

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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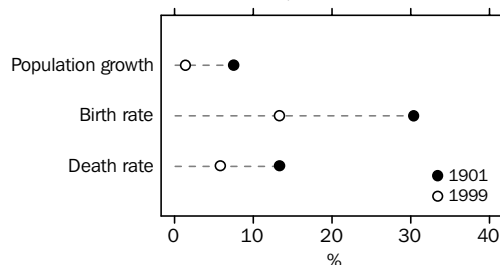
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RATES OF POPULATION CHANGE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA



"From a sparsely populated frontier State at the beginning of the 20th century, Western Australia's population has grown tenfold over the last 100 years to 1.9 million. In that time, the State has become more culturally diverse, life expectancy has been extended, marriage and childbirth deferred to later in life and the birth rate has fallen below population replacement levels."

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

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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
	December 2001	17 January 2002
	March 2002	10 April 2002



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE Table 38 (Duration of Unemployment) has been modified and now distinguishes between the time since an individual's last employment and the time since their last full-time job.



SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	<i>ABARE</i>	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
	<i>ABS</i>	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	<i>GST</i>	Goods and Services Tax
	<i>n.a.</i>	not available
	<i>n.e.c.</i>	not elsewhere classified
	<i>n.p.</i>	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
	<i>n.y.a.</i>	not yet available
	<i>p</i>	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
	<i>r</i>	figure or series revised since previous issue
	<i>TNTS</i>	The New Tax System
	—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).
	..	not applicable
	*	estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
	**	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use



EXPLANATORY NOTES The statistics shown are the latest available as at 25 September 2001. Explanatory notes in the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*. Readers are directed to the explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.



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

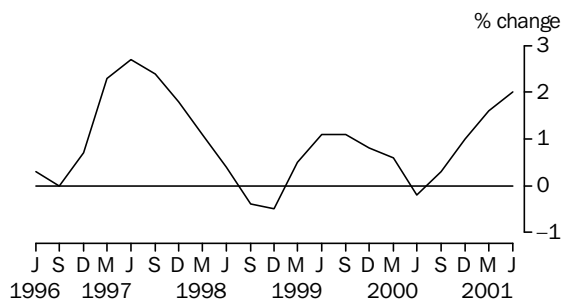
COLIN NAGLE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand (trend) recorded the fourth consecutive quarter of positive growth, increasing by 2.0% in the June quarter 2001 to reach \$16,450 million. Compared with the June quarter 2000, demand has increased by 5.8% (or \$900 million).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Trend estimates



Main contributors to increased demand (in trend terms) in the June quarter 2001 were:

- business investment in machinery and equipment, up 9.3% (or \$120 million) resulting in an average quarterly rise of \$149 million over the last three quarters; and
- household consumption, up 1.2% (\$114 million), a rate comparable with the 1.3% average quarterly growth over the last four quarters.

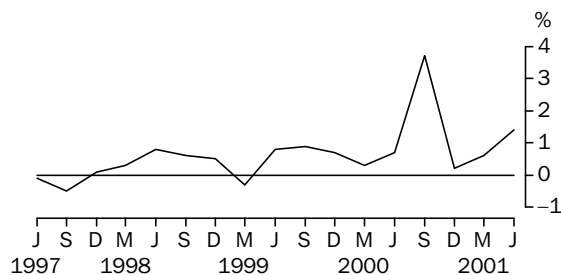
The post-GST slump in dwelling investment detracted from growth in demand, falling 6.1% (\$52 million) in the June quarter 2001 and by 23.4% (or \$245 million) compared with the June quarter 2000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) jumped by 1.4% in the June quarter 2001 after increases of 0.6% in the March quarter 2001 and 0.2% in the December quarter 2000. This was the largest movement of the eight capital cities and well above the weighted average of the eight capital cities of 0.8%. The overall increase since June quarter 2000, however, was 6.0%; equal to the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

The June quarter 2001 increase coincides with a period in which the WA Treasury suggests businesses are rebuilding profit margins by gradually passing on price increases resulting from higher input costs. The cost of imported inputs has increased with the depreciation of the Australian dollar.

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



Significant contributors to the upward pressure on Perth prices this quarter were:

- transportation (up 2.6%), due largely to increases in the prices of motor vehicles and automotive fuel as a consequence of the low value of the Australian dollar. Automotive fuel also been affected by higher world crude oil prices;
- household furnishings, supplies and services (2.4%), due mainly to a 4.6% increase in furniture prices;

OVERVIEW *continued*

- food (2.1%), with notable increases in the prices of meat, fruit and vegetables, and meals out and take away foods;
- clothing and footwear (2.4%), predominantly through a price increase in women's clothing; and
- recreation (0.9%) due largely to a 3.7% jump in international holiday travel and accommodation prices again reflecting the depreciating dollar.

