JUNE 2003

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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	*RELEASE DATE*
September 2003	8 October 2003
December 2003	14 January 2004

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 20 June 2003. 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.

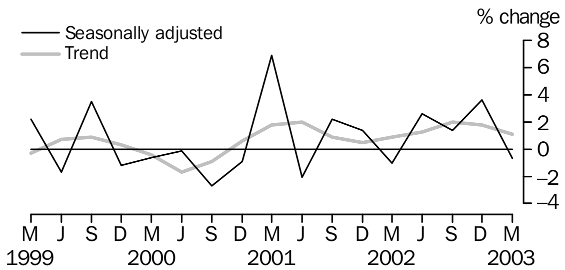
COLI N NAGLE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand, in seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, decreased in the March quarter 2003 by 0.7% ($133 million) to $17,952 million. The fall was the second largest recorded for all states and territories, with the Northern Territory recording the largest decrease at 6.0%. The decline in growth in Western Australia's domestic economy in the March quarter 2003 follows 3.6% growth in the December quarter 2002 and 1.4% growth in the September quarter 2002.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain Volume Measures—Change from previous quarter



The main detractors of growth in State final demand for the March quarter 2003 were:

- public fixed capital expenditure — down $135 million (19.8%), mainly due to reduced spending by public corporations and state and local government;
- private expenditure on machinery and equipment — down $134 million (8.3%), following a $157 million (10.8%) increase the previous quarter; and
- private expenditure on dwellings — down $18 million (1.6%), as a result of a fall in dwelling investment.

These decreases were partly offset by an increase in private investment on other buildings and structures, up by $133 million (11.8%), due to construction expenditure associated with the North West Shelf project. Household final consumption expenditure also increased, up by $28 million (0.3%).

In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, State final demand in the March quarter 2003 increased by 7.0% ($1,173 million) from the March quarter 2002. The most notable increases were in private investment on other buildings and structures, up by $591 million (88.2%); household final consumption expenditure, up by $298 million (3.1%); and private expenditure on dwellings, up by $139 million (14.3%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.7% in the March quarter 2003 compared with a 0.4% rise in the December quarter 2002. Perth's CPI increase was the lowest of the eight capital cities, with Adelaide the highest at 2.2%. The weighted average of the eight capital cities increased by 1.3%.

Main contributors to the increase in Perth's CPI for the March quarter 2003, in order of significance, were:

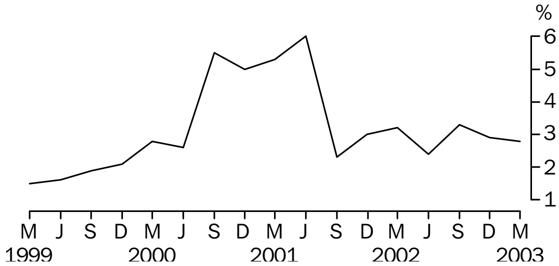
- automotive fuel, up by 7.7%;
- vegetables, up by 11.9%;
- pharmaceuticals, up by 10.6%;
- house purchase, up by 1.2%; and
- tobacco, up by 2.1%.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

Partially offsetting these price rises were falls in the prices of overseas holiday travel and accommodation, down by 4.1%; women's outerwear, down by 4.6%; furniture, down by 3.3%; men's outerwear, down by 6.3%; and audio, visual and computing equipment, down by 5.1%.

In annual terms, Perth's CPI increased by 2.8% over the 12 months to March 2003, below the national growth of 3.4% over the same period.

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

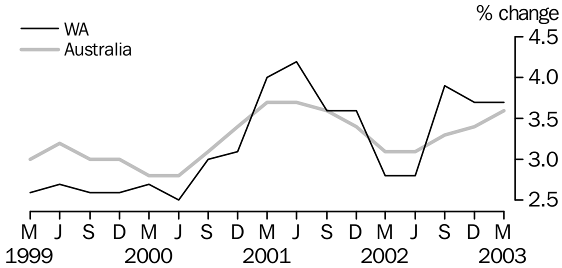


The Department of Treasury and Finance have noted that the national growth in consumer prices of 3.4% is now exceeding the Reserve Bank of Australia's target range for inflation of 2–3%. However, the impact of high oil prices and the drought are beginning to recede and the slow global recovery and appreciation of the Australian dollar are likely to detract from prices growth.

WAGE COST INDEX

The quarterly index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for Western Australia increased by 0.8% in the March quarter 2003 (compared to growth of 0.9% nationally), following growth of 0.5% in the December quarter 2002. Over the 12 months to March 2003, Western Australia's wage cost index recorded growth of 3.7%, marginally above the national average of 3.6%. New South Wales recorded the highest annual growth of 3.9%, while Tasmania and the Northern Territory recorded the lowest annual growth of 3.1%.

WAGE COST INDEX,
Change over corresponding quarter of previous year



The industries of Personal and other services (2.1%) and Government administration and defence (1.9%) showed the highest quarterly wages growth in the March quarter 2003, while the lowest rates of growth were in Mining (0.3%) and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (0.4%). Over the four quarters to March 2003, the Manufacturing industry recorded the highest wages growth of 5.2% followed by Government administration and defence (4.7%). The Retail trade industry recorded the lowest wages growth of 1.9% over the same period.

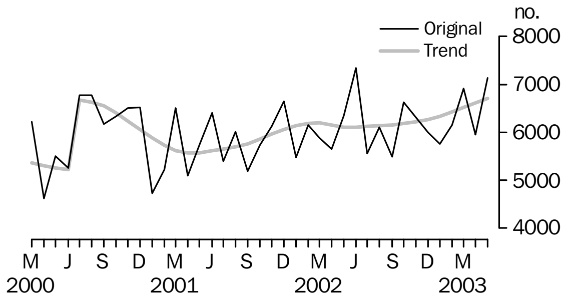
Managers and administrators had the highest wages growth of all occupations in the March quarter 2003 (1.2%) and the highest growth over the four quarters to March 2003 (5.1%). Associate professionals recorded the equal lowest wages growth in both the March quarter 2003 (along with Intermediate production and transport workers at 0.3%) and over the four quarters to March 2003 (with Elementary clerical, sales and service workers at 2.5%).

CONSUMPTION

New motor vehicle sales

In the three months to May 2003, new motor vehicle sales in Western Australia (trend) increased at an average monthly rate of 1.5% compared with 1.8% nationally. A total of 19,838 new motor vehicles were sold over this period, 812 vehicles (4.3%) more than the previous three months. The increase is mainly attributable to rising sales of passenger vehicles, up by 3.5% (421 vehicles), with other vehicles up by 5.5% (391 vehicles).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

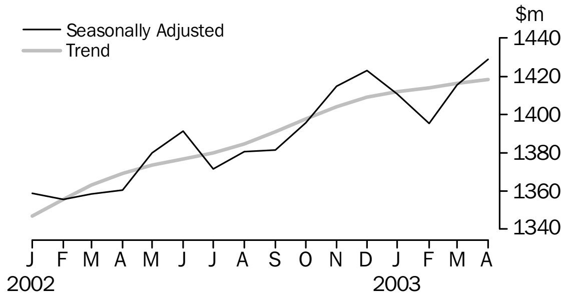


New motor vehicle sales in May 2003 were 9.8% (601 vehicles) higher than in May 2002 (6,114), due to passenger vehicle sales rising by 9.3% (353 vehicles) and other vehicle sales increasing by 10.7% (248 vehicles).

Retail trade

Retail turnover (trend) in Western Australia rose marginally by 0.1% to $1,418.2 million in April 2003. Retail turnover has been relatively flat over the three months to April 2003, with Western Australia averaging 0.1% growth per month compared with 0.4% nationally. Commentators are expecting retail trade to continue to grow in the months ahead, supported by rising consumer confidence following the war in Iraq and lower petrol prices.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER



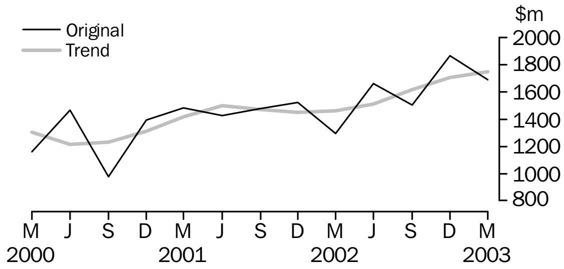
For the three months to April 2003, retail turnover in Western Australia (trend) was $23.4 million (0.6%) higher than the three months to January 2003. Nationally, retail turnover rose by 1.1% over the same period. Contributing to Western Australia's retail growth over the three months to April 2003 were increases in turnover for Food retailing, up by $14.9 million; Household goods retailing, up by $14.6 million; and Department stores retailing, up by $2.9 million. Hospitality and services recorded the largest decrease, down by $4.6 million.

In trend chain volume terms, Western Australia's retail turnover rose by 0.3% in the March quarter 2003 to $4,044.9 million. Retail turnover increased by 2.8% in comparison with the March quarter 2002.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In trend chain volume terms, business investment in Western Australia increased by $46 million (2.7%) to $1,751 million in the March quarter 2003, the fifth consecutive quarterly rise. The rise was largely due to increased investment in Buildings and structures (up by $67 million to $740 million) although it was partly offset by decreased expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery (down by $39 million to $995 million).

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Chain Volume Measures



In original current price terms, private new capital expenditure in Western Australia decreased by $180 million (9.6%) to $1,696 million in the March quarter 2003. Other selected industries (which includes Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction) contributed all of the decreased investment, down by $239 million to $456 million. Investment by the Manufacturing industry increased by $40 million to $237 million and the Mining industry was also up, increasing by $19 million to $1,003 million.

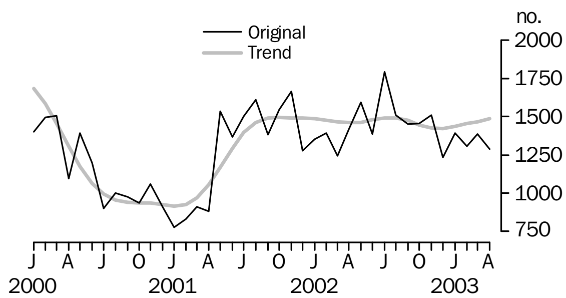
The Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance remains positive about continued strengthening in business investment for the remainder of 2002–03 and into 2003–04. The positive outlook is based on the number of large projects that are currently proceeding, confirmed or highly likely to proceed. These projects include the continuing fourth train expansion of the North West Shelf project, the $975 million Telfer Deeps gold mine expansion, the $630 million development of the Oswal Burrup Fertilisers ammonia plant, the $400 million Hismelt pig iron plant in Kwinana and the $350 million construction of the Mining Area C iron ore mine.

CONSTRUCTION

Building approvals

The number of new houses approved in Western Australia (original) increased by 6.0% (79 houses) to 1,387 in March 2003 before decreasing by 7.2% (100 houses) to 1,287 in April. Over the three months to April 2003, the number of new houses approved was 152 fewer than in the previous three months to January 2003 (down by 3.7%).

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, New Houses



The value of new house approvals decreased by $7.6 million in April 2003 to $189.3 million. In the three months to April 2003, the value of new house approvals fell by $12.2 million compared with the previous three months to January 2003. The value of total non–residential building approvals increased by $50.1 million to $139.6 million in April 2003, mainly due to a rise of $28.6 million in private sector approvals.

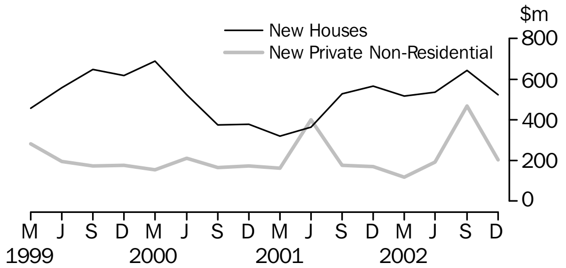
In original chain volume terms, the value of new house approvals decreased by $17 million to $550.5 million in the March quarter 2003, while the value of new other residential building approvals increased by $63.1 million to $151.4 million. The value of total non–residential building approvals rose by $115.1 million to $343.8 million over the same period.

Building activity

The fall in value of new residential building approvals in the December quarter 2002 has coincided with a fall in the value of commencements of new residential buildings. The value of new residential building commencements (original chain volume terms) in the December quarter 2002 fell by 17.8% to $620.7 million, down from $755.3 million in the September quarter 2002. New houses fell by $119.8 million to $522.9 million and new other residential buildings fell by $14.9 million to $97.8 million.

The value of non–residential building commencements dropped by 64.9% to $224.2 million in the December quarter 2002, from a high of $639.3 million in the September quarter 2002 which was attributable to the construction of the Perth Convention Centre and private sector development in Hotels, etc; Shops; and Offices.

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMMENCED, Chain Volume Measures: Original



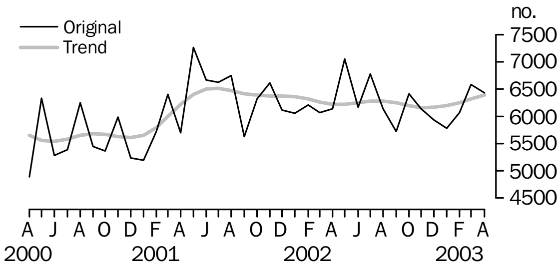
In original chain volume terms, the value of work done on new residential buildings rose by $32.2 million to $682.3 million in the December quarter 2002, an increase of 5.0% on the September quarter 2002 and 11.5% from the December quarter 2001. In the December quarter 2002, the value of work done on new houses increased by $28.4 million to $585.9 million while new other residential building rose by $3.8 million to $96.4 million.

The value of work done on non–residential buildings (original chain volume terms) fell marginally by $3.1 million to $325.7 million in the December quarter 2002, from a high of $328.8 million in the September quarter 2002. Despite this fall, private sector non–residential building increased by $31.6 million to $257.8 million in the December quarter 2002.

FINANCE

In trend terms, the number of housing finance commitments in Western Australia rose for the fifth consecutive month in April 2003, increasing by 69 dwellings (1.1%) to 6,390. The total value of housing finance commitments has shown a longer period of growth, increasing for the twelfth consecutive month in April 2003, up by $11.7 million (1.3%) to $918.0 million.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS,
Number of Dwellings Financed



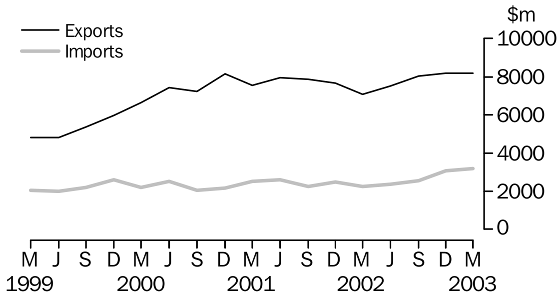
In original terms, the number of housing finance commitments in the three months to April 2003 rose by 1,230 dwellings (6.9%) compared with the previous three months to January 2003. The increase over this period was mainly attributable to growth in dwellings financed by non–first home buyers, up by 1,189 dwellings (8.0%). The number of housing finance commitments by first home buyers also rose, up by 41 dwellings (1.4%).

The total value of finance commitments (original) rose by $237.5 million (9.4%) in the three months to April 2003 compared with the previous three months, mainly driven by an increase in commitments by non-first home buyers, up by $206.3 million (9.6%). This increase has translated into a rise in the average borrowing size of non-first home buyers from $144,000 to $146,200. The value of finance commitments by first home buyers was also up by $31.7 million (8.2%), which corresponded with a rise in the average borrowing size of first home buyers from $128,200 to $136,800.

TRADE

Western Australia's trade surplus was $5,004 million in the March quarter 2003, down by 2.2% from $5,115 million in the December quarter 2002. Contributing to the decline was an increase of $119 million (3.8%) in the value of merchandise imports. The value of merchandise exports increased by $8 million (0.1%). When compared with the same quarter a year earlier, exports in the March quarter 2003 were up by $1,126 million (15.9%), while imports rose by $983 million (44.2%). The rise in the value of both merchandise exports and imports over this period is due, in large part, to an increase in the State's gold refining activity.

VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE



The Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance expects solid export growth for the remainder of 2002–03 for Western Australia, supported by high levels of mineral and petroleum production and continued demand from key export markets in China, Japan and South Korea. However, the impact of the drought, appreciation of the $A, slow global recovery and the damaging impact of the severe acute respiratory syndrome virus on Asian economies are risks to the outlook for Western Australian exports.

Exports

In the March quarter 2003, the value of Western Australian exports rose marginally by $8 million to $8,210 million. Commodities contributing to the rise were:

- Non-monetary gold — up by $474 million (44.6%);
- Combined confidential items which includes alumina, mineral sands and some agricultural products — up by $121 million (8.7%); and
- Machinery and transport equipment — up by $11 million (8.4%), mainly due to an increase in the value of exports of transport equipment (excluding road vehicles), up by $36 million.

Partially offsetting the increases were falls in the value of exports of Crude materials, down by $236 million (12.6%), and Manufactured goods, down by $178 million (33.3%).

The value of exports from Western Australia to the United Kingdom increased in the March quarter 2003 by $722 million to $1,089 million, while exports to Switzerland were up by $56 million to $62 million. The value of exports to the Republic of Korea fell by $215 million to $810 million. Decreases were also recorded for the value of exports to India (down by $178 million to $36 million) and Japan (down by $103 million to $2,013 million).

Imports

The value of imports to Western Australia increased by $119 million to $3,206 million in the March quarter 2003. Commodities contributing most to the increase were:

- Non-monetary gold imports — up by $289 million (45.3%);
- Chemicals and related products — up by $151 million (119.4%), due to increases in the value of imports of Fertilisers and Medicinal and pharmaceutical products (up by $62 million and $39 million respectively).

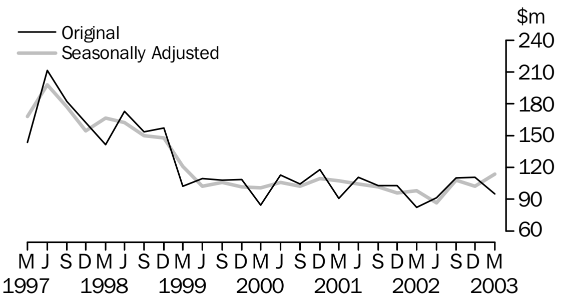
The value of imports of Machinery and transport equipment decreased in the March quarter 2003 by $200 million (18.3%). The decrease was largely attributable to falls in the value of exports of General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, down by $78 million; and Power generating machinery and equipment, down by $70 million.

In the March quarter 2003, the value of imports from Indonesia to Western Australia increased by $280 million to $614 million. An increase was also recorded for the value of imports from the United Arab Emirates which rose by $79 million to $129 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in imports from the Republic of Korea, which fell by $94 million to $192 million.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

In original terms, mineral exploration expenditure decreased by $15.8 million (14.2%) to $95.3 million in the March quarter 2003, with expenditure for base metals, gold and diamonds down compared to the December quarter 2002. Historically, exploration expenditure in the March quarter is adversely affected by seasonal factors (the wet season) in the north of the State. In seasonally adjusted terms, mineral exploration expenditure was up 10.6%.

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total Minerals



Compared with the March quarter 2002, expenditure (original) on mineral exploration in the March quarter 2003 was up $12.8 million (15.5%). Main contributors to the increase were gold (up $4.7 million to $58.2 million) and nickel and cobalt (up $1.6 million to $10.1 million). Diamond expenditure, however, fell by $1.5 million to $2.8 million — a level not reached since the March quarter 2000.

Expenditure (original) on petroleum exploration in the March quarter 2003 was $191.5 million, an increase of $21.3 million over the December quarter 2002 and $71.8 million higher than the March quarter 2002. The increase in petroleum exploration expenditure was underpinned by higher oil prices compared to year–earlier levels, due to uncertainty surrounding the conflict in Iraq.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

In percentage terms, tin and diamond production recorded the largest decreases in the March quarter 2003, compared with the previous quarter. Tin production was down by 33.9% (59 tonnes) to 115 tonnes and diamond production was down by 30.5% (3,039,000 carats) to 6,909,000 carats. Other notable decreases in production were gold, down by 7.2% (3.5 tonnes); iron ore, down by 1.1% (507,000 tonnes); and zinc, down by 1.6% (1,000 tonnes). Increases were recorded in the production of nickel, which rose by 3.7% (2,000 tonnes) to 56,000 tonnes; and ilmenite, which increased by 3.2% (15,000 tonnes) to 485,000 tonnes.

Nickel and diamond production levels for the March quarter 2003 were up on those recorded in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Nickel production increased by 16.7% (8,000 tonnes) and diamond production rose by 12.3% (754,000 carats). Ilmenite and iron ore production were also higher over the same period, up 10.5% (46,000 tonnes) and 6.1% (2,669,000 tonnes) respectively, while tin production was down 30.7% (51 tonnes).

TOURISM

Short term arrivals on holiday

In the three months to March 2003, short term visitors arriving by air on holiday to Western Australia decreased by 1,868 visitors (3.4%) to 53,453 compared to the three months to March 2002. The downturn in international visitors to Western Australia can be attributed to concerns regarding the severe acute respiratory syndrome virus, terrorism fears and military action in Iraq. The main contributors to the decrease were visitors from Hong Kong, down by 1,266 (49.9%); Malaysia, down by 1,172 (22.5%); and Japan, down by 906 (11.5%). Partially offsetting the decline were increases in visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland, up by 2,116 (14.5%).

Short term departures on holiday

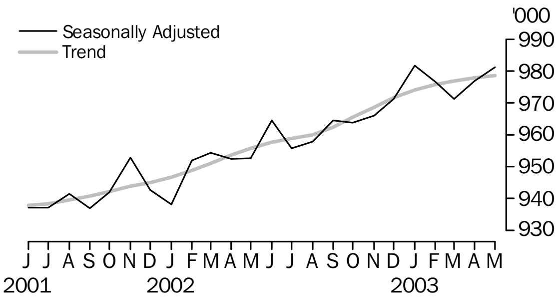
A total of 33,579 Western Australian residents departed by air to overseas destinations on holiday in the three months to March 2003, a decrease of 2,078 residents (5.8%) compared to the three months to March 2002. The number of residents departing to Indonesia fell by 3,413 (30.6%) over the same period, suggesting that Western Australians have changed their travel plans following the Bali bombings. Short term holiday departures to Thailand and Malaysia were also down by 986 (28.2%) and 665 (23.4%) respectively.

THE LABOUR MARKET

Employment

In trend terms, the number of employed persons in Western Australia has grown steadily since June 2001, rising to 978,700 in May 2003, 700 more than in April 2003. Over the 12 months to May 2003, the number of employed persons has grown at an average monthly rate of 0.20% (1,900 persons), slightly below the national average of 0.21%.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TOTAL



There were 2,900 more employed Western Australians in May 2003 than in February 2003. The increase was mainly due to a rise in the number of employed males, up by 6,000 to 555,400, while the number of employed females fell by 3,000 to 423,300. The number of full-time employed increased by 11,200 over this period, while the number employed part-time decreased by 8,300 persons.

