bunbury, Capel - Part A, recorded a 40.4% increase in wage and salary earners. Conversely, the more traditional mining areas of Kalgoorlie/Boulder - Part A (1.9%), Coolgardie (6.6%) and East Pilbara (7.0%) recorded relatively lower rates of growth, partly reflecting the increased use of fly-in fly-out workers in these remote locations (fly-in fly-out workers may report their residence as being in other parts of the state).

NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, By SLA—Western
Australia—Change from 2001–02 to 2003–04

LARGEST INCREASE		no.	FASTEST INCREASE		%
Rockingham	3 131		Perth - Inner	45.3	
Gosnells	3 032		Greenough - Part B	42.3	
Swan	2 746		Chapman Valley	40.6	
Cockburn	2 427		Capel - Part A	40.4	
Wanneroo - North West	2 032		Yalgoo	37.9	
Stirling - Central	1 972		Ngaanyatjarraku	33.1	
Wanneroo - North East	1 867		Perth - Remainder	29.3	
Wanneroo - South	1 851		Upper Gascoyne	29.1	
Mandurah	1 839		Wanneroo - North East	21.2	
Joondalup - North	1 635		Wanneroo - North West	20.6	

Source: *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia*, cat. no. 5673.0.

MAJOR DECREASES

Just over one third (34.8%) of all areas in Western Australia recorded a decrease in wage and salary earners between 2001–02 and 2003–04 (54 of 155). Somewhat surprisingly, the largest decreases were in the more affluent areas of Cottesloe (132) and Nedlands (131), with Peppermint Grove (32) also showing a notable fall. These declines were however more likely a reflection of rising numbers of self employed workers in these areas, as well as an ageing population. All of the other areas in decline were located outside of the Perth metropolitan area, with Meekatharra recording the largest fall of 84 wage and salary earners. Meekatharra also showed the fastest decrease in wage and salary earners of 21.2%, followed by Tambellup (15.9%) and Dowerin (14.3%).

NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, By SLA—Western Australia—Change from 2001-02 to 2003-04

LARGEST DECREASE	no.	FASTEST DECREASE	%
Cottesloe	-132	Meekatharra	-21.2
Nedlands	-131	Tambellup	-15.9
Meekatharra	-84	Dowerin	-14.3
Derby - West Kimberley	-73	Mullewa	-13.5
Carnarvon	-71	Wickepin	-12.7
Yilgarn	-68	Kent	-11.9
Leonora	-55	Mount Magnet	-11.1
Manjimup	-54	Yilgarn	-11.0
Dalwallinu	-50	Dalwallinu	-10.9
Wyndham - East Kimberley	-39	Leonora	-9.6

Source: Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia, cat. no. 5673.0.

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALARY INCOMES

A relatively low proportion of areas in Western Australia had wage and salary incomes above the state average. In 2003-04, less than one quarter of areas in Western Australia (34 of 155) reported average wage and salary incomes above the state average of \$38,284 per year. The highest annual incomes were reported in areas of Perth's inner west, including Peppermint Grove (\$60,364), Cottesloe (\$60,287), Nedlands (\$57,279), Claremont (\$56,988) and Subiaco (\$53,284). The proportion of residents earning more than \$52,000 per year in wage and salary income was much higher in Cottesloe (40.9%), Peppermint Grove (40.8%), Subiaco (40.8%) and Nedlands (39.6%) than across the state as a whole (25.3%). The major mining areas of Ashburton, Sandstone, Roebourne, East Pilbara and Leonora also recorded wage and salary incomes well above the state average, ranging from \$57,141 in Ashburton to \$51,890 in Leonora. Notably, one third (34.0%) of wage and salary earners in Ashburton earned more than \$78,000 per year.

Wheatbelt and other inland areas of Western Australia had the lowest wage and salary incomes in the state. In 2003-04, Wickepin (\$23,657), Tammin (\$25,437), Westonia (\$25,765), Narembeen (\$26,039) and Yalgoo (\$26,389) recorded average annual wage and salaries well below the state average. These results should, however, be interpreted with some caution given the high proportion of self employed workers and other atypical workforce characteristics in these areas.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, By SLA—Western Australia—2003-04

HIGHEST	\$	LOWEST	\$
Peppermint Grove	60 364	Wickepin	23 657
Cottesloe	60 287	Tammin	25 437
Nedlands	57 279	Westonia	25 765
Ashburton	57 141	Narembeen	26 039
Claremont	56 988	Yalgoo	26 389
Sandstone	54 382	Perenjori	26 609
Roebourne	54 186	Mukinbudin	27 068
East Pilbara	53 538	Kent	27 073
Subiaco	53 284	Kondinin	27 084
Leonora	51 890	Brookton	27 143

Source: Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia, cat. no. 5673.0.

CHANGE IN THE
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE
AND SALARY INCOMES
MAJOR INCREASES

The vast majority (96.1%) of areas in Western Australia recorded growth in average annual wage and salary income between 2001-02 to 2003-04. The largest increases were in Perth's inner west, mining regions and areas surrounding Geraldton. Sandstone recorded the highest growth in average wage and salaries of \$13,069, followed by Peppermint Grove (\$10,209) and Cottesloe (\$10,135). Sandstone also had the fastest rise in average wage and salaries of 31.6% over the two year period, followed by other areas surrounding Geraldton: Chapman Valley (24.2%), Mingenew (23.8%), Victoria Plains (23.1%) and Mount Marshall (20.6%). In recent times, gold mining has re-emerged as the principal industry in Sandstone, while many people have re-located to other areas around Geraldton to work in local industries or commute to Geraldton for work. Carnamah (\$5,994), another area near Geraldton, has also had a major rise in wage and salary incomes, supported by heavy mineral sands mining activity in the area.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, By SLA—Western
Australia—Change from 2001-02 to 2003-04

LARGEST INCREASE		\$	FASTEST INCREASE		%
Sandstone	13 069		Sandstone	31.6	
Peppermint Grove	10 209		Chapman Valley	24.2	
Cottesloe	10 135		Mingenew	23.8	
Roebourne	7 488		Victoria Plains	23.1	
Nedlands	7 189		Mount Marshall	20.6	
Claremont	6 923		Trayning	20.6	
Chapman Valley	6 418		Peppermint Grove	20.4	
Victoria Plains	6 126		Cottesloe	20.2	
Mingenew	5 997		Broomehill	20.0	
Carnamah	5 994		Kondinin	19.6	

Source: Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia, cat. no. 5673.0.

MAJOR DECREASES

Only six areas in Western Australia experienced a fall in average annual wage and salary incomes between 2001-02 and 2003-04. All of these areas were located in inland parts of the state where very few wage and salary earners reside. The largest fall in average wage and salaries was recorded in Cue (\$6,361), followed by Ngaanyatjarraku (\$3,929), Murchison (\$3,750) and Yalgoo (\$2,360). These four areas also recorded the fastest decrease in wage and salary incomes: Cue (17.4%), Murchison (11.9%), Ngaanyatjarraku (10.2%) and Yalgoo (8.2%).

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, By SLA—Western
Australia—Change from 2001-02 to 2003-04

LARGEST DECREASE		\$	FASTEST DECREASE		%
Cue	-6 361		Cue	-17.4	
Ngaanyatjarraku	-3 929		Murchison	-11.9	
Murchison	-3 750		Ngaanyatjarraku	-10.2	
Yalgoo	-2 360		Yalgoo	-8.2	
Wiluna	-833		Wiluna	-2.6	
Westonia	-309		Westonia	-1.2	

Source: Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia, cat. no. 5673.0.

INFLUENCE OF SEX, AGE
AND OCCUPATION ON
WAGE AND SALARY
INCOME

The workforce characteristics of sex, age and occupation have an influence on wages and salaries earned across Western Australia. Statistical evidence supports that, generally, workers who are male, above 35 years of age and employed in more skilled occupations tend to earn higher incomes than workers who are female, below 35 years of age and employed in less skilled occupations.

In Western Australia, 35.3% of male wage and salary earners earned in excess of \$52,000 per year in 2003–04, compared to only 10.0% of females. Furthermore, 39.0% of female wage and salary earners earned less than \$20,800 per year, compared to only 19.7% of males. In terms of age, wage and salary earners aged 35 and over had the highest proportion of workers (30.9%) earning in excess of \$52,000 per year in 2003–04 and a low proportion earning less than \$20,800 per year (20.2%). For those aged 15–34, only 14.0% earned above \$52,000 per year and 39.7% earned less than \$20,800 per year in 2003–04. This average was strongly influenced by wage and salary earners aged 15–24, with only 2.8% earning greater than \$52,000 per year and 59.8% earning less than \$20,800 per year.

At the broadest level of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (cat. no. 1220.0), managers and administrators, professionals, associate professionals, and tradespersons and related workers are considered to be the highest skilled occupations. In 2003–04, 36.7% of wage and salary earners in these occupations combined earned above \$52,000 per year and only 15.7% earned less than \$20,800 per year. This compared to 11.5% earning above \$52,000 per year and 40.0% earning below \$20,800 per year for the remaining occupations combined.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, By sex, age, occupation and income range—Western Australia—2003-04

	\$0 to less than \$20,800		\$20,800 to less than \$52,000		\$52,000 and over		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
SEX								
Male	81 347	19.7	185 274	44.9	145 579	35.3	412 200	100.0
Female	140 110	39.0	183 140	51.0	35 937	10.0	359 187	100.0
Total - Western Australia (a)	221 457	28.7	368 414	47.8	181 516	23.5	771 387	100.0
AGE								
15-24	92 328	59.8	57 587	37.3	4 379	2.8	154 294	100.0
25-34	41 021	22.6	97 819	53.9	42 484	23.4	181 324	100.0
35-44	38 843	21.4	83 891	46.3	58 557	32.3	181 291	100.0
45-54	29 816	17.9	83 321	50.0	53 505	32.1	166 642	100.0
55 and over	19 485	22.2	45 777	52.1	22 640	25.8	87 902	100.0
Total - Western Australia (a)	221 457	28.7	368 414	47.8	181 516	23.5	771 387	100.0
OCCUPATION								
Managers and administrators	6 439	10.6	27 033	44.6	27 147	44.8	60 619	100.0
Professionals	21 051	15.1	63 072	45.1	55 623	39.8	139 746	100.0
Associate professionals	9 843	17.0	29 501	51.0	18 480	32.0	57 824	100.0
Tradespersons and related workers	16 825	19.6	43 805	51.1	25 077	29.3	85 707	100.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	5 267	25.9	13 063	64.3	1 989	9.8	20 319	100.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	49 006	37.2	72 362	54.9	10 347	7.9	131 715	100.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	10 567	18.2	27 995	48.3	19 414	33.5	57 976	100.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	43 660	60.3	26 997	37.3	1 782	2.5	72 439	100.0
Labourers and related workers	33 153	46.3	31 351	43.8	7 140	10.0	71 644	100.0
Total - Western Australia (a) (b)	221 457	28.7	368 414	47.8	181 516	23.5	771 387	100.0

(a) Component items may not sum to totals due to cells being randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.
 (b) Includes the category 'Not stated'.

Source: *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia*, cat. no. 5673.0.

INFLUENCE OF SEX, AGE AND OCCUPATION ON WAGE AND SALARY INCOME *continued*

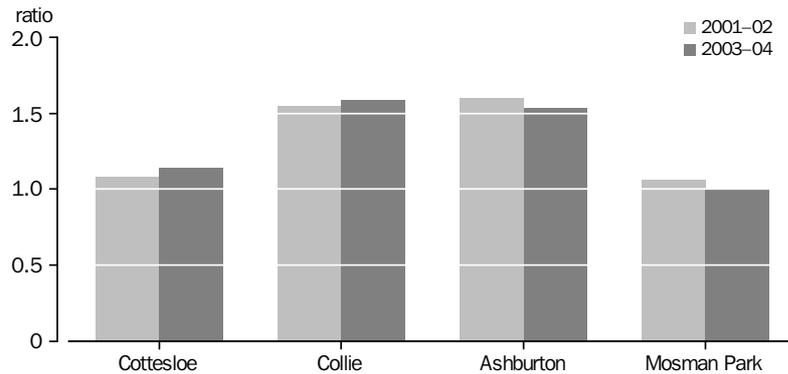
Given these relationships, changes in the characteristics of an area's workforce can have a pronounced effect on average wage and salaries earned in an area. The following section investigates areas of Western Australia showing major workforce changes between 2001-02 and 2003-04 and the impact it has had on average wages and salaries. Areas with less than 2,000 wage and salary earners were excluded from the analysis, given the exaggerated effect on average incomes of workforce changes in areas with very few wage and salary earners.

MAJOR CHANGES IN WORKFORCE COMPOSITION
SEX

Perth's inner west and major mining areas of Western Australia recorded the largest movements in the ratio of male-female wage and salary earners between 2001-02 and 2003-04. The ratio of male to female workers rose substantially in Cottesloe (1.08 to 1.14), Collie (1.55 to 1.59), Murray (1.30 to 1.33), Roebourne (1.39 to 1.42) and Port Hedland (1.39 to 1.41). The largest decreases were recorded in Ashburton (1.60 to 1.53), Mosman Park (1.06 to 1.00), East Pilbara (1.52 to 1.46), Claremont (1.09 to 1.03) and Dardanup - Part A (1.36 to 1.30). These areas of Western Australia also showed significant change in wage and salary incomes over the period.

SEX continued

RATIO OF MALE TO FEMALE WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, SLAs(a) with largest increases and decreases: Western Australia



(a) SLAs with more than 2,000 wage and salary earners.

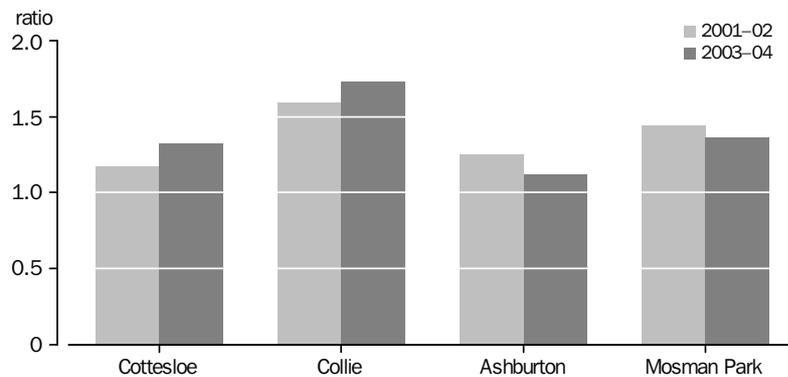
Source: Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia, cat. no. 5673.0.

The areas of Western Australia with the largest increases in the ratio of male to female workers between 2001-02 and 2003-04 (Cottesloe, Collie, Murray, Roebourne and Port Hedland) recorded a combined increase in average annual wage and salary incomes of \$6,175 (14.1%), much higher than the state average increase of \$3,497 (10.1%). Among these areas, income growth ranged from \$4,007 (11.9%) in Murray to \$10,135 (20.2%) in Cottesloe. The areas recording the largest falls in the ratio of male to female workers (Ashburton, Mosman Park, East Pilbara, Claremont and Dardanup - Part A) showed more modest growth in average incomes over the period (\$4,534 or 9.9% combined). Among these areas, income growth ranged from \$2,350 (5.2%) in Mosman Park to \$6,923 (13.8%) in Claremont.

AGE

Very similar areas of Western Australia recorded major changes in the age profile of wage and salary earners between 2001-03 and 2003-04. The largest increases in the ratio of wage and salary earners aged 35 and above to those aged 15-34 were reported in Cottesloe (1.17 to 1.32), Collie (1.59 to 1.73), Broome (0.97 to 1.10), Harvey - Part B (1.34 to 1.47) and East Fremantle (1.71 to 1.83). The largest decreases in the age ratio were recorded in Ashburton (1.25 to 1.12), Mosman Park (1.44 to 1.36), Cambridge (1.39 to 1.34), Subiaco (1.36 to 1.32) and East Pilbara (1.45 to 1.41).

RATIO OF 35+ TO 15-34 AGED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, SLAs(a) with largest increases and decreases: Western Australia



(a) SLAs with more than 2,000 wage and salary earners.

Source: Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia, cat. no. 5673.0.

AGE continued

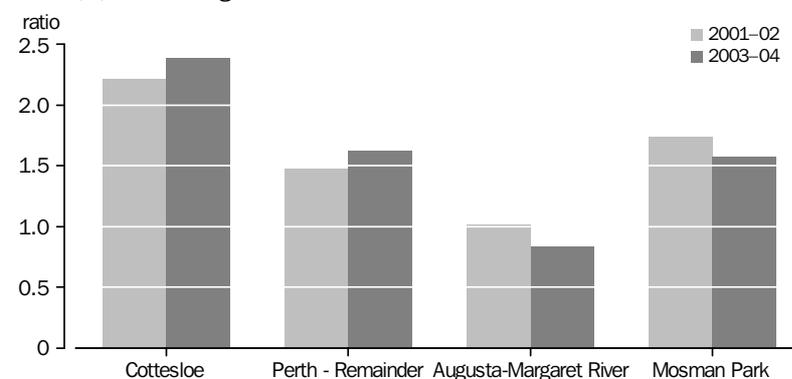
Generally, workers aged 35 and over earn higher incomes than those aged 15–34. The areas showing the largest increases in the ratio of workers aged 35 and above to those aged 15–34 (Cottesloe, Collie, Broome, Harvey - Part B and East Fremantle) recorded a combined rise in average annual wage and salary incomes of \$4,925 (12.8%) from 2001–02 to 2003–04, higher than the state average increase of \$3,497 (10.1%). Among these areas, income growth ranged from \$3,050 (9.0%) in Broome to \$10,135 (20.2%) in Cottesloe. The areas recording the largest declines in the ratio of workers aged 35 and over to those aged 15–34 showed lower income growth over the two years (\$4,402 or 9.3% for Ashburton, Mosman Park, Cambridge, Subiaco and East Pilbara combined). Among these areas, income growth ranged from \$2,350 (5.2%) in Mosman Park to \$5,816 (11.3%) in Ashburton.

OCCUPATION (OR SKILLS)

Changes in the mix of occupations (or skills) across Western Australia's workforce has also influenced wages and salaries earned across the state. Areas gaining more skilled workers (or losing less skilled workers) have tended to see stronger income growth than those areas losing more skilled workers (or gaining less skilled workers). For the purposes of this analysis, skilled occupations are: managers and administrators; professionals; associate professionals; and tradespersons and related workers. Less skilled occupations are: advanced clerical and service workers; intermediate, clerical, sales and service workers; intermediate production and transport workers; elementary, clerical, sales and service workers; and labourers and related workers.

Areas of metropolitan Perth and south west Western Australia showed the largest changes in the occupations of wage and salary earners in the state. Between 2001–02 and 2003–04, the ratio of skilled to less skilled wage and salary earners rose substantially in Cottesloe (2.21 to 2.38), Perth - Remainder (1.47 to 1.62), East Fremantle (1.77 to 1.88), Claremont (1.86 to 1.97) and Kalgoorlie/Boulder - Part A (0.86 to 0.95). The largest declines in the ratio of skilled to less skilled workers were in Augusta-Margaret River (1.01 to 0.83), Mosman Park (1.74 to 1.57), Albany - Balance (0.91 to 0.83), Albany - Central (0.91 to 0.84) and Mundaring (1.09 to 1.03).

RATIO OF SKILLED TO LESS SKILLED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, SLAs(a) with largest increases and decreases: Western Australia



(a) SLAs with more than 2,000 wage and salary earners.

Source: Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia, cat. no. 5673.0.

OCCUPATION (OR SKILLS)
continued

The areas showing the largest increases in the ratio of skilled to less skilled workers (Cottesloe, Perth - Remainder, East Fremantle, Claremont and Kalgoorlie/Boulder - Part A) recorded a combined increase in average annual wage and salary incomes of \$4,857 (11.2%) between 2001-02 and 2003-04, higher than the state average increase of \$3,497 (10.1%). The areas showing the largest decreases in the ratio of skilled to less skilled workers (Augusta-Margaret River, Mosman Park, Albany - Balance, Albany - Central and Mundaring combined) recorded a much lower rise in average incomes of \$2,878 (8.9%). Of the areas recording the largest gains in skilled to less skilled workers, income growth ranged from \$3,774 (9.1%) in Kalgoorlie/Boulder - Part A to \$10,135 (20.2%) in Cottesloe. Of the areas recording the largest declines in the skilled to less skilled worker ratio, growth in wages and salaries ranged from \$2,350 (5.2%) in Mosman Park to \$3,175 (9.3%) in Mundaring.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

Western Australia has a diverse population, comprising people born in a variety of countries and having a range of ethnic, language and religious backgrounds. Throughout Western Australia's history, migration has had a significant impact on the characteristics of the population. As well as contributing to population growth, migration patterns have largely influenced the range of cultures in Western Australia.