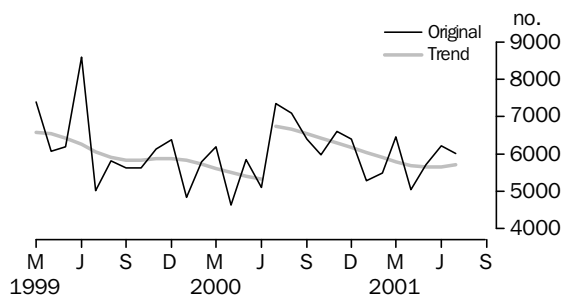
Meat prices rose largely as a result of the recent foot and mouth outbreak in Europe together with a competitive exchange rate which resulted in a stronger international demand for Australian meat. Reduced supply stemming from drought conditions in parts of the State also contributed to higher meat prices. Seasonal volatility saw fruit and vegetable prices rise after decreasing in the previous quarter.

CONSUMPTION

New Motor Vehicle Registrations (excluding motorcycles and scooters)

New motor vehicle registrations (in trend terms) rose by 1.0% in July 2001 reversing a period of decline since July 2000 when the Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced. Nationally, the increase in new motor vehicle registrations (trend) in July 2001 was 0.9%.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

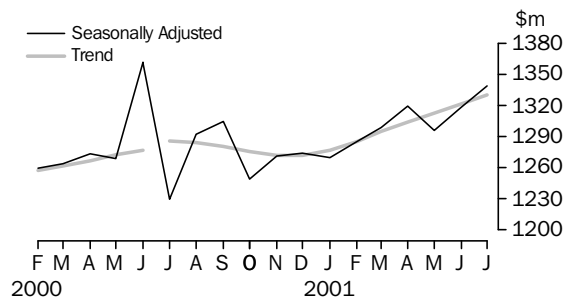


In original terms, the number of new motor vehicle registrations for July 2001 eased to 6,013. This followed jumps in registrations in May and June which coincided with the federal government's decision to reduce tax payable on the purchase of business cars, effective from 22 May 2001. Registrations of light commercial vehicles reached a twelve month high of 989 in June 2001.

Retail Trade

Retail turnover (in trend terms) in July 2001 was \$1,330 million, \$8.9 million (or 0.7%) higher than June 2001. Nationally, the increase in July 2001 was 0.6%.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER



Turnover in the first seven months of 2001 has been growing at an average of 0.7% a month compared with an average decrease of 0.2% a month for the prior six month period.

OVERVIEW *continued*

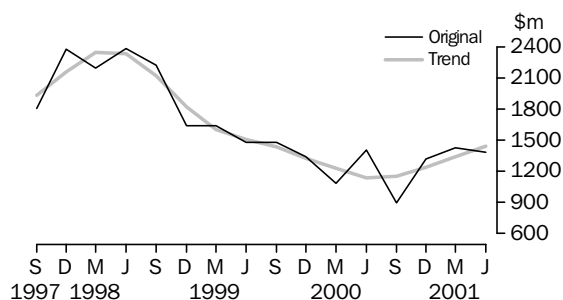
Main contributors to the rise in turnover during 2001 were:

- Other goods retailing (which includes pharmaceuticals, used goods, garden supplies and jewellery), up 13.7% (or \$19.6 million) in July 2001 compared with December 2000; and
- Food retailing, up 3.7% (\$20.2 million).

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In trend terms, investment by Western Australian businesses in the June quarter 2001 increased by 7.2% (or \$97 million) consolidating the recovery which began in the September quarter 2000. The June quarter 2001 increase was significantly higher than the national quarterly increase of 0.6%.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



Investment (trend) in equipment, plant and machinery continues to underpin the recovery. Compared with the March quarter 2001, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery has increased by \$90 million to reach \$1,039 million, the highest level since the December quarter 1998.

In original terms, investment by the Mining industry rose by \$103 million in the June quarter 2001, expenditure that has been linked to increased activity on the North West Shelf. This increase in expenditure by the Mining industry helped soften the impact of a combined \$143 million reduction in investment by the Manufacturing industry and Other selected industries (which includes Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction).

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

Short-term: Business in Western Australia is expecting positive growth in profits of 0.7% in the December quarter 2001, a marked improvement on negative growth expectations over the previous four quarters. In other aspects of trading performance, selling prices are expected to drop 0.4% in the December quarter 2001, while operating income is expected to rise by 0.5%.