The total labour force increased for the nineteenth consecutive month to 1,037,400 persons in May 2003. In the three months to May 2003, the labour force increased by 1,100 persons. The increase resulted from a rise in the male labour force, up by 5,000 to 590,500.

Industry employment

In original terms, the majority of Western Australian industries recorded decreases in employment over the three months to May 2003. The Retail trade industry recorded the largest decrease in employment, down 9,300 persons (5.7%). Other industries to record falls in employment over the three months to May 2003 were Manufacturing, down 5,100 persons (4.8%); Education, down 3,000 persons (4.1%); and Finance and insurance, down 2,700 persons (9.5%).

Industries to record significant employment growth over the three months to May 2003 were Property and business services, up 10,100 persons (9.4%); Wholesale trade, up 5,700 persons (13.3%); and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, up 3,100 persons (7.5%).

Unemployment

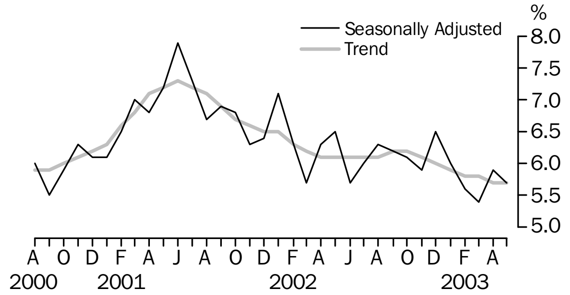
The number of unemployed persons in Western Australia (trend) fell for the seventh consecutive month to 58,700 persons in May 2003. The number of unemployed persons has decreased by 4,700 since peaking at 63,400 persons in October 2002, an average monthly decrease of 1.1%. Nationally, the number of unemployed persons fell at an average monthly rate of 0.15% over this period.

There were 3,100 (5.0%) fewer unemployed persons in Western Australia in May 2003 than in May 2002 due to the decline in the number of unemployed males, down by 4,000 to 35,100.

Unemployment continued

The unemployment rate (trend) in Western Australia remained constant in May 2003 at 5.7%. Since peaking at 6.2% in September 2002, the unemployment rate for Western Australia has declined steadily to its current level. Nationally, the unemployment rate in May 2003 was 6.1%, with Western Australia recording the lowest unemployment rate of any state or territory and Tasmania the highest (8.3%).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

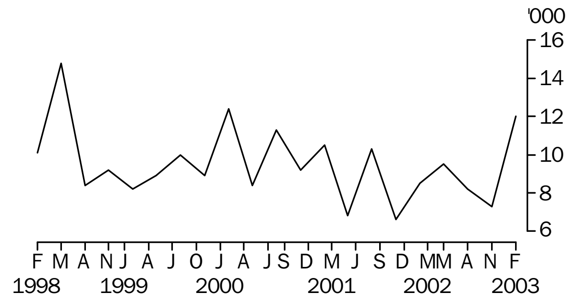


In May 2003, there were 10,800 long-term unemployed persons in Western Australia (those who had been unemployed for 52 weeks or more since their last employment). This level is 200 persons fewer than in May 2002.

Job vacancies

Job vacancies in Western Australia rose by 63.9% in February 2003 to 12,000 vacancies, the highest level since February 2000 (12,400). The high level of job vacancies was mainly due to a large rise in private sector vacancies, which increased by 77.0% from November 2002. Public sector vacancies rose marginally by 3.1%. Nationally, the increase in job vacancies was 15.8% over the same period. In annual terms, the number of job vacancies in Western Australia increased by 41.2% (3,500) compared to a national increase of 21.9%.

JOB VACANCIES - WA, ORIGINAL



Competition for job vacancies in Western Australia has declined, with the ratio of unemployed persons per job vacancy decreasing to 5.6 persons in February 2003 from 7.8 persons in November 2002.

SOCIAL TRENDS — Population and health

INTRODUCTION

Social Trends is a recent addition to this publication. It is designed to highlight trends in areas of social concern in Western Australia. A different themed set of tables and associated commentary will be presented each quarter. In subsequent years, these tables will be updated with the most current data to provide a set of timely and relevant social indicators.

This release presents information on the topics of population and health and discusses population characteristics and growth, cause of death, life expectancy and health services. The next issue will include indicators on income and housing. In 2004, a set of indicators on education and training will be included.

1 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS(a)

Population characteristics	*Unit*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*
Total population	*'000*	1 658 .0	1 677.7	1 703.0	1 733.8	1 765.3	1 795.2	1 823.2	1 850.5	1 875.5	1 901.2	1 927.3
Male population	*'000*	833.8	843.7	856.5	872.0	887.6	901.9	915.2	928.3	939.7	951.6	964.3
Female population	*'000*	824.2	833.9	846.5	861.8	877.7	893.3	907.9	922.2	935.8	949.6	963.0
Indigenous population(b)	*'000*	51.9	52.9	53.9	55.0	56.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	66.0	n.y.a.
Persons living in capital city	*%*	72.8	73.1	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.2	73.3	73.3	73.3	n.y.a
Population aged 0-14	*%*	23.0	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.0	21.8	21.6	21.4	21.1	20.7
Population aged 15-64	*%*	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.3	67.4	67.5	67.6	67.7	67.8	67.9	68.1
Population aged 65 and over	*%*	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.2
Population aged 80 and over	*%*	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Median age of total population(c)	*years*	31.9	32.2	32.5	32.8	33.1	33.4	33.8	34.2	34.5	34.9	35.2
Sex ratio of population aged 0-64(d)	*rate*	104.1	104.2	104.1	104.1	104.0	103.8	103.6	103.5	103.2	102.9	102.8
Sex ratio of population aged 65 and over(d)	*rate*	77.6	77.9	78.3	78.8	79.2	79.6	79.8	80.0	80.2	80.7	81.3
Male life expectancy at birth	*years*	75.2	75.0	75.5	75.8	75.5	76.2	76.5	76.7	77.4	77.8	n.y.a.
Female life expectancy at birth	*years*	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.7	81.5	81.8	81.5	82.4	82.6	83.0	n.y.a.
Male life expectancy at age 65	*years*	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.4	17.8	n.y.a.
Female life expectancy at age 65	*years*	19.8	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.9	21.0	n.y.a.

(a) Data are at 30 June each year.

(b) 1996 based experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

(c) The age at which half the population is younger and half is older.

(d) The number of males per 100 females.

Sources: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0); ABS data available on request, *Deaths.*

POPULATION

In 2002, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Western Australia was 1,927,300. The percentage of the population residing in the Perth statistical division (SD) has remained relatively static over the past decade, at around 73%.

The ERP of Perth SD grew by 1.5% in 2000–01, equal with Melbourne SD and exceeded only by Brisbane SD (2.3%). Much of the growth recorded in Perth occurred in outer suburban areas in the local government areas (LGAs) of Wanneroo (C), Swan (C) and Rockingham (C).

Over the same period, the growth rate in the remainder of the state was 1.1%. Mandurah LGA grew by 2,000 people and had the largest growth outside Perth.

Age

Between 2001 and 2002, the median age of the Western Australian population, the age at which half the population is older and half is younger, increased by 0.3 years compared with the national increase of 0.2 years. Over the past decade, the median age of the state population increased by 3.3 years from 31.9 years in 1992 to 35.2 years in 2002. In 2002, Western Australia had a younger median age than all other states in Australia. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest median ages, 29.9 and 33.5 years respectively.

Sustained low fertility and increased life expectancy are the main contributors to the ageing of the population. Over the past decade, the proportion of children (aged 0–14 years) has decreased from 23% of the total in 1992 to 21% in 2002. Meanwhile, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over has increased from 10% to 11%.

Sex

In 2002, males and females comprised roughly equal proportions of the Western Australian population (100.1 males per 100 females). However, due to the longer life expectancy of females, this parity was not evident across all age groups. The sex ratio was 102.8 males per 100 females in the population aged under 65 years compared with 81.3 males for every 100 females in the population aged 65 years and over. The excess of females over males increased in the older age groups, for example, in 2002 the ratio of women to men in the 80 plus age group was almost 2 to 1.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the expected number of years of life remaining to a person of a given age, if the prevailing pattern of mortality does not change in their lifetime. In Western Australia, the expectation of life at birth for males and females born in the year 2001 was 77.8 years and 83.0 years respectively. The difference in life expectancy at birth between males and females fell from 5.7 years in 1992 to 5.2 years in 2001.

Life expectancy at 65 years, the traditional retirement age, increased by 2.0 years for men and 1.2 years for women over the period 1992–2001. In 2001, the difference between life expectancy for men and women attaining this age was less than that at birth, with female life expectancy being 3.2 years longer than that of males.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population are referred to as experimental due to the lack of comprehensive and consistent data on Indigenous births, deaths and migration and because of the increasing propensity of people to identify as Indigenous in recent Census' of Population and Housing.

In 2001, the Indigenous population of Western Australia was estimated at 65,900, or 3.5% of the total state population.

The Indigenous population has a younger age profile than that of the total Western Australian population. This reflects the relatively high mortality and high fertility of the Indigenous population. In 2001, the median age of the Indigenous population was estimated to be 20.7 years. This was 14.2 years less than that of the median age of the total state population (34.9 years).

For the period 1999–2001, experimental estimates of life expectancy at birth for the Indigenous population were 56 years for males and 63 years for females. The expectation of life at birth for Indigenous males and females was 22 years and 20 years lower than that of all males and females in Western Australia in 2001.

2 POPULATION GROWTH(a)

Components of growth	Unit	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Births(b)	no.	24 880	24 741	24 990	25 104	24 614	24 744	24 705	25 244	24 910	24 442	23 935
Deaths(b)	no.	9 610	9 937	10 491	10 310	10 661	10 586	10 990	10 735	11 081	10 499	10 905
Natural increase	no.	15 270	14 804	14 499	14 794	13 953	14 158	13 715	14 509	13 829	13 943	13 030
Permanent and long-term arrivals	no.	25 455	22 476	24 086	27 918	30 094	31 052	31 952	31 731	34 382	36 130	38 645
Permanent and long-term departures	no.	15 489	14 304	14 905	15 868	17 065	17 871	19 959	18 350	20 389	19 867	21 338
Category jumping(c)	no.	–2 301	–3 532	–2 463	–1 542	–690	–901	–	–	–	–	–
Net overseas migration	no.	7 665	4 640	6 718	10 508	12 339	12 280	11 993	13 381	13 993	16 263	17 307
Interstate arrivals	no.	25 225	29 634	28 466	31 904	32 828	34 784	33 463	31 414	30 742	30 514	30 245
Interstate departures	no.	26 539	29 786	24 641	26 803	28 762	30 124	30 236	31 118	32 929	33 624	34 419
Net interstate migration	no.	–1 314	–152	3 825	5 101	4 066	4 660	3 227	296	–2 187	–3 110	–4 174
Estimated resident population(d)	'000	1 658.0	1 677.7	1 703.0	1 733.8	1 765.3	1 795.0	1 822.7	1 849.7	1 874.5	1 901.2	1 927.3
Annual population growth	%	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4

(a) Data are at 30 June each year.

(b) Births and deaths figures used to compile natural increase for population estimates are based on year of occurrence.

(c) From September quarter 1997 category jumping was set to zero .

(d) Includes intercensal discrepancy.

Sources: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0); ABS data available on request, *Estimated Resident Population.*

POPULATION GROWTH

In the 12 month period ending 30 June 2002, the estimated resident population of Western Australia increased by 26,200 persons, a rise of 1.4% over the previous year. In the last decade the Western Australian population has increased by 269,300 persons, representing an average annual growth rate of 1.5%.

In 2001–02, Western Australia had a higher growth rate than that of Australia (1.3%) and, along with Victoria, recorded the second fastest growth rate of all states and territories. Queensland (2.2%) experienced the fastest population growth.

Components of population growth

The two main contributors to Western Australia's population growth are net overseas migration and natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths). In 2002, net overseas migration was 17,307, which represented an increase of 6.4% over the previous year and its highest level since 1989 (24,200). Net overseas migration decreased markedly in the early 1990s, falling to a low of 4,640 in 1993. Since then, the level of net overseas migration has generally increased.

Conversely, the contribution to population growth made by natural increase (13,030) decreased by 6.5% over the 2001–02 period. The number of births in Western Australia fell by 2.1% over this period and was the lowest recorded since 1987.

Western Australia recorded a net loss from interstate migration for the third consecutive year. In 2002, the net loss from interstate migration was 4,174, just over 34% greater than the loss recorded in the previous 12 month period.

3 CAUSES OF DEATH(a)

	Unit	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Leading Causes (all deaths)												
Cancer	%	26.6	26.7	27.2	27.7	27.7	27.3	27.8	27.9	28.9	29.2	29.0
Ischaemic heart disease	%	25.1	23.8	24.2	23.5	23.4	22.0	20.2	20.7	20.0	19.3	19.2
Stroke	%	9.0	9.7	9.4	10.1	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.1	8.7	8.3
Selected Cancer												
Male lung cancer (of male deaths)	%	7.7	6.6	6.9	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.6	7.2	7.1
Female lung cancer (of female deaths)	%	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.0
Female breast cancer (of female deaths)	%	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.0	4.6
Prostate cancer (of male deaths)	%	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.2
Skin cancer (of all deaths)	%	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Heart disease												
Male ischaemic heart disease (of male deaths)	%	25.6	25.1	24.6	23.9	24.7	22.3	21.1	21.4	20.3	19.8	19.6
Female ischaemic heart disease (of female deaths)	%	24.5	22.4	23.7	23.0	21.8	21.6	19.2	19.8	19.6	18.6	18.8
Accidents and Suicide												
Motor vehicle accidents												
Males (of all males)	%	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3
15-24 years (of male deaths 15–24 years)	%	38.4	36.3	39.0	32.9	31.7	36.9	37.3	27.9	28.2	38.3	39.0
Females (of all females)	%	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8
15-24 years (of female deaths 15–24 years)	%	28.0	39.7	31.8	38.0	32.1	29.3	26.3	29.5	22.7	27.0	25.0
Suicide												
Males (of all male deaths)	%	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.6	3.7
15–24 years (of male deaths 15–24 years)	%	23.2	32.2	25.3	25.4	30.3	26.8	22.7	26.7	24.3	22.6	28.7
Females (of all female deaths)	%	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1
15–24 years (of female deaths 15–24 years)	%	20.0	8.6	13.6	2.0	18.9	17.1	15.8	18.0	9.1	22.2	11.4
Total male deaths	**no.**	**5 226.0**	**5 352.0**	**5 632.0**	**5 598.0**	**5 617.0**	**5 978.0**	**5 774.0**	**5 750.0**	**5 843.0**	**5 718.0**	**5 597.0**
Total female deaths	**no.**	**4 302.0**	**4 546.0**	**4 684.0**	**4 695.0**	**4 747.0**	**5 049.0**	**5 033.0**	**4 914.0**	**5 034.0**	**4 950.0**	**5 082.0**
Total male deaths 15–24 years	**no.**	**164.0**	**146.0**	**146.0**	**173.0**	**142.0**	**149.0**	**151.0**	**165.0**	**169.0**	**128.0**	**134.0**
Total female deaths 15–24 years	**no.**	**50.0**	**58.0**	**44.0**	**50.0**	**53.0**	**41.0**	**57.0**	**61.0**	**43.0**	**61.0**	**40.0**
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	no.	7.2	7.0	5.9	5.6	5.1	6.5	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.3	5.1

(a) Causes of death data are based on date of registration for year ending 31 December.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Deaths*.

UNDERLYING CAUSES OF DEATH

The following analysis is based on the underlying or principal cause of death recorded on death certificates. There is often more than one condition or illness contributing to a death, particularly in the case of chronic conditions, such as heart disease, kidney disease and diabetes. Multiple cause of death information is available in *Causes of Death* (cat. no. 3303.0).

In 2001, the leading underlying causes of death in the Western Australian population were cancer (malignant neoplasms), ischaemic heart disease and stroke. Together, these causes accounted for over half (57%) of all deaths in the state.

Cancer

Cancer (malignant neoplasms) was the main cause of death in Western Australia. Deaths due to cancer rose from 27% of all deaths in 1991 to 29% in 2001. This increase is related to the ageing of the population, increased life expectancy and a decrease in the numbers of deaths by other causes. The standardised death rate (SDR) eliminates the effect of the changing age–sex structure of the population (a detailed explanation of SDRs is available in *Deaths*, cat. no. 3303.0). The SDR for cancer has fallen by 10% over the past decade, from 174 deaths per 100,000 population in 1991 to 156 in 2001.

Of all deaths due to cancer, lung cancer was the most common cause among males, accounting for 7% of all male deaths in 2001. While for females, breast cancer was the most common cause contributing to 5% of all female deaths.

Ischaemic heart disease

Between 1991 and 2001, the percentage of deaths due to ischaemic heart disease fell from 25% to 19% of all deaths. Over the same period the SDR for ischaemic heart disease has decreased by 41%, from 166 per 100,000 population in 1991 to 97 in 2001.

Motor vehicle accidents

Over the period 1991 to 2001 the number of registered deaths due to motor vehicle accidents fell from 210 to 170. However, motor vehicle deaths were the leading cause of death among young people (aged 15–24 years), accounting for 39% of male and 25% of female deaths in this age group in 2001.

Suicides

In 2001, there were 270 suicides, accounting for 2% of all deaths registered in Western Australia. Male suicides were more than three times higher than female suicides. Over half (54%) of all suicides were of persons aged 25–44 years.

In 2001, suicide was the second highest cause of death among young people accounting for 29% of all male deaths and 11% of all female deaths in the 15–24 year age group. Between 1991 and 2001, suicide accounted for approximately one quarter of all registered deaths of males aged 15–24 years in Western Australia; for females of the same age the proportions fluctuated between 2% and 22%.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths

In 2001, the leading underlying causes of death for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Western Australia were cancer, ischaemic heart disease and diabetes mellitus. Together these causes accounted for 37% of all deaths registered to Indigenous persons.

Deaths due to external causes (including motor vehicle accidents, suicide and injury) accounted for 16% of all Indigenous deaths. Three quarters of these deaths were of males, with one quarter being of young men aged 15–24 years.

2001 NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY (NHS)

The five yearly National Health Survey (NHS) collects information on a range of health topics and provides a broader perspective on the prevalence of illness and health conditions in the population than mortality data. Data can be found in *National Health Survey, Summary of Results* (cat. no. 4364.0).

In 2001, three in four people in Western Australia reported a long term health condition. The most common long term conditions were diseases of the eye and adnexa (including short and long sightedness) which were reported by 53% of persons. Other commonly reported long term conditions were hayfever and allergic rhinitis (18%), arthritis (14%), asthma (11%), mental and behavioural problems (10%) and deafness (10%).

The 2001 NHS collected information from adults (18 years and over) on a number of lifestyle behaviours and related characteristics which have been established as risks to health, such as smoking, alcohol consumption, exercise and being overweight. The survey results for Western Australia found that 21% of adults were current smokers, 5% had consumed alcohol at high risk levels in the previous two weeks, 28% had undertaken no exercise in the past two weeks and 45% were classified as being overweight or obese.

4 HEALTH SERVICES(a)

Health services	*Unit*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*
Usage						
Hospital separations (per 1,000 population)	*no.*	270.0	282.2	297.6	308.5	321.6
Average length of stay	*days*	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5
Provision						
Hospital beds (per 1,000 population)	*no.*	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4
Residential aged-care places (per 1,000 population aged 70 and over)	*no.*	91.4	88.9	86.1	83.7	84.0
Doctors(b) (per 100,000 population)	*no.*	233.0	287.2	235.9	240.8	n.a.
Average Medicare services processed						
Per person	*no.*	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6
Per male	*no.*	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7
Per female	*no.*	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.6
Per person aged 65 years and over	*no.*	19.3	19.9	20.1	20.5	20.7
Proportion of Medicare services used by persons aged 65 and over	%	21.1	21.8	22.2	22.8	23.4

(a) Data are for year ending 30 June except doctor rate which is based on 31 December population.

(b) Includes primary care practitioners, hospital non-specialists, specialists, and trainee specialists.

Sources: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Australian Hospital Statistics* (1997–2001); AIHW, *Residential Aged Care in Australia* (1997–2001); AIHW, from Medical Labour Force surveys, (1997–2001); *Health Insurance Commission Annual Report* (1997–2001), Medicare Statistical Tables.

HEALTH SERVICES AND HOSPITAL STATISTICS

A separation is an episode of care which can be a total hospital stay (from admittance to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay ending in a change of status (e.g. from acute care to rehabilitation). In 2001, there were 612,700 separations reported from public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals in Western Australia, a 6.5% increase on the previous year. Over the period 2000–01, private hospital separations grew by 16%. It is likely that this increase is reflective of shift to private health insurance as a result of the introduction of the Commonwealth Government's 'lifetime' health cover incentive from 1 July 2000.[1]

In 2001, there were 8,400 available beds in public and private hospitals in Western Australia, or 4.4 beds per 1,000 population. Almost two thirds of available beds were provided by public acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Residential aged care

In Western Australia, the ratio of residential aged care places has fallen from 91 places per 1,000 population aged 70 years and over in 1997 to 84 places in 2001. This fall has been offset by a significant increase in the number of Community Aged Care Packages (CACPs) which are designed to provide care services to those living at home who would otherwise be eligible for low level residential care. In 2001, the combined ratio of residential aged care places and CACPs was 100.9 per 1,000 population aged 70 years and over.[2]

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1 Australian Institute for Health and Welfare, *Australian Hospital Statistics, 2001*.

2 Australian Institute for Health and Welfare, *Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2001*.

F E A T U R E A R T I C L E – Population measures: A case study

INTRODUCTION

This article aims to demonstrate the application of census and other population measures using the Goldfields region of Western Australia as a case study. It builds on a previous article, *Understanding Population Measures*, in the June 2002 edition of this publication. The data provided relate to both the resident and working populations of the Goldfields region which, for the purposes of this article, comprises the contiguous Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Kalgoorlie/Boulder, Coolgardie, Laverton, Leonora, Menzies and Wiluna.

CENSUS COUNTS

The Census of Population and Housing, which is conducted every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), seeks to accurately measure the number of people in Australia at a point in time and obtain details about their key characteristics and the dwellings in which they live. Key data items collected include place of usual residence, place of employment, method of travel to work, employment status, occupation and industry.