The composition of the population is of widespread interest and has implications in policy and planning. This analysis provides some insight into the composition of the usual resident Western Australian population by examining data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data from the Census are used to highlight characteristics of the population, focusing on birthplace, ancestry, language and religion. Changes over time are considered at a state level and comparisons between Western Australian regions and Australia are made.

BIRTHPLACE

The majority of Western Australians are Australian born. However, many were born in different parts of the world. Birthplace information allows for comparison of people born in Australia and overseas, as well as between different countries of birth.

AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS-BORN RESIDENTS, Western Australia—2006

<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>PROPORTION OF WA RESIDENTS</i>	
	<i>PERSONS</i>	<i>RESIDENTS</i>
	no.	%
Australia	1 279 226	65.3
Overseas	530 541	27.1
Not stated or inadequately described(a)	149 320	7.6
Total	1 959 087	100.0

(a) Includes persons at sea or not elsewhere classified.
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN RESIDENTS

In 2006, nearly two thirds of Western Australian residents reported that they were born in Australia (65% or 1,279,000). This was lower than the national figure (71%) and slightly lower than for Western Australia in 1996 (69%). The proportion of Australian-born residents was higher in regional areas than it was in Perth Statistical Division (SD) (76% compared to 62%). This reflects Perth being the principal settlement destination in Western Australia for overseas-born migrants. One third of people who were born in Australia (34% or 431,600) had at least one parent born overseas, while 13% (172,300) had both of their parents born overseas.

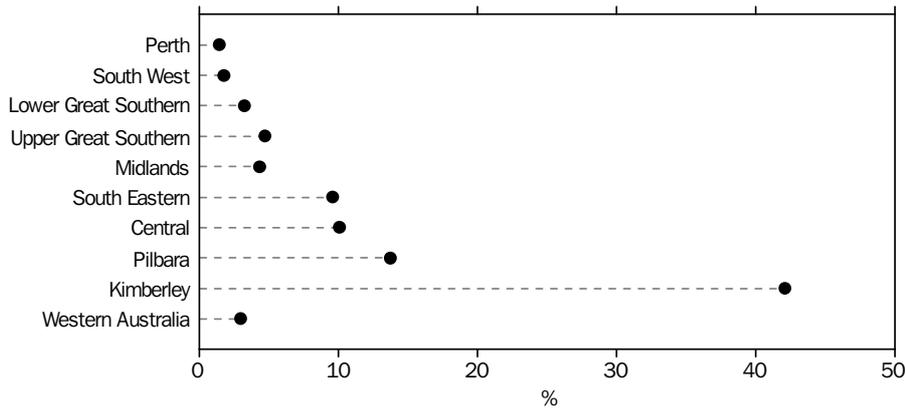
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS

In the 2006 Census, around 3% of Western Australian residents identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, while 90% of residents responded that they were not of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. The remaining 7% of Western Australian residents did not state whether or not they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS
continued

More than one third of the state's Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people lived in the Perth SD (36%). However, this group represented only 1.5% of the total Perth SD population. The Kimberley SD had by far the highest proportion of its population who identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin (42%). While having only 1.5% of the total Western Australian population, the Kimberley SD had more than one fifth (21%) of the state's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

PROPORTION OF WA RESIDENTS IDENTIFIED AS ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER, By Statistical Division—2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

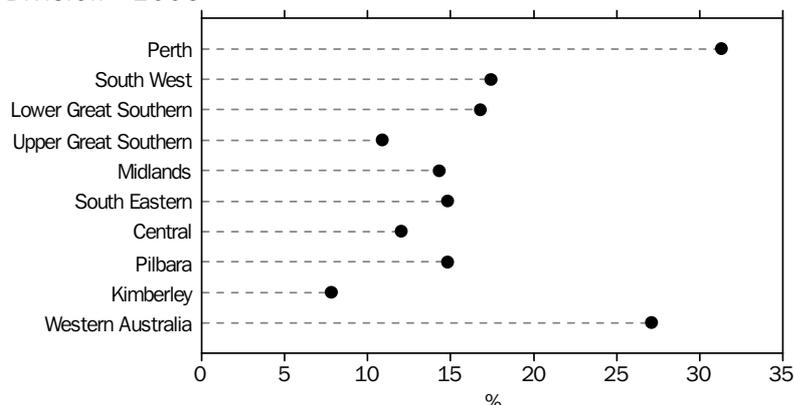
OVERSEAS-BORN RESIDENTS

Although a large proportion of Western Australian residents were born in Australia, overseas-born residents comprise a significant part of the population. In 2006, 27% (530,500) of Western Australian residents reported that they were born overseas — a similar proportion to 1996 (28%). Western Australia had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents of all states and territories and compares to 22% for Australia. There were slightly more overseas-born females (51% or 269,800) than males (49% or 260,700) in Western Australia in 2006 and almost two thirds of overseas-born Western Australian residents were Australian citizens (66% or 351,400).

At the Statistical Division level, the Perth SD had the highest proportion of its resident population born overseas (31%) in 2006, followed by the South West SD (17%) and Lower Great Southern SD (17%). The Kimberley SD had the lowest proportion of its population born overseas (7.8%).

OVERSEAS-BORN
RESIDENTS *continued*

PROPORTION OF WA RESIDENTS BORN OVERSEAS, By Statistical Division—2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Across Local Government Areas (LGAs), Perth (C) had the highest proportion of residents born overseas (44%), followed by Canning (C) (38%), Wanneroo (C) (35%), Joondalup (C) (35%) and Victoria Park (T) (35%). Each of these LGAs were in the Perth SD. Also within the Perth SD, Cottesloe (T) (21%) and Peppermint Grove (S) (22%) had the lowest proportions of overseas-born residents. Outside of the Perth SD, Denmark (S) had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents (24%), while Ngaanyatjarraku (S) and Halls Creek (S) had the lowest proportions (0.7% and 2.6% respectively).

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Overseas-born people in Western Australia come from almost all countries and every continent apart from Antarctica. The 2006 Census recorded approximately 200 birthplaces for Western Australian residents. In 2006, the top five birthplaces for overseas-born residents in Western Australia were:

- England (174,200 people or 33% of overseas-born residents);
- New Zealand (47,300 or 8.9%);
- Scotland (24,400 or 4.6%);
- South Africa (22,000 or 4.2%); and
- Italy (20,900 or 3.9%).

England and New Zealand were also the most frequently reported birthplaces for Western Australian residents in 1996, then comprising 36% and 8.2% of overseas-born residents respectively.

Across the nation, England was the top birthplace accounting for 19% of overseas-born residents in 2006, well ahead of New Zealand (8.8%), China (4.7%), Italy (4.5%) and Viet Nam (3.6%). In contrast, Viet Nam and China were ranked ninth (2.0%) and thirteenth (1.5%) in Western Australia.

MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED BIRTHPLACES, Western Australian residents born overseas

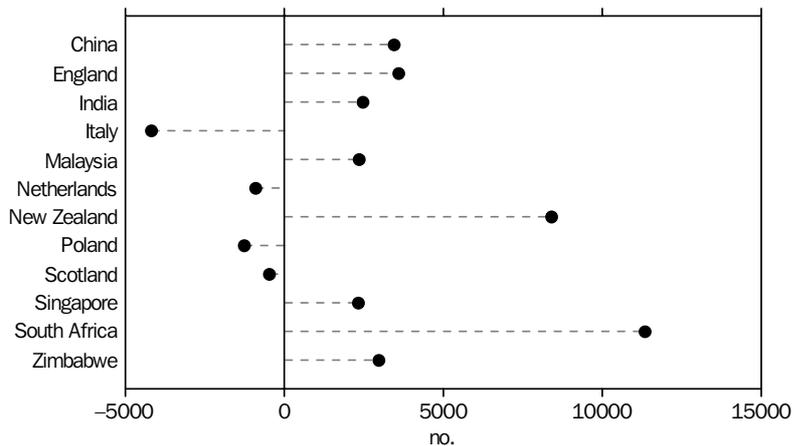
Rank	1996				2006			
	PROPORTION OF OVERSEAS BORN WA RESIDENTS		PROPORTION OF OVERSEAS BORN WA RESIDENTS		AUSTRALIA RANK			
	PERSONS	%	PERSONS	%				
1	England	170 596	35.9	England	174 190	32.8	1	
2	New Zealand	38 917	8.2	New Zealand	47 331	8.9	2	
3	Italy	25 113	5.3	Scotland	24 418	4.6	7	
4	Scotland	24 877	5.2	South Africa	22 050	4.2	11	
5	Malaysia	17 355	3.7	Italy	20 937	3.9	4	
6	India	12 668	2.7	Malaysia	19 718	3.7	12	
7	Netherlands	11 000	2.3	India	15 155	2.9	6	
8	South Africa	10 702	2.3	Singapore	11 811	2.2	26	
9	Viet Nam	10 080	2.1	Viet Nam	10 489	2.0	5	
10	Germany	9 955	2.1	Netherlands	10 108	1.9	13	
11	Singapore	9 469	2.0	Germany	9 895	1.9	10	
12	Ireland	9 395	2.0	Ireland	9 011	1.7	22	
13	Poland	6 984	1.5	China	8 004	1.5	3	
14	Indonesia	6 076	1.3	Indonesia	7 884	1.5	21	
15	Burma	5 587	1.2	Philippines	6 832	1.3	8	

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH
continued

Between 1996–2006, the largest increases in the number of overseas-born people in Western Australia were from South Africa (11,300), New Zealand (8,400), England (3,600), China (3,400) and Zimbabwe (3,000). Italy had the largest decrease of 4,200 people.

CHANGE IN BIRTHPLACE OF WA RESIDENTS, By selected country: 1996 to 2006



Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

YEAR OF ARRIVAL

Changes have occurred in the origin of people migrating to Western Australia over time. Following the Second World War, many European born people came to Western Australia, while in more recent times, many migrants have come from places closer to Australia in the Asia-Pacific region and Africa.

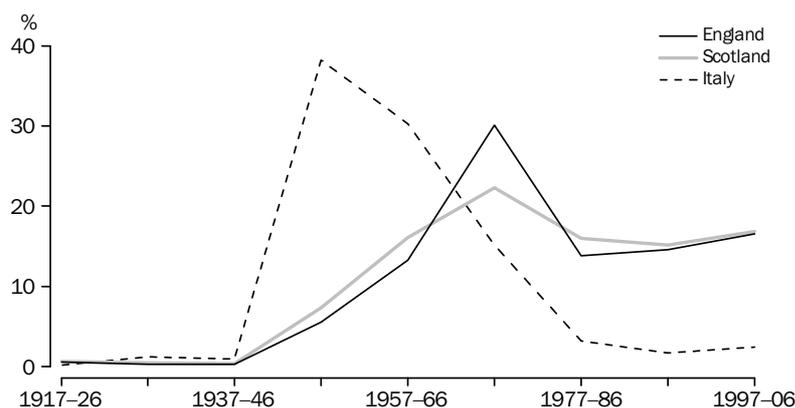
YEAR OF ARRIVAL continued

The majority of Italian-born residents in Western Australia in 2006 had arrived in Australia in the years following the Second World War. More than one third (38% or 8,000) arrived between 1947–1956 and a further 30% (6,300) arrived between 1957–1966. Only 7.5% (1,600) of Italian-born residents arrived after 1977. (Note that 6.5% of Italian-born residents did not state their year of arrival).

Nearly one third (30% or 52,500) of English-born residents in Western Australia in 2006 arrived in the decade 1967–1976. By comparison, only 14% (24,200) arrived between 1977–1986. Arrivals of English-born residents increased from 1987 onwards, but not at their former levels.

Just over two fifths (22% or 5,400) of Scottish-born residents in Western Australia in 2006 arrived in the period 1967–1976. Results were lower in the following two decades of 1977–1986 (16% or 3,900) and 1987–1996 (15% or 3,700). However, the proportion of Scottish-born residents arriving between 1997–2006 was slightly higher than in the preceding two decades (17% or 4,100).

YEAR OF ARRIVAL OF WA RESIDENTS, By selected country of birth—2006

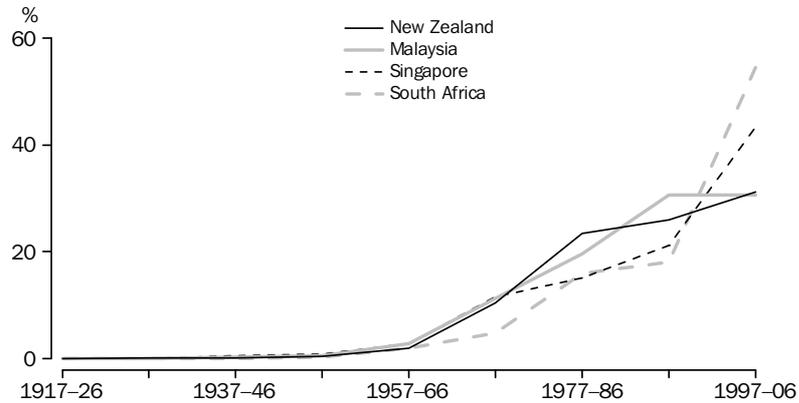


Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

In contrast, more than half (54% or 12,000) of South African-born residents of Western Australia arrived in Australia between 1997–2006. The vast majority of all South African-born residents (89%) stated that they arrived in 1977 or later (4.0% did not state their year of arrival). Similarly, most residents born in Malaysia (81%), New Zealand (81%) and Singapore (80%) stated that they arrived in Australia from 1977 onwards (around 5% of people from these countries did not state their year of arrival).

YEAR OF ARRIVAL continued

YEAR OF ARRIVAL OF WA RESIDENTS, By selected country of birth—2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

RECENT ARRIVALS

The most frequently reported birthplaces for Western Australian residents who arrived in Australia between 2001–2006 differed from those of people who arrived earlier. The largest proportions of residents who arrived between 2001–2006 were born in North-West Europe (32%), South East Asia (17%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (17%). The top five countries of birth for people who arrived between 2001–2006 were:

- England (21,300 or 23% of people);
- New Zealand (8,500 or 9.2%);
- South Africa (8,000 or 8.5%);
- Malaysia (4,700 or 5.0%); and
- Singapore (3,800 or 4.1%).

Scotland and Italy, which had the third and fifth largest number of overseas-born residents in Western Australia in 2006, were ranked eighth and thirty fifth in terms of arrivals between 2001–2006.

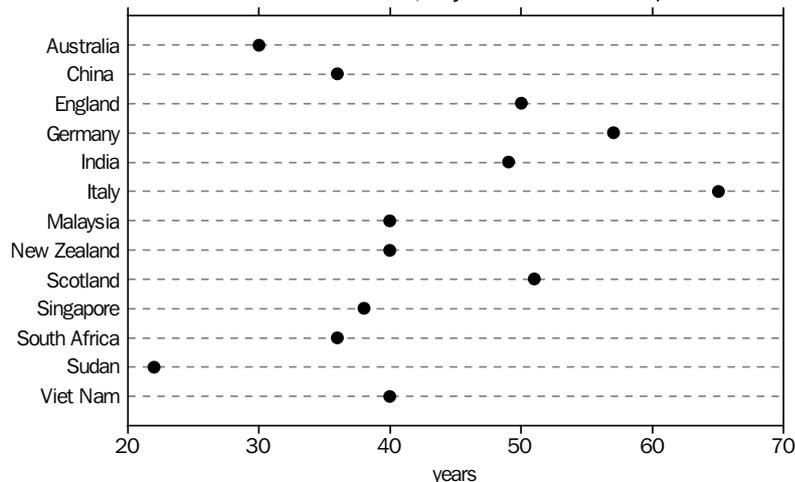
MEDIAN AGE

Migration patterns over time have contributed to large variations in the median ages of overseas-born Western Australian residents. In 2006, the median age of Australian-born people in Western Australia was 30 years. It was much lower for Indigenous than non-Indigenous residents (21 compared to 37 years). The median age of overseas-born residents was much higher (46 years).

Western Australian residents born in Italy had a median age of 65 years in 2006, which was amongst the highest of all countries. This reflects the fact that most Italian-born residents arrived in Australia more than thirty years ago. By comparison, more recent arrivals generally had lower median ages. For example, the median ages of migrants from South Africa and Singapore were 36 and 38 years respectively. Western Australian residents born in Sudan had one of the lowest median ages of 22 years. The majority (91%) of the 2,000 residents born in Sudan stated that they arrived in Australia after 1991, with 78% arriving after 2001. (Note that 5.7% did not state their year of arrival).

MEDIAN AGE continued

MEDIAN AGE OF WA RESIDENTS, By selected birthplace—2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS-BORN RESIDENTS – SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Census data highlights differences across a range of characteristics between overseas-born and Australian-born Western Australian residents. In 2006, overseas-born residents were more likely than Australian-born residents to:

- have completed year 12 or its equivalent level of schooling (50% compared to 30%);
- be married (56% compared to 33%);
- have had children (35% compared to 24% of women aged 15 years or over);
- have cared for children without pay in the two weeks prior to Census night (27% compared to 22%);
- either have undertaken no hours of unpaid domestic work (20% compared to 15%) or 30 hours or more (12% compared to 9.4%) in the week prior to Census night;
- be out of the labour force (37% compared to 30% of people aged 15 years and over); and
- fully own their home (31% compared to 25%).

By comparison, Australian-born residents were more likely to:

- have a mortgage (44% compared to 38%); and
- be employed (66% compared to 59% of people aged 15 years and over).

These differences in employment status and home ownership can largely be explained by the older age structure of overseas-born residents of Western Australia.

ANCESTRY

A person's birthplace alone is a limited indicator of their cultural or ethnic background as it does not reflect birthplaces of previous generations. Ancestry information, however, provides an indication of the background of Australians across generations. Respondents could report up to two ancestries in response to the Census question. Ancestry was collected for the first time in 2001 and the top five ancestries were the same in 2001 and 2006. In 2006, the top five ancestries for Western Australian residents were:

- English (731,000 people);
- Australians (718,900);
- Irish (155,200);
- Scottish (153,600); and
- Italian (102,000).

ANCESTRY *continued*

In 2006, nearly three quarters of residents with Irish and Italian ancestry (both 74%) were born in Australia. The proportions of residents with Scottish or English ancestry who were born in Australia were slightly lower (69% and 68% respectively). Across the Statistical Divisions of Western Australia, Lower Great Southern SD and South West SD had the highest proportions of residents with English ancestry (both with 43%). The Kimberley SD had the highest proportion of its population with Australian ancestry (59%), reflecting the region's high proportion of Indigenous residents. In contrast, Perth SD had the lowest proportion of residents with Australian ancestry (33%).

LANGUAGE

Diversity of birthplaces and ancestries is associated with a large range of languages. The 2006 Census recorded that just under 300 languages were spoken in homes in Western Australia and almost 400 across Australia.

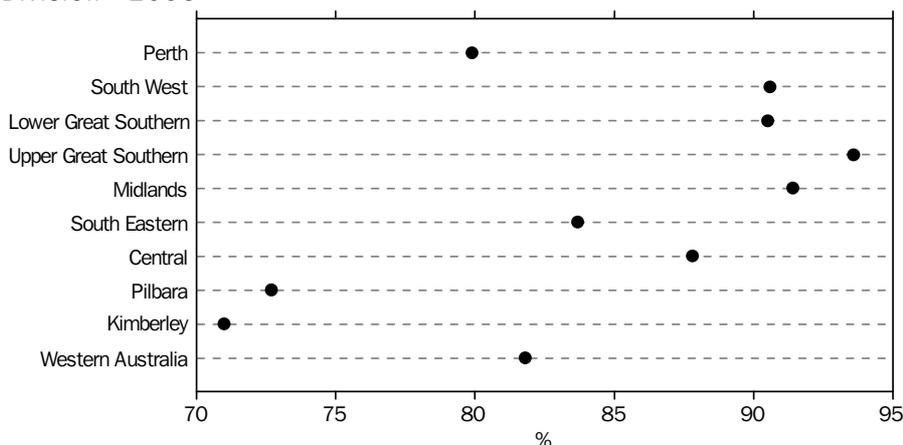
PEOPLE WHO SPOKE ONLY ENGLISH

In 2006, 82% (1,603,000) of Western Australian residents stated that they spoke only English at home, compared to 78% for Australia. The proportion of Western Australians who spoke only English at home had decreased from 86% in 1996.