Since 1971, the Census has provided two population counts:

- The 'place of enumeration' count is a count of all persons (including all visitors except foreign diplomats and their families) who spent Census Night in Australia, based on where they spent that night.
- The 'place of usual residence' count is a count of all persons, excluding overseas visitors, on the basis of where they usually live, rather than where they were on Census Night.

The ABS aims to select a census date which minimises the proportion of the population who are not at their usual place of residence. Nevertheless, place of enumeration counts will be affected in some areas by the inclusion of seasonal tourists, transient workers or other overnight visitors.

While the ABS asks people to report their usual residence as the residence in which they live, or intend to live, for six months or more of the census year, perceptions of usual residence may vary according to other factors. For example, 'fly–in, fly–out' (FIFO) workers employed at mine sites in the Goldfields on a 'two weeks on/one week off' basis would expect to spend approximately eight months of the year in the Goldfields region. However, many FIFO workers, who have a residence and family elsewhere in Australia, report this other location as their place of usual residence.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The Census provides a basis for the estimation of the resident population of each of the states and territories, and for smaller geographic areas including LGAs and Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

For census years, the estimated resident population (ERP) as at 30 June for each LGA is based on usual residence counts, to which are added adjustments for net census undercount and the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. The estimates are backdated from Census Night to 30 June by subtracting the estimated increase in the population due to natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration.

For post–census years, ERPs at the small area level are updated using a mathematical model, based on the relationship between changes in population size and changes in other indicators (eg. dwelling approvals, Medicare enrolments) occurring between the two most recent censuses.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION *continued*

ERPs are used by various organisations and government departments in planning and public policy. For example, the Commonwealth Grants Commission uses ERPs in determining local government grants each year. In recent years, some Local Government Authorities in Australia have expressed concern about the use of ERP to determine funding, particularly where the ERP does not represent the whole of the population for which they must supply services. This 'service population' may include tourists, FIFO, short term or seasonal workers, or daytime visitors (eg. commuters and shoppers) who do not regard themselves as usual residents of the area.

WORKING POPULATION

For the working population, 'Journey to work' data, including place of employment and method of travel to work, have been produced from Australian censuses since 1971. Historically, these data were restricted to major urban areas in each state or territory, and information was available only for people who lived and worked in the same urban area.

For the 2001 Census, the ABS coded the workplace address to SLA level for all employed persons in Australia. The characteristics of the working population are available in *Working Population Profiles* for all SLAs, LGAs and broader geographic areas.

Data on the working population of an area, when used in conjunction with other population counts, shed light on the number of people who report their usual residence as being outside the LGA in which they work. These data are particularly useful in understanding population measures in areas such as the Goldfields with large service populations, including FIFO and temporary workers.

THE GOLDFIELDS REGION

The Goldfields region, comprising the LGAs of Kalgoorlie/Boulder, Coolgardie, Laverton, Leonora, Menzies and Wiluna, covers just under one quarter of the area of the state and accounts for around 2% of the Western Australian population. The economy of the region is based largely on gold and nickel mining and manufacturing, and makes an important contribution to the economy of Western Australia as a whole.

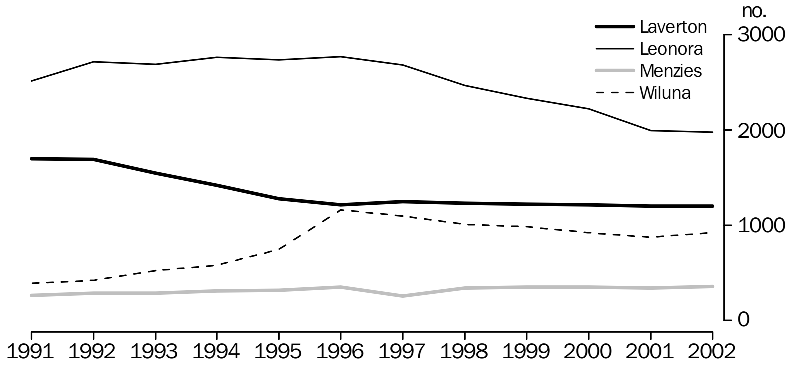
Population growth (ERP)

In post–census years, the estimated resident population (ERP) provides the best measure of population growth and decline at the regional level. In 2002, the ERP of the Goldfields region was just over 38,100, over three quarters (77%) of which resided in the City of Kalgoorlie/Boulder. The population of the region increased by more than 3,000 persons between 1991 and 1996 at an average rate of 1.6% per year. This growth was particularly significant in the Shire of Wiluna which experienced an average annual increase of 24% between 1991 and 1996. However, in the period 1997–2002, the population of the Goldfields declined at an average annual rate of 1.4%, almost returning to the 1996 figure.

Over the last decade, this pattern of population growth followed by decline occurred in all the Goldfields LGAs except Menzies, where the ERP has remained fairly constant at around 350 since 1991. Wiluna's estimated resident population peaked at 1,200 in 1996 but then declined to 920 persons by 2002. Leonora and Coolgardie experienced the fastest decline in population between 1997 and 2002, with average annual falls of 5.9% and 5.4 % respectively. Over that period, the ERP dropped from 2,700 to 2,000 in Leonora and from 5,500 to 4,000 in Coolgardie. However, the population decline in Laverton and Kalgoorlie/Boulder over the same period averaged less than 1% per annum, falling to 1,200 and 29,500 respectively.

These trends are shown in the graph below for the four Goldfields LGAs with the smallest resident populations.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, SELECTED LGAS, 1991 TO 2002



Difference between census counts

Table 1 presents population counts from the last two censuses for the Goldfields region. For every LGA, the place of enumeration count was higher than the usual residence count in both census years. The difference between the two counts was most significant in the more remote LGAs of Leonora, Laverton and Wiluna, where a large proportion of the workforce did not consider themselves to be usual residents. In 2001, the workforce of these LGAs was large in relation to their usual resident population. This was particularly true of Leonora, where the workforce was 68% higher than the usual resident population and 10% higher than the number of people counted in the LGA on Census Night.

TABLE 1: CENSUS COUNTS, 1996 AND 2001

	1996			***2001***		
	Place of enumeration	*Place of usual residence*	*Place of employment*	*Place of enumeration*	*Place of usual residence*	*Place of employment*
Statistical Local Area	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*
Coolgardie (S)	5 652	5 470	n.a.	4 241	4 074	1 748
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	29 683	28 701	n.a.	28 818	28 352	13 537
Laverton (S)	1 569	1 177	n.a.	2 077	1 293	1 063
Leonora (S)	3 511	2 683	n.a.	2 950	1 941	3 255
Menzies (S)	521	345	n.a.	496	336	244
Wiluna (S)	1 879	1 105	n.a.	1 644	938	970

Source: Census of Population and Housing; Data available on request.

Difference between census counts *continued*

Table 2 presents the proportion of persons enumerated in each LGA on Census Night 2001 according to their usual place of residence. More than 90% of the people counted in Kalgoorlie/Boulder and Coolgardie were usual residents of those LGAs. The comparable proportion was less than 60% in the LGAs of Laverton, Leonora and Wiluna. More than one quarter of the population counted in each of these LGAs reported a usual residence within the Perth Statistical Division (SD). Wiluna also recorded the highest proportion of persons whose usual residence was outside Western Australia (6%). Given the large distances to be travelled, it seems likely that many of these people were FIFO or temporary workers.

In the least populous LGA of Menzies, almost two thirds (64%) of the 500 persons counted on Census night stated they were usual residents and a further 12% reported the adjacent LGA of Kalgoorlie/Boulder as their place of usual residence. It is likely that some of these people were travelling from Kalgoorlie/Boulder for work purposes.

TABLE 2: PLACE OF ENUMERATION BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE: ALL PERSONS, 2001

	Place of enumeration					
	Kalgoorlie/Boulder	*Coolgardie*	*Laverton*	*Leonora*	*Menzies*	*Wiluna*
Place of usual residence	%	%	%	%	%	%
Same as place of enumeration	94.1	91.8	56.4	59.0	63.9	53.8
Perth SD	2.3	3.4	27.1	25.5	11.1	28.9
Balance of Western Australia	2.0	3.7	12.1	11.6	19.6	11.2
Total Western Australia	*98.4*	*98.9*	*95.6*	*96.1*	*94.6*	*93.9*
Interstate	1.3	0.8	4.2	3.4	3.6	5.8
Overseas	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing; Data available on request.

Working population of the Goldfields region

Place of employment and industry data shed further light on the number of persons who are FIFO workers or long distance commuters to the Goldfields region. Table 3 shows the proportion of employed people in each LGA who resided inside and outside that LGA in 2001.

In the Goldfields region, the LGA with the highest proportion of workers who also resided in that LGA was Kalgoorlie/Boulder (90%), followed by Coolgardie (71%). Leonora and Wiluna recorded the lowest proportion (both 30%). These differences are partially explained by the economic activities in each LGA, its relative remoteness and the presence or absence of an urban centre. As the City of Kalgoorlie/Boulder contains a major urban centre with a range of industries, workers and their families are more likely to live locally. Leonora, Wiluna and Laverton, on the other hand, are remote, predominantly mining areas, with a greater proportion of FIFO and temporary contract workers.

Almost half (49%) the working population of Wiluna reported a usual residence in the Perth SD, closely followed by Leonora (46%). Laverton recorded the third highest proportion (41%) of workers who gave Perth as their place of usual residence.

TABLE 3: PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE: ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS, 2001

	Place of employment					
	Kalgoorlie/Boulder	*Coolgardie*	*Laverton*	*Leonora*	*Menzies*	*Wiluna*
Place of usual residence	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*
Same as place of employment	90.0	71.2	38.0	29.9	43.0	30.3
Perth SD	4.5	10.1	41.0	46.4	27.0	49.2
Balance of Western Australia	4.5	17.7	18.1	21.4	27.1	18.9
Total Western Australia	*99.0*	*99.0*	*97.1*	*97.7*	*97.1*	*98.4*
Interstate	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.3	2.9	1.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing; Data available on request.

Across the region, non–usual resident workers were mainly concentrated in the Mining industry. A significant number were also employed in the Construction, Catering and Other service industries. These industries generally have a more transient workforce and are highly dependent on contract labour.

The Mining industry has a particularly high incidence of FIFO and temporary contract workers, while the Construction industry uses contractors to undertake relatively short term building projects. In addition to tradespersons and plant and machine operators, both these industries employ contract professionals, such as engineers, surveyors, geologists and assayers.

The Catering industry also employs contract workers to service the Mining and Construction industries, as well as cafes, restaurants, hotels and other accommodation establishments.

An industry profile of the four Goldfields LGAs with the largest proportion of non–usual resident workers is presented below.

NON-RESIDENT WORKERS USUALLY RESIDENT IN PERTH SD, 2001, Selected LGAs and Industries

Laverton

In 2001, the working population of Laverton was nearly 1,100. Half (50%) of these were employed in the Mining industry and another 9% in Construction.

Of the 660 workers who did not live in Laverton, two thirds (440) gave the Perth SD as their usual residence. The majority of these (almost 70%) were employed in the Mining industry, with a further 16% involved in either Construction or Catering.

Leonora

The working population of Leonora in 2001 was about 3,300. Two thirds (67%) of these were employed in the Mining industry.

Of the 2,300 workers who did not live in Leonora, two thirds (1,500) gave the Perth SD as their usual residence. More than three quarters of these (78%) were employed in the Mining industry, with the Manufacturing, Catering, Property and business services and Construction industries each accounting for about 4%.

Wiluna

The working population of Wiluna in 2001 was close to 1,000, of which two thirds (65%) were employed in the Mining industry and 6% in Construction.

Of the 700 workers who did not live in Wiluna, 71% gave the Perth SD as their usual residence. The vast majority of these (almost 80%) were employed in the Mining industry and a further 4% in Construction.

Menzies

In 2001, the working population of Menzies (250) had a significantly different profile due, in part, to the Shire's proximity to the City of Kalgoorlie/Boulder. Of the 140 employed persons who did not live in Menzies, over one quarter (27%) gave the City of Kalgoorlie/Boulder as their usual residence.

Only 24% of the total working population were employed in the Mining industry. Other significant industries included Government administration and defence (21%), Retail trade (14%), and Health and community services (7%).

CONCLUSIONS

The dominance of the Mining industry in the Goldfields region, particularly in the more remote LGAs of Laverton, Leonora and Wiluna, has created a working population that includes a large number of FIFO and temporary contract workers. Some of these do not report as usual residents of the region in the Census even though they may have spent more than six months of the census year living in that region. As a result, they are not included in the annual estimates of resident population (ERPs) in the post–census years.

Place of employment data from the Census provides a more complete picture of the working population of each area at a particular point in time. The working population includes people who were counted outside the area on Census Night as well as some 'non–usual residents' who were counted inside. Data on the working population can therefore add significantly to our understanding of other census–based population measures.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no 3101.0)

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 1997 to 2002 (cat. no 3201.0)

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FEATURE ARTICLE – Salinity and land management on Western Australian farms

ABOUT SALINITY

Salinity, the build up of salts in the soil, occurs naturally in Australia. Vast underground salt stores have developed over thousands of years through the actions of wind and rainfall, carrying sea spray salt inland and depositing it on the land. Australia's native vegetation with its deep roots kept the ground water table well below the soil surface. However, the sustained clearing of native vegetation and the use of water for irrigated agriculture and domestic purposes, has caused the ground water table to rise and the salt stored beneath the ground to surface in many areas.

In recent years salinity has emerged as a growing environmental issue because of the threat it poses to agriculture through the loss of productive land; to roads, houses and infrastructure through salt damage; to our drinking water through increasing salt levels; and to biodiversity through the loss of native vegetation and salinisation of wetland areas.

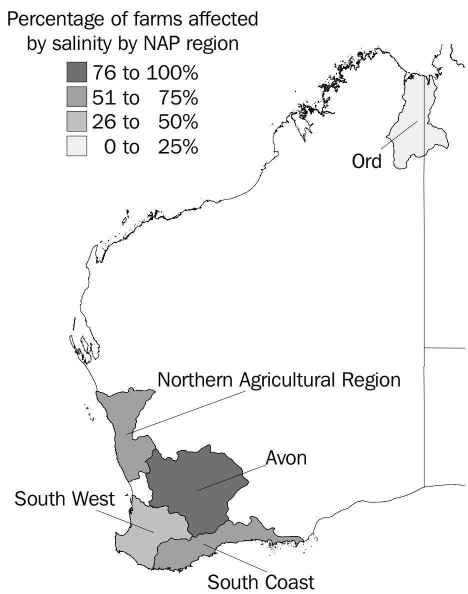
There are two types of salinity — dryland and irrigated. In both types of salinity, water imbalances are the fundamental cause of salinisation. In Australia, dryland salinity is much more widespread than irrigated salinity. Dryland salinity is mainly caused by the clearing of native vegetation and its replacement with shallow–rooted crops and pastures that do not use as much water. Unused water leaks down into the water table and raises it, bringing the salt stored in the soil to the surface.

Farmers across Australia have implemented various strategies to manage and prevent salinity. This article reports on the extent of land in Western Australia showing signs of salinity, the strategies used by Western Australian farmers to manage and prevent salinity and the main drivers and barriers to land management change. Information was obtained from the 2002 Land Management and Salinity Survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR SALINITY AND WATER QUALITY

Results from the 2002 Land Management and Salinity Survey are presented in terms of the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP) regions. The NAP is a joint project between Commonwealth and State and Territory governments adopted primarily to address dryland salinity. The goal of the Plan is to motivate and enable regional communities to prevent, stabilise and reverse trends in dryland salinity and to improve water quality. It identifies 21 high priority regions across Australia.

Nationally the NAP regions account for 17,000 farms, or 87% of total farms showing signs of salinity, and 1.3 million hectares or 66% of the total area of land showing signs of salinity. The map below presents the five Western Australian NAP regions (Avon, South Coast, South West, Northern Agricultural Region and Ord) shaded according to the extent of salinity in the area.



SALINITY — A NATIONAL ISSUE

Across Australia almost 20,000 farms reported showing signs of salinity, accounting for almost 2 million hectares of agricultural land (covering both NAP and non–NAP regions). Of this affected land, around 42% (821,000 hectares) is unable to be used for production. Western Australia is the state most affected by salinity with 6,918 farms and almost 1.2 million hectares of agricultural land showing signs of salinity, and 45.7% (567,377 hectares) of salinised land unable to be used for production. Victoria and South Australia are the next most affected states, farmers reporting 4,834 farms (139,000 hectares of agricultural land) and 3,328 farms (350,000 hectares) respectively as showing signs of salinity.

Strategies to manage and prevent salinity have resulted in just over 3 million hectares of crops, pastures and fodder plants being planted across Australia; 466,000 hectares of land being fenced from grazing; 776,000 hectares of trees being planted; and 208,000 kilometres of earthworks (levees, banks and drains) being constructed by farmers to combat the salinity problem. Western Australia dominates in terms of trees planted (64.4% of national hectares planted) and land fenced from grazing (75.5% of national hectares fenced).

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FARMS IN CONTEXT

Irrigated and non–irrigated farms

Of the 13,475 farms in Western Australia, 2,460 farms (18.3%) are irrigated and the remaining 11,015 farms (81.7%) are non–irrigated. Salinity is significantly more prevalent on non–irrigated farms, with 60.6% of non–irrigated farms showing signs of salinity compared to 9.8% of irrigated farms. This confirms the priority given to dryland salinity by the National Action Plan. Overall, salinity affects 51.3% of farms in Western Australia.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FARMS: IRRIGATED & NON–IRRIGATED

	Total farms	Farms with land showing signs of salinity	Proportion of total irrigated and/or non–irrigated farms showing signs of salinity	Land showing signs of salinity	Salinised land unable to be used for production	
	no.	*no.*	*%*	*ha*	*ha*	*%*
Irrigated farms	2 460	240	9.8	6 798	3 189	46.9
Non–irrigated farms	11 015	6 678	60.6	1 233 845	564 188	45.7
Total WA	**13 475**	**6 918**	**51.3**	**1 240 643**	**567 377**	**45.7**

Industry

The major farming industries in Western Australia are beef and/or sheep farming, mixed grain and beef/sheep farming and grain growing. These three industries together account for 74.4% of farms. Mixed grain and beef/sheep farms are the worst affected by salinity, with 86.9% of these farms reporting signs of salinity, closely followed by grain growing farms with 85.0% of farms affected. Salinity affects 34.6% of beef and/or sheep farms.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FARMS BY INDUSTRY

	Total farms	*Farms with land showing signs of salinity*
Industry	*no.*	*%*
Nurseries and flowers	347	10.4
Vegetables	571	6.3
Grapevines	537	11.0
Fruit	802	2.5
Grain	2 908	85.0
Mixed grain and beef/sheep	3 104	86.9
Beef and/or sheep	4 020	34.6
Dairy	428	20.8
Other livestock	300	15.0
Cotton	—	—
Other crops	—	—
Other industries	336	9.8
Total WA	**13 475**	**51.3**

NAP REGIONS

Western Australian NAP regions capture 85.5% of farms in the state and 67.4% of the land reported by farmers as showing signs of salinity. The Ord region is excluded from this article as it extends partially into the Northern Territory and much of the data cannot be released due to the relatively small size of the region. The largest NAP region in Western Australia is the South West region, with just over one third (34.3%) of the state's farms (4,627). The smallest NAP region in Western Australia (excluding the Ord region) is the Northern Agricultural Region, with 11.8% of the state's farms (1,596).

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FARMS BY NAP REGION(a)

	Total farms	*Total farm area*	*Proportion of total farms in state*
NAP Region	*no.*	*ha*	*%*
South West	4 627	31 287 947	34.3
Avon	2 877	7 815 555	21.4
South Coast	2 312	3 155 582	17.2
Northern Agricultural Region	1 596	5 527 941	11.8
Total NAP Regions(b)	**11 412**	**109 215 482**	**85.5**

(a) See Appendix for a list of local government areas (LGAs) contained within each NAP region.

(b) Total NAP regions excludes Ord region.

Area showing signs of salinity

The worst–affected NAP region in Western Australia is Avon, with 2,297 farms (or 79.8% of the farms in the region) and 451,044 hectares of land showing signs of salinity. Although the South West had the lowest proportion of farms affected by salinity (38.8% of farms in the region), it recorded the second highest area of land showing signs of salinity (156,572 hectares).

In the Avon region, 63.2% of salinised land is unable to be used for production, closely followed by the Northern Agricultural Region with 60.4%. The South West recorded the lowest proportion of salinised land unable to be used for production (50.6%).

AREA OF LAND SHOWING SIGNS OF SALINITY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

	Farms with land showing signs of salinity	*Proportion of total farms in region*	*Land showing signs of salinity*	*Salinised land unable to be used for production.............*	
NAP Region	*no.*	*%*	*ha*	*ha*	*%*
Avon	2 297	79.8	451 044	285 064	63.2
South West	1 793	38.8	156 572	79 296	50.6
South Coast	1 428	61.8	74 959	42 883	57.2
Northern Agricultural Region	878	55.0	153 033	92 436	60.4
Total WA(a)	**6 918**	**51.3**	**1 240 643**	**567 377**	**45.7**

(a) Total WA includes both NAP and non–NAP regions.

SALINITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES USED BY FARMERS

Farmers in Western Australia have implemented various practices to manage and prevent salinity. The four major strategies are the planting of crops, pastures and fodder plants; the planting of trees; the fencing of land from grazing; and the construction of earthworks (levees, banks and drains). The choice of strategy depends on the characteristics of the land and strategies may only be partly for the management and prevention of salinity.

Farmers in the Avon region lead the way in salinity management practices, devoting 733,017 hectares to salinity management, which accounts for 9.1% of total farm land in the region. The Avon NAP region accounted for 63.2% of all trees planted in Western Australia as part of salinity management practices and 42.8% of earthworks constructed.

SALINITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

	Total area of crops, pastures and fodder plants	*Total area of woods/trees*	*Total area fenced from grazing*	*Total length of earthworks*
NAP Region	*ha*	*ha*	*ha*	*km*
Avon	280 460	315 731	136 826	41 944
Northern Agricultural Region	114 215	48 386	63 718	16 179
South Coast	133 201	48 774	59 505	12 562
South West	74 124	51 676	64 425	20 010
Total WA(a)	**633 398**	**499 670**	**352 018**	**97 900**

(a) Total WA includes both NAP and non–NAP regions.

DRIVERS AND BARRIERS TO CHANGING LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

A total of 6,453 farmers in Western Australia (73.0% of farmers who are affected by, or managing for, salinity) have changed their land management practices to manage or prevent salinity. In the Avon region, the region most affected by salinity, the proportion is even higher, with 81.5% of farmers having changed their land management practices.

CHANGING LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

	Changed	*Proportion of total farms in region*	*Not changed*	*Proportion of total farms in region*
NAP Region	*no.*	*%*	*no.*	*%*
Avon	2 116	81.5	481	18.5
Northern Agricultural Region	767	70.4	322	29.6
South Coast	1 421	77.2	420	22.8
South West	1 652	66.8	821	33.2
Total WA(a)	**6 453**	**73.0**	**2 388**	**27.0**

(a) Total WA includes both NAP and non–NAP regions.

Reasons for change

Across Western Australia the reason that farmers reported as the most important motivation behind changing their land management practices was farm sustainability, with 91.8% of farmers who changed their practices stating this was of medium or high importance. Improved environment protection was the next most important reason, with 84.8% of farmers reporting this as being of medium or high importance. A significant proportion of farmers did not consider improved risk management and increased land value to be important reasons for changing land management practices, with 43.3% and 38.8% of farmers respectively reporting these as being of low importance or not being reasons for change.

REASONS FOR CHANGING LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

	Not a reason/low importance		*Medium/high importance*	
	Total farms	*Proportion of total farms in state*	*Total farms*	*Proportion of total farms in state*
Reason	*no.*	*%*	*no.*	*%*
Increased productivity	1 441	22.7	4 906	77.3
Increased land value	2 463	38.8	3 890	61.2
Improved risk management	2 769	43.3	3 623	56.7
Farm sustainability	524	8.3	5 824	91.8
Improved environment protection	960	15.1	5 394	84.8

Barriers to change

Lack of financial resources and lack of time were the most limiting barriers to changing land management practices, with 82.2% and 64.8% of farmers respectively reporting these factors as being limiting or very limiting. A significant proportion of farmers did not consider age or poor health and insufficient/inadequate information to be limiting barriers, with 84.9% and 68.7% of farmers respectively saying these were not very limiting or would not restrict them from changing their land management practices.

BARRIERS TO CHANGING LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

	Not a factor/not very limiting		Limiting/very limiting	
	Total farms	Proportion of total farms in state	Total farms	Proportion of total farms in state
Barrier	no.	%	no.	%
Lack of financial resources	1 509	17.8	6 963	82.2
Lack of time	2 870	35.2	5 285	64.8
Insufficient/inadequate information	5 577	68.7	2 535	31.2
Doubts about likely success	5 121	62.0	3 148	38.1
Age or poor health	6 931	84.9	1 240	15.2

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN SALINITY MANAGEMENT

Many state agencies and other organisations in Western Australia have become involved in salinity reduction measures including the Department of Agriculture, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Department of Environment Protection, the Water and Rivers Commission, the Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and local universities. Various strategies have been implemented to manage and prevent salinity, including the Rapid Catchment Appraisal scheme and the Rural Towns Program established by the Department of Agriculture, and the Engineering Evaluation Initiative currently being undertaken by the Water and Rivers Commission. Recently the state government replaced its long–running State Salinity Council with a Natural Resource Management Council (NRMC). This new council will aim to provide government with strategic and integrated policy advice on the sustainable management of land, water and biodiversity resources across the state. The work of the NRMC follows that begun by the 1996 Salinity Action Plan and the 2000 State Salinity Strategy.

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APPENDIX: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS WITHIN NAP REGIONS(a)(b)

NAP Region	*Local Government Areas*
Avon	Beverley (S), Brookton (S), Bruce Rock (S), Coolgardie (S), Corrigin (S), Cuballing (S), Cunderdin (S), Dalwallinu (S), Dowerin (S), Dumbleyung (S), Dundas (S), Goomalling (S), Jerramungup (S), Kellerberrin (S), Kent (S), Kondinin (S), Koorda (S), Kulin (S), Lake Grace (S), Merredin (S), Moora (S), Mount Marshall (S), Mukinbudin (S), Narembeen (S), Northam (S), Northam (T), Nungarin (S), Pingelly (S), Quairading (S), Ravensthorpe (S), Tammin (S), Toodyay (S), Trayning (S), Victoria Plains (S), Wandering (S), Westonia (S), Wickepin (S), Wongan-Ballidu (S), Wyalkatchem (S), Yilgarn (S), York (S)
Northern Agricultural Region	Carnamah (S), Chapman Valley (S), Chittering (S), Coorow (S), Dalwallinu (S), Dandaragan (S), Geraldton (S), Gingin (S), Greenough (S), Irwin (S), Mingenew (S), Moora (S), Morawa (S), Mullewa (S), Murchison (S), Northampton (S), Perenjori (S), Three Springs (S), Victoria Plains (S), Wanneroo (C), Wongan-Ballidu (S), Yalgoo (S)
Ord	Halls Creek (S), Wyndham-East Kimberley (S), Unincorporated Northern Territory
South Coast	Albany (C), Broomehill (S), Cranbrook (S), Denmark (S), Esperance (S), Gnowangerup (S), Jerramungup (S), Katanning (S), Kent (S), Kojonup (S), Lake Grace (S), Manjimup (S), Plantagenet (S), Ravensthorpe (S), Tambellup (S)
South West	Armadale (C), Augusta-Margaret River (S), Boddington (S), Boyup Brook (S), Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S), Brookton (S), Broomehill (S), Bunbury (C), Busselton (S), Canning (C), Capel (S), Cockburn (C), Collie (S), Cranbrook (S), Cuballing (S), Dardanup (S), Denmark (S), Donnybrook-Balingup (S), Dumbleyung (S), East Fremantle (T), Fremantle (C), Gnowangerup (S), Gosnells (C), Harvey (S), Katanning (S), Kent (S), Kojonup (S), Kulin (S), Kwinana (T), Lake Grace (S), Mandurah (C), Manjimup (S), Melville (C), Mosman Park (T), Murray (S), Nannup (S), Narrogin (S), Narrogin (T), Pingelly (S), Rockingham (C), Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S), South Perth (C), Wagin (S), Wandering (S), Waroona (S), West Arthur (S), Wickepin (S), Williams (S), Woodanilling (S)

(a) NAP region boundaries (based on geographical features) and LGA boundaries are not in exact alignment. As a result, a small number of LGA's are located (partially) in more than one NAP region.

(b) The types of LGAs shown include cities (C), towns (T) and shires (S).

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1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: SELECTED STATES AND AUSTRALIAN COMPARISON

Indicator	Period	Unit	WA Current figure	WA % change from previous figure	NSW Current figure	NSW % change from previous figure	Vic. Current figure	Vic. % change from previous figure
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volumes	Mar qtr 2003	$m	18 019	1.1	63 440	1.1	45 986	0.7
Consumer price index								
All groups	Mar qtr 2003	index	137.4	0.7	142.1	1.2	140.9	1.4
Wage cost index	Mar qtr 2003	index	119.2	0.8	120.6	1.4	119.2	0.6
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volumes	Mar qtr 2003	$m	4 044.9	0.3	14 595.7	0.4	9 858.4	0.1
Finance commitments								
Commercial	Apr 2003	$m	1 512.3	1.2	11 960.3	10.2	3 716.5	–22.0
Personal	Apr 2003	$m	572.5	–11.0	1 944.9	–6.8	1 310.1	–7.9
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volumes	Mar qtr 2003	$m	1 751	2.7	3 756	2.5	3 485	3.5
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volumes	Mar qtr 2003	$m	701.9	7.0	1 757.4	–27.9	1 585.7	–17.4
New residential building activity commenced								
Original, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2002	$m	620.7	–17.8	2 447.3	17.1	1 976.7	–4.4
Merchandise trade								
Imports	Mar qtr 2003	$m	3 206	3.8	12 656	–17.0	10 446	–6.0
Exports	Mar qtr 2003	$m	8 210	0.1	4 741	–12.9	4 329	–17.9
Mineral exploration								
Gold	Mar qtr 2003	$m	58.2	–16.6	5.3	17.8	10.4	35.1
All other minerals	Mar qtr 2003	$m	37.1	–10.2	7.9	–14.1	1.7	41.7
Petroleum	Mar qtr 2003	$m	191.5	12.5	1.8	–60.0	38.7	33.4
Unemployment rate								
Trend	May 2003	%	5.7	—	6.0	—	5.8	1.7
Estimated resident population	Dec qtr 2002	'000	1 940.5	0.3	6 671.4	0.2	4 902.9	0.3

Indicator	Period	Unit	Qld Current figure	Qld % change from previous figure	SA Current figure	SA % change from previous figure	Aust. Current figure	Aust. % change from previous figure
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volumes	Mar qtr 2003	$m	33 126	1.4	13 197	1.0	185 477	1.1
Consumer price index								
All groups	Mar qtr 2003	index	141.8	1.4	144.6	2.2	141.3	1.3
Wage cost index	Mar qtr 2003	index	118.4	0.9	119.1	0.5	119.4	0.9
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volumes	Mar qtr 2003	$m	7 964.8	0.4	3 108.0	0.1	41 758.7	0.3
Finance commitments								
Commercial	Apr 2003	$m	2 419.9	–15.1	810.7	–7.8	20 791.7	–2.0
Personal	Apr 2003	$m	1 212.3	–3.5	394.2	–7.0	5 630.6	–7.4
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volumes	Mar qtr 2003	$m	2 306	1.4	974	1.9	13 243	3.0
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volumes	Mar qtr 2003	$m	1 268.4	–23.9	284.2	–27.9	5 761.9	–21.1
New residential building activity commenced								
Original, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2002	$m	1 456.8	–15.9	372.8	12.4	7 111.6	–4.8
Merchandise trade								
Imports	Mar qtr 2003	$m	3 921	–4.7	1 355	–16.7	31 873	–10.6
Exports	Mar qtr 2003	$m	4 902	–13.3	1 967	–15.9	27 782	–9.7
Mineral exploration								
Gold	Mar qtr 2003	$m	5.8	–10.8	1.2	–57.1	84.2	–15.2
All other minerals	Mar qtr 2003	$m	17.2	–32.3	4.8	–33.3	73.2	–21.7
Petroleum	Mar qtr 2003	$m	11.3	–70.7	9.3	–60.3	266.5	–1.4
Unemployment rate								
Trend	May 2003	%	6.9	–1.4	6.1	—	6.1	—
Estimated resident population	Dec qtr 2003	'000	3 750.5	0.6	1 524.1	0.1	19 786.6	0.3

2 STATE FINAL DEMAND, CURRENT PRICES

	Dec qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2002 to Mar qtr 2003
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	% change
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 947	2 962	2 964	r 2 968	r 3 062	3 099	4.6
Households	r 10 183	r 9 409	r 9 858	r 10 058	r 10 883	9 930	5.5
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 059	980	1 099	r 1 107	r 1 165	1 151	17.4
Other buildings and structures	r 713	r 614	770	r 1 013	r 1 234	1 187	93.3
Machinery and equipment	r 1 676	r 1 323	r 1 615	r 1 366	r 1 669	1 328	0.4
Livestock	r 30	r 30	r 30	r 23	r 23	23	–23.3
Intangible fixed assets	380	327	304	r 326	r 419	418	27.8
Ownership transfer costs	r 295	r 297	r 306	r 319	r 364	360	21.2
Total private	r 4 153	r 3 570	r 4 124	r 4 154	r 4 876	4 468	25.2
Public	r 667	r 600	r 793	r 577	r 647	550	–8.3
State final demand	**r 17 950**	**r 16 541**	**r 17 739**	**r 17 757**	**r 19 467**	**18 047**	**9.1**
Compensation of employees	r 8 273	r 8 051	r 8 472	r 8 542	r 9 021	8 639	7.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 943	2 910	2 983	3 004	3 057	3 084	6.0
Households	9 636	9 804	9 978	10 103	10 309	10 342	5.5
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 061	988	1 055	1 141	1 168	1 162	17.6
Other buildings and structures	679	681	747	992	1 174	1 326	94.7
Machinery and equipment	1 583	1 422	1 536	1 420	1 580	1 426	0.3
Livestock	30	30	30	23	23	23	–23.3
Intangible fixed assets	367	325	310	333	405	416	28.0
Ownership transfer costs	294	306	301	311	364	371	21.2
Total private	4 014	3 751	3 978	4 221	4 714	4 724	25.9
Public	700	597	680	657	682	545	–8.7
State final demand	**17 293**	**17 063**	**17 619**	**17 985**	**18 762**	**18 695**	**9.6**
Compensation of employees	7 982	8 334	8 478	8 556	8 707	8 941	7.3
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 927	2 940	2 968	3 011	3 052	3 077	4.7
Households	9 598	9 797	9 979	10 125	10 260	10 378	5.9
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 011	1 036	1 065	1 117	1 160	1 179	13.8
Other buildings and structures	699	703	784	972	1 161	1 297	84.5
Machinery and equipment	1 495	1 497	1 476	1 462	1 453	1 438	–3.9
Livestock	30	29	28	25	23	22	–24.1
Intangible fixed assets	356	327	320	346	385	416	27.2
Ownership transfer costs	292	300	306	324	349	372	24.0
Total private	3 883	3 893	3 979	4 248	4 533	4 715	21.1
Public	672	645	658	661	640	604	–6.4
State final demand	**17 080**	**17 275**	**17 584**	**18 041**	**18 482**	**18 813**	**8.9**
Compensation of employees	8 060	8 268	8 451	8 590	8 732	8 892	7.5

Source: *Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5206.0).

3 STATE FINAL DEMAND, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)

	Dec qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2002 to Mar qtr 2003
	$m	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*% change*
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 888	2 900	2 918	r 2 902	r 2 968	2 965	2.2
Households	r 9 992	r 9 161	r 9 562	r 9 668	r 10 459	9 459	3.3
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 044	960	1 072	1 075	1 123	1 097	14.3
Other buildings and structures	r 705	r 602	r 749	r 978	r 1 182	1 125	86.9
Machinery and equipment	r 1 654	r 1 310	r 1 619	r 1 390	r 1 691	1 366	4.3
Livestock	r 37	r 37	r 37	r 24	r 24	24	–35.1
Intangible fixed assets	386	335	311	r 333	r 422	420	25.4
Ownership transfer costs	291	281	315	277	297	282	0.4
Total private	r 4 117	r 3 525	r 4 102	r 4 076	r 4 738	4 314	22.4
Public	r 661	r 594	r 787	r 581	r 650	553	–6.9
State final demand	**r 17 658**	**r 16 181**	**r 17 369**	**r 17 227**	**r 18 815**	**17 291**	**6.9**
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 896	2 893	2 899	2 920	2 976	2 959	2.3
Households	9 388	9 567	9 695	9 722	9 837	9 865	3.1
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 046	969	1 029	1 109	1 126	1 108	14.3
Other buildings and structures	673	670	729	962	1 128	1 261	88.2
Machinery and equipment	1 565	1 412	1 546	1 451	1 608	1 474	4.4
Livestock	37	37	37	24	24	24	–35.1
Intangible fixed assets	372	333	317	340	408	418	25.5
Ownership transfer costs	282	308	296	272	298	297	–3.6
Total private	3 975	3 729	3 954	4 157	4 592	4 582	22.9
Public	691	590	673	657	681	546	–7.5
State final demand	**16 950**	**16 779**	**17 220**	**17 456**	**18 085**	**17 952**	**7.0**
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 885	2 894	2 907	2 930	2 954	2 965	2.5
Households	9 393	9 551	9 673	9 751	9 815	9 872	3.4
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	997	1 017	1 040	1 084	1 117	1 127	10.8
Other buildings and structures	692	692	766	940	1 115	1 238	78.9
Machinery and equipment	1 478	1 492	1 486	1 486	1 488	1 480	–0.8
Livestock	38	37	33	28	24	22	–40.5
Intangible fixed assets	361	334	327	352	389	418	25.1
Ownership transfer costs	288	296	293	288	290	296	—
Total private	3 853	3 868	3 944	4 179	4 423	4 575	18.3
Public	664	637	652	659	640	604	–5.2
State final demand	**16 795**	**16 949**	**17 176**	**17 518**	**17 830**	**18 019**	**6.3**

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–2001.

Source: *Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5206.0).

4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), BY GROUP: PERTH

Period	*Food*	*Alcohol and tobacco*	*Clothing and footwear*	*Housing*	*Household furnishings, supplies & services*	*Health*	*Transport –ation*	*Communi –cation*	*Recreation*	*Education*	*Miscellan –eous*	***All groups***
						ANNUAL AVERAGE						
1999–2000	129.7	165.7	104.2	94.7	113.1	152.6	129.1	96.4	117.8	182.0	155.4	**122.9**
2000–2001	134.7	184.7	110.9	101.3	115.4	157.0	137.0	102.7	121.8	190.5	165.4	**129.6**
2001–2002	142.6	192.3	109.2	103.4	117.2	162.8	136.8	103.5	127.1	195.5	172.2	**133.1**
						PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
1999–2000	1.3	4.1	–1.0	4.6	–0.4	–1.8	5.6	–6.1	0.7	5.1	6.7	**2.3**
2000–2001	3.9	11.5	6.4	7.0	2.0	2.9	6.1	6.5	3.4	4.7	6.4	**5.5**
2001–2002	5.9	4.1	–1.5	2.1	1.6	3.7	–0.1	0.8	4.4	2.6	4.1	**2.7**
						QUARTERS						
December	142.7	191.2	110.5	103.1	118.3	158.2	135.2	103.7	126.4	193.5	172.0	**132.6**
2002												
March	145.1	193.2	108.1	103.8	117.1	162.5	136.4	103.8	127.6	197.5	173.0	**133.7**
June	143.4	194.2	110.5	104.0	117.0	171.5	138.8	104.6	129.3	197.5	173.2	**134.6**
September	144.9	196.6	110.5	105.0	118.0	172.0	139.6	106.3	129.4	197.5	182.2	**135.8**
December	145.5	196.4	111.0	105.7	118.7	171.8	140.5	106.7	130.2	197.5	183.8	**136.4**
2003												
March	147.8	198.8	108.1	106.3	117.4	177.8	143.6	107.0	128.6	205.5	184.1	**137.4**
						PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
December	7.5	4.7	–0.5	1.8	2.6	2.3	–0.8	0.9	4.4	3.2	4.4	**3.0**
2002												
March	7.3	2.9	–0.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	0.3	1.6	4.6	2.1	3.7	**3.2**
June	3.8	2.9	–0.6	2.4	–0.2	7.9	–0.6	2.5	5.0	2.1	2.9	**2.4**
September	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.5	8.2	2.0	4.4	3.4	2.1	6.9	**3.3**
December	2.0	2.7	0.5	2.5	0.3	8.6	3.9	2.9	3.0	2.1	6.9	**2.9**
2003												
March	1.9	2.9	—	2.4	0.3	9.4	5.3	3.1	0.8	4.1	6.4	**2.8**
						PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
December	2.6	0.3	2.5	0.6	1.8	–0.4	–1.2	1.9	1.0	—	0.9	**0.8**
2002												
March	1.7	1.0	–2.2	0.7	–1.0	2.7	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	**0.8**
June	–1.2	0.5	2.2	0.2	–0.1	5.5	1.8	0.8	1.3	—	0.1	**0.7**
September	1.0	1.2	—	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.1	—	5.2	**0.9**
December	0.4	–0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	–0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	—	0.9	**0.4**
2003												
March	1.6	1.2	–2.6	0.6	–1.1	3.5	2.2	0.3	–1.2	4.1	0.2	**0.7**

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

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

5 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS: PERTH

Item	Unit	Dec qtr 2001 cents	Mar qtr 2002 cents	Jun qtr 2002 cents	Sep qtr 2002 cents	Dec qtr 2002 cents	Mar qtr 2003 cents	Mar qtr 02 to Mar qtr 03 % change
Dairy and related products								
Milk, supermarket sales	1 litre	157	159	160	159	159	160	0.6
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	374	347	369	360	375	367	5.8
Butter	500g	215	221	223	224	232	231	4.5
Bread and cereal products								
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	650g	250	247	243	246	257	256	3.6
Biscuits, dry	250g	167	165	160	155	162	165	—
Breakfast cereals, corn based	550g	376	378	357	379	364	388	2.6
Flour, self raising	2kg	292	301	297	290	335	341	13.3
Rice, long grain	1kg	185	182	186	194	201	203	11.5
Meat and seafoods								
Beef								
Silverside roast	1kg	1 125	1 108	1 121	1 149	1 135	1 107	–0.1
Rump steak	1kg	1 570	1 502	1 494	1 514	1 505	1 496	–0.4
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	1 647	1 646	1 700	1 693	1 696	1 680	2.1
Lamb								
Leg	1kg	736	782	853	812	796	814	4.1
Loin chops	1kg	1 206	1 276	1 337	1 335	1 355	1 412	10.7
Pork								
Leg	1kg	761	777	773	773	779	794	2.2
Loin chops	1kg	1 098	1 123	1 142	1 172	1 163	1 175	4.6
Chicken, frozen	1kg	403	404	406	398	387	380	–5.9
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	392	393	381	374	405	405	3.1
Sausages	1kg	682	719	734	712	702	710	–1.3
Salmon, pink	210g can	288	259	251	251	260	257	–0.8
Fresh fruit and vegetables								
Oranges	1kg	336	388	398	248	303	309	–20.4
Bananas	1kg	273	321	303	385	321	315	–1.9
Potatoes	1kg	160	151	139	153	169	183	21.2
Tomatoes	1kg	329	336	266	390	356	424	26.2
Carrots	1kg	134	133	131	125	131	131	–1.5
Onions	1kg	234	154	110	106	113	157	1.9
Other food								
Eggs (a)(b)	1 dozen	355	365	359	345	336	371	1.6
Sugar, white (b)	2kg	257	254	246	246	243	249	–2.0
Jam, strawberry	500g	268	259	276	275	248	262	1.2
Teabags	180g pkt	361	369	374	374	361	321	–13.0
Coffee, instant	150g jar	668	693	660	629	607	641	–7.5
Tomato sauce	600ml	186	193	183	180	174	177	–8.3
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	195	196	217	210	220	216	10.2
Baked beans, in tomato sauce	420g	108	104	108	117	112	117	12.5
Baby food	120g can	74	75	75	75	75	73	–2.7
Chocolate, milk, block	250g	320	337	312	308	317	335	–0.6
Household supplies and personal care								
Laundry detergent	1kg	511	480	478	524	512	482	0.4
Dishwashing detergent	500ml	309	320	302	328	322	332	3.8
Facial tissues	pkt 224	207	204	204	205	205	209	2.5
Toilet paper	4x250 sheets	332	325	319	333	334	305	–6.2
Pet food	400g	111	106	103	102	103	102	–3.8
Toilet soap	4x125g	251	271	262	260	257	259	–4.4
Toothpaste	140g	240	243	243	233	241	243	—
Private motoring								
Petrol, lead replacement	1 litre	85.8	86.1	92.4	93.7	94.5	101.5	17.9
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	82.5	82.7	89.0	90.1	90.6	97.7	18.1
Alcoholic drinks								
Beer, low alcohol (24 bottles) (c)	355-375m ea	2 607	2 613	2 636	2 650	2 595	2 681	2.6
Beer, full strength (24 bottles) (d)	375ml ea	3 112	3 128	3 137	3 119	3 030	3 034	–3.0
Draught beer, full strength, public bar (glass)	285ml	277	279	282	286	278	288	3.2
Scotch nip, public bar	30ml	433	434	435	442	449	449	3.5

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

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

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

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

Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items* (cat. no. 6403.0).