Three quarters of residents who spoke only English at home were born in Australia (75% or 1,205,000). Australian-born residents were much more likely than overseas-born residents to speak only English at home (94% compared to 69%). In 2006, the proportion of residents who spoke only English at home was higher in regional areas than in Perth (87% compared to 80%).

Across Statistical Divisions, Upper Great Southern SD had the highest proportion of residents who spoke only English at home (94%). Kimberley SD had the lowest proportion (71%) with 3,600 residents (12%) speaking an Australian Indigenous language. The Kimberley SD also had a high proportion of residents who did not state their language (14% compared to 7% for Western Australia).

PROPORTION OF WA RESIDENTS WHO SPOKE ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME, By Statistical Division—2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

PEOPLE WHO SPOKE
ANOTHER LANGUAGE

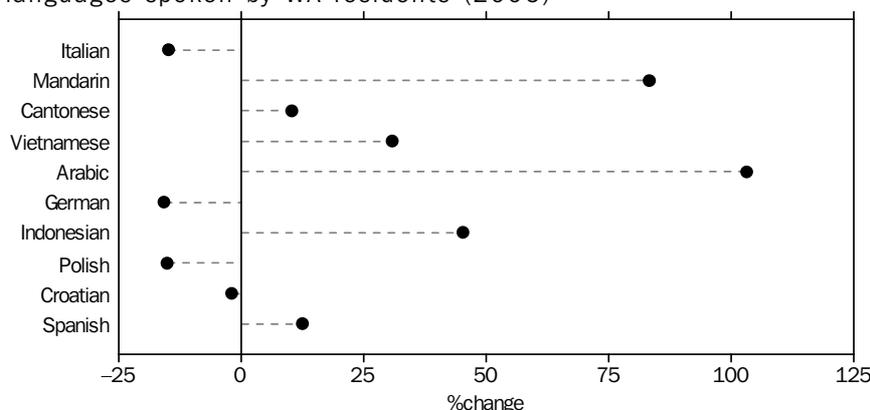
In 2006, 222,100 (11%) Western Australian residents stated that they spoke a language other than English at home. The most frequently reported of these languages were:

- Italian (32,900 people);
- Mandarin (16,600);
- Cantonese (16,000);
- Vietnamese (13,200); and
- Arabic (7,700).

Apart from Arabic, these languages were also in the top five in 1996 (Arabic was then ranked sixteenth). The number of Arabic speakers more than doubled between 1996–2006 (up 3,900 people or 103%). Between 1996–2006, the number of Western Australian residents born in Iraq (1,100), Somalia (500) and Ethiopia (400) showed the largest increase among Arabic speaking nations.

Mandarin speakers had the largest increase between 1996–2006 (up 7,500 people or 83%). Numbers of Vietnamese and Cantonese speakers also increased by 3,100 and 1,500 people respectively. In contrast, the number of Italian speakers declined by 5,700 people (15%) in the ten year period to 2006. German was the fifth ranked language spoken in 1996, but recorded a fall in the number of speakers of 1,300 people (16%) between 1996–2006.

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF SPEAKERS FROM 1996 TO 2006, Top 10 languages spoken by WA residents (2006)



Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

More than two fifths (42%) of people who spoke Italian at home stated that they were born in Australia. This partially reflects second and third generations speaking the language. Other languages with high proportions of Australian-born speakers were Croatian (32%) and Vietnamese (29%). In contrast, lower proportions of people who spoke Mandarin (12%) and Indonesian (14%) at home stated that they were born in Australia.

The majority of Mandarin (97%), Cantonese (97%), Arabic (97%), Vietnamese (96%) and Italian (90%) speakers resided in Perth, while among Statistical Divisions, South West SD had the largest number of Italian speakers outside of the Perth SD (2,100 or 6.4% of Italian speakers).

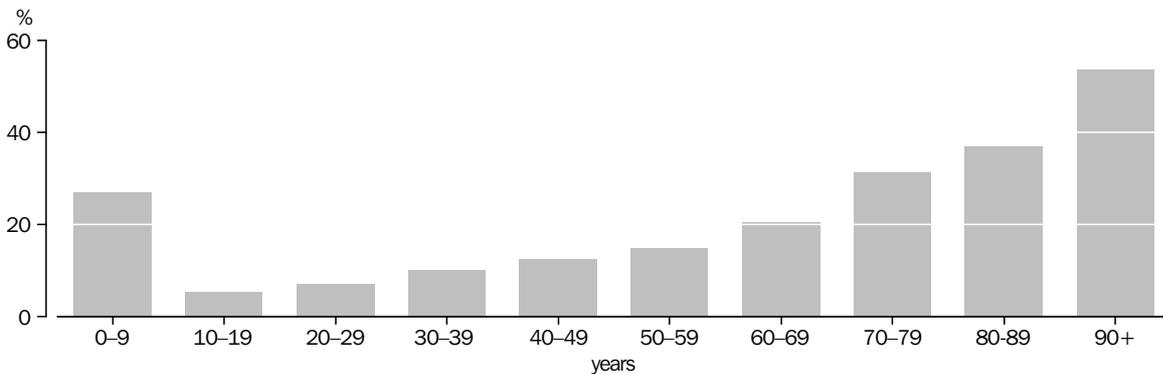
PROFICIENCY IN SPOKEN ENGLISH

Although people may communicate in more than one language, a person's proficiency in spoken English is an indicator of their ability to share information, to interact with and relate to others in Australia. This is important for their full participation and sense of belonging in the wider community. Those who are not proficient may be disadvantaged in many areas, including employment prospects and social interaction.

Census data provides information on a person's self-assessed proficiency in spoken English. In 2006, more than four fifths (83%) of all people who spoke a language other than English reported that they spoke English either well or very well; 12% did not speak English well and 2.9% did not speak English at all. The remaining 1.9% did not state their proficiency in spoken English.

Generally, the likelihood of not having proficiency in spoken English increased with age. The proportion of people aged 65 years or over, who did not speak English well or at all, was much higher than across all ages (31% compared to 15%).

PROPORTION OF WA RESIDENTS WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH & WERE NOT PROFICIENT IN ENGLISH(a), By age group—2006

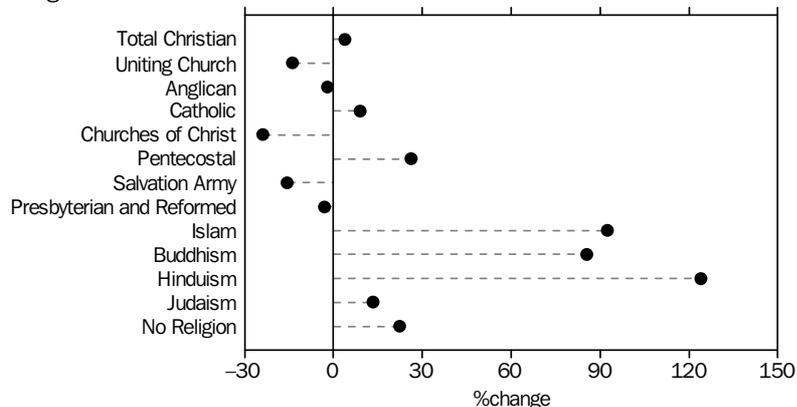


(a) People who did not speak English well or at all.
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

RELIGION

Western Australia also has a diverse range of religions and its religious profile is changing. A question on religious denomination has been included in all Australian Censuses, although this question has always been optional.

CHANGE IN RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS OF WA RESIDENTS, By selected religion: 1996 to 2006



Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS

Christianity has remained the dominant religion in Western Australia. In 2006, more than half (59% or 1,163,000) of all Western Australian residents reported that they were Christian. This compares to 64% nationally and was the second lowest proportion of all states and territories. Only the Northern Territory had a lower proportion (55%).

Despite the number of Western Australian residents who were Christian increasing by 43,100 people between 1996–2006, the proportion of the population decreased from 66% to 59%. In 2006, a higher proportion of Christians was female than male (53% compared to 47% respectively). The proportion of Christian residents was similar for Perth and rest of the state (60% and 58% respectively). Across Statistical Divisions, Upper Great Southern SD had the highest proportion of residents who were Christian (66%), while the Pilbara SD had the lowest (45%). The Pilbara SD had the highest proportion of people who did not state their religion (24% compared to 14% statewide).

CHRISTIAN
DENOMINATIONS

In 2006, the most frequently reported Christian denominations in Western Australia were Catholic (464,000 people or 24%) and Anglican (400,500 people or 20%). Kimberley SD had the highest proportion of residents who stated that they were Catholic (28%) and nearly half (49%) of them lived in the Shire of Broome. In contrast, the Lower Great Southern SD had the lowest proportion of people reporting to be Catholic (14%). Upper Great Southern SD (27%) and Midlands SD (27%) had the highest proportions of residents who were Anglican. Kimberley SD had the lowest proportion of Anglican residents (10%).

From 1996 to 2006, Catholicism had the largest increase in numbers (up 37,700 people or 8.9%). The Uniting Church (11,900 people or 14%) and Anglican (8,000 or 2.0%) religions recorded the largest decreases. The fastest growing Christian denomination was Pentecostal, which increased 26% (3,700 people). Churches of Christ had the fastest decline of 24% (3,100 people).

NON-CHRISTIAN
RELIGIONS

In 2006, the most frequently reported non-Christian religious affiliations in Western Australia were Buddhism (34,400 people or 1.8%), Islam (24,200 people or 1.2%) and Hinduism (8,200 people or 0.4%). More females than males stated Buddhism as their religion (53% compared to 47%). The majority of people with non-Christian religions were residents of Perth SD (93% of Hindu, 92% Islam and 91% of Buddhist religions respectively).

Between 1996–2006, there was considerable growth in non-Christian religions in Western Australia. Buddhism had the largest growth in numbers (15,800 people or 86%). Islam increased by 11,600 people with a much higher growth rate for Western Australia than Australia (92% compared to 69%). Hinduism had the fastest growth rate of all religions, increasing 124% (4,500 people).

NO RELIGION

In 2006, 23% (448,400) of Western Australian residents stated that they had no religion. This proportion was higher than for Australia (19%) and compares to 22% (366,800 people) for Western Australia in 1996. A higher proportion of people who reported no religion were male than female (54% compared to 46%). People born in Australia were more likely than those born overseas to have no religion (27% compared to 18%). The proportion of residents with no religion was highest in the Lower Great Southern SD (28%). Kimberley SD had the lowest proportion (21%).

SUMMARY

Western Australia has a multicultural population, with the highest proportion of overseas-born residents of all states and territories. A higher proportion of overseas-born people reside in Perth compared to regional areas.

England and New Zealand were the most common countries of birth for Western Australian residents in both 1996 and 2006. Over the ten year period, Italy had the largest decline in numbers of people. It has one of the oldest populations with relatively few migrants arriving in the last 30 years. Residents from South Africa and New Zealand had the largest increases in numbers in the ten year period.

Apart from English, Italian remains the most widely spoken language in Western Australia, although the number of speakers declined between 1996–2006. Mandarin had the largest increase in the number of speakers, while Arabic was proportionally the fastest growing language.

Christianity has remained the dominant religion, however, the proportion of Christians has decreased. Catholicism and Buddhism had the largest increases in numbers. Growth rates for non-Christian religions were faster than for Christian religions and Hinduism had the fastest growth rate of all religions. Most people reporting non-Christian religions lived in Perth.

Over time the combination of birthplaces, ancestries, languages and religions has changed. The social, political and economic environment both in Australia and overseas is constantly changing, and this could continue to alter Western Australia's population characteristics.

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Indicator	Reference period	WESTERN AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA		
		Current figure	Change from previous period (%)	Change from same period previous year (%)	Current figure	Change from previous period (%)	Change from same period previous year (%)
State final demand: Trend(a) (\$m)	Jun qtr 2007	29 510	3.8	11.5	255 040	1.6	5.4
Prices							
Consumer Price Index, All groups: Original (index)	Jun qtr 2007	158.0	1.4	3.1	157.5	1.2	2.1
Wage Price Index, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses: Original (index)	Jun qtr 2007	116.4	1.7	5.1	113.9	0.8	4.0
Established house price index: Original(b) (index)	Jun qtr 2007	195.5	-0.9	15.3	119.4	3.2	9.2
Project home price index: Original(b) (index)	Jun qtr 2007	146.3	1.1	6.1	114.9	1.1	2.9
Price index of materials used in house building, All groups: Original(c) (index)	Jun qtr 2007	145.9	0.4	5.7	148.3	0.6	3.3
Consumption							
Retail turnover: Trend (\$m)	July 2007	2 106.0	0.3	10.6	19 292.1	0.5	6.7
Sales of new motor vehicles: Trend (no.)	August 2007	10 270	0.7	8.0	86 834	0.1	8.1
Investment and finance							
Private new capital expenditure: Trend(a) (\$m)	Jun qtr 2007	5 168	7.4	17.4	20 685	5.3	11.8
Commercial finance commitments: Original (\$m)	July 2007	4 477	5.8	65.1	39 197	-37.6	20.5
Personal finance commitments: Original (\$m)	July 2007	1 083	-26.3	2.2	6 808	-22.4	7.1
Housing finance commitments: Trend(d) (no.)	July 2007	8 824	0.5	-6.2	65 427	-0.1	1.7
Construction							
Houses approved: Trend (no.)	July 2007	1 522	-0.1	-15.1	8 835	0.2	-2.1
New residential building activity commenced: Original (no.)	Mar qtr 2007	5 561	-12.0	-4.8	33 453	-16.1	-2.9
New residential building activity yet to be done: Original (\$m)	Mar qtr 2007	2 958.8	—	28.0	14 669.2	-1.0	7.5
Engineering construction activity commenced: Original (\$m)	Mar qtr 2007	5 341.8	10.5	334.3	15 731.1	-0.2	67.6
Engineering construction activity yet to be done: Original (\$m)	Mar qtr 2007	14 743.7	11.0	77.7	33 011.7	11.0	50.4
International merchandise trade							
Exports: Original (\$m)	Jun qtr 2007	15 641	8.1	17.1	42 570	7.1	2.4
Imports: Original (\$m)	Jun qtr 2007	5 956	3.6	-7.2	45 628	3.7	2.5
Mining and energy							
Total mineral exploration expenditure: Trend (\$m)	Jun qtr 2007	236.7	7.8	50.8	470.8	5.0	37.4
Total petroleum exploration expenditure: Original (\$m)	Jun qtr 2007	525.4	64.4	211.4	732.1	59.0	92.7
Agriculture							
Exports of wheat: Original (\$m)	Jun qtr 2007	332.1	-21.7	-7.8	425.5	-25.5	-49.0
Exports of wool: Original (\$m)	Jun qtr 2007	119.2	-20.9	-24.6	780.0	11.3	33.5
Exports of live sheep: Original (\$m)	Jun qtr 2007	26.1	-44.1	-29.9	37.9	-45.5	-25.7
Tourism							
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals, By air on holiday (no.)	June 2007	15 592	-1.8	14.6	196 413	11.5	3.7
Short-term holiday departures of residents, By air on holiday (no.)	June 2007	35 826	18.8	28.9	255 175	21.8	8.9
Labour market							
Number of persons employed full-time: Trend ('000)	August 2007	800.5	0.6	4.6	7 533.9	0.1	3.1
Number of persons employed: Trend ('000)	August 2007	1 116.6	0.4	3.9	10 502.1	0.2	2.6
Unemployment rate: Trend (%)	August 2007	3.4	0.1 pts	0.0 pts	4.3	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts
Participation rate: Trend (%)	August 2007	68.6	0.2 pts	1.0 pts	65.0	0.0 pts	0.3 pts
Estimated resident population ('000)	Mar qtr 2007	2 094.5	0.7	2.2	20 948.9	0.5	1.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Chain volume measures.

(b) Index for Perth and Weighted Average of 8 Capital Cities.

(c) Index for Perth and Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.

(d) Owner occupation housing.

COMPONENTS OF STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures(a)

	2006				2007	
	March	June	September	December	March	June
TREND (\$ m)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	3 669	3 736	3 786	3 803	3 798	3 792
Households	12 738	12 909	13 107	13 312	13 500	13 673
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	16 407	16 645	16 893	17 115	17 298	17 465
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2 820	2 689	2 609	2 741	np	np
Non-dwelling construction	2 929	3 142	3 322	3 560	np	np
Livestock	60	55	48	43	42	43
Intangible fixed assets	412	468	528	596	706	783
<i>Total private business investment</i>	6 221	6 353	6 507	6 941	np	np
Dwellings	1 669	1 707	1 734	1 774	1 825	1 881
Ownership transfer costs	585	588	532	473	446	449
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	8 475	8 648	8 773	9 188	10 001	10 772
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	673	644	599	591	np	np
General government	517	525	540	575	622	669
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	1 190	1 168	1 139	1 168	np	np
State final demand	26 072	26 459	26 805	27 476	28 427	29 510
TREND (percentage changes)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Households	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2.1	-4.6	-3.0	5.1	np	np
Non-dwelling construction	16.7	7.3	5.7	7.2	np	np
Livestock	-1.6	-8.3	-12.7	-10.4	-2.3	2.4
Intangible fixed assets	3.5	13.6	12.8	12.9	18.5	10.9
<i>Total private business investment</i>	8.5	2.1	2.4	6.7	np	np
Dwellings	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.1
Ownership transfer costs	6.4	0.5	-9.5	-11.1	-5.7	0.7
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	7.2	2.0	1.4	4.7	8.8	7.7
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	4.7	-4.3	-7.0	-1.3	np	np
General government	-0.8	1.5	2.9	6.5	8.2	7.6
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	2.1	-1.8	-2.5	2.6	np	np
State final demand	3.1	1.5	1.3	2.5	3.5	3.8

np not published due to break in series

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004-05.