6 WAGE COST INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES(a)

	INDEX NUMBERS						Dec qtr 2002 to Mar qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2002 to Mar qtr 2003
	Dec qtr 2001	*Mar qtr 2002*	*Jun qtr 2002*	*Sep qtr 2002*	*Dec qtr 2002*	*Mar qtr 2003*	*% change*	*% change*
Selected Industries:								
Mining	115.7	117.2	118.3	121.9	122.0	122.4	0.3	4.4
Manufacturing	116.1	116.7	119.0	121.4	122.0	122.8	0.7	5.2
Construction	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Retail trade	112.4	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.7	115.3	0.5	1.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	113.1	113.4	113.4	116.1	116.6	117.1	0.4	3.3
Property and business services	112.0	113.5	114.6	115.6	116.7	117.5	0.7	3.5
Government administration and defence	115.9	116.4	116.9	118.1	119.6	121.9	1.9	4.7
Education	112.9	113.5	114.1	117.3	117.4	118.2	0.7	4.1
Health and community services	113.8	114.8	115.3	117.6	117.8	119.0	1.0	3.7
Cultural and recreational services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Personal and other services	110.0	111.3	111.8	113.7	113.7	116.1	2.1	4.3
All Industries	**114.0**	**114.9**	**115.7**	**117.6**	**118.2**	**119.2**	**0.8**	**3.7**
Selected Occupations:								
Managers and administrators	111.5	112.5	114.5	116.4	116.8	118.2	1.2	5.1
Professionals	115.1	116.4	117.0	119.3	120.1	121.2	0.9	4.1
Associate professionals	113.2	113.9	114.3	115.7	116.4	116.8	0.3	2.5
Tradespersons and related workers	115.9	116.4	116.9	118.6	119.3	120.2	0.8	3.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	113.3	113.9	114.5	116.2	116.7	117.7	0.9	3.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	113.9	114.4	114.9	117.5	117.9	118.3	0.3	3.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	112.5	113.3	113.6	114.4	115.1	116.1	0.9	2.5
Labourers and related workers	113.4	113.9	113.9	117.3	118.5	119.5	0.8	4.9
All occupations	**114.0**	**114.9**	**115.7**	**117.6**	**118.2**	**119.2**	**0.8**	**3.7**

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

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

7 SELECTED HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a): PERTH

	PERTH						WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES					
Period	***Established homes***	*% change from previous period*	*% change from same period previous year*	***Project homes***	*% change from previous period*	*% change from same period previous year*	***Established homes***	*% change from previous period*	*% change from same period previous year*	***Project homes***	*% change from previous period*	*% change from same period previous year*
1999–2000	125.9	5.9	. .	114.8	8.2	. .	142.3	9.1	. .	120.7	6.7	. .
2000–2001	133.9	6.4	. .	126.2	9.9	. .	152.8	7.4	. .	134.9	11.8	. .
2001–2002	145.5	8.7	. .	128.8	2.1	. .	178.0	16.5	. .	138.1	2.4	. .
2001												
December	143.1	2.9	7.7	128.5	0.6	2.1	174.0	3.8	15.5	137.6	0.9	2.1
2002												
March	147.8	3.3	9.4	129.2	0.5	2.7	180.6	3.8	17.3	138.5	0.7	2.5
June	152.0	2.8	10.8	129.6	0.3	2.1	189.5	4.9	18.9	139.9	1.0	3.3
September	155.8	2.5	12.0	130.3	0.5	2.0	196.7	3.8	17.3	141.3	1.0	3.6
December	159.7	2.5	11.6	131.6	1.0	2.4	206.1	4.8	18.4	142.5	0.8	3.6
2003												
March	166.0	3.9	12.3	133.1	1.1	3.0	213.1	3.4	18.0	144.7	1.5	4.5

(a) Base of each index: 1989-1990 = 100.0.
Source: *House Price Indexes* (cat. no. 6416.0).

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

							% change from previous period		*% change from same period previous year*	
Group	*Dec qtr 2001*	*Mar qtr 2002*	*Jun qtr 2002*	*Sep qtr 2002*	*Dec qtr 2002*	*Mar qtr 2003*	*Perth*	*Weighted average of six state capital cities*	*Perth*	*Weighted average of six state capital cities*
House building										
All groups	118.9	119.0	120.9	121.8	122.8	123.4	0.5	0.6	3.7	3.8
Other than house building										
All groups	117.3	117.3	119.7	120.3	122.4	123.6	1.0	1.1	5.4	4.8
Selected major building materials:										
Structural timber	104.9	103.6	103.9	104.0	108.9	108.4	–0.5	–0.1	4.6	1.1
Ready mixed concrete	104.2	104.3	119.6	118.7	123.7	123.1	–0.5	0.6	18.0	19.1
Precast concrete products	149.7	149.7	150.4	151.7	151.7	153.9	1.5	2.4	2.8	5.8
Steel decking and cladding	114.1	114.1	114.1	119.0	119.6	124.0	3.7	4.2	8.7	5.8
Structural steel	124.4	124.4	126.8	126.8	139.3	139.3	—	1.8	12.0	9.5
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric, mesh	91.2	88.5	88.9	91.7	92.3	91.9	–0.4	0.3	3.8	1.9
Aluminium windows	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	128.0	132.1	3.2	2.1	4.3	3.1
Fabricated steel products	119.2	122.1	122.2	123.5	123.5	123.7	0.2	1.1	1.3	3.6
Builders' hardware	151.5	152.3	155.0	155.6	157.4	158.9	1.0	1.7	4.3	4.0
Sand and aggregate	119.7	120.6	122.7	123.1	128.8	129.6	0.6	1.1	7.5	11.5
Carpet	101.7	102.8	104.0	105.2	105.9	106.7	0.8	3.2	3.8	10.5
Paint and other coatings	155.5	155.5	163.6	163.4	162.5	162.6	0.1	2.5	4.6	9.7
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	132.2	132.2	136.5	136.9	136.8	136.8	—	–0.1	3.5	2.8
Special series:										
All electrical materials	107.2	108.1	108.1	109.0	108.2	111.3	2.9	1.5	3.0	1.5
All mechanical services	116.5	116.9	118.2	118.2	119.1	119.3	0.2	–0.2	2.1	1.8
All plumbing materials	130.1	129.6	131.2	134.0	135.6	135.6	—	–0.4	4.6	3.0

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

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

9 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES(a)(b)

Period	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles	
	no.	no.	no.	% change from previous period
ORIGINAL				
1999–2000	42 729	21 933	64 662	–15.9
2000–2001	49 432	23 324	72 756	12.5
2001–2002	45 808	26 137	71 945	–1.1
2002				
March	3 646	2 234	5 880	–4.5
April	3 452	2 190	5 642	–4.0
May	3 784	2 560	6 344	12.4
June	4 253	3 095	7 348	15.8
July	3 498	2 064	5 562	–24.3
August	3 883	2 219	6 102	9.7
September	3 487	2 006	5 493	–10.0
October	4 174	2 453	6 627	20.6
November	4 012	2 308	6 320	–4.6
December	3 796	2 193	5 989	–5.2
2003				
January	3 471	2 291	5 762	–3.8
February	3 880	2 284	6 164	7.0
March	4 317	2 600	6 917	12.2
April	3 667	2 281	5 948	–14.0
May	4 199	2 928	7 127	19.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2002				
March	3 232	2 001	5 233	–18.8
April	3 719	2 421	6 140	17.3
May	3 745	2 296	6 041	–1.6
June	3 867	2 467	6 334	4.9
July	3 627	2 277	5 904	–6.8
August	3 805	2 385	6 190	4.8
September	3 780	2 374	6 154	–0.6
October	3 950	2 484	6 434	4.5
November	3 875	2 317	6 192	–3.8
December	3 535	2 029	5 564	–10.1
2003				
January	4 199	2 782	6 981	25.5
February	4 131	2 313	6 444	–7.7
March	4 072	2 387	6 459	0.2
April	3 851	2 352	6 203	–4.0
May	4 286	2 803	7 089	14.3
TREND ESTIMATES				
2002				
March	3 939	2 259	6 198	0.1
April	3 864	2 295	6 159	–0.6
May	3 789	2 325	6 114	–0.7
June	3 752	2 359	6 111	—
July	3 750	2 376	6 126	0.2
August	3 766	2 378	6 144	0.3
September	3 787	2 368	6 155	0.2
October	3 819	2 361	6 180	0.4
November	3 859	2 358	6 217	0.6
December	3 909	2 361	6 270	0.9
2003				
January	3 959	2 377	6 336	1.1
February	4 010	2 410	6 420	1.3
March	4 058	2 457	6 515	1.5
April	4 099	2 509	6 608	1.4
May	4 142	2 573	6 715	1.6

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

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

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

10 MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER(a), BY INDUSTRY GROUP, CURRENT PRICES

Month	Food $m	Department stores $m	Clothing and soft goods $m	Household goods $m	Recreational goods $m	Hospitality and services $m	Other $m	Total $m
ORIGINAL								
2002								
February	547.4	83.3	71.0	172.8	61.8	159.2	121.0	1 216.4
March	608.0	100.3	78.2	185.3	68.7	173.8	126.6	1 340.9
April	566.7	104.2	89.7	177.4	66.6	171.7	120.3	1 296.7
May	596.5	112.7	97.0	193.3	66.5	173.6	131.7	1 371.3
June	558.8	105.7	89.9	194.1	63.9	163.6	122.2	1 298.2
July	579.3	104.4	82.5	168.1	71.1	173.7	128.4	1 307.5
August	604.1	104.8	83.8	179.1	73.8	184.7	130.9	1 361.2
September	568.0	100.3	78.4	170.3	64.6	176.3	124.2	1 282.2
October	630.1	122.3	86.9	206.5	67.2	197.8	131.1	1 442.0
November	641.3	149.1	91.5	207.1	70.0	197.1	134.5	1 490.7
December	719.2	231.1	127.3	240.9	100.0	221.7	182.8	1 823.0
2003								
January	648.1	109.9	82.3	201.1	77.1	179.7	114.2	1 412.3
February	580.8	90.4	66.3	175.5	65.5	165.7	106.9	1 251.2
March	638.6	106.5	75.1	189.2	63.9	187.3	112.2	1 372.9
April	620.8	122.4	81.7	184.8	62.8	177.2	122.1	1 371.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2002								
February	586.2	113.3	88.8	193.1	67.5	171.7	134.8	1 355.5
March	584.7	113.6	87.9	197.6	73.4	166.7	134.6	1 358.5
April	588.0	113.8	91.0	191.0	70.4	177.1	129.0	1 360.3
May	594.4	112.4	89.4	197.2	68.4	180.3	137.8	1 380.0
June	597.8	118.6	91.8	198.1	68.9	177.6	138.5	1 391.3
July	604.3	110.8	87.6	178.0	71.0	182.9	136.9	1 371.4
August	602.2	115.9	89.2	183.8	72.7	183.9	132.8	1 380.6
September	608.5	120.5	89.3	181.7	68.8	183.5	128.9	1 381.3
October	616.0	122.0	85.8	193.5	70.7	184.9	123.0	1 395.9
November	628.5	129.4	83.2	194.7	67.6	188.3	123.3	1 414.9
December	627.2	124.5	88.4	190.6	72.5	189.8	130.0	1 423.0
2003								
January	624.7	127.0	85.8	198.0	74.6	180.0	120.6	1 410.8
February	622.1	122.6	83.2	196.6	71.7	179.6	119.4	1 395.2
March	634.0	124.4	85.1	197.5	69.5	184.5	120.4	1 415.4
April	629.3	129.7	85.1	201.6	66.8	186.3	130.4	1 429.1
TREND ESTIMATES								
2002								
February	584.3	112.3	89.0	195.2	68.4	172.4	134.7	1 355.7
March	587.3	112.8	89.3	195.6	69.4	174.4	134.3	1 363.2
April	590.4	113.1	89.6	194.7	70.0	176.0	134.9	1 369.2
May	593.4	113.5	89.9	192.5	70.3	177.6	135.6	1 373.4
June	596.8	114.2	89.9	189.7	70.4	179.5	135.6	1 376.5
July	601.2	115.5	89.4	187.3	70.3	181.7	134.5	1 379.7
August	606.4	117.6	88.6	186.1	70.1	183.8	132.4	1 384.8
September	611.8	120.3	87.7	186.4	70.2	185.1	129.8	1 391.1
October	616.9	122.8	86.8	188.3	70.7	185.7	127.0	1 397.9
November	621.2	124.5	86.1	191.2	71.0	185.7	124.6	1 404.2
December	624.5	125.4	85.6	194.0	71.3	185.0	123.4	1 409.1
2003								
January	626.6	125.7	85.2	195.9	71.3	184.3	122.9	1 411.9
February	628.1	125.9	85.0	197.4	71.0	183.7	122.9	1 414.0
March	629.2	126.2	84.8	198.8	70.4	183.4	123.3	1 416.4
April	629.9	126.4	84.8	199.5	69.5	183.3	124.1	1 418.2

(a) This issue presents estimates from the Retail Business Survey compiled using new statistical infrastructure. Estimates from July 2002 have been compiled on the new basis. In addition, the opportunity has been taken to incorporate several improvements to coverage and quality. To facilitate comparisons over time, the historical series in this release have been revised to make the time series of estimates as continuous as possible. For more information, refer to *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat no. 8501.0).

11 QUARTERLY RETAIL TURNOVER, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)

	ORIGINAL			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			TREND ESTIMATES		
	Retail turnover	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year	**Retail turnover**	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year	**Retail turnover**	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year
Quarter	$m	%	%	$m	%	%	$m	%	%
December	4 325.0	19.1	5.7	3 854.4	1.6	5.3	3 861.7	2.4	4.6
2002									
March	3 783.4	–12.5	7.5	3 930.4	2.0	7.4	3 933.5	1.9	7.5
June	3 850.7	1.8	9.4	4 012.9	2.1	9.3	3 981.8	1.2	7.7
September	3 800.4	–1.3	4.7	3 969.1	–1.1	4.5	4 012.2	0.8	6.4
December	4 583.4	20.6	6.0	4 070.0	2.5	5.7	4 032.2	0.5	4.6
2003									
March	3 864.5	–15.7	2.1	4 030.3	–1.0	2.5	4 044.9	0.3	2.8

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–2001. See paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.
Source: *Retail trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

12 BANKING STATISTICS(a), DEPOSITS AND LOANS: ALL BANKS

Month	DEPOSITS — Retail deposits at call(b) $m	DEPOSITS — Other retail deposits(c) $m	DEPOSITS — All other deposits(d) $m	LOANS — Housing loans(e) $m	LOANS — Personal loans(f) $m	LOANS — All other loans to non-financial sectors(g) $m
2002	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
January	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
February	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
March	11 180.6	4 603.8	11 278.0	30 938.0	5 706.3	15 075.9
April	11 164.4	4 757.0	9 741.5	31 235.0	5 763.4	14 616.0
May	11 000.0	4 827.3	10 704.2	31 677.6	5 704.2	13 713.3
June	10 953.6	5 443.1	10 991.3	32 225.0	5 831.7	14 126.3
July	11 805.5	5 797.1	10 930.9	32 279.7	5 930.4	14 563.6
August	11 841.4	5 907.8	11 089.3	32 614.5	5 977.0	14 341.1
September	12 014.2	5 972.3	11 635.4	33 005.5	6 048.3	14 557.4
October	12 176.0	6 070.9	11 658.6	33 459.2	6 127.5	16 061.1
November	12 366.2	6 126.6	11 577.1	33 740.6	6 201.3	16 060.8
December	12 794.9	6 201.2	12 004.5	34 179.3	6 304.9	16 123.1
2003						
January	12 789.1	6 232.8	12 810.6	34 495.5	6 332.6	15 657.3
February	12 934.2	6 244.6	12 372.8	35 008.9	6 399.1	15 512.1
March	12 832.9	6 516.3	12 553.1	35 290.5	6 428.4	15 793.0

(a) Details are the closing stock as at the last business day of each month for all locally incorporated banks, foreign authorised deposit institutions and special service providers on a domestic books basis. The figures are derived from returns submitted to APRA under the Banking Act.

(b) Deposits that are redeemable or withdrawable on demand.

(c) All other retail deposits other than at call (demand) deposits.

(d) All other deposits not included as retail deposits (ie. wholesale deposits).

(e) Includes revolving credit or redraw facilities that are exclusively or predominantly for purpose of housing.

(f) Includes revolving credit, credit cards, lease financing and all other personal loans.

(g) Includes loans to private non–financial corporations, public non–financial corporations, community service organisations and general government.

Source: *Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).*

13 FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Month	COMMERCIAL — Fixed loan facilities $m	COMMERCIAL — Revolving credit facilities(a) $m	COMMERCIAL — Total commercial finance commitments $m	PERSONAL — Fixed loan facilities $m	PERSONAL — Revolving credit facilities(a) $m	PERSONAL — Total personal finance commitments $m	Total lease finance commitments $m
2002							
February	742.4	600.4	1 342.8	303.6	214.8	518.4	22.2
March	794.9	269.0	1 063.8	309.4	278.1	587.4	37.8
April	1 287.8	303.1	1 590.8	317.2	254.7	571.9	21.8
May	884.7	387.2	1 272.0	348.9	289.3	638.2	24.1
June	1 073.8	765.8	1 839.6	335.9	310.0	645.9	38.5
July	911.3	413.2	1 324.5	331.8	328.2	660.0	27.7
August	1 106.7	312.3	1 419.0	313.4	321.1	634.5	24.7
September	1 037.2	365.7	1 402.9	309.3	270.9	580.2	22.3
October	1 047.7	400.8	1 448.5	359.0	287.8	646.8	21.2
November	1 083.7	256.7	1 340.4	363.3	287.1	650.4	23.7
December	1 007.5	325.1	1 332.6	r 331.0	274.0	r 605.0	29.5
2003							
January	820.3	425.7	1 245.9	360.7	228.1	588.8	19.8
February	806.2	218.6	1 024.7	399.9	245.5	645.5	22.1
March	1 124.0	370.9	1 494.9	377.5	265.8	643.3	28.1
April	1 153.6	358.6	1 512.3	338.4	234.1	572.5	21.2

(a) New and increased limits.

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

14 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), BY DWELLINGS FINANCED

	ORIGINAL		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		TREND ESTIMATES	
	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments
Period	no.	$m	no.	$m	no.	$m
1999–2000	71 641	8 564.4	71 440	8 540.2	71 826	8 594.2
2000–2001	70 683	8 244.6	70 741	8 251.2	70 472	8 202.0
2001–2002	75 806	9 833.7	76 169	9 869.7	76 235	9 889.5
2002						
February	6 209	828.4	6 197	839.6	6 322	834.8
March	6 073	809.3	6 196	818.9	6 265	832.9
April	6 150	845.4	6 025	813.0	6 220	830.2
May	7 060	943.7	6 238	832.4	6 224	831.1
June	6 172	807.3	6 344	838.3	6 260	835.9
July	6 781	893.0	6 392	846.0	6 289	841.5
August	6 138	827.6	6 235	851.9	6 287	845.5
September	5 728	768.3	6 323	854.3	6 251	848.0
October	6 417	870.5	6 301	855.3	6 200	850.6
November	6 147	859.4	5 782	821.0	6 165	856.4
December	5 934	834.0	6 340	873.8	6 168	866.4
2003						
January	5 785	831.1	6 327	890.0	6 205	879.3
February	6 076	888.2	6 065	901.3	6 260	893.2
March	6 588	935.9	6 292	887.6	6 321	906.3
April	6 432	937.9	6 576	935.3	6 390	918.0

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

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

15 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), BY TYPE OF BUYER: ORIGINAL

	FIRST HOME BUYERS				NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS			
	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size
Month	no.	%	$m	$'000	no.	%	$m	$'000
2002								
February	1 286	20.7	163.5	127.1	4 923	79.3	665.1	135.1
March	1 242	20.5	159.2	128.2	4 831	79.5	650.3	134.6
April	1 214	19.7	154.4	127.2	4 936	80.3	691.0	140.0
May	1 430	20.3	183.2	128.1	5 630	79.7	760.6	135.1
June	1 197	19.4	141.2	118.0	4 975	80.6	666.2	133.9
July	1 335	19.7	166.2	124.5	5 446	80.3	727.0	133.5
August	1 123	18.3	140.9	125.5	5 015	81.7	686.6	136.9
September	967	16.9	123.2	127.4	4 761	83.1	645.1	135.5
October	1 150	17.9	144.3	125.5	5 267	82.1	726.3	137.9
November	1 067	17.4	135.8	127.3	5 080	82.6	723.4	142.4
December	993	16.7	126.4	127.3	4 941	83.3	707.6	143.2
2003								
January	951	16.4	123.7	130.1	4 834	83.6	707.2	146.3
February	1 046	17.2	143.9	137.6	5 030	82.8	744.4	148.0
March	1 017	15.4	136.8	134.5	5 571	84.6	798.9	143.4
April	989	15.4	136.9	138.4	5 443	84.6	801.2	147.2

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

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

16 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF ASSET

	CURRENT PRICES			CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)		
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total
Period	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
			ORIGINAL			
1999–2000	1 781	3 718	5 500	1 830	3 749	5 578
2000–2001	1 671	3 608	5 279	1 671	3 608	5 279
2001–2002	1 831	4 163	5 994	1 810	r 4 149	r 5 960
December	459	1 083	1 542	456	r 1 068	r 1 524
2002						
March	375	928	1 303	r 370	925	r 1 295
June	499	1 158	1 657	489	r 1 175	r 1 664
September	539	961	1 500	522	r 983	r 1 505
December	r 736	r 1 140	r 1 876	r 706	r 1 162	r 1 869
2003						
March	776	920	1 696	738	954	1 692
			TREND ESTIMATES			
December	447	1 014	1 461	444	1 004	1 448
2002						
March	433	1 031	1 464	427	1 032	1 459
June	466	1 038	1 504	456	1 053	1 510
September	569	1 035	1 604	558	1 061	1 616
December	696	1 002	1 698	673	1 034	1 705
2003						
March	803	950	1 753	740	995	1 751

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–2001.
Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0).