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

COMPONENTS OF STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures(a) *continued*

	2006				2007	
	March	June	September	December	March	June
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	3 644	3 730	3 834	3 770	3 810	3 790
Households	12 722	12 918	13 094	13 312	13 535	13 640
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	16 366	16 648	16 928	17 082	17 345	17 430
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2 820	2 835	2 403	2 727	3 092	3 437
Non-dwelling construction	2 815	3 494	2 960	3 609	4 083	4 096
Livestock	60	60	43	43	43	43
Intangible fixed assets	402	448	561	604	640	857
<i>Total private business investment</i>	6 098	6 837	5 967	6 983	7 858	8 432
Dwellings	1 660	1 686	1 764	1 769	1 785	1 929
Ownership transfer costs	572	639	515	454	430	476
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	8 330	9 162	8 246	9 206	10 073	10 838
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	684	668	566	571	544	545
General government	493	558	517	575	616	690
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	1 177	1 227	1 083	1 146	1 160	1 235
State final demand	25 873	27 037	26 256	27 434	28 578	29 503

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (percentage changes)

Final consumption expenditure						
General government	0.2	2.3	2.8	-1.7	1.1	-0.5
Households	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	0.8
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	0.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.5
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2.5	0.5	-15.2	13.5	13.4	11.2
Non-dwelling construction	10.5	24.1	-15.3	21.9	13.1	0.3
Livestock	—	—	-28.3	—	—	—
Intangible fixed assets	-0.7	11.4	25.2	7.7	6.0	33.9
<i>Total private business investment</i>	5.8	12.1	-12.7	17.0	12.5	7.3
Dwellings	-0.2	1.6	4.6	0.3	0.9	8.1
Ownership transfer costs	3.4	11.7	-19.4	-11.8	-5.3	10.7
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	4.4	10.0	-10.0	11.7	9.4	7.6
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	4.9	-2.3	-15.3	0.9	-4.7	0.2
General government	-6.5	13.2	-7.3	11.2	7.1	12.0
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	-0.2	4.2	-11.7	5.9	1.3	6.4
State final demand	1.8	4.5	-2.9	4.5	4.2	3.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By group—Perth

Reference period	All groups	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household contents and services
FINANCIAL YEARS (a) (index)						
2004–2005	144.0	153.9	210.6	105.7	120.2	117.1
2005–2006	150.1	161.1	217.6	103.0	131.0	119.1
2006–2007	156.1	169.8	225.5	102.1	140.7	121.8
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)						
2004–2005	3.2	2.7	3.2	-2.8	7.0	-0.8
2005–2006	4.2	4.7	3.3	-2.6	9.0	1.7
2006–2007	4.0	5.4	3.6	-0.9	7.4	2.3
QUARTERS (a) (index)						
2006						
March	150.5	160.9	219.1	100.5	132.2	118.5
June	153.2	166.4	220.3	101.7	135.2	119.4
September	154.9	169.3	223.5	101.6	138.7	120.9
December	155.5	170.4	224.3	102.8	139.7	122.4
2007						
March	155.8	168.0	225.7	101.7	141.3	120.6
June	158.0	171.3	228.3	102.3	142.9	123.2
CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR (%)						
2006						
March	4.2	4.2	3.3	-3.5	8.7	3.3
June	4.7	6.3	2.9	-3.7	8.9	0.9
September	4.8	7.6	3.9	-3.6	9.3	1.6
December	4.4	6.7	3.9	-1.6	7.7	2.6
2007						
March	3.5	4.4	3.0	1.2	6.9	1.8
June	3.1	2.9	3.6	0.6	5.7	3.2
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)						
2006						
March	1.0	0.8	1.5	-3.8	1.9	-0.7
June	1.8	3.4	0.5	1.2	2.3	0.8
September	1.1	1.7	1.5	-0.1	2.6	1.3
December	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.2
2007						
March	0.2	-1.4	0.6	-1.1	1.1	-1.5
June	1.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.1	2.2

(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

Reference period	Health	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Financial and insurance services(a)
FINANCIAL YEARS (b) (<i>index</i>)						
2004–2005	195.3	145.7	109.4	127.0	221.4	100.0
2005–2006	203.3	154.3	107.8	129.7	234.8	100.4
2006–2007	214.0	158.0	109.2	132.1	250.9	102.4
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)						
2004–2005	5.1	2.9	1.0	1.1	5.3	..
2005–2006	4.1	5.9	-1.5	2.1	6.1	0.4
2006–2007	5.3	2.4	1.3	1.9	6.9	2.0
QUARTERS (b) (<i>index</i>)						
2006						
March	204.8	154.0	107.8	130.3	241.6	100.3
June	210.4	158.9	107.9	130.3	241.6	102.1
September	209.6	159.8	108.6	130.6	241.2	101.8
December	208.7	154.7	109.2	134.3	241.2	102.6
2007						
March	216.0	156.0	109.4	132.2	260.5	102.3
June	221.6	161.5	109.5	131.3	260.5	103.0
CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR (%)						
2006						
March	3.6	6.5	-1.9	1.9	6.0	..
June	4.9	7.9	-0.9	2.5	6.0	2.1
September	5.2	5.1	0.5	1.2	5.8	3.1
December	5.0	1.7	1.8	3.9	5.8	2.1
2007						
March	5.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	7.8	2.0
June	5.3	1.6	1.5	0.8	7.8	0.9
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)						
2006						
March	3.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	6.0	-0.2
June	2.7	3.2	0.1	—	—	1.8
September	-0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.3
December	-0.4	-3.2	0.6	2.8	—	0.8
2007						
March	3.5	0.8	0.2	-1.6	8.0	-0.3
June	2.6	3.5	0.1	-0.7	—	0.7

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Base of index: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

(b) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index:
1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

WAGE PRICE INDEX(a), Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses: **Original**

	2006				2007		CHANGE FROM	
	March	June	September	December	March	June	Previous quarter	Same quarter previous year
	index	index	index	index	index	index	%	%
Western Australia	109.3	110.7	112.1	113.3	114.5	116.4	1.7	5.1
Sector								
Private	109.5	111.0	112.5	113.4	114.8	116.6	1.6	5.0
Public	108.5	109.6	110.6	112.8	113.4	115.5	1.9	5.4
Selected Industries								
Mining	111.0	113.9	116.8	117.0	118.4	120.6	1.9	5.9
Manufacturing	109.7	111.2	111.9	112.7	114.3	117.1	2.4	5.3
Construction	121.5	124.7	125.6	126.5	129.8	130.7	0.7	4.8
Retail trade	108.7	109.0	111.0	111.6	113.1	113.6	0.4	4.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	106.4	106.6	108.8	109.0	110.8	113.3	2.3	6.3
Transport and storage	107.3	108.1	109.4	110.4	111.3	114.0	2.4	5.5
Property and business services	107.8	110.5	111.9	113.5	114.0	117.3	2.9	6.2
Government administration and defence	108.5	108.5	108.8	112.6	112.8	115.8	2.7	6.7
Education	108.0	110.0	110.3	112.1	113.2	114.8	1.4	4.4
Health and community services	107.6	108.3	110.5	111.1	112.2	113.7	1.3	5.0
Personal and other services	107.7	108.9	111.2	113.2	115.0	115.9	0.8	6.4
Selected Occupations								
Managers and administrators	109.7	110.8	112.8	113.9	115.5	117.9	2.1	6.4
Professionals	108.4	110.6	112.0	113.7	114.2	116.6	2.1	5.4
Associate professionals	108.9	109.8	111.5	112.7	113.6	115.6	1.8	5.3
Tradespersons and related workers	112.2	114.1	115.2	116.2	118.8	120.5	1.4	5.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	108.8	109.3	111.1	112.5	113.1	114.2	1.0	4.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	109.8	111.7	112.5	112.7	114.4	117.4	2.6	5.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	107.3	108.2	110.3	110.7	112.0	112.5	0.4	4.0
Labourers and related workers	114.1	115.0	116.0	118.7	120.8	121.7	0.7	5.8

(a) Base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Price Index, Australia*, cat. no. 6345.0.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a)—Perth

Reference period	ESTABLISHED HOMES(b)	Change from previous period(b)	PROJECT HOMES	Change from previous period
	index	%	index	%
2004–2005	114.4	14.4	111.9	12.0
2005–2006	145.7	27.4	130.3	16.4
2006–2007	p194.0	p33.2	144.1	10.6
2006				
March	148.2	7.9	132.7	3.8
June	169.6	14.4	137.9	3.9
September	188.4	11.1	142.0	3.0
December	r194.8	r3.4	143.3	0.9
2007				
March	pr197.3	pr1.3	144.7	1.0
June	p195.5	p-0.9	146.3	1.1

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

(a) Base of each index 2003–04 = 100.0.

(b) Estimates for the two most recent quarters are experimental.

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, cat. no. 6416.0.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING(a), By material—Perth

Material group	2006				2007		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	
	March index	June index	September index	December index	March index	June index	Mar	Jun
							Qtr 2007 to Jun 2007	Qtr 2006 to Jun 2007
All groups	136.1	138.0	141.2	143.7	145.3	145.9	0.4	5.7
Cement products	127.2	127.2	136.1	146.4	137.8	131.1	-4.9	3.1
Ceramic products	148.2	149.7	153.1	153.5	156.7	157.4	0.4	5.1
Concrete, cement and sand	141.7	144.4	145.6	148.0	149.7	151.5	1.2	4.9
Electrical equipment	99.3	99.9	111.5	111.1	111.2	112.6	1.3	12.7
Installed gas and electrical appliances	136.3	136.4	136.3	134.8	137.7	139.0	0.9	1.9
Other materials	156.6	159.0	161.8	163.6	164.5	166.3	1.1	4.6
Other metal products	130.1	132.9	137.0	140.8	142.3	143.3	0.7	7.8
Plumbing products	123.7	127.7	127.2	131.0	132.8	133.4	0.5	4.5
Steel products	165.2	171.4	173.7	178.1	184.2	184.6	0.2	7.7
Timber, board and joinery	124.0	123.9	127.5	130.8	131.2	130.2	-0.8	5.1

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0

Source: Producer Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6427.0.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$m)								
2006								
May	777.0	137.0	108.4	326.7	^ 83.4	153.0	227.2	1 812.7
June	771.5	150.5	109.5	333.5	^ 84.7	145.2	221.5	1 816.4
July	768.7	151.9	111.2	339.5	^ 85.8	155.0	238.9	1 850.9
August	782.9	133.4	109.7	344.6	^ 87.2	173.2	239.2	1 870.2
September	792.8	130.7	109.4	359.1	^ 87.4	169.3	238.5	1 887.1
October	815.2	147.7	124.7	358.5	^ 88.5	191.0	262.3	1 987.9
November	836.4	182.7	126.1	367.2	^ 104.7	206.8	259.5	2 083.4
December	955.4	284.8	171.9	450.0	^ 152.5	279.6	282.2	2 576.4
2007								
January	834.0	133.8	109.8	353.9	^ 103.0	183.8	262.3	1 980.8
February	785.7	116.9	102.0	310.1	^ 83.9	181.7	248.5	1 828.7
March	879.0	146.9	117.4	347.1	^ 89.4	199.9	278.2	2 057.9
April	853.6	143.4	121.5	320.1	^ 84.6	180.8	258.9	1 963.0
May	859.0	155.7	131.1	353.8	^ 85.9	193.8	264.2	2 043.4
June	847.0	155.8	121.2	371.0	^ 82.3	184.8	253.7	2 015.9
July	874.8	158.1	121.9	335.5	^ 93.7	196.5	259.7	2 040.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)								
2006								
May	794.1	148.5	107.9	340.5	91.2	157.2	232.8	1 872.1
June	798.3	151.5	109.9	335.8	93.7	158.2	234.8	1 882.3
July	786.6	159.6	116.0	344.7	90.2	168.2	241.5	1 906.7
August	787.3	149.6	116.7	346.0	91.1	178.5	242.0	1 911.2
September	806.8	150.0	118.7	363.1	91.9	175.5	243.2	1 949.3
October	815.2	154.4	120.5	353.1	95.5	184.9	248.0	1 971.5
November	825.7	154.7	119.2	345.4	100.0	190.0	249.8	1 984.9
December	819.2	157.9	120.4	352.9	100.0	195.7	254.8	2 000.9
2007								
January	844.6	157.6	117.6	356.5	97.6	196.7	264.5	2 035.0
February	855.7	156.8	124.9	354.5	92.6	201.8	266.2	2 052.5
March	863.5	161.8	126.8	363.2	93.2	206.0	273.5	2 088.0
April	868.2	156.7	125.6	366.2	92.8	202.6	267.5	2 079.6
May	870.9	161.4	126.3	361.0	93.8	196.9	268.4	2 078.8
June	884.7	159.4	123.3	362.6	90.9	206.0	269.9	2 096.7
July	892.0	169.9	126.8	348.9	99.3	209.9	261.8	2 108.6
TREND (\$m)								
2006								
May	792.9	150.9	108.6	334.6	91.6	159.3	230.6	1 868.5
June	793.0	152.0	111.4	340.6	90.9	162.4	235.4	1 885.7
July	793.9	152.5	114.2	345.8	91.2	167.0	239.1	1 903.7
August	797.0	152.9	116.6	349.4	92.3	172.8	242.0	1 923.0
September	802.7	153.2	118.2	351.5	94.0	179.0	244.6	1 943.2
October	810.8	153.9	119.1	352.4	95.8	184.8	247.9	1 964.7
November	820.8	154.9	119.8	353.0	97.1	190.0	252.1	1 987.8
December	831.5	156.2	120.6	353.8	97.5	194.6	257.0	2 011.3
2007								
January	841.8	157.3	121.8	355.5	96.8	198.1	262.0	2 033.4
February	851.3	158.1	123.1	358.0	95.3	200.5	266.0	2 052.4
March	860.3	158.8	124.4	360.4	93.9	201.8	268.3	2 067.7
April	868.7	159.8	125.3	361.4	93.3	202.8	269.1	2 080.0
May	876.2	161.1	125.8	361.0	93.4	203.9	268.8	2 090.1
June	882.9	162.7	126.1	359.7	93.9	205.0	268.0	2 099.2
July	887.5	164.3	126.2	357.9	94.7	206.1	266.6	2 106.0

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) For industry definitions see paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

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

RETAIL TRADE, Quarterly turnover—Chain volume measures(a): All series

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Original</i> \$m	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i> \$m	<i>Trend</i> \$m
2004–2005	20 252.4	20 252.3	20 245.8
2005–2006	21 209.6	21 209.6	21 196.6
2006–2007	23 156.0	23 154.6	23 168.6
2006			
March	5 054.8	5 332.1	5 334.0
June	5 252.4	5 461.9	5 447.2
September	5 413.3	5 574.3	5 590.9
December	6 391.0	5 724.8	5 736.0
2007			
March	5 643.9	5 920.2	5 866.6
June	5 707.8	5 935.3	5 975.1

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.
Source: *Retail Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 8501.0.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, By type of vehicle: All series

Month	Passenger vehicles	Sports utility vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
no.	no.	no.	no.	

ORIGINAL

Month	Passenger vehicles	Sports utility vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
no.	no.	no.	no.	
2006				
June	6 040	2 323	2 807	11 170
July	4 865	1 754	2 101	8 720
August	5 730	1 879	2 127	9 736
September	5 842	1 705	2 169	9 716
October	5 727	1 778	2 086	9 591
November	5 718	2 076	2 178	9 972
December	5 567	1 972	1 932	9 471
2007				
January	5 059	2 064	1 806	8 929
February	5 307	2 037	2 281	9 625
March	5 704	2 314	2 512	10 530
April	4 963	1 621	2 117	8 701
May	5 350	2 221	2 601	10 172
June	6 565	2 354	3 076	11 995
July	5 373	1 920	2 352	9 645
August	6 093	2 210	2 427	10 730

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Month	Passenger vehicles	Sports utility vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
no.	no.	no.	no.	
2006				
June	5 198	1 822	2 066	9 086
July	5 365	1 911	2 167	9 443
August	5 583	1 840	2 146	9 569
September	5 506	1 953	2 198	9 657
October	5 478	1 951	2 204	9 633
November	5 466	1 951	2 183	9 600
December	5 665	2 076	2 061	9 802

Month	Passenger vehicles	Sports utility vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
no.	no.	no.	no.	

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED cont.

Month	Passenger vehicles	Sports utility vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
no.	no.	no.	no.	
2007				
January	5 639	2 084	2 222	9 945
February	5 549	2 089	2 391	10 029
March	5 362	2 093	2 330	9 785
April	5 706	1 892	2 373	9 971
May	5 533	2 025	2 388	9 946
June	5 766	1 968	2 360	10 094
July	5 804	2 100	2 430	10 334
August	5 758	2 155	2 386	10 299

TREND

Month	Passenger vehicles	Sports utility vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
no.	no.	no.	no.	
2006				
June	5 316	1 817	2 116	9 249
July	5 393	1 860	2 142	9 395
August	5 452	1 897	2 157	9 506
September	5 501	1 929	2 162	9 592
October	5 537	1 965	2 166	9 668
November	5 557	2 005	2 176	9 738
December	5 561	2 040	2 200	9 801
2007				
January	5 553	2 057	2 238	9 848
February	5 551	2 052	2 286	9 889
March	5 563	2 033	2 331	9 927
April	5 591	2 018	2 365	9 974
May	5 636	2 015	2 384	10 035
June	5 690	2 029	2 393	10 112
July	5 743	2 053	2 398	10 194
August	5 791	2 081	2 398	10 270

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, cat. no. 9314.0.

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PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, By type of asset—Chain volume measures(a): All series

Reference period	ORIGINAL			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			TREND		
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2004–2005	5 135	r4 815	9 950	5 135	4 814	9 949	5 275	4 909	10 060
2005–2006	r9 538	6 465	16 003	9 537	6 465	16 003	9 524	6 286	15 581
2006–2007	11 696	6 786	18 482	11 720	6 770	18 491	12 066	6 844	18 779
2006									
March	2 361	1 482	3 843	2 600	1 664	4 264	2 680	1 653	4 269
June	3 276	1 709	4 984	3 154	1 644	4 798	2 918	1 555	4 403
September	r2 566	r1 323	r3 890	2 639	1 342	3 981	2 948	1 485	4 362
December	r3 039	r1 709	r4 748	2 829	1 575	4 405	2 939	1 567	4 435
2007									
March	r2 836	r1 587	r4 424	3 118	1 778	4 896	(b)3 026	(b)1 788	(b)4 814
June	3 254	2 167	5 421	3 134	2 075	5 209	3 153	2 004	5 168

r revised

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.

(b) Break in series between December 2006 and March 2007.

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PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, By industry—Current prices: Original

Reference period	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2004–2005	5 531	1 410	3 008	9 949
2005–2006	10 733	1 850	3 889	16 471
2006–2007	13 513	1 505	4 698	19 716
2006				
March	2 615	446	900	3 961
June	3 648	^418	1 135	5 201
September	2 847	283	994	4 125
December	3 568	370	1 138	5 076
2007				
March	r3 283	^r375	^r1 080	r4 737
June	3 815	^477	1 486	5 778

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

r revised

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

LENDING FINANCE COMMITMENTS: Original

Reference period	COMMERCIAL FINANCE			PERSONAL FINANCE			Total lease finance commitments
	Fixed loans(a)	Revolving credit(b)	Total	Fixed loans(a)	Revolving credit(b)	Total	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
2004-2005	14 612.7	6 580.7	21 193.4	4 701.9	3 628.3	8 330.2	420.3
2005-2006	22 526.5	7 851.7	30 378.2	5 801.4	4 930.5	10 731.9	448.4
2006-2007	23 627.7	13 249.6	36 877.3	6 743.1	6 189.5	12 932.6	427.2
2006							
May	3 249.8	770.0	4 019.8	613.5	523.0	1 136.5	42.4
June	2 886.9	1 115.1	4 002.0	653.5	564.2	1 217.7	39.4
July	2 010.1	701.2	2 711.3	574.3	484.9	1 059.2	32.4
August	1 874.9	758.0	2 633.0	570.6	545.3	1 115.9	28.3
September	1 804.5	620.8	2 425.2	513.5	512.5	1 026.1	26.3
October	1 802.9	1 248.7	3 051.6	536.8	476.0	1 012.7	34.1
November	1 911.8	725.8	2 637.6	574.7	474.4	1 049.2	35.8
December	1 774.0	668.0	2 442.0	542.5	495.8	1 038.3	32.9
2007							
January	1 637.6	756.3	2 393.9	498.0	478.5	976.5	26.7
February	2 038.5	879.3	2 917.7	531.2	433.3	964.4	30.4
March	1 796.4	2 773.5	4 569.9	577.0	487.5	1 064.5	38.2
April	1 742.9	1 857.1	3 600.0	500.2	451.6	951.8	43.7
May	2 352.9	912.1	3 265.0	628.0	577.8	1 205.9	39.4
June	2 881.2	1 348.8	4 230.0	696.2	771.9	1 468.2	59.1
July	3 586.7	890.3	4 477.0	510.7	572.0	1 082.7	32.9

(a) Includes refinancing.

(b) New and increased credit limits during the period.
Includes credit cards.

Source: Lending Finance, Australia, cat. no. 5671.0.

All series

Reference period	ORIGINAL		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		TREND	
	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
2004-2005	89 460	15 283.0	89 622	15 309.8	89 510	15 288.6
2005-2006	106 827	20 692.8	106 687	20 664.9	106 580	20 678.1
2006-2007	104 602	23 444.8	104 966	23 512.3	104 874	23 396.1
2006						
May	10 962	2 242.5	9 626	1 973.0	9 571	1 965.6
June	10 051	2 093.9	9 612	2 008.1	9 539	1 999.0
July	9 549	2 094.7	9 542	2 107.6	9 407	2 004.1
August	10 091	2 186.1	9 188	1 973.8	9 201	1 981.4
September	8 629	1 837.6	8 981	1 910.5	8 954	1 940.4
October	8 524	1 845.6	8 606	1 861.5	8 706	1 895.1
November	8 742	1 930.2	8 299	1 836.3	8 520	1 862.4
December	8 287	1 804.0	8 623	1 896.5	8 422	1 849.3
2007						
January	7 476	1 646.7	8 382	1 843.8	8 417	1 862.5
February	7 774	1 771.0	8 326	1 879.1	8 485	1 899.7
March	8 648	1 991.3	8 519	1 925.3	8 580	1 949.1
April	8 261	r1 781.6	8 971	2 020.0	8 667	2 002.4
May	9 512	2 293.8	8 604	2 018.4	8 734	2 053.2
June	9 109	2 262.2	8 925	2 239.3	8 780	2 096.5
July	8 967	2 150.1	8 669	2 050.5	8 824	2 133.1

r revised

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia*, cat. no. 5609.0.