17 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, BY SELECTED INDUSTRY: CURRENT PRICES

	SELECTED INDUSTRIES			
	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	All industries
Period	$m	$m	$m	$m
		ORIGINAL		
1999–2000	2 370	1 184	1 946	5 500
2000–2001	2 507	808	1 965	5 279
2001–2002	3 091	760	2 143	r 5 993
December	818	190	534	1 542
2002				
March	604	232	467	1 303
June	804	202	651	1 657
September	781	234	485	1 500
December	r 984	r 197	r 695	r 1 876
2003				
March	1 003	237	456	1 696

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

18 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK: ORIGINAL

Period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Total residential building: private sector(a)	Total residential building(a)	Non–residential building: private sector	Total non–residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999–2000	r 18 656	r 4 078	r 22 734	r 21 690	r 22 882	43	47	r 22 929
2000–2001	12 094	2 637	14 731	14 217	15 223	42	42	15 265
2001–2002	17 352	r 2 736	r 20 088	r 19 243	r 20 209	66	66	r 20 275
2002								
February	1 389	152	1 541	1 476	1 548	—	—	1 548
March	1 241	130	1 371	1 298	1 372	—	—	1 372
April	1 415	300	1 715	r 1 624	1 717	1	1	1 718
May	1 594	r 276	r 1 870	r 1 797	r 1 879	58	58	r 1 937
June	1 388	250	1 638	r 1 567	1 701	—	—	1 701
July	r 1 793	r 325	r 2 118	r 1 880	r 2 119	—	—	r 2 119
August	r 1 511	327	r 1 838	r 1 786	r 1 839	1	1	r 1 840
September	1 452	r 180	r 1 632	r 1 592	r 1 633	8	8	r 1 641
October	1 456	291	1 747	r 1 695	1 758	1	1	1 759
November	r 1 512	276	r 1 788	r 1 717	r 1 793	—	—	r 1 793
December	r 1 231	299	r 1 530	r 1 496	r 1 530	—	—	r 1 530
2003								
January	r 1 391	241	r 1 632	r 1 618	r 1 659	—	—	r 1 659
February	1 308	486	1 794	1 733	1 798	—	—	1 798
March	1 387	248	1 635	1 530	1 638	—	—	1 638
April	1 287	204	1 491	1 398	1 500	—	—	1 500

(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

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

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

Period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Total residential building: private sector(a)	Total residential building(a)	Non–residential building: private sector	Total non–residential building	Total building
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1999–2000	r 2 174.0	r 513.9	r 2 687.9	r 2 817.5	r 2 932.1	r 667.4	r 1 202.5	r 4 134.6
2000–2001	1 555.3	314.3	1 869.6	r 2 030.7	2 139.3	1 035.6	1 282.8	3 422.1
2001–2002	2 263.0	r 340.5	r 2 603.5	r 2 751.8	r 2 861.6	732.6	976.4	r 3 838.0
2002								
February	184.9	20.3	205.2	216.8	222.7	59.9	62.5	285.2
March	162.8	28.0	190.8	r 203.3	r 209.2	39.6	47.6	256.8
April	196.6	41.9	238.5	r 245.8	r 257.0	64.0	95.2	352.2
May	217.1	r 28.6	r 245.7	r 262.7	r 272.4	111.1	125.9	r 398.3
June	189.7	29.9	219.6	r 236.2	r 250.8	53.5	78.6	329.4
July	r 246.9	r 37.4	r 284.3	r 281.3	r 310.2	122.7	r 152.6	r 462.8
August	r 205.9	47.2	r 253.1	r 270.9	r 277.1	226.7	346.9	r 624.0
September	r 198.3	r 28.5	r 226.8	r 241.4	r 247.1	62.4	71.5	r 318.6
October	205.7	31.9	237.6	r 256.7	262.7	88.1	94.6	357.3
November	r 209.2	26.7	r 235.9	r 251.3	r 259.9	66.5	79.8	r 339.7
December	176.3	35.5	211.8	r 225.7	232.1	57.2	r 68.6	r 300.7
2003								
January	r 198.1	37.0	r 235.1	r 257.0	262.5	153.4	220.5	483.0
February	185.2	93.6	278.8	291.2	299.7	50.9	60.0	359.7
March	196.9	32.6	229.5	239.9	254.7	48.4	89.5	344.2
April	189.3	16.5	205.8	216.7	229.3	77.0	139.6	368.9

(a) Includes the value of alterations, additions and conversions.

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

20 VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK, CHAIN VOLUMES(a): ORIGINAL

Period	New houses $m	New other residential building $m	New residential building $m	Total residential building(b) $m	Total non–residential building $m	Total building $m
1999–2000	r 2 437.3	r 557.2	r 2 996.5	r 3 270.9	r 1 213.6	r 4 437.5
2000–2001	1 555.1	314.2	1 869.3	2 139.4	1 283.0	3 422.2
2001–2002	2 218.8	331.1	r 2 549.7	r 2 802.6	r 951.4	r 3 754.2
December	562.4	76.8	639.1	702.3	255.6	958.0
2002						
March	511.1	67.8	578.9	630.7	192.8	823.6
June	587.5	r 96.5	r 683.9	r 758.3	r 288.3	r 1 046.6
September	r 631.0	r 107.5	r 738.5	r 806.4	r 544.1	r 1 350.5
December	r 567.5	r 88.3	r 655.7	r 722.4	228.7	r 951.1
2003						
March	550.5	151.4	701.9	771.4	343.8	1 115.2

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–2001. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 24–25 in the source publication.

(b) Includes the value of alterations, additions and conversions.

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

21 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVED, BY REGION, CURRENT PRICES: ORIGINAL

Statistical division & Subdivision	Mar qtr 2002 no.	Mar qtr 2002 $'000	Jun qtr 2002 no.	Jun qtr 2002 $'000	Sep qtr 2002 no.	Sep qtr 2002 $'000	Dec qtr 2002 no.	Dec qtr 2002 $'000	Mar qtr 2003 no.	Mar qtr 2003 $'000
NEW HOUSES										
Perth Statistical Division	2 971	386 784	3 115	432 392	r 3 528	r 479 240	3 107	r 436 214	3 013	427 281
Central Metropolitan	169	r 44 524	123	39 819	160	45 118	149	43 003	151	46 654
East Metropolitan	474	57 133	492	61 063	513	63 831	514	63 986	414	49 437
North Metropolitan	1 009	129 430	1 063	149 057	r 1 213	r 159 861	1 011	137 688	1 002	135 712
South West Metropolitan	674	81 208	714	91 603	875	115 052	692	97 316	723	99 437
South East Metropolitan	645	74 489	723	90 850	r 767	r 95 378	741	94 222	723	96 040
South West(a)	611	80 728	768	102 724	r 790	r 105 791	699	100 697	717	103 894
Mandurah	243	32 278	373	51 224	381	49 933	316	47 594	373	54 967
Bunbury	r 145	r 19 421	161	19 423	r 150	r 19 385	123	14 878	112	15 345
Preston	r 68	r 7 645	66	7 652	59	6 755	50	7 084	53	5 428
Vasse	132	18 454	145	21 736	181	27 660	191	28 766	155	25 122
Blackwood	23	2 930	23	2 689	19	r 2 058	19	2 375	24	3 031
Lower Great Southern	115	14 483	106	r 12 613	r 101	r 13 775	r 85	r 10 398	90	11 451
Pallinup	14	1 881	4	494	5	752	7	736	8	901
King	101	12 602	102	12 120	r 96	r 13 023	r 78	r 9 662	82	10 550
Upper Great Southern	4	529	17	2 125	15	r 1 481	13	1 772	25	3 161
Hotham	3	477	15	1 867	14	r 1 396	11	1 413	25	3 161
Lakes	1	52	2	258	1	85	2	360	—	—
Midlands	81	9 976	103	11 360	74	8 469	102	10 477	66	7 372
Moore	42	5 264	52	5 647	40	4 221	49	5 792	42	4 758
Avon	37	4 343	42	4 611	28	3 344	38	4 040	21	2 326
Campion	2	369	9	r 1 101	6	903	15	645	3	288
South Eastern(a)	36	4 701	66	9 369	r 51	r 6 388	34	5 588	38	5 467
Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A	16	1 962	32	4 438	28	r 3 863	15	2 137	13	2 111
Lefroy	—	—	2	240	6	524	2	611	6	1 080
Johnston	20	2 739	32	4 691	r 17	r 2 001	17	2 840	19	2 276
Central(a)	81	9 908	95	11 603	r 67	r 10 193	57	8 934	78	11 598
Geraldton	41	5 530	41	5 045	r 31	r 4 489	20	3 855	33	4 735
Gascoyne	6	773	23	2 399	17	2 663	7	986	15	2 786
Carnegie	2	133	3	566	2	601	1	161	1	137
Greenough River	32	3 472	28	3 593	17	2 440	29	3 932	29	3 939
Pilbara	14	2 466	54	8 561	51	9 482	r 20	r 2 423	14	2 665
De Grey	2	251	21	2 799	4	609	9	817	3	530
Fortescue	12	2 216	33	5 763	47	8 873	r 11	r 1 606	11	2 134
Kimberley	67	13 556	73	12 561	67	13 796	82	14 703	45	7 390
Ord	32	7 357	16	3 093	7	1 639	14	2 358	2	280
Fitzroy	35	6 199	57	9 468	60	12 157	68	12 346	43	7 110
NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING										
Perth Statistical Division	431	66 536	r 652	r 78 818	r 610	r 85 049	567	64 643	619	81 700
Central Metropolitan	194	41 970	154	21 834	129	31 290	230	31 869	202	32 043
East Metropolitan	32	2 919	87	7 607	51	4 939	68	5 231	65	6 356
North Metropolitan	132	13 058	221	23 102	164	17 051	81	9 379	174	18 259
South West Metropolitan	32	2 663	102	14 980	76	10 296	46	6 168	44	6 998
South East Metropolitan	41	5 926	r 88	r 11 294	r 190	r 21 474	142	11 996	134	18 045
South West	10	1 042	99	11 743	164	20 828	174	17 891	120	18 944
Lower Great Southern	14	933	5	534	8	988	13	1 511	2	162
Upper Great Southern	—	—	—	—	2	305	—	—	—	—
Midlands	—	—	4	297	8	842	—	—	7	649
South Eastern	10	1 300	30	4 153	r 13	r 1 417	100	8 089	12	1 302
Central	2	276	10	1 213	20	2 588	4	469	—	—
Pilbara	—	—	24	3 317	2	140	—	—	—	—
Kimberley	—	—	2	328	5	973	8	1 430	4	464

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

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

22 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK COMMENCED, BY TYPE OF WORK: ORIGINAL

Period	New houses $m	New other residential building $m	New residential building $m	Total residential building(a) $m	Non–residential building: private sector $m	Total non–residential building $m	Total building $m
			CURRENT PRICES(b)				
1999–2000	2 207.8	511.6	2 719.4	2 984.4	709.2	1 219.7	4 204.1
2000–2001	1 439.0	333.1	1 772.1	2 048.3	899.4	1 134.2	3 182.4
2001–2002	2 180.7	377.5	2 558.2	2 825.9	676.0	889.3	3 715.2
2001							
September	531.0	100.3	631.4	691.0	181.0	220.9	911.8
December	573.8	113.7	687.5	758.4	174.8	262.4	1 020.8
2002							
March	527.3	62.2	589.5	648.7	122.6	180.0	828.7
June	548.6	101.2	649.9	727.9	197.6	226.0	953.9
September	r 661.2	118.2	r 779.4	r 844.9	r 486.8	r 665.9	r 1 510.8
December	542.0	103.5	645.5	721.7	211.5	235.5	957.2
			CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(c)				
1999–2000	2 480.6	554.0	3 033.9	3 330.8	716.1	1 231.0	4 522.0
2000–2001	1 439.1	333.0	1 772.0	2 048.3	899.5	1 134.2	3 182.5
2001–2002	2 145.0	367.1	2 512.2	2 774.6	659.9	868.3	3 642.8
2001							
September	526.9	98.7	625.6	684.5	178.7	218.0	902.5
December	565.7	110.9	676.7	746.4	171.3	257.1	1 003.5
2002							
March	516.9	60.2	577.1	634.9	119.2	175.0	809.9
June	535.5	97.3	632.8	708.8	190.7	r 218.2	926.9
September r	642.7	112.7	755.3	818.8	467.6	639.3	1 458.1
December	522.9	97.8	620.7	693.8	201.4	224.2	918.0

(a) Includes the value of alterations, additions and conversions.

(b) Data is inclusive of non–deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

(c) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–2001. See paragraphs 29–31 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

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

23 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, BY TYPE OF WORK: ORIGINAL

Period	New houses $m	New other residential building $m	New residential building $m	Total residential building(a) $m	Non–residential building: private sector $m	Total non–residential building $m	Total building $m
				CURRENT PRICES(b)			
1999–2000	2 096.8	409.7	2 506.5	2 788.3	880.7	1 210.3	3 998.6
2000–2001	1 684.8	398.8	2 083.6	2 331.4	686.1	1 064.4	3 395.8
2001–2002	1 971.8	396.6	2 368.4	2 654.4	788.3	1 043.7	3 698.1
2001							
September	447.7	102.4	550.1	618.1	221.2	302.2	920.3
December	507.2	113.5	620.7	695.5	228.5	297.6	993.1
2002							
March	490.6	90.2	580.7	646.1	169.7	222.9	869.0
June	526.3	90.4	616.7	694.7	169.0	221.1	915.7
September r	573.5	96.5	670.0	742.5	233.0	338.7	1 081.2
December	607.2	101.2	708.4	786.7	267.1	337.5	1 124.2
				CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(c)			
1999–2000	2 358.7	456.9	2 815.0	3 131.9	895.3	1 230.4	4 348.4
2000–2001	1 684.7	398.7	2 083.6	2 331.4	686.1	1 064.4	3 395.7
2001–2002	1 939.6	388.3	2 327.9	2 609.4	780.0	1 032.8	3 642.2
2001							
September	444.2	101.4	545.6	613.1	220.5	301.3	914.4
December	500.3	111.8	612.1	685.9	227.0	295.5	981.4
2002							
March	481.1	87.9	569.0	633.1	167.3	219.8	852.9
June	514.0	87.2	601.2	677.3	165.2	216.2	893.5
September r	557.5	92.6	650.1	720.6	226.2	328.8	1 049.4
December	585.9	96.4	682.3	757.9	257.8	325.7	1 083.6

(a) Includes the value of alterations, additions and conversions.

(b) Data is inclusive of non–deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

(c) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–2001. See paragraphs 29–31 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

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

24 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY SELECTED COMMODITY, BY VALUE OF TRADE

	MAR QTR 2003		12 MONTHS ENDED MAR QTR 2002		12 MONTHS ENDED MAR QTR 2003	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Section and Selected Division of SITC Rev3	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
0 Food and live animals	**763**	**56**	**2 867**	**215**	**3 089**	**231**
00 Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	116	—	450	—	451	—
01 Meat and meat preparations	81	3	284	8	293	8
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, & preparations thereof	126	17	416	71	450	80
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	340	4	1 348	20	1 516	21
05 Vegetables and fruit	38	14	163	45	136	49
08 Feeding stuff for animals (excluding unmilled cereals)	40	1	123	8	142	11
1 Beverages and tobacco	**13**	**6**	**35**	**38**	**46**	**33**
11 Beverages	13	6	34	38	46	33
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	**1 633**	**28**	**6 902**	**97**	**6 959**	**123**
22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	52	—	167	1	150	1
24 Cork and wood	21	5	101	16	119	20
26 Textile fibres and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	135	—	493	3	554	2
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1 396	6	5 997	15	6 004	23
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	**1 997**	**422**	**7 928**	**1 410**	**8 126**	**1 425**
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1 203	421	4 664	1 409	5 125	1 424
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	794	—	3 263	—	3 000	—
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	**4**	**4**	**17**	**16**	**16**	**17**
41 Animal oils and fats	3	—	17	—	16	—
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	—	4	—	16	—	17
5 Chemicals and related products	**205**	**277**	**1 019**	**926**	**898**	**759**
51 Organic chemicals	—	47	1	166	1	132
52 Inorganic chemicals	49	10	236	61	235	42
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	108	3	451	8	446	9
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	37	40	295	248	172	113
56 Fertilisers (excluding crude)	3	108	11	247	10	268
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	**355**	**363**	**1 920**	**1 116**	**1 875**	**1 321**
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	2	56	8	221	12	236
66 Non–metallic metal manufactures, n.e.s.	42	46	177	162	178	189
67 Iron and steel	61	65	276	253	192	235
68 Non–ferrous metals	220	44	1 350	73	1 300	130
69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	20	81	62	206	135	270
7 Machinery and transport equipment	**146**	**897**	**778**	**3 292**	**684**	**4 005**
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	12	59	77	192	80	339
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	31	153	186	474	116	651
74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	17	131	98	480	93	713
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	4	76	34	412	13	371
76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6	48	62	128	26	159
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (including non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	9	59	49	240	62	233
78 Road vehicles (including air–cushion vehicles)	9	330	32	1 143	35	1 355
79 Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	57	33	217	208	248	163
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	**26**	**143**	**112**	**555**	**109**	**611**
82 Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	5	26	21	88	22	122
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	9	36	35	133	41	140
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	9	43	40	197	31	202
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c. in SITC	**3 067**	**1 009**	**9 005**	**1 888**	**10 219**	**2 698**
97 Gold, non–monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	1 536	926	3 521	1 441	4 542	2 328
98 Combined confidential items of trade and commodities n.e.s.	1 503	83	5 405	438	5 573	362
Total Trade(a)(b)	**8 210**	**3 206**	**30 582**	**9 555**	**32 021**	**11 225**

(a) Discrepancies occur between sums of division items and totals due to the provision of only selected division items.

(b) Discrepancies may occur between sums of section items and total trade due to rounding.

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

25 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY SELECTED TRADING PARTNER, BY VALUE OF TRADE

	MAR QTR 2003		12 MONTHS ENDED MAR QTR 2002		12 MONTHS ENDED MAR QTR 2003	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Trading Partner	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalam	2	36	6	—	6	54
Cambodia	2	—	5	—	9	—
Indonesia	182	614	763	1 125	684	1 427
Laos	3	—	8	—	15	—
Malaysia	52	47	382	336	244	386
Myanmar	1	1	18	1	7	4
Philippines	56	3	120	22	123	10
Singapore	462	125	1 403	722	1 655	491
Thailand	98	115	336	174	499	304
Viet Nam	25	60	74	196	93	234
Total	*883*	*1 001*	*3 115*	*2 578*	*3 336*	*2 910*
European Union (EU)						
Austria	1	26	12	64	7	89
Belgium–Luxembourg	100	24	275	39	422	66
Denmark	2	9	4	33	7	36
Finland	75	23	341	83	370	102
France	44	56	215	150	192	171
Germany	48	116	184	389	197	473
Greece	—	3	33	8	1	10
Ireland	—	3	6	15	2	23
Italy	79	98	218	432	273	474
Netherlands	90	19	482	51	345	83
Portugal	1	1	9	6	3	7
Spain	26	21	358	62	207	71
Sweden	1	50	12	90	6	141
United Kingdom	1 089	88	1 677	369	2 475	362
Total	*1 556*	*538*	*3 827*	*1 791*	*4 509*	*2 109*
Other Countries						
Canada	155	29	605	199	655	138
China	1 059	121	3 200	404	3 930	534
Hong Kong	141	27	829	63	543	57
India	36	28	311	55	378	92
Japan	2 013	301	8 010	1 223	8 179	1 227
Korea, Republic of	810	192	3 337	719	3 743	860
New Zealand	85	89	430	376	432	376
South Africa	193	35	644	132	666	148
Switzerland	62	10	74	48	85	82
Taiwan	226	35	1 749	146	1 098	156
United Arab Emirates	112	129	570	283	440	251
United States of America	469	315	2 282	1 002	2 226	1 188
All other countries	410	356	1 599	537	1 801	1 096
Total	*5 772*	*1 667*	*23 641*	*5 186*	*24 175*	*6 206*
Total Trade(a)	**8 210**	**3 206**	**30 582**	**9 555**	**32 021**	**11 225**

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

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

26 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND RED MEAT PRODUCED(a)

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED					RED MEAT PRODUCED(b)				
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat
Period	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
December	r 89.0	1.8	r 567.9	r 546.9	140.9	r 22 015	106	r 11 516	r 10 480	9 212
2002										
March	r 95.5	1.3	r 538.4	r 420.6	143.6	r 23 160	82	r 10 796	r 8 178	9 670
June	r 90.8	1.2	r 317.7	r 478.6	164.7	r 21 774	71	r 6 255	r 9 366	11 267
September	r 95.7	1.3	r 394.3	r 437.1	166.3	r 23 061	84	r 7 912	r 8 326	11 311
December	r 124.3	1.4	r 496.3	r 547.2	158.4	r 31 301	69	r 9 981	r 10 581	10 557
2003										
March	114.5	1.3	590.8	521.8	171.3	27 762	71	11 740	10 365	11 563
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
December	79.4	1.7	487.4	485.4	146.3	18 692	100	9 788	9 336	9 632
2002										
March	96.5	1.4	458.2	459.0	147.2	23 552	84	9 247	8 907	10 119
June	98.2	1.2	404.9	479.4	154.7	24 268	75	8 063	9 282	10 642
September	99.9	1.3	452.7	456.1	167.4	24 599	83	9 034	8 763	11 001
December	108.8	1.3	425.4	485.9	165.1	25 601	64	8 474	9 431	11 112
2003										
March	117.3	1.3	501.7	568.6	174.7	29 448	73	10 033	11 271	12 027
TREND ESTIMATES										
December	89.8	1.6	506.5	455.2	145.5	21 541	100	10 219	8 712	9 787
2002										
March	90.9	1.4	454.4	469.2	149.5	22 093	89	9 125	9 074	10 130
June	96.7	1.3	422.5	465.1	155.8	23 669	79	8 447	8 991	10 536
September	102.9	1.3	431.5	472.5	162.8	25 063	75	8 608	9 137	10 947
December	108.6	1.3	452.1	501.6	168.7	26 414	72	9 017	9 775	11 356
2003										
March	114.5	1.3	480.3	534.4	173.5	28 115	69	9 557	10 510	11 770

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

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

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

27 WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: ORIGINAL

	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a)		EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP		
	Bales	*Tonnes*	*Quantity*	*Gross value*	*Gross weight*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*$'000*	*'000t*
1999–2000	806 975	143.4	3 762.2	145 962	186.1
2000–2001	650 465	115.5	4 299.6	r 190 788	205.8
2001–2002	578 701	103.0	3 630.0	222 724	176.8
December	148 732	26.7	1 290.5	78 715	61.7
2002					
March	192 372	34.0	817.5	52 777	44.7
June	88 118	15.7	515.1	34 858	23.0
September	152 989	27.5	745.8	54 187	35.4
December	r 181 073	32.2	r 1 291.5	r 90 071	r 61.1
2003					
March	188 427	33.5	1 106.7	79 999	48.7

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

28 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a)

	METALLIC MINERALS						NON–METALLIC MINERALS					
	Base metals(b)								*Original*	*Seasonally Adjusted*	*Trend*	*Original*
	Copper	*Silver, lead–zinc*	*Nickel, cobalt*	*Total*	*Gold*	*Other(c)*	*Diamonds*	*Other(c)*	*Total minerals(d)*	*Total minerals(d)*	*Total minerals(d)*	*Total petroleum*
Period	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
1999–2000	r 5.0	22.7	60.7	88.3	r 253.0	7.9	24.8	1.1	415.0	414.7	409.5	r 444.0
2000–2001	2.7	19.3	60.5	82.5	271.9	10.3	r 23.0	0.6	424.1	424.4	425.7	687.5
2001–2002	r 4.5	r 10.4	47.1	62.1	238.1	15.9	r 21.2	1.5	381.1	382.1	387.6	r 479.7
December	1.4	2.6	14.7	18.8	60.4	5.8	9.8	0.1	103.5	95.8	96.7	141.7
2002												
March	0.6	2.1	8.5	11.2	53.5	n.p.	4.3	n.p.	82.5	98.2	94.2	119.7
June	1.1	2.3	10.6	14.0	59.4	0.8	7.1	n.p.	91.8	86.6	95.4	82.0
September	0.6	2.9	12.5	16.0	70.1	3.0	7.3	n.p.	110.1	108.1	100.4	85.3
December	1.1	4.4	13.8	19.2	69.8	1.4	3.9	n.p.	111.1	102.7	106.6	170.2
2003												
March	1.0	2.2	10.1	13.3	58.2	2.7	2.8	0.3	95.3	113.6	113.2	191.5

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains wholesale sales tax.

(b) From September quarter 2000, the 'base metals' category was split to show separate exploration for the component minerals. Prior to this, the three categories were reported as a 'total' figure.

(c) The 'other' category excludes tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram and other construction materials.

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

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

29 MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Iron ore	*Bauxite*	*Gold*	*Ilmenite*	*Nickel*	*Salt*	*Tin*	*Zinc*	*Diamonds*
Period	*'000 tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*	*tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*	*tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*	*'000 carats*
1999–2000	154 809	32 477	206.9	2 053	141	8 845	598	284	29 524
2000–2001	170 628	35 959	r 205.6	2 010	197	8 304	932	285	22 381
2001–2002	179 937	36 476	r 186.3	1 721	r 206	8 475	686	254	30 562
December	46 760	9 162	45.8	437	r 48	2 226	172	63	7 945
2002									
March	r 43 878	9 437	r 44.7	439	48	2 300	166	61	6 155
June	42 234	8 882	47.4	387	56	2 161	138	66	8 415
September p	48 584	8 760	46.6	471	53	2 092	181	65	9 013
December p	47 054	9 492	r 48.5	470	54	2 614	174	62	r 9 948
2003									
March p	46 547	9 498	45.0	485	56	n.a.	115	61	6 909

Source: *ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics.*

30 ENERGY PRODUCTION

Period	Coal(a) '000 tonnes	Electricity generated(b) million kWh	Crude oil(c)(d) mega–litres	Natural gas(d) million m^3
1999–2000	6 504	18 033	17 925	18 588
2000–2001	5 890	18 113	18 812	18 641
2001–2002	6 164	18 699	19 756	18 560
December	1 481	4 420	4 616	4 885
2002				
March	1 505	5 000	5 359	4 579
June	1 577	4 680	5 068	4 229
September	1 626	4 818	5 090	5 155
December	1 554	4 985	p 4 933	4 939
2003				
March	1 594	5 247	p 4 936	p 4 951

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

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

(c) Includes condensate.

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

31 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS: ORIGINAL

Period	Permanent arrivals	LONG TERM ARRIVALS(a) WA residents	Overseas visitors	SHORT TERM ARRIVALS(b) WA residents	Overseas visitors	Total arrivals
1999–2000	11 512	9 096	13 774	399 652	443 449	877 484
2000–2001	11 565	8 938	15 627	411 470	465 365	912 966
2001–2002	10 954	9 886	17 805	393 052	451 297	882 994
2002						
January	939	900	2 558	37 718	36 020	78 135
February	846	803	3 476	27 690	43 234	76 049
March	914	847	1 161	29 206	46 038	78 165
April	779	690	1 009	25 261	32 976	60 715
May	823	588	920	32 288	29 995	65 614
June	939	696	1 183	31 267	30 657	64 742
July	859	775	2 941	41 796	33 601	79 972
August	1 059	740	1 107	37 774	31 966	72 646
September	882	832	1 030	38 188	34 738	75 670
October	891	911	1 539	41 608	42 895	87 844
November	905	1 016	1 020	25 250	48 100	76 292
December	876	1 598	908	21 222	60 277	84 880
2003						
January	1 042	1 050	2 456	41 902	38 614	85 063
February	990	858	4 159	26 214	43 517	75 738
March	1 047	860	1 400	28 284	40 680	72 271

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

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

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

32 OVERSEAS DEPARTURES: ORIGINAL

Period	Permanent departures	LONG TERM DEPARTURES(a) WA residents	Overseas visitors	SHORT TERM DEPARTURES(b) WA residents	Overseas visitors	Total departures
1999–2000	4 533	9 118	6 738	413 191	448 657	882 237
2000–2001	4 761	9 604	5 502	426 254	466 065	912 185
2001–2002	4 972	9 915	6 451	388 729	450 283	860 350
2002						
January	777	1 381	562	28 215	48 246	79 180
February	362	841	465	23 827	38 073	63 568
March	443	903	487	27 917	42 980	72 730
April	437	961	418	30 564	42 578	74 958
May	374	879	422	35 011	32 426	69 112
June	333	601	731	38 361	34 682	74 708
July	409	747	593	41 707	28 104	71 560
August	493	865	451	38 556	34 768	75 133
September	369	599	560	40 892	32 277	74 697
October	388	587	474	33 012	34 010	68 471
November	372	557	647	24 113	43 992	69 681
December	493	785	1 034	37 375	48 256	87 943
2003						
January	776	1 323	579	27 123	52 408	82 210
February	426	805	429	23 811	38 840	64 312
March	432	796	529	26 669	43 260	71 685

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

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

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

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

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
1999–2000	8 083	38 886	33 165	9 239	23 980	50 491	5 803	3 538	32 527	4 738	5 903	229 582
2000–2001	7 717	41 912	30 551	11 051	25 171	50 883	6 475	3 477	31 425	4 813	4 149	231 977
2001–2002	7 867	43 124	24 847	8 622	22 501	40 952	6 402	6 397	26 292	3 718	5 034	207 257
2002												
January	628	5 041	2 053	292	614	1 246	281	490	2 625	196	310	15 138
February	484	4 576	2 175	543	2 746	3 214	303	895	2 395	356	340	19 184
March	608	4 993	1 793	1 003	1 859	3 986	707	1 150	2 831	528	353	20 999
April	491	2 873	1 523	563	1 718	2 860	1 272	420	3 014	197	503	16 278
May	454	1 930	821	529	3 425	4 304	714	543	1 642	222	184	15 226
June	915	1 661	948	752	1 183	5 305	438	638	1 324	280	282	14 195
July	651	2 352	1 882	636	1 080	1 540	476	493	2 668	567	292	13 931
August	822	1 885	1 954	500	1 942	3 215	409	305	3 176	323	234	15 983
September	629	2 707	2 231	548	2 698	2 291	224	215	3 028	146	312	15 832
October	603	4 817	3 340	854	2 420	3 405	881	422	2 935	408	273	21 427
November	1 026	7 675	3 272	303	2 549	5 578	203	525	2 088	206	352	24 684
December	1 028	8 830	4 299	1 617	2 609	6 252	936	693	3 136	371	628	32 095
2003												
January	419	5 860	2 740	367	923	1 644	209	386	2 143	112	146	16 550
February	429	6 111	2 508	648	1 934	2 496	259	407	2 374	421	226	19 160
March	442	4 755	2 082	562	1 190	3 616	571	476	2 428	377	300	17 743

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

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

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

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

	COUNTRY OF MAIN DESTINATION											
Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
1999–2000	14 133	23 385	12 440	61 332	21 951	26 303	26 348	4 625	1 716	9 749	2 463	222 356
2000–2001	13 499	17 918	16 425	71 566	24 716	22 611	23 050	4 657	805	10 416	2 013	226 060
2001–2002	15 105	17 089	13 056	63 430	13 149	21 035	21 940	4 485	1 221	4 851	2 010	195 481
2002												
January	1 318	498	370	4 340	777	1 311	1 199	708	217	160	162	12 548
February	1 444	449	328	2 769	831	936	1 056	20	—	76	91	9 434
March	866	1 193	807	4 051	1 238	1 637	1 239	436	69	530	333	13 675
April	1 625	1 535	1 023	3 919	766	2 009	1 275	317	303	430	206	15 065
May	435	3 123	1 751	4 859	880	1 444	1 975	726	126	826	40	17 835
June	850	2 400	1 569	7 300	1 004	1 053	2 289	223	180	637	162	19 126
July	2 237	2 031	1 582	7 092	1 731	1 804	3 930	350	3	329	459	23 108
August	1 524	2 737	1 389	7 518	1 747	1 992	2 580	154	5	841	40	22 985
September	1 582	2 024	1 677	7 415	1 806	1 097	2 778	503	—	804	98	21 706
October	1 384	1 290	549	3 490	1 349	1 716	3 958	213	11	737	100	16 169
November	1 369	619	514	1 401	837	1 350	1 365	378	—	443	136	9 931
December	1 807	1 894	1 117	1 963	1 055	1 716	873	387	176	794	492	15 349
2003												
January	1 719	1 085	405	1 716	732	2 096	965	459	126	153	371	11 803
February	1 513	838	450	1 787	417	1 235	811	393	258	165	211	9 611
March	1 377	576	805	4 244	1 032	1 465	732	246	—	440	104	12 165

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

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

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

35 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a), BY TOURISM REGION: ORIGINAL

Period	South East	Goldfields	Midwest	Gascoyne	Pilbara	Kimberley	Perth	Peel	South West	Great Southern	Wheatbelt	Western Australia
ESTABLISHMENTS (no.)												
2001												
September	10	25	25	11	19	27	99	8	57	20	22	323
December	10	23	25	10	18	28	100	7	58	20	22	321
2002												
March	10	23	25	11	18	28	101	7	60	21	22	326
June	10	22	25	11	18	27	98	7	60	21	21	320
September	10	22	25	12	18	29	98	7	61	21	23	326
December	10	22	24	12	18	29	99	7	60	21	23	325
GUEST ROOMS (no.)												
2001												
September	298	1 076	868	504	1 451	1 334	9 306	454	2 381	763	608	19 043
December	298	1 039	868	480	1 364	1 553	9 341	344	2 461	764	616	19 128
2002												
March	298	1 046	868	504	1 361	1 556	9 410	345	2 495	790	605	19 278
June	296	986	871	499	1 365	1 589	9 270	345	2 493	790	577	19 081
September	297	999	871	519	1 370	1 691	9 313	345	2 490	790	621	19 306
December	295	998	841	528	1 370	1 570	9 333	343	2 484	790	630	19 182
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE (%)												
2001												
September	43.3	54.2	53.7	59.6	53.5	68.0	59.5	34.2	42.4	37.5	40.5	54.6
December	55.4	46.4	44.7	42.2	48.2	36.0	64.5	47.6	52.9	46.2	35.5	55.0
2002												
March	63.7	41.4	44.6	37.3	39.5	24.7	67.0	55.4	55.7	48.1	32.4	54.9
June	42.3	45.7	44.6	52.6	48.7	49.5	57.3	36.4	43.0	35.1	31.4	50.5
September	41.8	53.0	58.0	64.4	53.5	68.1	62.3	34.8	42.6	36.0	37.9	56.4
December	54.2	50.0	52.0	42.3	47.7	43.1	71.5	48.7	52.1	46.1	35.5	59.3
GUEST ARRIVALS ('000)												
2001												
September	8.9	36.0	43.0	21.9	32.1	55.7	327.0	15.0	92.7	25.3	21.4	679
December	11.7	32.9	33.9	13.8	35.4	29.3	368.5	20.1	124.0	33.4	20.2	723.0
2002												
March	13.2	29.7	28.4	12.5	20.7	18.5	380.0	17.1	129.3	33.7	17.7	701
June	8.8	30.5	30.6	16.0	24.8	40.0	321.5	12.5	97.6	24.0	15.3	622
September	10.7	37.0	44.6	24.0	32.1	65.2	348.9	12.8	98.0	26.3	22.5	722
December	13.3	36.0	36.6	14.7	26.7	31.7	394.8	17.9	123.1	33.6	21.2	750
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)												
2001												
September	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.3
December	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.2	3.2	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.3
2002												
March	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.4
June	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.4
September	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.3
December	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.4	2.4
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION ($'000)												
2001												
September	806	4 529	3 230	2 154	6 305	9 831	54 586	1 255	8 563	2 200	1 511	94 970
December	1 063	4 100	2 764	1 558	5 059	5 046	61 483	1 647	12 107	2 944	1 385	99 153
2002												
March	1 292	3 290	2 679	1 365	4 209	3 036	62 593	1 970	14 292	3 192	1 180	99 097
June	837	3 474	2 726	1 885	5 306	8 592	52 053	1 055	9 733	2 279	1 079	89 018
September	838	4 360	3 636	2 328	5 734	14 162	56 860	1 048	9 589	2 332	1 449	102 337
December	1 177	4 097	3 203	1 635	5 288	6 493	70 274	1 650	12 938	3 181	1 466	111 402

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

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

36 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), BY SEX: TREND

Month	EMPLOYED Full–time '000	Part–time '000	Total '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
MALES							
2002							
March	459.3	77.2	536.5	38.7	575.2	75.3	6.7
April	458.5	79.1	537.6	38.9	576.5	75.4	6.7
May	457.3	81.5	538.8	39.1	577.9	75.4	6.8
June	456.0	83.7	539.7	39.3	579.0	75.5	6.8
July	454.6	85.7	540.3	39.4	579.7	75.4	6.8
August	453.8	87.0	540.8	39.3	580.1	75.4	6.8
September	453.9	87.4	541.3	39.2	580.5	75.3	6.8
October	455.3	86.8	542.1	38.9	581.0	75.3	6.7
November	458.1	85.3	543.4	38.4	581.8	75.3	6.6
December	461.7	83.5	545.2	37.6	582.8	75.3	6.5
2003							
January	465.4	81.9	547.3	36.8	584.1	75.4	6.3
February	469.0	80.4	549.4	36.1	585.5	75.4	6.2
March	472.4	79.2	551.6	35.6	587.2	75.5	6.1
April	475.2	78.4	553.6	35.3	588.9	75.7	6.0
May	477.7	77.7	555.4	35.1	590.5	75.8	5.9
FEMALES							
2002							
March	207.9	206.8	414.7	24.4	439.1	57.4	5.6
April	209.5	206.5	416.0	23.3	439.3	57.4	5.3
May	210.8	206.4	417.2	22.7	439.9	57.4	5.2
June	211.5	206.5	418.0	22.5	440.5	57.3	5.1
July	211.4	207.1	418.5	22.7	441.2	57.4	5.1
August	211.1	208.3	419.4	23.3	442.7	57.5	5.3
September	211.3	209.9	421.2	23.9	445.1	57.7	5.4
October	211.9	211.5	423.4	24.4	447.8	58.0	5.5
November	212.6	212.7	425.3	24.8	450.1	58.2	5.5
December	213.2	213.3	426.5	24.9	451.4	58.3	5.5
2003							
January	213.6	213.3	426.9	24.7	451.6	58.2	5.5
February	214.2	212.1	426.3	24.4	450.7	58.0	5.4
March	214.9	210.5	425.4	24.1	449.5	57.7	5.4
April	215.8	208.6	424.4	23.8	448.2	57.5	5.3
May	216.7	206.6	423.3	23.7	447.0	57.3	5.3
PERSONS							
2002							
March	667.2	283.9	951.1	63.1	1 014.2	66.4	6.2
April	668.0	285.6	953.6	62.2	1 015.8	66.4	6.1
May	668.2	287.7	955.9	61.8	1 017.7	66.4	6.1
June	667.5	290.3	957.8	61.8	1 019.6	66.4	6.1
July	666.0	292.9	958.9	62.1	1 021.0	66.4	6.1
August	664.9	295.3	960.2	62.6	1 022.8	66.4	6.1
September	665.2	297.3	962.5	63.1	1 025.6	66.5	6.2
October	667.3	298.2	965.5	63.4	1 028.9	66.6	6.2
November	670.7	298.0	968.7	63.2	1 031.9	66.7	6.1
December	674.9	296.9	971.8	62.5	1 034.3	66.8	6.0
2003							
January	679.0	295.2	974.2	61.5	1 035.7	66.8	5.9
February	683.2	292.6	975.8	60.5	1 036.3	66.7	5.8
March	687.3	289.7	977.0	59.7	1 036.7	66.6	5.8
April	691.0	287.0	978.0	59.1	1 037.1	66.6	5.7
May	694.4	284.3	978.7	58.7	1 037.4	66.5	5.7

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

37 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, BY STATISTICAL REGION: ORIGINAL

	2002										2003				
Status	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	65.0	63.6	61.5	58.7	61.1	61.8	64.6	61.1	59.6	58.9	58.0	59.5	57.0	61.1	59.8
Unemployed ('000)	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.5
Unemployment rate (%)	4.7	4.1	4.3	6.1	4.7	6.2	4.8	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.0
Participation rate (%)	65.4	65.1	62.9	61.7	63.6	63.8	65.8	65.0	63.3	64.8	62.4	65.8	61.2	63.3	61.9
EASTERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	112.5	108.3	110.7	114.5	112.2	108.1	114.4	110.5	107.4	111.3	106.2	105.9	102.1	108.1	111.5
Unemployed ('000)	8.7	8.3	8.4	6.8	6.2	6.4	8.2	6.0	5.4	6.9	5.8	6.6	6.2	8.3	7.3
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	7.1	7.0	5.6	5.2	5.6	6.7	5.2	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.9	5.7	7.2	6.1
Participation rate (%)	66.4	66.2	67.5	68.0	66.3	64.3	67.0	64.5	65.1	66.9	63.9	65.4	63.7	65.5	64.2
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	214.4	212.9	212.4	215.3	217.1	216.8	219.8	224.3	229.1	233.0	229.9	228.8	228.5	219.2	226.6
Unemployed ('000)	15.0	17.7	16.0	15.1	13.9	16.5	15.5	11.8	14.3	15.4	19.0	16.3	12.0	13.1	13.6
Unemployment rate (%)	6.5	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.0	7.1	6.6	5.0	5.9	6.2	7.6	6.6	5.0	5.6	5.7
Participation rate (%)	66.5	66.0	65.9	66.2	66.2	66.0	67.3	67.1	66.9	69.7	69.9	69.0	67.7	67.9	68.7
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	138.1	142.0	142.6	143.9	145.4	143.0	142.2	146.3	146.5	153.5	143.5	152.0	148.8	153.6	150.0
Unemployed ('000)	10.8	10.8	8.9	7.8	8.1	7.3	9.4	8.2	8.1	10.3	11.0	11.9	12.8	11.4	9.9
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	7.0	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.8	6.2	5.3	5.2	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.9	6.9	6.2
Participation rate (%)	61.2	62.5	61.7	61.6	61.7	62.1	61.7	62.5	62.8	65.9	64.4	64.7	63.5	63.8	63.2
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	168.4	168.2	167.2	170.3	164.9	167.5	169.0	168.6	165.3	172.7	178.8	173.3	172.1	169.3	166.0
Unemployed ('000)	8.8	8.1	10.5	8.6	9.0	12.1	13.0	10.4	11.1	12.0	12.2	11.5	11.9	12.7	11.3
Unemployment rate (%)	5.0	4.6	5.9	4.8	5.2	6.7	7.2	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.4
Participation rate (%)	67.6	65.9	65.7	66.5	65.0	66.6	68.2	66.2	65.6	67.1	66.9	66.0	65.6	64.8	64.8
LOWER WESTERN WA															
Employed ('000)	133.0	137.3	133.3	130.6	129.3	125.6	130.0	126.1	119.3	127.3	127.5	131.1	132.4	138.2	134.7
Unemployed ('000)	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.8	10.4	9.7	9.1	9.2	10.8	9.0	7.3	9.1	9.4
Unemployment rate (%)	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.5	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.8	6.4	5.2	6.2	6.5
Participation rate (%)	65.5	65.4	63.3	65.6	65.6	64.7	66.9	64.6	63.6	66.1	65.9	64.8	64.0	65.8	63.3
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA															
Employed ('000)	120.2	119.5	116.7	128.4	128.1	131.9	129.2	128.3	136.1	133.3	130.9	127.9	127.7	126.6	123.7
Unemployed ('000)	7.4	8.9	9.9	6.8	7.3	7.6	5.9	7.2	5.6	6.0	8.4	7.6	6.8	5.1	4.8
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	7.0	7.8	5.0	5.4	5.5	4.3	5.3	4.0	4.3	6.0	5.6	5.1	3.9	3.7
Participation rate (%)	72.6	75.9	75.0	74.5	73.6	75.1	73.3	73.6	73.4	73.8	74.8	75.0	75.1	75.7	75.2