Original

Reference period	FIRST HOME BUYERS			NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS		
	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Average loan size	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Average loan size
	no.	\$m	\$'000	no.	\$m	\$'000
2004-2005	16 328	2 767.2	169.5	73 132	12 515.8	171.1
2005-2006	17 746	r3 415.6	192.5	89 081	r17 277.3	r194.0
2006-2007	13 786	3 026.4	219.5	90 816	20 418.4	224.8
2006						
May	1 506	309.8	205.7	9 456	r1 932.7	204.4
June	1 362	r290.9	213.5	8 689	r1 803.1	207.5
July	1 347	r298.6	221.6	8 202	r1 796.1	219.0
August	1 318	285.0	216.2	8 773	r1 901.0	216.7
September	1 172	251.0	214.2	7 457	r1 586.6	212.8
October	1 130	242.7	214.8	7 394	r1 602.9	216.8
November	1 088	240.8	221.3	7 654	r1 689.4	220.7
December	1 019	r217.2	213.1	7 268	r1 586.8	218.3
2007						
January	983	213.2	216.9	6 493	r1 433.5	220.8
February	970	205.7	212.1	6 804	r1 565.2	230.0
March	1 061	r230.4	217.1	7 587	r1 761.0	232.1
April	1 035	203.0	196.1	7 226	r1 578.7	218.5
May	1 204	282.3	234.5	8 308	2 011.5	242.1
June	1 459	356.5	244.4	7 650	1 905.7	249.1
July	1 549	401.8	259.4	7 418	1 748.3	235.7

r revised

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia*, cat. no. 5609.0

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (a), By purpose: **Original**

Reference period	OWNER OCCUPATION (SECURED FINANCE)				INVESTMENT HOUSING(b)		
	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of other established dwellings	Refinancing of established dwellings	Construction of dwellings for rent or resale	Purchase of dwellings by individuals for rent or resale	Purchase of dwellings by others for rent or resale
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2004-2005	2 171.4	505.8	9 250.0	3 355.8	320.6	5 423.8	401.0
2005-2006	2 403.3	979.9	12 357.6	4 952.0	np	8 451.8	577.4
2006-2007	2 310.1	1 223.6	13 096.6	6 814.6	404.2	9 505.2	717.1
2006							
May	216.5	133.9	1 322.9	569.3	51.7	1 002.2	63.6
June	233.9	124.8	1 198.2	537.0	np	1 069.3	86.1
July	233.6	116.0	1 216.9	528.2	43.4	879.9	64.5
August	246.4	110.2	1 226.0	603.4	37.7	893.6	57.6
September	187.0	84.5	1 005.7	560.5	45.0	758.8	55.0
October	195.0	92.6	986.3	571.9	27.9	708.6	70.9
November	198.0	93.6	1 057.0	581.6	36.7	750.5	46.0
December	185.6	87.8	984.7	546.0	57.6	669.4	38.6
2007							
January	177.9	75.4	882.4	511.1	14.9	652.9	59.0
February	156.7	97.9	988.4	528.0	25.0	701.4	58.0
March	171.4	113.3	1 115.9	590.6	29.9	773.2	57.2
April	147.5	80.6	990.0	563.5	14.0	735.1	53.8
May	203.1	124.1	1 324.4	642.2	41.9	957.3	70.4
June	207.9	147.6	1 318.9	587.8	30.2	1 024.5	86.0
July	189.9	121.4	1 296.5	542.3	51.0	848.5	59.5

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(b) Excludes revolving credit.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia*, cat. no. 5609.0;
Lending Finance, Australia, cat. no. 5671.0.

Reference period	HOUSES		OTHER DWELLINGS		TOTAL DWELLINGS	
	Private	Total	Private	Total	Private	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2004–2005	19 108	19 581	4 026	4 616	23 134	24 197
2005–2006	21 272	21 815	3 731	4 269	25 003	26 084
2006–2007	19 148	19 601	4 432	5 060	23 580	24 661
2006						
May	1 797	1 833	365	399	2 162	2 232
June	1 771	1 810	399	428	2 170	2 238
July	1 750	1 792	421	452	2 171	2 244
August	1 734	1 777	426	466	2 160	2 243
September	1 711	1 754	414	467	2 125	2 221
October	1 676	1 716	394	461	2 070	2 177
November	1 636	1 673	365	442	2 001	2 115
December	1 588	1 623	333	412	1 921	2 035
2007						
January	1 545	1 579	318	389	1 863	1 968
February	1 516	1 551	322	379	1 838	1 930
March	1 505	1 541	335	380	1 840	1 921
April	1 502	1 538	351	388	1 853	1 926
May	1 497	1 533	370	405	1 867	1 938
June	1 488	1 524	383	419	1 871	1 943
July	1 486	1 522	391	427	1 877	1 949

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

BUILDING APPROVALS, By number and value of dwelling units approved: **Original**

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>New houses</i>	<i>New other residential building</i>	<i>New residential building</i>	<i>Total residential building(a)</i>	<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>Total building</i>
NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS (no.)						
2004–2005	19 444	4 653	24 097	24 201	31	24 232
2005–2006	21 769	3 886	25 655	25 834	18	25 852
2006–2007	19 494	5 374	24 868	25 058	35	25 093
2006						
May	2 268	482	2 750	2 755	1	2 756
June	1 701	395	2 096	2 098	1	2 099
July	r1 798	842	r2 640	r2 646	1	r2 647
August	r1 902	543	r2 445	r2 448	—	r2 448
September	r1 767	419	r2 186	r2 194	4	r2 198
October	r1 733	179	r1 912	r1 918	4	r1 922
November	1 939	480	2 419	2 459	—	2 459
December	r1 488	r525	r2 013	r2 022	r4	r2 026
2007						
January	r1 281	345	r1 626	r1 651	2	r1 653
February	r1 331	249	r1 580	r1 600	1	r1 601
March	r1 654	240	r1 894	r1 902	—	r1 902
April	r1 443	r308	r1 751	r1 757	10	r1 767
May	1 722	526	2 248	2 256	5	2 261
June	1 436	718	2 154	2 205	4	2 209
July	1 496	255	1 751	1 783	10	1 793
VALUE OF APPROVAL (\$m)						
2004–2005	3 337.5	773.5	4 110.9	4 470.6	1 978.4	6 449.1
2005–2006	4 269.2	772.9	5 042.3	5 519.5	2 322.9	7 842.3
2006–2007	4 584.2	1 345.2	5 929.6	6 439.9	2 699.8	9 139.5
2006						
May	463.3	89.5	552.8	593.3	213.3	806.6
June	365.6	79.2	444.9	488.5	178.0	666.6
July	r390.5	167.3	r557.8	r596.2	175.9	r772.1
August	r417.9	162.2	r580.1	r618.4	142.4	r760.7
September	r390.1	101.0	r491.2	r529.0	132.7	r661.7
October	r403.2	34.3	r437.5	r474.3	r202.6	r676.9
November	r442.0	126.3	r568.3	r613.4	378.2	r991.6
December	r349.3	r156.9	r506.2	r548.9	r231.5	r780.4
2007						
January	r314.0	72.2	r386.1	r425.7	r314.1	r739.7
February	r330.1	69.5	r399.6	r446.2	338.0	r784.2
March	r392.0	51.8	r443.9	r495.7	r227.1	r722.8
April	r348.9	70.7	r419.7	r455.1	r220.8	r675.9
May	434.9	129.1	563.9	613.5	167.0	780.5
June	371.3	203.9	575.3	623.5	169.5	793.0
July	364.7	80.6	445.3	498.5	312.0	810.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
r revised

(a) Includes total alterations and additions, refurbishments and conversions.

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

BUILDING ACTIVITY, By number of dwelling units and stage of production: **Original**

Reference period	New houses no.	New other residential building no.	New residential building no.	Total residential building(a) no.	Total non-residential building no.	Total building no.
COMMENCED						
2003–2004	18 577	r3 879	r22 455	r22 523	26	r22 549
2004–2005	r18 226	r4 608	r22 834	r22 924	23	r22 947
2005–2006	21 529	4 014	r25 543	r25 724	30	r25 754
2005						
December	5 324	670	r5 994	6 025	10	r6 035
2006						
March	r5 042	801	r5 843	r5 937	14	r5 951
June	5 498	1 353	r6 852	6 884	1	6 885
September	5 521	1 487	7 008	7 015	6	7 021
December	r5 200	r1 117	r6 317	r6 359	2	r6 361
2007						
March	4 590	972	5 561	5 609	21	5 630
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
2003–2004	r10 787	r3 811	r14 598	r14 651	61	r14 712
2004–2005	r12 984	r4 928	r17 912	r17 994	51	r18 045
2005–2006	r16 064	5 565	r21 629	r21 828	31	r21 859
2005						
December	r14 882	4 830	r19 712	r19 812	54	r19 866
2006						
March	r15 616	4 852	r20 469	r20 641	66	r20 707
June	r16 064	5 565	r21 629	r21 828	31	r21 859
September	r16 668	6 174	r22 841	r23 018	25	r23 043
December	r16 465	r6 512	r22 976	r23 188	16	r23 204
2007						
March	16 706	6 659	23 366	23 614	41	23 654
COMPLETED						
2003–2004	r15 543	r2 861	r18 404	r18 593	14	r18 607
2004–2005	r15 886	r3 425	r19 311	r19 375	33	r19 408
2005–2006	r18 279	r3 352	r21 631	r21 694	53	r21 747
2005						
December	r4 958	r898	r5 857	r5 880	15	5 895
2006						
March	r4 275	779	r5 054	r5 074	2	r5 076
June	r5 032	657	r5 689	r5 693	36	r5 729
September	4 936	894	5 830	5 855	10	5 865
December	r5 402	779	6 180	6 190	11	r6 202
2007						
March	4 331	824	5 155	5 173	3	5 176

r revised

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

(a) Includes total alterations and additions, refurbishments and conversions.

Reference period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Total residential building(a)	Total non-residential building	Total building
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
COMMENCED						
2003–2004	r2 869.5	r582.6	r3 452.1	r3 763.7	r1 478.7	r5 242.4
2004–2005	r3 143.4	r796.6	r3 940.0	r4 307.9	r1 771.9	r6 079.8
2005–2006	r4 212.6	860.8	r5 073.4	r5 556.7	r2 212.5	r7 769.2
2005						
December	r1 043.6	154.6	r1 198.2	r1 323.5	595.6	r1 919.1
2006						
March	r1 011.4	149.0	r1 160.4	r1 291.9	506.9	r1 798.8
June	1 094.6	325.9	1 420.5	1 542.4	r646.5	r2 188.8
September	1 236.4	339.0	1 575.5	r1 702.0	r421.7	r2 123.7
December	r1 185.0	r328.6	r1 513.5	r1 626.2	r967.1	r2 593.3
2007						
March	1 090.5	245.1	1 335.6	1 465.9	773.0	2 238.9
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
2003–2004	r1 904.5	r645.9	r2 550.4	r2 706.7	r1 184.7	r3 891.4
2004–2005	r2 522.2	r930.0	r3 452.2	r3 690.5	r1 582.3	r5 272.8
2005–2006	r3 555.7	1 345.1	r4 900.8	r5 232.2	r2 353.2	r7 585.4
2005						
December	r3 087.1	1 156.0	r4 243.1	r4 526.2	r1 928.7	r6 454.9
2006						
March	r3 364.8	1 182.4	r4 547.1	r4 856.2	2 101.2	r6 957.5
June	r3 555.7	1 345.1	r4 900.8	r5 232.2	r2 353.2	r7 585.4
September	r3 869.6	1 525.0	r5 394.6	r5 773.4	r2 559.5	r8 332.9
December	r3 990.2	r1 743.4	r5 733.6	r6 134.0	r2 896.4	r9 030.5
2007						
March	4 221.8	1 809.6	6 031.4	6 456.0	3 235.5	9 691.5
COMPLETED						
2003–2004	r2 323.1	r418.0	r2 741.2	r3 078.6	r1 600.3	r4 678.9
2004–2005	r2 576.0	r529.2	r3 105.2	r3 455.0	r1 470.0	r4 925.0
2005–2006	r3 218.9	r608.8	r3 827.7	r4 230.7	r1 593.8	r5 824.6
2005						
December	r893.2	r138.7	r1 031.9	r1 149.3	r442.2	r1 591.5
2006						
March	r738.2	137.4	r875.7	r967.8	310.4	r1 278.2
June	r924.6	183.3	r1 107.9	r1 217.1	463.0	r1 680.1
September	944.9	174.7	1 119.6	1 214.3	351.5	1 565.8
December	r1 109.7	129.8	r1 239.5	r1 342.2	r751.4	r2 093.6
2007						
March	884.7	173.1	1 057.8	1 160.3	413.2	1 573.5
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
2003–2004	r1 028.2	r332.7	r1 360.8	r1 433.2	r642.5	r2 075.6
2004–2005	r1 329.0	r475.0	r1 804.0	r1 896.7	r807.8	r2 704.4
2005–2006	1 815.0	681.2	2 496.2	2 660.2	r1 120.0	r3 780.2
2005						
December	r1 659.8	607.7	r2 267.5	r2 391.7	r941.7	r3 333.4
2006						
March	r1 740.5	570.7	r2 311.2	r2 461.8	1 001.4	r3 463.2
June	1 815.0	681.2	2 496.2	2 660.2	r1 120.0	r3 780.2
September	1 950.7	788.5	r2 739.3	r2 917.7	r1 077.7	r3 995.4
December	r2 113.8	r844.2	r2 958.0	r3 122.3	r1 479.8	r4 602.1
2007						
March	2 141.5	817.3	2 958.8	3 134.0	1 618.9	4 752.9

r revised

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

(a) Includes total alterations and additions, refurbishments and conversions.

Reference period	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Telecommunications	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
WORK COMMENCED								
2003–2004	985.6	1 619.7	256.4	234.4	333.6	1 252.3	189.3	4 871.2
2004–2005	927.2	681.6	1 036.1	432.3	347.0	5 165.8	321.5	8 911.6
2005–2006	1 332.2	1 890.1	1 345.1	298.3	519.1	11 254.8	335.5	16 975.1
2005								
December	282.7	1 280.7	^ 86.1	66.2	97.3	2 159.0	^ 54.9	4 026.9
2006								
March	369.7	160.4	80.1	*73.5	134.9	336.5	^ 75.0	1 230.1
June	305.0	381.1	1 080.3	^ 51.0	194.3	5 876.5	*120.2	8 008.3
September	478.6	657.1	342.9	^ 57.3	113.6	1 314.0	^ 129.5	3 093.0
December	389.2	*r34.0	r1 108.1	^ 93.1	125.9	r2 983.7	*r101.6	r4 835.6
2007								
March	*854.6	1 469.2	645.9	66.3	100.4	2 109.8	*95.7	5 341.8
WORK DONE								
2003–2004	1 004.3	371.3	683.9	302.6	334.3	1 989.7	194.5	4 880.6
2004–2005	976.3	1 142.5	597.9	343.8	323.1	2 484.6	316.3	6 184.4
2005–2006	1 197.1	1 314.5	1 141.2	383.5	515.1	6 645.4	293.6	11 490.2
2005								
December	279.0	316.2	354.5	^ 75.4	94.2	1 591.4	^ 50.0	2 760.7
2006								
March	275.5	316.1	212.6	^ 103.7	128.3	1 563.2	^ 67.5	2 666.9
June	360.9	376.7	424.9	110.5	197.6	2 468.9	^ 90.7	4 030.0
September	^ 343.1	425.6	484.3	84.1	104.2	1 720.0	^ 88.8	3 250.1
December	371.4	428.2	r554.9	^ r95.1	125.4	r2 676.7	^ r99.2	r4 350.8
2007								
March	420.4	518.7	640.2	^ 82.0	98.8	2 224.6	^ 100.1	4 084.8
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD								
2003–2004	235.5	1 413.0	163.1	59.3	26.4	878.0	27.7	2 803.1
2004–2005	223.1	1 080.0	939.7	161.1	51.9	3 979.1	42.9	6 477.8
2005–2006	326.2	1 753.2	984.8	96.6	17.8	8 398.5	30.9	11 608.0
2005								
December	287.5	1 924.4	494.3	171.5	39.5	6 430.5	^ 45.2	9 392.9
2006								
March	379.0	1 728.1	344.1	^ 154.1	29.4	5 623.9	39.0	8 297.7
June	326.2	1 753.2	984.8	^ 96.6	17.8	8 398.5	^ 30.9	11 608.0
September	499.1	2 053.4	859.9	^ 87.6	22.2	9 119.0	^ 85.3	12 726.6
December	489.4	r1 880.2	r1 443.8	*83.9	19.4	r9 302.1	^ r63.5	r13 282.4
2007								
March	*957.4	2 754.6	1 451.3	^ 80.2	15.5	9 417.6	^ 67.1	14 743.7

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

r revised

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

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Original</i> \$m	<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i> \$m	<i>Trend</i> \$m
2003–2004	5 156.1	5 156.1	5 214.8
2004–2005	6 184.4	6 184.4	6 248.1
2005–2006	10 846.4	10 846.4	10 546.7
2005			
December	2 653.4	2 539.1	2 485.4
2006			
March	2 541.2	2 769.8	2 903.6
June	3 678.0	3 467.0	3 126.7
September	2 821.9	2 948.7	3 277.8
December	3 731.2	3 538.0	3 449.6
2007			
March	3 450.8	3 722.3	3 623.3

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(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.

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

Category of the SITC	2006				2007	
	March	June	September	December	March	June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES (a)						
001 Live animals	96 647	95 694	147 283	125 473	99 722	72 385
036 Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	122 376	151 330	41 421	64 689	94 733	130 600
041 Wheat	433 428	360 264	533 063	407 730	424 116	332 135
268 Wool and other animal hair	124 065	158 064	109 903	138 367	150 702	119 207
281 Iron ore and concentrates	2 854 349	3 509 491	3 894 354	3 987 995	3 472 566	3 980 169
284 Nickel ores and concentrates	137 953	341 249	241 668	504 130	348 464	242 610
287 Ores and concentrates of base metal	117 359	135 442	188 277	198 826	150 642	133 163
333 Crude petroleum oils	1 180 090	1 157 603	1 838 159	1 752 137	1 673 747	1 665 835
334 Refined petroleum oils	137 485	89 915	156 869	133 340	99 836	154 316
342 Liquefied propane and butane	149 836	183 228	164 930	175 191	155 070	171 662
343 Natural gas	969 708	1 058 094	1 065 213	1 103 841	980 244	845 131
533 Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	104 286	121 682	108 234	96 967	97 008	107 675
683 Nickel	154 446	191 594	284 403	355 148	365 756	429 620
971 Gold, non-monetary	1 673 964	2 462 908	2 456 577	2 414 868	2 519 896	3 038 747
988 Confidential items	1 906 525	2 051 924	2 276 558	2 719 308	2 629 583	2 874 818

MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES (b)

333 Crude petroleum oils	487 512	284 799	521 716	428 441	483 808	566 977
334 Refined petroleum oils	342 716	750 175	328 715	357 866	321 604	422 859
562 Fertilisers	90 784	95 515	19 689	3 675	123 593	122 632
625 Rubber tyres	67 727	88 241	94 930	94 173	87 891	74 126
679 Iron or steel tubes and pipes	76 218	87 564	61 505	110 412	97 578	81 737
723 Civil engineering plant and equipment	158 063	177 564	189 578	211 272	179 115	223 861
728 Other specialised industry machinery and equipment	52 137	64 065	86 950	74 950	79 237	74 870
752 Automatic data processing machines	49 549	62 652	39 364	53 801	36 656	38 677
759 Parts and accessories of office machines	51 633	39 902	28 669	26 541	36 611	52 763
781 Passenger motor vehicles	261 661	368 499	323 771	395 813	360 993	373 438
782 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	186 314	232 283	177 620	226 711	258 340	254 557
792 Aircraft and associated equipment	20 906	23 993	23 562	33 143	42 857	61 883
793 Ships, boats and floating structures	50 604	588 846	25 998	30 835	79 090	67 741
971 Gold, non-monetary	1 269 520	1 832 512	1 039 860	1 219 040	1 201 786	1 451 098
988 Confidential items	155 319	164 295	168 360	199 560	173 999	183 841

(a) Free on board (f.o.b.) value.

(b) Customs value.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia*, cat. no. 5368.0.