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

38 EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY INDUSTRY AND SEX: ORIGINAL

Industry	Feb 2002 '000	May 2002 '000	Aug 2002 '000	Nov 2002 '000	Feb 2003 '000	May 2003 '000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31.0	31.4	26.1	24.8	32.8	32.5
Mining	30.2	29.3	28.2	29.6	30.6	29.8
Manufacturing	75.1	74.9	73.4	79.4	80.7	78.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.8	4.5	5.6	6.0	7.0	6.1
Construction	66.0	66.6	69.3	61.1	68.7	70.2
Wholesale trade	33.2	37.3	33.7	33.5	30.0	33.1
Retail trade	81.2	74.8	67.4	67.9	80.7	77.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	19.5	18.2	17.3	18.4	16.7	16.4
Transport and storage	32.4	28.6	26.5	26.3	28.6	28.6
Communication services	8.0	7.8	7.8	10.2	9.9	12.4
Finance and insurance	11.6	12.4	13.3	12.7	11.1	10.2
Property and business services	54.7	55.1	65.9	64.7	62.2	67.5
Government administration and defence	23.3	22.5	19.7	21.4	19.3	17.6
Education	20.5	19.7	21.8	21.1	21.5	23.0
Health and community services	16.2	19.5	18.8	18.5	19.1	18.5
Cultural and recreational services	9.5	11.3	12.4	11.3	10.7	10.2
Personal and other services	20.3	20.9	30.4	34.6	22.3	20.9
Total	**537.7**	**534.9**	**537.6**	**541.6**	**552.0**	**553.1**
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.5	13.7	11.3	9.6	13.7	12.2
Mining	5.6	7.0	5.9	5.6	5.1	6.4
Manufacturing	16.5	20.4	21.4	22.5	24.9	21.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.5
Construction	13.6	12.5	10.3	9.8	10.7	11.2
Wholesale trade	18.3	16.2	15.7	16.9	12.6	15.2
Retail trade	78.1	79.6	81.8	81.2	82.0	76.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	26.4	25.9	23.8	23.8	24.6	27.9
Transport and storage	10.9	7.6	7.3	6.5	10.1	9.6
Communication services	5.6	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.6	5.8
Finance and insurance	18.5	16.8	15.6	14.7	17.4	15.4
Property and business services	43.0	42.4	43.6	45.3	45.7	50.5
Government administration and defence	18.1	18.0	22.5	21.0	18.7	17.9
Education	49.6	48.6	51.6	50.7	51.5	47.1
Health and community services	64.5	65.8	64.6	69.9	69.0	69.8
Cultural and recreational services	12.0	12.7	13.3	11.8	10.4	9.2
Personal and other services	19.3	17.3	23.1	26.3	22.1	21.6
Total	**415.8**	**409.6**	**417.1**	**421.8**	**426.5**	**419.3**
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.5	45.1	37.4	34.4	46.5	44.7
Mining	35.7	36.2	34.0	35.2	35.7	36.2
Manufacturing	91.6	95.3	94.8	101.9	105.6	100.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.2	6.1	7.3	7.6	9.4	7.6
Construction	79.5	79.2	79.6	71.0	79.4	81.5
Wholesale trade	51.5	53.4	49.4	50.4	42.7	48.4
Retail trade	159.3	154.5	149.2	149.2	162.8	153.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	45.9	44.0	41.1	42.2	41.3	44.4
Transport and storage	43.3	36.2	33.8	32.8	38.6	38.1
Communication services	13.6	11.3	11.5	14.7	15.5	18.1
Finance and insurance	30.1	29.3	28.9	27.3	28.4	25.7
Property and business services	97.7	97.5	109.5	110.0	107.9	118.0
Government administration and defence	41.5	40.5	42.2	42.4	38.0	35.5
Education	70.1	68.3	73.4	71.8	73.1	70.1
Health and community services	80.7	85.3	83.4	88.4	88.1	88.2
Cultural and recreational services	21.5	24.1	25.7	23.2	21.1	19.4
Personal and other services	39.7	38.2	53.6	60.9	44.4	42.5
Total	**953.4**	**944.4**	**954.7**	**963.4**	**978.5**	**972.3**

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

39 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES(a): ORIGINAL

	FULL–TIME WORKERS			PART–TIME WORKERS		
Period	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
1999–2000	43.3	37.8	41.6	15.2	15.4	15.3
2000–2001	42.6	37.5	40.9	15.3	15.4	15.4
2001–2002	42.7	37.7	41.1	15.8	15.5	15.6
2002						
March	42.2	37.5	40.7	16.9	16.0	16.3
April	41.1	36.6	39.7	15.7	15.0	15.2
May	43.7	38.1	42.0	15.8	15.4	15.5
June	41.7	37.1	40.3	15.0	15.7	15.5
July	42.4	37.9	41.0	15.7	14.7	15.0
August	43.5	39.2	42.1	16.1	16.6	16.4
September	43.8	39.5	42.4	15.2	16.1	15.9
October	39.5	33.0	37.4	14.6	13.8	14.1
November	45.3	40.4	43.7	16.0	16.8	16.5
December	45.7	40.4	44.0	17.0	16.3	16.5
2003						
January	40.2	33.5	38.1	16.2	13.9	14.5
February	45.1	40.3	43.6	16.7	16.1	16.3
March	42.2	38.2	41.0	15.8	15.8	15.8
April	45.6	40.2	43.9	16.2	16.0	16.1
May	45.4	40.1	43.7	16.2	16.2	16.2

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

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

40 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES(a) AND HOURS WORKED, BY OCCUPATION: MAY QUARTER 2003

	EMPLOYEE TOTAL	AGGREGATE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED		
				Feb qtr 2003 to May qtr 2003	*May qtr 2002 to May qtr 2003*
Occupation	*'000*	*'000*	*no.*	*% change*	*% change*
Managers and administrators	45.1	2 133.5	47.4	4.8	2.1
Professionals	148.3	5 665.8	38.2	2.9	13.9
Associate professionals	102.1	4 131.0	40.5	0.6	2.0
Tradespersons and related workers	105.8	4 411.9	41.7	3.0	1.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	33.6	990.2	29.4	–1.3	2.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	149.3	4 480.4	30.0	–2.8	3.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	79.1	3 317.7	42.0	1.3	9.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	88.7	2 063.5	23.3	–4.6	–1.1
Labourers and related workers	72.3	2 123.4	29.4	1.2	–3.9
All occupations	824.3	29 317.5	35.6	1.1	5.3

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

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

41 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

Period	MALES: Full–time adult ordinary time earnings	MALES: Full–time adult total earnings	MALES: All males total earnings	FEMALES: Full–time adult ordinary time earnings	FEMALES: Full–time adult total earnings	FEMALES: All females total earnings	PERSONS: Full–time adult ordinary time earnings	PERSONS: Full–time adult total earnings	PERSONS: All employees total earnings
ANNUAL AVERAGE ($ per week)									
1999–2000	850.6	902.9	751.6	659.9	671.0	431.6	781.9	819.3	588.1
2000–2001	890.0	940.1	791.2	696.5	707.8	457.8	822.9	859.4	626.6
2001–2002	923.0	974.9	821.1	732.2	742.4	491.5	855.4	892.6	659.3
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL ($ per week)									
2002									
February	927.3	979.3	833.4	736.7	745.6	511.9	859.2	895.8	678.2
May	930.8	992.6	833.6	738.3	748.2	494.2	863.0	906.6	668.6
August	953.0	1 003.7	828.7	746.9	758.5	504.6	886.0	924.0	682.6
November	950.2	1 001.7	836.7	748.2	763.4	503.9	884.0	923.4	683.2
2003									
February	960.7	1 011.0	843.7	752.2	764.0	518.1	889.3	926.4	689.9
QUARTERLY, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($ per week)									
2002									
February	930.4	982.4	831.6	731.8	740.7	502.2	859.2	895.9	674.0
May	931.0	992.5	833.1	740.6	749.7	499.3	866.0	907.3	667.5
August	950.7	1 002.8	831.4	748.4	761.0	504.9	883.4	924.1	684.7
November	949.2	999.4	836.3	749.3	764.2	508.2	883.5	922.3	686.6
2003									
February	963.8	1 014.2	841.6	747.3	759.1	508.2	889.4	926.7	685.8
QUARTERLY, TREND ($ per week)									
2002									
February	928.4	982.2	827.4	735.4	744.8	498.0	860.3	898.3	666.6
May	936.5	992.7	832.7	741.0	751.2	502.7	869.5	909.4	675.4
August	944.7	999.1	834.0	745.9	757.9	504.7	878.0	918.3	680.7
November	953.5	1 005.0	836.4	748.7	762.0	506.9	885.1	924.4	685.2
2003									
February	962.6	1 011.0	840.1	749.5	763.0	509.3	890.7	928.2	688.8

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

42 UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES, BY AGE: ORIGINAL

	15–24 YEARS		25–54 YEARS		55 YEARS AND OVER	
	Unemployment rate	*Participation rate*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*
2002						
March	10.5	73.4	5.2	80.8	3.4	29.2
April	10.9	72.1	5.5	81.2	3.0	29.5
May	11.9	71.8	5.2	80.6	3.2	28.9
June	11.5	72.3	4.2	80.7	3.3	30.4
July	11.8	72.1	4.1	80.7	2.2	29.1
August	13.6	70.7	4.5	81.2	3.4	29.8
September	12.9	71.5	5.0	82.8	3.0	29.9
October	11.4	70.3	4.4	81.8	2.9	29.5
November	11.8	70.9	4.0	81.5	3.7	28.8
December	13.1	76.6	4.3	82.6	3.1	30.4
2003						
January	14.3	76.1	4.8	82.3	4.4	29.3
February	12.5	73.3	4.9	82.9	4.1	29.6
March	12.4	69.6	4.4	82.2	3.2	29.3
April	12.1	70.7	4.5	82.6	4.4	29.9
May	11.8	68.9	4.4	82.0	3.3	30.2

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

43 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT: ORIGINAL

	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST FULL–TIME JOB			NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT		
	Under 52 weeks	*52 weeks and over*	*Total persons*	*Under 52 weeks*	*52 weeks and over*	*Total persons*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*
2002						
March	49.4	12.1	61.5	49.7	11.7	61.5
April	52.5	11.7	64.2	53.3	10.9	64.2
May	52.4	11.7	64.1	53.1	11.0	64.1
June	45.3	11.3	56.6	45.8	10.7	56.6
July	43.3	11.8	55.1	43.3	11.8	55.1
August	48.5	14.2	62.8	49.9	12.9	62.8
September	53.0	12.7	65.7	54.1	11.6	65.7
October	46.6	10.6	57.1	47.8	9.3	57.1
November	44.0	12.8	56.8	44.3	12.5	56.8
December	49.6	13.6	63.2	50.9	12.3	63.2
2003						
January	55.2	15.3	70.5	56.4	14.1	70.5
February	53.9	12.8	66.7	54.5	12.2	66.7
March	49.7	10.4	60.1	50.1	10.0	60.1
April	50.2	12.2	62.4	50.8	11.6	62.4
May	47.3	11.4	58.7	47.9	10.8	58.7

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

44 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD

Period	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees, 12 months ended
	no.	'000	'000	no.
2000	96	24.7	53.6	68
2001	73	12.0	25.0	32
2002	105	16.1	32.2	40
2002				
January	5	0.4	0.8	31
February	6	0.6	1.6	31
March	12	2.4	3.0	33
April	6	0.8	0.7	31
May	11	1.1	3.0	34
June	12	1.2	2.6	35
July	6	1.3	1.4	32
August	13	1.4	2.2	31
September	14	3.6	4.7	36
October	17	2.7	6.3	41
November	17	2.1	3.7	39
December	13	1.8	2.1	40
2003				
January	5	0.5	0.4	39
February	14	1.7	1.9	40
March	17	2.4	2.7	39

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

45 JOB VACANCIES: ORIGINAL

Reference date	Job vacancies	Public sector	Private sector	Job vacancy rate(a)
	'000	'000	'000	%
November	6.6	* 1.5	5.1	0.92
2002				
February	8.5	1.9	* 6.7	1.18
May	* 9.5	1.4	* 8.1	* 1.26
August	8.2	1.4	* 6.8	1.08
November	7.3	1.3	6.0	0.89
2003				
February	12.0	1.3	10.7	1.55
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)				
November	–35.4	27.7	–43.8	–33.8
2002				
February	28.6	22.5	30.5	28.0
May	11.6	–26.7	22.5	6.2
August	–13.9	4.4	–17.0	–14.2
November	–10.9	–10.7	–11.0	–17.8
2003				
February	63.9	3.1	77.0	75.1

(a) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

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

46 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)(b)

At end of period	MALES no.	FEMALES no.	PERSONS no.
1999–2000	939 216	935 243	1 874 459
2000–2001	951 556	949 603	1 901 159
2001–2002	964 313	963 009	1 927 322
2000	945 202	942 456	1 887 658
2001	957 634	956 216	1 913 850
2002	970 647	969 838	1 940 485
2001			
September	954 676	953 201	1 907 877
December	957 634	956 216	1 913 850
2002			
March	961 430	960 153	1 921 583
June	964 313	963 009	1 927 322
September	967 755	966 739	1 934 494
December	970 647	969 838	1 940 485

(a) ERP prior to and including June Quarter 2001 are final.

(b) ERP for September Quarter 2001 to December Quarter 2002 are preliminary

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

47 POPULATION CHANGE(a), COMPONENTS

Period	*Natural increase* no.	*Net estimated overseas migration(b)* no.	*Interstate arrivals* no.	*Interstate departures* no.	*Net estimated interstate migration* no.	*Total increase(c)* no.
1999–2000	13 829	13 993	30 742	32 929	–2 187	24 726
2000–2001	13 966	16 263	30 514	33 624	–3 110	26 700
2001–2002	13 030	17 307	30 245	34 419	–4 174	26 163
2000	14 013	14 965	31 012	33 513	–2 501	25 819
2001	13 321	16 832	29 723	33 471	–3 748	26 192
2002	12 478	18 160	31 203	35 206	–4 003	26 635
2001						
September	3 049	4 428	6 942	7 701	–759	6 718
December	3 196	4 185	8 009	9 417	–1 408	5 973
2002						
March	2 421	6 223	7 767	8 678	–911	7 733
June	4 364	2 471	7 527	8 623	–1 096	5 739
September	2 958	5 139	7 228	8 153	–925	7 172
December	2 735	4 327	8 681	9 752	–1 071	5 991

(a) Components of population change are final prior to and including June Quarter 2001 and preliminary for September Quarter 2001 to December Quarter 2002.

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

(c) Differences between total increase and the sum of natural increase and net migration are due to preliminary intercensal discrepancy.

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

48 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

	Live births(a)(b)		*Infant deaths(a)(c)*		*Total deaths(a)(b)*		*Marriages(b)*		*Divorces(b)*	
Period	*no.*	*rate*	*no.*	*rate*	*no.*	*rate*	*no.*	*rate*	*no.*	*rate*
1999–2000	24 910	13.3	114	4.6	11 081	5.9	10 742	5.7	5 323	2.8
2000–2001	24 429	12.8	105	4.3	10 463	5.5	10 268	5.4	5 131	2.7
2001–2002 p	23 935	12.4	109	4.6	10 905	5.7	10 373	5.4	4 908	2.5
2000	24 554	13.0	103	4.2	10 541	5.6	11 000	5.8	5 276	2.8
2001	p 24 151	p 12.6	p 118	p 4.9	p 10 830	p 5.7	9 785	5.1	5 351	2.8
2002 p	23 635	12.3	89	3.8	11 157	5.8	10 602	5.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2001										
September	p 6 023	p 12.6	p 31	p 5.1	p 2 974	p 6.2	1 268	2.7	1 503	3.2
December	p 5 943	p 12.4	p 29	p 4.9	p 2 747	p 5.8	3 446	7.2	1 397	2.9
2002										
March p	5 005	10.4	27	5.4	2 584	5.4	1 935	4.0	1 115	2.3
June p	6 964	14.5	22	3.2	2 600	5.4	3 724	7.7	893	1.9
September p	6 019	12.5	16	2.7	3 061	6.3	1 499	3.1	1 128	2.3
December p	5 647	11.7	24	4.3	2 912	6.0	3 444	7.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

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

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

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

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

49 REPORTED OFFENCES, BY STATISTICAL REGION(a)

	2001				2002				2003
	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr
Selected Offences	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	4	1	—	—	3	—	1	2	2
Assault(b)	564	471	452	455	456	507	473	493	510
Robbery(c)	100	87	63	97	76	71	103	101	92
Burglary(d)	1 313	1 317	1 194	1 357	1 363	1 234	1 256	1 213	1 410
Theft	3 160	3 066	2 941	3 308	3 537	3 750	3 286	3 369	3 479
Steal motor vehicle	367	323	332	363	391	343	291	297	349
Property damage	810	781	734	817	854	777	948	863	976
Graffiti	474	523	852	440	378	212	428	179	299
Drugs	398	444	517	367	413	423	452	388	318
Total reported offences(e)	**7 725**	**7 474**	**7 612**	**7 640**	**7 989**	**7 822**	**7 802**	**7 364**	**7 887**
EASTERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	1	5	6	—	2	1	3	—	2
Assault(b)	503	474	424	449	471	424	324	491	486
Robbery(c)	76	68	80	48	36	59	48	86	83
Burglary(d)	1 910	2 221	1 628	1 864	1 768	1 822	1 980	1 993	1 845
Theft	2 198	2 270	2 268	2 401	2 523	2 617	2 752	2 705	2 588
Steal motor vehicle	280	314	362	337	378	302	228	281	294
Property damage	923	856	877	911	892	813	906	1 008	956
Graffiti	358	238	307	261	132	121	145	124	119
Drugs	418	362	321	304	331	404	344	373	371
Total reported offences(e)	**7 175**	**7 181**	**6 657**	**6 922**	**7 084**	**6 949**	**7 096**	**7 457**	**7 116**
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	—	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	6
Assault(b)	861	754	548	699	761	652	635	674	640
Robbery(c)	126	144	96	122	109	97	114	94	111
Burglary(d)	3 651	3 632	3 053	3 250	3 162	3 046	2 794	2 936	2 703
Theft	4 732	4 819	4 726	4 976	4 814	4 648	4 786	4 844	5 080
Steal motor vehicle	688	690	841	747	627	606	586	654	658
Property damage	1 752	1 750	1 687	1 711	1 600	1 544	1 688	2 232	1 781
Graffiti	999	1 111	1 286	1 343	1 240	1 263	943	949	606
Drugs	669	669	641	629	623	722	608	549	567
Total reported offences(e)	**14 377**	**14 323**	**13 712**	**14 332**	**13 853**	**13 313**	**12 822**	**13 634**	**12 866**
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	1	—	—	2	3	1	1	1	3
Assault(b)	620	498	524	600	593	512	597	558	613
Robbery(c)	62	73	81	70	75	65	83	82	60
Burglary(d)	2 111	1 823	1 805	1 960	2 175	1 918	2 189	2 111	1 983
Theft	3 330	3 125	3 154	3 591	3 769	3 180	3 367	3 505	3 663
Steal motor vehicle	519	447	422	492	529	419	404	504	466
Property damage	1 152	1 078	1 213	1 356	1 365	1 178	1 298	1 526	1 411
Graffiti	189	213	487	565	376	281	480	516	523
Drugs	637	659	754	595	662	619	502	565	419
Total reported offences(e)	**9 050**	**8 323**	**8 878**	**9 786**	**10 028**	**8 659**	**9 412**	**9 876**	**9 606**
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	2	3	5	6	8	4	5	2	3
Assault(b)	745	759	698	802	937	650	735	731	785
Robbery(c)	96	130	93	118	117	121	131	113	154
Burglary(d)	3 266	3 360	3 156	3 603	3 577	3 789	3 476	3 907	3 884
Theft	3 989	4 068	4 593	4 728	4 760	4 903	5 200	5 287	5 139
Steal motor vehicle	644	720	762	847	832	724	615	697	741
Property damage	1 481	1 582	1 653	1 954	1 860	1 671	1 913	2 076	1 914
Graffiti	1 507	1 470	964	1 362	497	1 022	622	270	73
Drugs	440	435	451	468	442	428	423	349	357
Total reported offences(e)	**12 952**	**13 092**	**13 144**	**14 604**	**13 873**	**13 977**	**13 731**	**14 188**	**13 719**

49 REPORTED OFFENCES, BY STATISTICAL REGION *continued*

Selected Offences	2001 Mar qtr no.	2001 Jun qtr no.	2001 Sep qtr no.	2001 Dec qtr no.	2002 Mar qtr no.	2002 Jun qtr no.	2002 Sep qtr no.	2002 Dec qtr no.	2003 Mar qtr no.
LOWER WESTERN WA									
Homicide(a)	3	3	3	2	4	5	2	3	2
Assault(b)	572	448	521	557	586	474	472	509	590
Robbery(c)	46	23	24	36	32	22	24	26	23
Burglary(d)	1 500	1 473	1 571	1 688	1 351	1 351	1 422	1 358	1 333
Theft	2 684	2 332	2 346	2 477	2 364	2 083	2 085	2 283	2 584
Steal motor vehicle	172	213	234	248	203	167	195	222	156
Property damage	1 138	1 068	1 222	1 284	968	977	1 178	1 269	1 126
Graffiti	67	227	114	84	75	76	71	48	43
Drugs	661	739	556	497	720	680	595	569	624
Total reported offences(e)	**7 231**	**6 916**	**6 984**	**7 183**	**6 792**	**6 166**	**6 415**	**6 613**	**6 807**
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA									
Homicide(a)	1	4	6	2	4	9	10	7	5
Assault(b)	1 268	1 094	1 035	1 121	1 290	1 011	1 080	1 300	1 333
Robbery(c)	35	28	33	36	28	25	32	30	27
Burglary(d)	2 242	2 072	2 000	2 244	2 367	1 886	2 001	2 141	1 999
Theft	2 694	2 663	2 640	2 881	2 665	2 718	3 003	2 655	2 586
Steal motor vehicle	314	292	299	298	329	268	259	286	236
Property damage	1 617	1 518	1 670	1 786	1 719	1 552	1 740	1 920	1 943
Graffiti	62	74	72	86	64	64	53	75	70
Drugs	676	725	710	728	722	716	650	696	736
Total reported offences(e)	**9 403**	**8 914**	**8 961**	**9 677**	**9 704**	**8 771**	**9 293**	**9 663**	**9 466**
TOTAL–WA									
Homicide(a)	12	18	24	13	25	22	24	18	23
Assault(b)	5 133	4 498	4 202	4 683	5 094	4 230	4 316	4 756	4 957
Robbery(c)	541	553	470	527	473	460	535	532	550
Burglary(d)	15 993	15 898	14 407	15 966	15 763	15 046	15 118	15 659	15 157
Theft	22 787	22 343	22 668	24 362	24 432	23 899	24 479	24 648	25 119
Steal motor vehicle	2 984	2 999	3 252	3 332	3 289	2 829	2 578	2 941	2 900
Property damage	8 873	8 633	9 056	9 819	9 258	8 512	9 671	10 894	10 107
Graffiti	3 656	3 856	4 082	4 141	2 762	3 039	2 742	2 161	1 733
Drugs	3 899	4 033	3 950	3 588	3 913	3 992	3 574	3 489	3 392
Total reported offences(e)	**67 913**	**66 223**	**65 948**	**70 144**	**69 323**	**65 657**	**66 571**	**68 795**	**67 467**

(a) Includes driving causing death.

(b) Includes sexual assault.

(c) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

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

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

Note: Reported offences are selected offences reported to, or becoming known to, police and resulting in the submission of a report. The number of reported offences in a period may include offences that occurred during earlier periods. The data is also subject to revisions as further data becomes available. Offences are classified according to Offence Information System offence codes. Offence classifications may alter between periods due to changes in legislation or administrative recording practices and, therefore, time series may be broken.

Source: *Western Australian Police Service, Offence Information System.*

APPENDIX 1

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Map of statistical divisions: Western Australia

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