Section and Division of the SITC	EXPORTS (a)			IMPORTS (b)		
	June quarter 2006	March quarter 2007	June quarter 2007	June quarter 2006	March quarter 2007	June quarter 2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0 Food & live animals						
00 Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates	95 694	99 722	72 385	8	1 433	16
01 Meat & meat preparations	105 743	97 778	98 511	7 847	14 566	10 532
02 Dairy products & birds' eggs	18 539	13 425	16 390	2 984	3 404	3 273
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates, & preparations thereof	152 697	95 360	131 904	17 430	24 666	19 255
04 Cereals & cereal preparations	384 532	455 967	370 000	6 522	7 008	7 242
05 Vegetables & fruit	30 273	18 325	27 352	12 169	20 453	15 966
06 Sugars, sugar preparations & honey	1 290	1 731	890	1 789	2 122	1 551
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, & manufactures thereof	167	106	42	2 736	3 293	2 393
08 Feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)	40 511	38 373	37 444	1 707	1 696	6 006
09 Miscellaneous edible products & preparations	3 133	2 245	2 910	7 826	12 569	14 770
<i>Total food & live animals(c)</i>	<i>832 579</i>	<i>823 032</i>	<i>757 828</i>	<i>61 017</i>	<i>91 209</i>	<i>81 004</i>
1 Beverages & tobacco						
11 Beverages	15 408	10 856	16 301	10 510	12 820	11 858
12 Tobacco & tobacco manufactures	4	5	1	25	22	14
<i>Total beverages & tobacco(c)</i>	<i>15 412</i>	<i>10 860</i>	<i>16 302</i>	<i>10 534</i>	<i>12 842</i>	<i>11 872</i>
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels						
21 Hides, skins & furskins, raw	13 103	15 615	14 951	10	—	—
22 Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits	20 794	33 455	20 320	297	419	382
23 Crude rubber (incl. synthetic and reclaimed)	42	58	51	1 062	591	698
24 Cork & wood	60 455	70 512	77 394	8 491	10 351	11 750
25 Pulp & waste paper	5 062	8 493	7 215	531	754	723
26 Textile fibres & their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	158 485	151 171	119 625	1 180	1 222	886
27 Crude fertilisers (excl. those of Division 56) & crude minerals (excl. coal, petroleum & precious stones)	28 623	29 919	44 666	6 197	11 832	2 551
28 Metalliferous ores & metal scrap	4 330 787	4 137 049	4 653 436	516	1 187	824
29 Crude animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.	4 280	3 115	3 023	4 387	7 256	4 048
<i>Total crude materials, inedible, except fuels(c)</i>	<i>4 621 631</i>	<i>4 449 387</i>	<i>4 940 681</i>	<i>22 670</i>	<i>33 611</i>	<i>21 863</i>
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials						
32 Coal, coke & briquettes	241	1 235	39	746	131	659
33 Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials	1 247 541	1 773 613	1 820 153	1 040 881	813 560	998 441
34 Gas, natural & manufactured	1 241 373	1 135 346	1 016 816	11 399	5	—
<i>Total mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials(c)</i>	<i>2 489 154</i>	<i>2 910 193</i>	<i>2 837 008</i>	<i>1 053 026</i>	<i>813 696</i>	<i>999 101</i>
4 Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes						
41 Animal oils & fats	4 339	3 411	9 118	115	20	27
42 Fixed vegetable fats & oils, crude, refined or fractionated	3 776	203	1 687	6 536	5 313	7 232
43 Fats & oils (processed), waxes & inedible mixtures or preparations, of animal or vegetable origin, n.e.s.	274	105	21	1 143	189	198
<i>Total animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes(c)</i>	<i>8 390</i>	<i>3 719</i>	<i>10 827</i>	<i>7 794</i>	<i>5 521</i>	<i>7 457</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Free on board (f.o.b.) value.

(b) Customs value.

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia*, cat. no. 5368.0.

	EXPORTS (a)			IMPORTS (b)		
	June quarter 2006	March quarter 2007	June quarter 2007	June quarter 2006	March quarter 2007	June quarter 2007
<i>Section and Division of the SITC</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
5 Chemicals & related products, n.e.s.						
51 Organic chemicals	132	286	160	44 769	69 957	40 830
52 Inorganic chemicals	91 352	144 570	116 805	22 953	16 450	21 388
53 Dyeing, tanning & colouring materials	121 687	97 008	107 696	2 916	3 631	3 927
54 Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	10 652	10 458	10 176	25 920	59 618	35 958
55 Essential oils & resinoids & perfume materials; toilet, polishing & cleansing preparations	4 384	3 693	3 630	4 202	6 007	4 830
56 Fertilisers (excl. crude)	1 276	52	203	95 515	123 593	122 632
57 Plastics in primary forms	3 642	6 029	6 270	8 838	11 696	11 723
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	4 964	1 793	4 060	21 658	27 108	23 301
59 Chemical materials & products, n.e.s.	4 886	5 729	6 890	38 849	34 565	33 355
<i>Total chemicals & related products, n.e.s.(c)</i>	242 976	269 619	255 888	265 619	352 625	297 945
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material						
61 Leather, leather manufactures, & dressed furskins, n.e.s.	563	453	335	1 766	1 288	1 523
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	4 309	6 424	5 971	112 195	111 624	101 943
63 Cork & wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	3 226	5 299	3 668	13 868	20 791	13 616
64 Paper, paperboard, & articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	1 760	722	982	17 253	22 396	21 270
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	1 233	1 338	1 595	24 530	30 039	30 593
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	55 520	55 733	38 549	72 726	59 122	65 253
67 Iron & steel	19 616	19 472	18 266	126 364	163 527	148 554
68 Non-ferrous metals	302 711	477 106	541 962	55 951	185 195	41 250
69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	21 271	25 946	27 927	138 736	153 723	213 566
<i>Total manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(c)</i>	410 209	592 493	639 256	563 390	747 703	637 568
7 Machinery & transport equipment						
71 Power generating machinery & equipment	8 332	9 682	14 627	99 542	85 074	90 934
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	47 541	38 507	49 880	297 008	308 234	327 892
73 Metal working machinery	1 405	1 855	2 819	16 619	15 093	17 740
74 General industrial machinery & equipment, n.e.s. & machine parts, n.e.s.	45 945	38 873	42 476	234 448	540 705	464 755
75 Office machines & automatic data processing machines	3 151	5 446	6 080	107 602	73 711	93 804
76 Telecommunications & sound recording & reproducing apparatus & equipment	9 538	10 072	11 239	63 402	53 783	57 204
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (incl. non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	16 930	22 188	22 961	103 849	123 650	118 171
78 Road vehicles (incl. air-cushion vehicles)	6 695	7 009	17 481	661 957	687 174	682 127
79 Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	5 038	6 278	7 526	617 141	167 368	146 672
<i>Total machinery & transport equipment(c)</i>	144 576	139 911	175 089	2 201 567	2 054 794	1 999 300
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles						
81 Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating & lighting fixtures & fittings, n.e.s.	3 123	1 369	2 349	9 392	15 624	13 751
82 Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions & similar stuffed furnishings	4 580	3 516	2 597	54 400	55 880	47 777
83 Travel goods, handbags & similar containers	65	26	23	3 001	3 807	4 093
84 Articles of apparel & clothing accessories	786	648	736	19 950	29 691	22 023
85 Footwear	90	432	283	8 798	17 980	12 152
87 Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus, n.e.s.	16 949	13 572	19 552	69 701	65 761	77 802
88 Photographic apparatus, equipment & supplies & optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	974	478	667	3 684	3 845	3 415
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	12 610	28 790	20 058	67 021	68 597	82 744
<i>Total miscellaneous manufactured articles(c)</i>	39 177	48 831	46 265	235 947	261 186	263 755

(a) Free on board (f.o.b.) value.

(b) Customs value.

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia*, cat. no. 5368.0.

Section and Division of the SITC	EXPORTS (a)			IMPORTS (b)		
	June quarter 2006	March quarter 2007	June quarter 2007	June quarter 2006	March quarter 2007	June quarter 2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
9 Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC						
93 Special transactions & commodities not classified according to kind	10 724	14 218	13 319	495	515	1 235
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender, & other coin being legal tender	27 626	55 530	34 494	92	802	139
96 Coin (excl. gold coin), not being legal tender	62	—	—	63	23	1
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores & concentrates)	2 462 908	2 519 896	3 038 747	1 832 512	1 201 786	1 451 098
98 Combined confidential items excl. some of SITC 280 (exports only) & some of SITCs 510 & 520 (imports only)	2 051 924	2 629 583	2 874 818	164 295	173 999	183 841
<i>Total commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC(c)</i>	<i>4 553 245</i>	<i>5 219 228</i>	<i>5 961 379</i>	<i>1 997 456</i>	<i>1 377 125</i>	<i>1 636 315</i>
Total merchandise trade(c)	13 357 349	14 467 272	15 640 523	6 419 020	5 750 312	5 956 180

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Free on board (f.o.b.) value.

(b) Customs value.

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia*, cat. no. 5368.0.

Country	EXPORTS(a)			IMPORTS(b)			BALANCE OF TRADE		
	June quarter 2006	March quarter 2007	June quarter 2007	June quarter 2006	March quarter 2007	June quarter 2007	June quarter 2006	March quarter 2007	June quarter 2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Austria	3 331	4 122	1 887	27 098	44 800	40 892	-23 766	-40 677	-39 005
Belgium	106 170	126 414	145 718	24 244	35 455	23 259	81 926	90 959	122 458
Canada	93 373	180 654	71 776	36 625	88 424	42 353	56 748	92 230	29 423
China	2 782 372	3 284 603	3 787 157	318 195	353 327	368 014	2 464 178	2 931 277	3 419 143
Finland	376 940	319 190	319 572	40 005	32 420	37 907	336 935	286 770	281 665
France	49 946	45 267	77 388	70 610	65 442	140 378	-20 664	-20 175	-62 990
Germany	36 590	34 742	48 570	148 239	204 386	186 336	-111 649	-169 644	-137 766
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	93 887	72 396	69 358	138 560	27 525	14 454	-44 673	44 871	54 904
India	938 017	1 069 363	1 919 528	24 191	26 340	24 502	913 826	1 043 023	1 895 026
Indonesia	292 407	317 228	313 022	446 181	467 263	330 224	-153 774	-150 035	-17 202
Iraq	—	57	30	4	—	—	-4	57	30
Ireland	1 253	1 195	1 020	31 182	36 917	36 722	-29 929	-35 721	-35 702
Israel	15 189	18 401	5 664	20 626	33 071	15 745	-5 437	-14 671	-10 080
Italy	61 329	115 969	82 267	68 730	117 626	106 536	-7 401	-1 657	-24 269
Japan	2 972 674	2 847 296	2 905 717	873 797	647 440	731 351	2 098 877	2 199 856	2 174 366
Korea, Republic of	964 117	1 392 644	1 048 973	778 835	163 010	135 038	185 282	1 229 634	913 935
Kuwait	39 982	9 539	39 110	17 497	428	245	22 485	9 111	38 864
Malaysia	71 588	159 669	179 407	249 675	193 862	143 637	-178 087	-34 193	35 769
Mozambique	70 521	95 622	94 303	—	14	—	70 521	95 608	94 303
Netherlands	138 629	226 781	201 476	27 343	38 249	31 801	111 285	188 532	169 675
New Zealand	145 816	224 787	313 048	118 302	106 825	112 285	27 514	117 962	200 763
Norway	4 283	6 802	9 798	6 507	9 804	8 615	-2 225	-3 002	1 183
Pakistan	14 703	6 315	17 215	1 682	1 700	1 677	13 021	4 615	15 538
Papua New Guinea	164 989	124 903	123 488	104 582	178 844	153 173	60 407	-53 941	-29 685
Philippines	15 853	50 736	93 933	8 740	6 619	7 737	7 113	44 118	86 196
Russian Federation	19 261	28 265	35 769	7 931	65 969	17 528	11 330	-37 704	18 241
Saudi Arabia	35 254	64 200	81 243	129 328	57 393	30 052	-94 074	6 808	51 190
Singapore	341 121	403 903	479 193	1 006 394	815 866	621 678	-665 272	-411 964	-142 485
South Africa	240 847	235 579	195 168	55 355	41 445	43 295	185 492	194 133	151 873
Spain	99 154	60 147	75 673	36 084	42 880	45 774	63 070	17 267	29 898
Sweden	2 630	3 657	10 004	59 662	79 395	67 528	-57 032	-75 738	-57 524
Switzerland	5 435	395 109	417 073	41 458	17 907	16 075	-36 023	377 202	400 998
Taiwan	327 740	237 240	342 260	157 730	81 722	120 161	170 010	155 518	222 098
Thailand	424 580	373 781	521 149	282 696	344 775	228 578	141 884	29 006	292 571
Turkey	21 462	92 260	15 431	22 907	20 007	5 030	-1 444	72 253	10 400
United Arab Emirates	253 037	380 851	462 770	139 098	288 520	468 409	113 939	92 330	-5 639
United Kingdom	1 299 325	765 838	412 338	111 718	221 869	809 948	1 187 607	543 969	-397 610
United States of America	357 072	366 517	353 121	605 176	614 445	506 883	-248 104	-247 928	-153 763
Viet Nam	203 558	128 277	119 772	26 425	21 882	11 898	177 133	106 395	107 874
Yemen	12 151	15 996	191	—	—	—	12 151	15 996	191
All other countries	260 761	180 956	249 945	155 610	156 446	270 460	105 150	24 510	-20 514
Total(c)	13 357 349	14 467 272	15 640 523	6 419 020	5 750 312	5 956 180	6 938 329	8 716 960	9 684 342

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Free on board (f.o.b.) value.

(b) Customs value.

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services*, Australia, cat. no. 5368.0.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, By selected mineral

Reference period	ORIGINAL							SEAS. ADJ.	TREND	ORIGINAL
	Copper	Silver, lead, zinc	Nickel, cobalt	Gold	Iron ore	Diamonds	Total minerals(a)	Total minerals(a)	Total minerals	Total petroleum
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2004-2005	4.7	4.8	148.7	259.6	136.9	15.9	606.0	608.2	604.8	526.5
2005-2006	9.3	13.9	115.0	240.3	155.6	np	590.2	589.9	599.0	593.6
2006-2007	22.8	41.8	158.2	276.5	272.1	14.2	839.1	840.5	832.8	1 481.0
2006										
March	2.0	2.1	19.7	53.7	31.0	np	121.5	145.9	145.2	137.0
June	2.9	5.8	25.0	63.5	47.4	2.5	156.3	148.9	157.0	168.7
September	4.5	8.7	31.3	64.7	66.4	4.7	190.2	182.9	176.9	289.9
December	4.8	8.8	37.1	77.8	71.0	6.7	217.3	201.5	199.5	346.1
2007										
March	4.7	9.5	37.4	63.7	49.6	np	179.9	216.1	219.6	319.5
June	8.8	14.8	52.5	70.3	85.2	np	251.8	239.9	236.7	525.4

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes minerals not listed in the table.

Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia, cat. no. 8412.0.

MINERAL AND ENERGY PRODUCTION: Original

Reference period	SELECTED MINERALS							ENERGY		
	Gold(a)	Diamonds	Iron ore(b)	Bauxite	Ilmenite	Nickel	Zinc(c)	Electricity generated	Crude oil(d)	Natural gas(e)
	tonnes	'000 carats	'000 tonnes	million kWh	megalitres	million m ³				
2004-2005	173	32 471	246 260	38 070	1 852	192	47	22 022	16 997	24 582
2005-2006	165	25 339	258 394	39 284	r2 355	186	113	21 243	16 635	25 887
2006-2007	162	24 622	281 117	41 363	2 523	191	151	22 460	19 939	27 199
2006										
March	40	5 244	59 193	9 583	r591	42	40	5 516	3 357	6 253
June	41	7 537	68 617	10 215	r621	45	32	5 133	3 482	6 641
September	41	8 389	70 835	10 738	r644	47	22	5 417	5 392	6 556
December	43	8 127	70 804	10 290	r634	51	48	5 620	5 111	7 243
2007										
March	r39	3 582	65 505	r9 925	r620	r47	25	5 898	r4 536	6 652
June	39	4 524	73 973	10 409	625	46	56	5 525	4 899	6 747

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(a) Gold content of all ores, concentrates, slags, residues, intermediate products, refined and unrefined bullion.

(b) For use in iron and steel making.

(c) Zinc content of all ores, concentrates, slags, residues, intermediate products, refined zinc, zinc powders, flakes and dust.

(d) Includes condensate.

(e) Commercial sales plus field and plant usage.

Source: ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics; ABS data available on request, Manufacturing Production, Australia, cat. no. 8301.0.55.001.

Reference period	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED(b)					RED MEAT PRODUCED(c)				
	Cattle(d)	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Beef(e)	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2004-05	510.5	4.3	2 205.2	2 466.7	647.0	131 407	250	43 842	49 122	43 999
2005-06	434.0	3.7	2 120.6	2 798.4	599.2	113 318	250	45 939	58 080	40 977
2006-07	448.7	3.7	2 613.8	2 523.2	568.1	114 434	249	53 553	50 610	38 901
2006										
March	108.3	0.7	609.9	675.6	147.1	28 829	46	13 042	13 910	10 027
June	105.2	0.9	491.9	721.6	153.7	27 570	60	10 537	15 262	10 575
September	106.2	1.1	560.9	559.5	135.1	27 843	77	11 818	11 318	9 115
December	115.1	0.7	805.3	548.3	140.5	29 466	50	16 721	10 733	9 558
2007										
March	116.4	0.8	697.1	695.8	144.8	29 559	49	14 015	14 062	9 988
June	111.0	1.1	550.5	719.6	147.6	27 565	72	10 999	14 497	10 239
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2004-05	512.3	4.3	2 208.2	2 462.7	647.0	132 242	251	43 960	49 010	43 995
2005-06	434.5	3.7	2 132.1	2 801.9	599.3	113 416	247	46 179	58 148	40 991
2006-07	448.6	3.7	2 614.5	2 522.7	568.4	114 620	247	53 582	50 579	38 945
2006										
March	105.9	0.8	526.0	696.0	147.7	27 839	54	11 342	14 328	10 053
June	110.1	0.9	587.5	686.5	148.0	29 692	60	12 761	14 282	10 075
September	110.9	1.1	666.1	593.0	133.6	29 530	66	13 932	12 072	8 964
December	109.1	0.7	692.3	530.6	147.3	27 016	50	14 184	10 509	10 214
2007										
March	113.5	0.8	604.4	717.5	145.4	28 537	59	12 263	14 497	10 005
June	115.1	1.1	651.7	681.5	142.1	29 537	72	13 203	13 502	9 761
TREND										
2004-05	489.4	4.3	2 201.9	2 496.0	644.6	122 590	254	43 979	49 801	43 847
2005-06	438.4	3.7	2 162.9	2 746.0	596.5	113 969	247	46 589	56 874	40 754
2006-07	448.1	3.6	2 591.0	2 549.4	574.1	114 422	243	53 209	51 214	39 384
2006										
March	106.9	0.9	531.0	695.4	147.4	28 366	61	11 602	14 452	10 058
June	108.7	0.9	596.2	646.2	143.6	28 990	60	12 787	13 320	9 748
September	109.9	0.9	649.7	605.8	141.9	28 784	58	13 632	12 341	9 653
December	111.2	0.9	660.3	605.3	142.8	28 346	58	13 602	12 180	9 784
2007										
March	112.7	0.9	648.4	646.0	144.1	28 381	60	13 176	12 900	9 927
June	114.3	1.0	632.7	692.3	145.3	28 911	66	12 800	13 794	10 019

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

(b) Figures only relate to slaughterings for human consumption.

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

(d) Excludes calves.

(e) Excludes veal.

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

WHEAT AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS, Current prices: Original

Reference period	WHEAT(a)		LIVE SHEEP		
	Gross Weight	Gross value	Gross Weight	Quantity	Gross value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	no.	\$'000
2004-05	8 123 349	1 747 563	141 398	2 791 374	176 615
2005-06	7 739 627	1 614 342	164 687	3 400 560	232 162
2006-07	7 021 369	1 697 044	153 761	3 258 943	227 854
2006					
March	2 198 372	433 428	33 199	661 304	43 128
June	1 646 237	360 264	23 468	546 644	37 269
September	2 475 500	533 063	49 139	1 017 367	72 913
December	1 654 438	407 730	51 230	1 143 726	82 098
2007					
March	1 641 557	424 116	32 954	698 475	46 735
June	1 249 875	332 135	20 438	399 375	26 108

(a) Includes smelt and meslin, unmilled.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia*, cat. no. 5368.0.

WOOL RECEIVALS(a): Original

Reference period	Brokers receipts		Dealers receipts		Total receipts	
	'000 bales	tonnes	'000 bales	tonnes	'000 bales	tonnes
2004-2005	495 381	88 049	109 477	19 005	604 858	107 054
2005-2006	543 633	96 885	125 385	21 916	669 018	118 802
2006-2007	461 558	81 930	129 771	22 560	591 329	104 492
2006						
March	188 206	33 714	29 371	5 095	217 577	38 810
June	79 842	14 368	32 252	5 715	112 094	20 083
September	125 410	22 366	30 499	5 328	155 909	27 695
December	130 332	23 157	34 746	5 903	165 078	29 061
2007						
March	r136 199	r24 073	31 569	r5 505	r167 768	r29 578
June	69 617	12 334	32 957	5 824	102 574	18 158

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Livestock Products, Australia*, cat. no. 7215.0.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: Original

Reference period	Permanent no.	LONG-TERM(a)		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total no.
		WA residents no.	Overseas visitors no.	WA residents no.	Overseas visitors no.	
ARRIVALS						
2004–2005	16 318	11 451	20 823	531 400	500 117	1 080 108
2005–2006	17 638	11 840	25 207	556 467	498 622	1 109 772
2006–2007	19 783	12 257	31 222	622 735	528 602	1 214 599
2006						
April	1 496	881	1 518	43 699	40 492	88 086
May	1 376	651	1 347	39 870	28 115	71 358
June	1 323	808	1 660	43 039	30 011	76 841
July	1 302	834	3 841	61 449	35 848	103 274
August	1 657	869	1 975	51 638	32 143	88 282
September	1 707	867	1 808	52 286	34 324	90 992
October	1 823	1 069	2 229	60 917	48 065	114 102
November	1 596	1 171	1 771	43 514	48 600	96 652
December	1 546	1 984	1 583	39 749	74 151	119 014
2007						
January	1 696	1 186	4 514	73 761	43 253	124 409
February	1 565	909	4 758	40 713	51 258	99 203
March	1 829	986	2 388	44 475	50 631	100 309
April	1 527	878	2 327	52 126	43 917	100 775
May	1 652	695	1 779	48 195	33 319	85 641
June	1 883	809	2 249	53 912	33 093	91 946
DEPARTURES						
2004–2005	6 387	9 683	8 370	531 698	495 331	1 051 467
2005–2006	7 077	10 137	8 331	562 290	503 961	1 091 797
2006–2007	7 524	10 802	10 482	631 309	523 750	1 183 866
2006						
April	629	991	572	49 211	48 168	99 571
May	542	891	545	46 408	32 952	81 338
June	455	661	970	53 179	35 366	90 631
July	577	890	867	60 733	29 134	92 201
August	581	881	602	48 254	35 644	85 962
September	490	646	595	54 814	31 105	87 651
October	546	694	637	49 580	40 241	91 697
November	512	701	930	43 478	46 859	92 481
December	675	975	1 605	69 596	55 467	128 318
2007						
January	1 023	1 639	944	44 714	61 424	109 744
February	538	867	686	34 819	46 266	83 176
March	699	1 003	863	49 565	49 360	101 489
April	802	957	793	54 731	52 825	110 108
May	558	800	759	56 977	35 540	94 633
June	523	749	1 201	64 048	39 885	106 406

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*, cat. no. 3401.0.

Reference period	New Zealand	United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe(b)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(c)	Japan	United States of America	South Africa	Total(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

VISITOR ARRIVALS (e)

2004-2005	12 043	56 925	30 984	7 810	25 407	47 473	5 324	5 900	31 197	4 323	3 177	245 156
2005-2006	12 119	63 000	33 092	7 625	21 300	40 062	4 542	6 397	28 595	5 114	4 282	242 047
2006-2007	11 996	68 471	33 377	7 616	20 394	40 589	3 921	5 899	24 803	4 807	5 357	245 904
2006												
April	1 008	4 751	2 376	525	1 259	2 996	692	834	1 673	643	475	18 337
May	1 026	1 986	1 244	503	1 885	2 699	334	313	1 059	230	266	12 317
June	895	1 886	1 069	704	1 449	4 091	171	281	1 368	444	235	13 605
July	835	2 878	2 619	680	886	1 493	237	694	1 552	336	199	13 996
August	940	2 349	1 943	561	1 712	1 942	305	419	2 578	346	235	14 513
September	1 469	3 152	2 492	477	1 125	2 160	302	425	2 517	133	463	15 942
October	1 178	6 430	3 675	1 313	2 162	3 390	469	553	2 548	275	330	23 475
November	980	6 737	3 731	461	1 811	4 282	191	427	2 778	958	399	24 546
December	1 553	15 734	5 140	1 021	2 484	6 042	462	646	2 544	469	1 163	39 939
2007												
January	633	7 455	3 658	269	494	1 177	151	79	1 538	307	302	17 503
February	366	7 282	3 038	586	2 305	3 228	134	772	2 153	505	345	23 036
March	962	7 775	2 458	441	1 608	3 143	551	584	2 077	639	808	22 612
April	1 104	4 277	1 947	590	2 009	3 559	606	777	1 761	232	510	18 865
May	920	2 185	1 381	575	2 265	4 789	263	256	1 572	263	245	15 885
June	1 056	2 217	1 295	642	1 533	5 384	250	267	1 185	344	358	15 592

RESIDENT DEPARTURES (f)

2004-2005	24 650	20 515	16 547	94 086	17 720	25 455	22 604	5 959	2 684	10 327	3 164	279 353
2005-2006	24 910	26 824	22 549	64 492	23 175	30 758	33 642	8 656	3 035	13 359	3 423	299 305
2006-2007	29 257	30 643	24 664	64 205	25 576	31 436	50 111	9 345	4 303	15 866	4 321	342 132
2006												
April	2 761	2 277	2 413	3 964	2 097	3 436	3 546	1 018	142	1 224	242	26 380
May	912	3 829	3 619	3 505	1 461	2 310	2 686	565	103	951	261	23 875
June	794	5 083	4 400	4 482	1 751	2 425	3 259	486	74	809	279	27 802
July	3 925	4 171	3 326	4 995	2 685	3 835	5 115	969	223	1 349	209	35 325
August	2 577	3 186	2 306	4 205	1 572	2 222	4 244	883	166	1 441	326	26 406
September	1 964	3 185	2 886	5 675	2 709	2 455	4 494	614	284	1 644	332	31 046
October	2 061	1 816	1 139	4 227	2 394	1 945	5 434	721	163	1 168	294	26 235
November	1 932	923	587	5 395	1 242	1 940	3 558	910	113	683	206	21 378
December	4 935	2 565	2 121	6 515	3 705	3 872	4 455	865	641	1 832	1 166	39 248
2007												
January	2 000	1 088	614	4 962	2 406	1 827	2 767	560	736	1 023	384	22 984
February	2 136	668	706	3 283	962	1 547	2 881	497	624	484	124	16 570
March	2 828	1 653	1 379	5 181	1 779	2 470	3 694	773	472	931	408	25 660
April	2 629	2 363	1 977	6 170	2 297	3 085	4 542	680	524	2 069	473	31 302
May	1 062	3 955	3 841	5 559	1 290	3 009	3 701	1 205	226	1 629	204	30 152
June	1 208	5 070	3 782	8 038	2 535	3 229	5 226	668	131	1 613	195	35 826

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

(b) Excluding United Kingdom and Ireland.

(c) Special Administrative Region of China.

(d) Total includes countries not listed.

(e) Overseas visitor arrivals by air on holiday from selected country of residence.

(f) Resident departures by air on holiday to selected country of main destination.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*, cat. no. 3401.0.

Quarter	Establishments	Rooms	Room nights occupied	Room occupancy rate	Guest arrivals	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	'000	%	'000	\$'000
.....						
HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 5-14 ROOMS						
2005						
December	132	1 080	45.4	46.6	42.0	4 992
2006						
March	130	1 084	42.2	45.1	38.2	4 769
June	132	1 113	44.6	44.4	40.4	4 742
September	140	1 178	49.2	45.5	47.8	5 487
December	143	1 211	56.5	50.8	57.1	6 670
2007						
March	145	1 241	57.3	52.4	54.0	6 745
.....						
HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS						
2005						
December	355	21 687	1 274.2	64.0	906.2	151 796
2006						
March	352	21 036	1 224.7	64.7	872.6	148 824
June	350	21 082	1 198.2	62.5	806.9	146 961
September	348	21 172	1 279.4	65.7	906.8	163 219
December	349	21 262	1 356.3	69.5	901.7	181 034
2007						
March	345	21 017	1 312.7	69.9	858.6	177 003
.....						
HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 5 OR MORE ROOMS						
2005						
December	487	22 767	1 319.6	63.2	948.2	156 788
2006						
March	482	22 120	1 266.9	63.8	910.8	153 593
June	482	22 195	1 242.8	61.6	847.3	151 703
September	488	22 350	1 328.5	64.7	954.6	168 706
December	492	22 473	1 412.7	68.5	958.8	187 704
2007						
March	490	22 258	1 370.0	68.9	912.6	183 749

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

Quarter	Establishments(a) no.	Capacity(b) no.	Nights occupied(c) '000	Occupancy rate(d) %	Takings from accommodation \$'000
.....					
CARAVAN PARKS (e)					
2005					
December	203	25 874	1 103.9	46.6	25 696
2006					
March	202	26 210	1 069.9	45.4	25 758
June	202	26 154	1 176.8	49.4	28 125
September	198	25 807	1 319.6	55.6	30 962
December	198	25 525	1 120.2	47.9	28 960
2007					
March	194	25 126	1 102.6	49.2	28 089
.....					
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES					
2005					
December	1 159	6 125	74.4	69.7	7 106
2006					
March	1 160	6 230	69.4	66.5	7 016
June	1 215	6 522	62.8	56.8	6 299
September	1 254	6 564	60.3	52.3	6 231
December	1 324	6 843	85.4	70.1	9 084
2007					
March	1 241	6 414	82.4	73.8	9 035
.....					
VISITOR HOSTELS (f)					
2005					
December	67	5 184	208.5	43.7	4 337
2006					
March	65	4 984	253.2	56.4	5 403
June	65	5 003	224.3	49.4	4 748
September	66	5 305	224.5	46.2	4 952
December	66	5 433	283.4	56.7	6 457
2007					
March	65	5 355	302.2	62.7	6 622

- (a) Number of establishments for Caravan parks and Visitor hostels. Total number of Holiday flats, units and houses.
- (b) Total capacity for Caravan parks (including on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats, units and villas). Number of bed spaces for Holiday flats, units and houses and Visitor hostels.
- (c) Site nights occupied for Caravan parks. Unit nights occupied for Holiday flats, units and houses. Guest nights occupied for Visitor hostels.
- (d) Site occupancy rate for Caravan parks. Unit occupancy rate for Holiday flats, units and houses. Bed occupancy rate for Visitor hostels.
- (e) Comprising establishments with 40 or more powered sites and cabins, flats, units and villas.
- (f) Comprising establishments with 25 or more bed spaces.

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

Month	EMPLOYED		Total unemployed	Labour force(a)	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
	Full-time	Total				
	'000	'000				
MALES						
2006						
June	519.5	602.9	18.1	621.0	76.0	2.9
July	521.1	604.3	17.5	621.8	76.0	2.8
August	522.4	605.4	17.4	622.9	76.0	2.8
September	523.4	606.2	17.7	623.9	75.9	2.8
October	524.0	606.4	18.2	624.7	75.8	2.9
November	524.3	606.4	18.5	624.9	75.7	3.0
December	524.4	606.4	18.3	624.7	75.5	2.9
2007						
January	524.3	606.8	17.8	624.6	75.3	2.8
February	524.3	608.1	17.3	625.4	75.2	2.8
March	525.2	610.3	17.2	627.5	75.3	2.7
April	526.9	612.9	17.5	630.4	75.5	2.8
May	529.6	615.6	18.1	633.7	75.7	2.9
June	532.8	618.2	18.8	637.0	76.0	3.0
July	536.1	620.4	19.5	640.0	76.2	3.0
August	539.1	622.3	20.1	642.4	76.4	3.1
FEMALES						
2006						
June	242.2	469.4	19.3	488.6	59.4	3.9
July	242.6	469.6	19.5	489.1	59.3	4.0
August	242.8	469.4	19.9	489.3	59.3	4.1
September	242.7	469.4	20.1	489.6	59.2	4.1
October	243.0	470.7	19.9	490.6	59.2	4.1
November	243.9	473.2	19.0	492.2	59.3	3.9
December	245.3	476.2	17.8	494.0	59.4	3.6
2007						
January	246.9	479.0	16.8	495.8	59.5	3.4
February	248.5	481.2	16.3	497.5	59.6	3.3
March	250.1	482.8	16.6	499.4	59.7	3.3
April	251.9	484.2	17.3	501.5	59.9	3.5
May	254.3	486.2	18.0	504.2	60.1	3.6
June	256.9	488.8	18.4	507.2	60.3	3.6
July	259.4	491.7	18.6	510.3	60.6	3.6
August	261.4	494.3	18.6	513.0	60.9	3.6
PERSONS						
2006						
June	761.7	1 072.3	37.4	1 109.6	67.7	3.4
July	763.7	1 073.8	37.0	1 110.9	67.6	3.3
August	765.2	1 074.8	37.3	1 112.1	67.6	3.4
September	766.1	1 075.6	37.9	1 113.5	67.5	3.4
October	767.0	1 077.2	38.1	1 115.3	67.5	3.4
November	768.2	1 079.6	37.5	1 117.1	67.5	3.4
December	769.7	1 082.6	36.1	1 118.7	67.4	3.2
2007						
January	771.2	1 085.9	34.5	1 120.4	67.4	3.1
February	772.9	1 089.3	33.6	1 122.9	67.4	3.0
March	775.2	1 093.0	33.8	1 126.8	67.5	3.0
April	778.9	1 097.1	34.8	1 131.9	67.7	3.1
May	783.9	1 101.8	36.1	1 137.9	67.9	3.2
June	789.7	1 107.0	37.2	1 144.2	68.1	3.3
July	795.4	1 112.1	38.1	1 150.2	68.4	3.3
August	800.5	1 116.6	38.8	1 155.4	68.6	3.4

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

Source: Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By industry and occupation: **Original**

	2006			2007		
	May	August	November	February	May	August
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Western Australia	1 072.9	1 065.2	1 081.6	1 091.7	1 103.6	1 110.3
Industry(b)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.9	42.8	42.0	45.0	43.0	44.1
Mining	54.7	53.5	52.3	51.9	49.6	52.0
Manufacturing	99.9	101.1	98.2	101.4	97.8	95.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	10.0	12.2	11.6	10.7	13.1	11.0
Construction	105.2	103.6	115.2	110.5	105.9	106.2
Wholesale trade	47.9	47.7	46.0	44.8	45.8	47.1
Retail trade	158.2	147.8	154.7	156.7	158.9	155.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	45.4	45.3	45.4	48.5	48.9	45.4
Transport and storage	41.1	42.7	40.1	40.3	45.6	49.0
Communication services	16.2	16.7	14.4	14.2	17.8	16.3
Finance and insurance	28.9	29.5	28.7	29.5	32.5	32.6
Property and business services	124.2	133.0	128.3	131.9	134.2	143.9
Government administration and defence	46.2	47.5	54.8	54.1	51.4	46.9
Education	69.2	72.9	73.7	71.1	76.1	77.9
Health and community services	104.4	101.0	99.7	109.7	107.9	115.2
Cultural and recreational services	27.3	23.4	30.5	27.4	30.1	28.1
Personal and other services	46.2	44.6	45.8	44.0	45.2	43.1
Occupation(c)						
Managers and administrators	82.9	77.4	79.3	81.2	82.6	88.2
Professionals	186.7	192.5	191.7	197.8	213.5	227.1
Associate professionals	132.9	132.5	135.3	133.7	142.0	137.0
Tradespersons and related workers	159.9	158.4	158.0	153.2	146.2	147.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	40.1	41.1	39.4	37.1	37.9	37.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	180.2	172.6	176.0	186.4	182.7	177.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	94.4	95.6	107.8	105.8	102.6	103.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	100.1	95.3	94.5	101.0	98.4	97.8
Labourers and related workers	95.9	99.9	99.7	95.6	97.6	95.0

(a) Timeseries subject to major revisions due to improvements in data estimation methodology. For details please see *Information Paper : Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics*, cat. no. 6292.0.

(b) ANZSIC Division.

(c) ASCO Major group.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED(a), By industry: Original

ANZSIC Division	2006			2007		
	May	August	November	February	May	August
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.4	24.1	22.3	23.0	22.2	21.9
Mining	54.3	52.9	50.8	51.4	48.9	51.8
Manufacturing	92.3	92.0	89.0	93.2	90.2	86.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	9.6	12.0	11.6	10.7	12.8	11.0
Construction	72.1	68.7	78.4	78.8	74.1	69.8
Wholesale trade	43.5	43.3	40.6	39.8	42.1	42.9
Retail trade	142.7	131.8	142.9	144.1	142.5	139.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	41.7	41.0	41.0	45.3	44.4	40.8
Transport and storage	34.1	35.2	33.0	33.1	39.9	41.8
Communication services	14.2	14.4	12.9	11.9	15.7	13.8
Finance and insurance	26.9	27.2	25.3	27.2	31.8	31.7
Property and business services	105.6	110.3	109.6	108.2	110.5	117.7
Government administration and defence	46.0	47.5	54.6	53.5	51.4	46.8
Education	66.3	69.2	70.7	69.2	73.7	76.0
Health and community services	98.9	95.3	94.1	104.3	101.0	107.1
Cultural and recreational services	22.6	20.0	26.1	22.7	25.3	23.5
Personal and other services	36.8	34.3	36.2	35.7	37.3	35.0
Total	931.9	919.1	939.1	952.1	963.5	956.5
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 056.4	992.6	983.6	975.3	981.5	741.3
Mining	2 237.2	2 533.5	2 503.3	2 243.5	2 349.1	2 130.8
Manufacturing	3 666.3	3 502.5	3 525.6	3 666.2	3 531.8	3 297.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	367.5	474.1	460.6	386.4	510.9	454.4
Construction	3 034.9	2 785.9	3 262.4	3 329.3	3 064.1	2 732.2
Wholesale trade	1 745.1	1 708.4	1 616.7	1 538.5	1 654.6	1 743.0
Retail trade	4 211.0	3 780.3	4 137.0	4 153.3	3 980.8	3 966.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 208.7	1 226.0	1 183.9	1 385.7	1 285.4	1 226.3
Transport and storage	1 401.1	1 382.9	1 364.1	1 417.2	1 624.0	1 729.4
Communication services	542.0	515.5	455.2	436.0	573.1	447.2
Finance and insurance	967.6	930.2	885.4	958.1	1 087.0	1 070.4
Property and business services	3 871.2	3 929.8	3 930.4	4 067.1	4 063.1	4 170.6
Government administration and defence	1 593.6	1 616.3	1 841.1	1 793.7	1 705.6	1 549.8
Education	2 108.9	2 154.0	2 277.5	2 274.7	2 436.1	2 589.4
Health and community services	2 860.6	2 744.3	2 790.6	3 018.1	2 892.6	3 098.1
Cultural and recreational services	712.4	560.7	664.6	552.5	726.5	711.6
Personal and other services	1 262.8	1 144.3	1 243.9	1 184.8	1 214.2	1 169.5
Total	32 847.3	31 981.1	33 126.0	33 380.5	33 680.5	32 828.3
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (no.)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	43.3	41.2	44.0	42.5	44.2	33.9
Mining	41.2	47.9	49.2	43.6	48.1	41.1
Manufacturing	39.7	38.1	39.6	39.3	39.2	38.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	38.2	39.6	39.6	36.1	40.0	41.4
Construction	42.1	40.5	41.6	42.3	41.3	39.2
Wholesale trade	40.1	39.5	39.8	38.7	39.3	40.6
Retail trade	29.5	28.7	29.0	28.8	27.9	28.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	29.0	29.9	28.9	30.6	29.0	30.0
Transport and storage	41.1	39.3	41.4	42.8	40.7	41.3
Communication services	38.0	35.7	35.2	36.6	36.6	32.4
Finance and insurance	36.0	34.2	35.0	35.2	34.2	33.8
Property and business services	36.7	35.6	35.9	37.6	36.8	35.4
Government administration and defence	34.6	34.1	33.7	33.5	33.2	33.1
Education	31.8	31.1	32.2	32.9	33.1	34.1
Health and community services	28.9	28.8	29.6	28.9	28.6	28.9
Cultural and recreational services	31.6	28.1	25.5	24.4	28.8	30.3
Personal and other services	34.3	33.4	34.4	33.2	32.6	33.4
Total	35.2	34.8	35.3	35.1	35.0	34.3

(a) Timeseries subject to major revisions due to improvements in data estimation methodology.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED(a), By occupation: **Original**

ASCO Major group	2006			2007		
	May	August	November	February	May	August
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000)						
Managers and administrators	61.7	54.7	58.9	60.1	60.2	64.1
Professionals	167.2	172.0	173.0	179.8	192.5	203.5
Associate professionals	115.5	113.0	117.2	112.4	120.5	111.1
Tradespersons and related workers	125.4	121.8	118.0	119.5	112.8	115.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	30.5	33.5	31.2	29.0	30.6	30.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	171.9	165.5	166.3	177.1	175.3	166.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	83.7	83.5	95.4	93.4	90.6	90.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	96.6	89.9	91.7	97.3	94.0	93.7
Labourers and related workers	79.3	85.1	87.4	83.4	86.9	81.5
Total	931.9	919.1	939.1	952.1	963.5	956.5
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED ('000)						
Managers and administrators	2 794.6	2 427.5	2 627.4	2 697.2	2 826.2	2 805.0
Professionals	6 272.0	6 173.2	6 254.9	6 473.8	6 957.6	7 300.5
Associate professionals	4 458.6	4 462.7	4 630.5	4 521.4	4 630.0	4 265.0
Tradespersons and related workers	5 039.2	5 020.9	4 878.5	4 896.9	4 711.1	4 531.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	839.3	979.0	983.7	855.2	940.5	882.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	5 388.9	4 985.7	5 115.8	5 347.1	5 315.0	5 080.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	3 217.8	3 276.2	3 823.9	3 679.1	3 319.6	3 355.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	2 314.4	2 156.7	2 197.2	2 374.6	2 277.5	2 209.4
Labourers and related workers	2 522.7	2 499.3	2 614.0	2 535.4	2 703.1	2 398.1
Total	32 847.3	31 981.1	33 126.0	33 380.5	33 680.5	32 828.3
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (no.)						
Managers and administrators	45.3	44.4	44.6	44.9	46.9	43.8
Professionals	37.5	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.1	35.9
Associate professionals	38.6	39.5	39.5	40.2	38.4	38.4
Tradespersons and related workers	40.2	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.7	39.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	27.5	29.2	31.5	29.5	30.8	29.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	31.4	30.1	30.8	30.2	30.3	30.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	38.4	39.2	40.1	39.4	36.6	37.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.4	24.2	23.6
Labourers and related workers	31.8	29.4	29.9	30.4	31.1	29.4
Total	35.2	34.8	35.3	35.1	35.0	34.3

(a) Timeseries subject to major revisions due to improvements in data estimation methodology. For details please see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics*, cat. no. 6292.0.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES: All series

Quarter	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ORIGINAL									
2006									
February	1 165.10	1 232.80	1 046.50	869.30	884.10	567.20	1 069.00	1 119.50	816.60
May	1 172.70	1 239.90	1 031.30	878.20	893.60	571.70	1 074.10	1 124.00	808.70
August	1 222.80	1 295.60	1 082.00	905.30	923.30	606.80	1 122.00	1 177.40	864.40
November	1 232.90	1 299.00	1 097.50	913.90	929.40	623.00	1 130.90	1 180.80	878.50
2007									
February	1 241.80	1 310.10	1 116.90	934.20	949.60	637.70	1 140.50	1 191.40	893.50
May	1 283.30	1 362.60	1 158.10	938.30	958.00	639.60	1 171.50	1 231.40	914.40
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2006									
February	1 170.10	1 238.30	1 045.30	868.60	883.40	563.40	1 072.80	1 123.90	814.90
May	1 168.10	1 233.20	1 033.60	881.40	897.10	576.70	1 071.60	1 120.30	813.10
August	1 223.40	1 299.30	1 085.70	900.90	920.30	603.00	1 121.90	1 178.90	860.70
November	1 231.80	1 296.50	1 092.50	915.80	929.60	625.50	1 129.60	1 178.60	879.40
2007									
February	1 247.20	1 316.10	1 115.40	933.50	948.90	633.90	1 144.80	1 196.40	891.70
May	1 278.30	1 355.10	1 161.30	941.60	961.50	645.00	1 168.30	1 226.90	919.80
TREND									
2006									
February	1 164.30	1 233.90	1 039.80	869.70	886.00	566.80	1 067.50	1 119.40	812.70
May	1 185.20	1 254.30	1 051.80	883.30	899.70	580.00	1 086.90	1 138.70	827.30
August	1 208.90	1 277.50	1 070.30	899.30	915.80	601.10	1 109.00	1 160.50	850.80
November	1 232.60	1 301.80	1 095.90	916.30	932.30	620.90	1 130.60	1 182.60	876.20
2007									
February	1 253.60	1 324.20	1 123.60	930.90	947.40	635.30	1 148.90	1 202.20	897.70
May	1 271.80	1 344.50	1 150.70	943.80	961.50	646.00	1 164.00	1 219.20	914.90

Source: Average weekly Earnings, Australia, cat. no. 6302.0.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, By industry: Original

ANZSIC Division	2006				2007	
	February	May	August	November	February	May
FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS (\$)						
Mining	1 656.80	1 717.10	1 711.40	1 772.40	1 832.00	1 906.30
Manufacturing	1 138.10	1 152.40	1 154.20	1 135.70	1 147.40	1 142.70
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 367.40	1 308.60	1 440.50	1 402.40	1 393.00	1 453.20
Construction	1 050.20	1 113.70	1 247.10	1 110.70	1 170.70	1 200.40
Wholesale trade	1 023.70	1 005.80	991.60	1 073.40	1 071.70	1 109.40
Retail trade	760.00	757.20	738.50	768.50	771.80	798.70
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	779.10	794.90	797.60	897.80	899.70	873.30
Transport and storage	972.70	999.50	1 019.50	986.10	1 029.50	987.50
Communication services	973.10	997.00	1 026.40	1 020.20	998.80	978.30
Finance and insurance	989.10	1 004.90	1 126.90	1 177.60	1 165.30	1 167.00
Property and business services	1 104.70	1 109.80	1 225.00	1 307.90	1 279.10	1 331.90
Government administration and defence	1 033.60	1 035.20	1 051.10	1 083.30	1 071.30	1 075.30
Education	1 046.50	1 067.40	1 071.40	1 087.20	1 077.00	1 082.10
Health and community services	1 051.90	934.50	1 009.40	1 008.50	1 037.30	1 140.70
Cultural and recreational services	883.40	904.80	944.00	946.80	1 004.70	1 049.20
Personal and other services	1 006.00	969.00	1 047.00	939.70	949.30	1 025.40
Total	1 069.00	1 074.10	1 122.00	1 130.90	1 140.50	1 171.50
FULL-TIME ADULT TOTAL EARNINGS (\$)						
Mining	1 731.90	1 792.20	1 768.30	1 828.00	1 853.30	1 924.80
Manufacturing	1 241.80	1 250.10	1 233.30	1 201.80	1 215.60	1 210.90
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 470.50	1 416.00	1 565.00	1 523.00	1 499.20	1 561.00
Construction	1 178.70	1 253.30	1 477.10	1 322.40	1 434.30	1 458.40
Wholesale trade	1 071.50	1 056.70	1 029.20	1 107.60	1 111.40	1 145.30
Retail trade	789.80	791.20	768.70	800.90	798.00	824.70
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	798.70	820.70	817.00	931.00	927.30	895.40
Transport and storage	1 025.80	1 049.10	1 081.20	1 052.20	1 093.90	1 068.90
Communication services	1 020.90	1 042.70	1 096.40	1 078.20	1 043.80	1 039.40
Finance and insurance	998.40	1 015.90	1 132.20	1 181.60	1 169.20	1 172.00
Property and business services	1 129.20	1 125.50	1 243.70	1 319.50	1 293.10	1 375.50
Government administration and defence	1 053.70	1 057.30	1 069.10	1 103.90	1 092.20	1 104.70
Education	1 049.50	1 069.60	1 074.40	1 090.70	1 079.60	1 085.70
Health and community services	1 096.10	972.20	1 052.20	1 045.10	1 076.60	1 186.20
Cultural and recreational services	906.80	921.40	955.00	968.60	1 009.30	1 054.20
Personal and other services	1 047.70	1 021.90	1 092.20	986.20	992.70	1 068.80
Total	1 119.50	1 124.00	1 177.40	1 180.80	1 191.40	1 231.40
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS (\$)						
Mining	1 718.80	1 765.70	1 706.20	1 772.90	1 781.50	1 875.00
Manufacturing	1 117.20	1 130.80	1 121.20	1 124.70	1 140.60	1 124.30
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 423.90	1 382.50	1 515.20	1 473.10	1 460.10	1 516.50
Construction	1 039.10	1 092.80	1 228.30	1 119.30	1 288.50	1 314.60
Wholesale trade	909.30	937.10	887.00	981.30	978.90	1 014.30
Retail trade	422.20	418.00	406.70	459.20	449.50	452.60
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	380.20	355.10	384.40	384.00	434.90	469.10
Transport and storage	927.10	994.80	990.50	940.60	1 002.60	948.10
Communication services	886.10	909.00	953.60	929.80	898.80	892.00
Finance and insurance	812.10	822.70	872.10	870.40	974.20	946.30
Property and business services	927.90	867.30	931.10	987.00	927.60	985.90
Government administration and defence	922.90	918.30	927.20	943.00	947.90	954.80
Education	774.40	725.00	752.00	755.30	802.80	746.20
Health and community services	728.30	679.80	720.80	744.80	746.30	820.50
Cultural and recreational services	592.90	602.10	640.10	694.80	710.50	658.60
Personal and other services	528.70	524.00	863.90	783.00	748.50	807.80
Total	816.60	808.70	864.40	878.50	893.50	914.40

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, cat. no. 6302.0.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD: Original

Reference period	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees
	no.	'000	'000	no.
2004	134	26.7	64.1	. .
2005	115	23.3	53.5	. .
2006	np	3.9	4.5	. .
2006				
March	17	1.2	2.3	2.5
June	np	1.3	1.1	1.2
September	3	0.2	0.2	0.3
December	4	1.2	0.9	1.0
2007				
March	6	0.7	0.5	0.5
June	np	0.4	0.4	0.4

. . not applicable

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

Source: ABS data available on request, *Industrial Disputes, Australia*, cat. no. 6321.0.55.001.

JOB VACANCIES FOR EMPLOYEES, By sector: Original

Quarter	PRIVATE		PUBLIC		TOTAL	
	Job vacancies	Change from same quarter previous year	Job vacancies	Change from same quarter previous year	Job vacancies	Change from same quarter previous year
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
2006						
February	19.3	37.3	1.4	10.6	20.6	35.1
May	19.7	49.2	1.5	15.0	21.2	46.1
August	21.4	36.4	1.2	-6.2	22.6	33.3
November	22.5	55.3	1.4	4.3	23.9	51.0
2007						
February	23.7	23.0	1.3	np	25.0	21.3
May	25.1	26.9	1.9	28.9	27.0	27.0

np not published due to break in series

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

Reference period	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (b)			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH					
	Male	Female	Total	Births	Deaths	Natural increase (c)	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration (d)	Total population growth (e)
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
2003-2004	996 861	985 145	1 982 006	24 530	11 305	13 225	2 067	13 634	29 634
2004-2005	1 016 065	1 000 330	2 016 395	25 439	11 180	14 259	2 218	17 160	34 389
2005-2006	1 039 653	1 019 392	2 059 045	26 908	11 745	15 163	4 017	22 355	42 650
2004	1 005 812	992 332	1 998 144	24 968	11 139	13 829	2 286	13 974	30 811
2005	1 027 107	1 009 675	2 036 782	26 351	11 422	14 929	2 849	19 920	38 638
2006	1 051 194	1 029 773	2 080 967	27 757	11 539	16 218	4 248	23 158	44 185
2005									
December	1 027 107	1 009 675	2 036 782	6 514	2 911	3 603	580	5 952	10 410
2006									
March	1 034 621	1 015 419	2 050 040	6 810	2 748	4 062	1 409	7 510	13 258
June	1 039 653	1 019 392	2 059 045	6 812	2 894	3 918	1 018	3 785	9 005
September	1 045 355	1 024 528	2 069 883	7 074	2 946	4 128	889	5 821	10 838
December	1 051 194	1 029 773	2 080 967	7 061	2 951	4 110	932	6 042	11 084
2007									
March	1 058 490	1 036 059	2 094 549	7 283	2 949	4 334	1 234	8 014	13 582

(a) ERP data may be final, revised or preliminary at any point in time. See the 'ERP Data Status' section of the Notes in the source publication.

(b) At end of reference period.

(c) Births minus deaths.

(d) Adjusted for category jumping.

(e) Differences may occur between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration due to intercensal discrepancy.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0.

REPORTED OFFENCES (a) (b)

	2006				2007	
	March	June	September	December	March	June
<i>Selected offences</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide(c)	41	22	22	21	15	14
Assault(d)	7 122	6 003	6 464	6 885	6 981	6 132
Robbery(e)	469	453	471	541	552	485
Burglary(f)	10 370	10 045	9 561	10 080	10 267	8 502
Steal Motor Vehicle(g)	1 803	1 924	1 918	1 990	2 058	1 652
Theft	21 078	20 096	21 059	20 460	20 537	19 668
Property Damage	10 862	9 797	10 782	11 329	11 634	10 490
Drugs	4 151	4 294	4 711	4 007	3 852	5 013
Other(h)	6 379	5 255	6 102	5 827	6 016	5 315
Total reported offences	62 275	57 889	61 090	61 140	61 912	57 271

- (a) Reported offences are selected offences reported to, or becoming known to, police and resulting in the submission of a report. The number of reported offences in a period may include offences that occurred during earlier periods. The data are subject to revisions as further data become available. Offence classifications may alter between periods due to changes in legislation, administrative recording practices or system coding, and locality boundaries may change. Therefore, time series may be broken.
- (b) Definitional, coding and processing changes associated with the introduction of the Frontline Incident Management System have had an impact on some data. Variations in data may have resulted from reporting and recording changes, and may not reflect an actual increase or decrease in the incidence of an offence type or in total offence numbers. Therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting and using offence statistics from late 2002, and when comparing those statistics with earlier periods.
- (c) Includes driving causing death.
- (d) Includes sexual assault.
- (e) Includes armed and unarmed offences.
- (f) Includes burglary to dwellings and buildings other than dwellings.
- (g) Includes motorised and other vehicles.
- (h) Includes offences such as fraud, arson and threatening behaviour.

Note: Graffiti offences do not appear in the table.

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

		1996	2004	2005	2006
Education participation					
School students(b)	'000	306.8	336.1	338.3	342.6
School students in government schools(b)	%	73.2	68.4	67.6	67.2
Secondary school students – of all students(c)	%	38.4	38.7	38.8	39.0
Year 8 to Year 12 apparent retention rates(b)(c)					
Males	%	64.6	67.9	67.2	66.2
Females	%	77.0	77.5	78.0	77.6
Education participation – of all aged 15–19	%	68.0	70.3	69.7	70.0
Education participation – of all aged 20–24	%	25.4	33.4	34.8	31.2
Vocational Education and Training (VET) students(d)	'000	109.7	126.5	130.1	nya
Apprentices and trainees	'000	15.5	26.3	29.2	31.5
Higher education students	'000	61.4	93.6	97.2	nya
Education outcomes					
With non-school educational qualifications of all persons aged 15–64(e)(f)(g)	%	42.5	49.9	52.2	52.2
Bachelor degree or above	%	11.8	16.8	18.4	18.1
Advanced diploma and diploma or below(f)	%	30.6	32.4	32.6	33.2
Females – of all with non-school educational qualifications	%	42.9	47.0	47.7	47.1
Did not complete Year 12(h)	%	39.2	32.9	31.8	30.8
Labour market outcomes					
Unemployment rate (aged 15–64)					
With non-school educational qualifications(e)(f)(g)	%	4.5	3.5	2.8	2.3
Bachelor degree or above(e)(f)(g)	%	*2.7	3.4	2.2	*1.4
Advanced diploma and diploma or below(e)(f)(g)	%	5.3	3.6	3.2	2.8
Without non-school educational qualifications(h)	%	9.8	7.4	6.8	4.8
Providers					
Schools	no.	1 019	1 064	1 068	1 067
Government schools - of all schools	%	74.9	72.8	72.8	72.3
Full-time student/teaching staff ratio(i)					
All schools	ratio	15.6	14.3	14.4	14.5
Government schools	ratio	na	14.3	14.5	14.7
Primary schools	ratio	na	16.4	16.4	16.4
Secondary schools	ratio	na	12.0	12.1	12.3

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

na not available

nya not yet available

(a) Reference period: Schools data are at August. Data on participation rates, educational attainment and unemployment rates are at May. VET students and apprentices and trainees data are at 30 June. Data for Higher education students are at 31 August for years 2003-06 and 31 March for 1995-96.

(b) From 2003 the majority of students attending Canning and Tuart colleges are no longer in scope of the National Schools Statistics Collection. In 2003 1,205 full-time students and 2,099 part-time students (788.5 full-time equivalent) have been reclassified to the VET sector. The removal of these students in 2003 has contributed to the fall in apparent retention rates.

(c) Data refer to full-time students only.

(d) Private providers were introduced from 1996 and VET in schools was included from 1997 to 2001.

(e) There have been two major breaks in series between 1995 and 2005 which have impacted on the comparability of data. In 1997 computer assisted coding methodology was adopted and in 2001 the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ) was replaced by the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (Cat. n. 1272.0).

(f) Data refer to recognised qualifications only.

(g) Includes persons who have completed a course where the level could not be determined.

(h) Includes persons still at school.

(i) FTE student/teaching staff ratios are calculated by dividing the number of FTE students by the number of FTE teaching staff. Student/teaching staff ratios should not be used as a measure of class size. They do not take account of teacher aides and other non-teaching staff who may also assist in the delivery of school education.

Source: National Schools Statistics Collection, published in *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0; *Education and Work, Australia*, cat. no. 6227.0; National Centre for Vocational Education Research, VET Students; National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Apprentices and Trainees; Department of Education Science and Training, Higher Education Statistics Collection.

1996-97 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

Labour force status

Total labour force(b)	'000	918.6	1 060.4	1 103.8	1 122.3
Females – of total labour force	%	42.4	44.1	44.0	44.1
Participation rate(b)	%	66.3	66.3	67.8	67.8
Males	%	76.4	74.6	76.3	75.6
Females	%	56.1	58.1	59.4	59.5
Males aged 60-64	%	46.3	58.6	60.5	62.9
Females aged 60-64	%	16.6	35.6	36.1	35.7
Median age of male labour force	years	36.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Median age of female labour force	years	36.0	39.0	38.0	38.0

Employed people

Total employed	'000	849.7	1 010.6	1 059.7	1 086.0
Proportion of total population in work(c)	%	61.3	63.2	65.1	65.4
Employers and own account workers – of total employed	%	16.0	15.3	14.3	nya

Part-time work (Less than 35 hours per week)

Persons employed part-time	'000	223.0	297.0	309.2	313.8
Males employed part-time – of all males employed	%	11.3	14.6	14.1	13.8
Females employed part-time – of all females employed	%	46.5	48.3	48.4	48.2
Average hours worked per week by persons employed part-time	hours	15.0	15.9	16.0	16.0
Persons employed part-time who worked 15 hours or less per week – of total employed part-time	%	53.7	48.9	48.5	48.1
Persons employed part-time who prefer more hours – of total employed part-time	%	23.7	22.4	21.4	nya

Full-time work

Persons employed full-time	'000	626.6	713.6	750.6	772.2
Average hours worked per week by persons employed full-time	hours	41.7	41.4	41.0	40.1
Persons employed full-time working 50 hours or more – of total employed full-time	%	26.6	26.2	25.4	23.8

Unemployment

Total unemployed(d)	'000	69.0	49.8	44.0	36.2
Unemployment rate	%	7.5	4.7	4.0	3.2
Males	%	7.5	4.2	3.7	2.9
Females	%	7.5	5.3	4.4	3.7

nya not yet available

- (a) Reference periods: All data are annual averages years ending 30 June except Persons employed part-time who prefer more hours which are for May quarter.
- (b) The labour force comprises employed and unemployed persons aged 15 years and over. The labour force participation rate for any population group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over of that group.

(c) Population ratios have been based on the Western Australian estimated resident population at 30 June.

(d) Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for work and were available for work in the previous four week period.

Source: ABS unpublished data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0.

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