Investment in inventories and capital are each expected to grow in the December quarter 2001 by 0.9%. Despite the generally positive outlook, businesses are not planning to expand their workforce, with a further 1.5% fall in full-time equivalent employment expected in the December quarter 2001.

Medium-term: Expectations for operating incomes, selling prices and capital expenditure remain positive, although growth rates have been revised downwards since the previous survey as companies remain cautious of international market trends.

The anticipated fall in profits of 5.4% over the next twelve months contrasts with the national expectation of a 7.9% rise, indicating a less optimistic outlook by business in Western Australia. Over the same period, investment in inventories is expected to fall by 0.7%, while full-time equivalent employment is expected to fall by 0.2%.

OVERVIEW *continued*

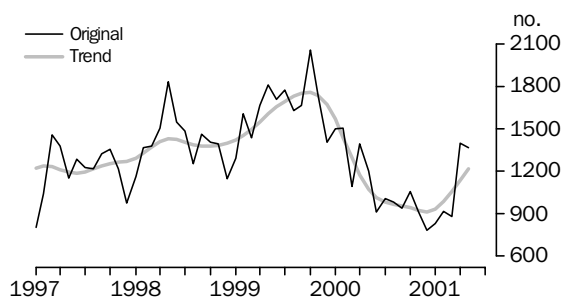
CONSTRUCTION

Building Approvals

There has been a significant increase in new house approvals (original) over May and June 2001 following the post-GST slump. This increase coincides with low interest rates and the availability of the \$14,000 First Home Owner Grant for new houses.

In trend terms, the number of new house approvals for the three months to June 2001 increased by an average of 7.3% a month. This follows a period of significant decline between November 1999 and January 2001.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Houses



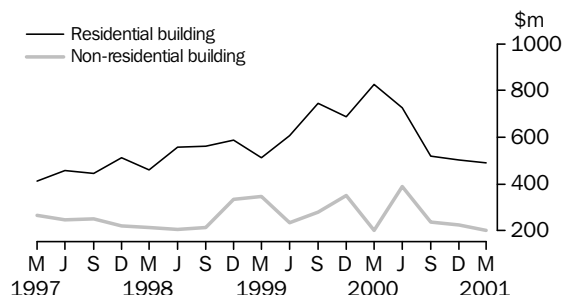
In original terms, there were 3,659 new house approvals over the three months to June 2001, 44.3% higher than in the preceding three months. New house approvals in 2000–01 were down by 35.6% (or 6,644 houses) compared with 1999–2000, periods which were impacted by the introduction of TSTS on 1 July 2000.

The value of non-residential building approvals in the three months to June 2001 (\$560.3 million) more than doubled that approved over the previous three months (\$249.2 million). This recent boost in planned activity lifted the value of non-residential building approvals in 2000–2001 to \$1,304.8 million, 8.6% higher than 1999–2000 (\$1,201.1 million).

Building Activity

The value (in original terms) of residential building commencements in the March quarter 2001 has fallen for the fourth consecutive quarter to a three year low of \$491.0 million. Following a significant fall of 28.7% in the September quarter 2000, the value of residential building activity has remained relatively flat. However, the jump in house approvals in May and June 2001 points to a pick-up in building activity in future months.

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMMENCED



The value of non-residential building remains subdued, with the value of commencements down in the March quarter 2001 by \$23.8 million (10.6%) to \$201.5 million and the value of work under construction at the end of the March quarter 2001 down by 7.6% to \$736.6 million.

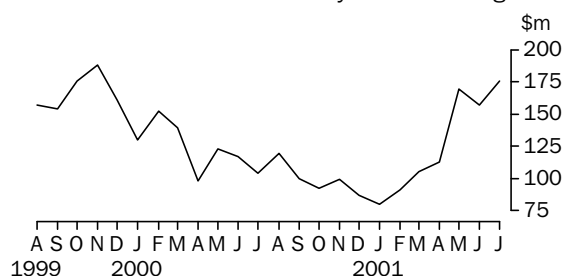
Since the September quarter 2000, the value of residential and non-residential building activity completed has exceeded the value commenced, resulting in a steady decline in the value of work under construction. The consequent effect has been a fall in full-time employment in the construction industry over the 12 months to May 2001, the May 2001 level being the lowest recorded for two years. Employment levels increased in August 2001.

FINANCE

In trend terms, the number of dwellings included under housing finance commitments has risen over the last seven months to 6,802 in July 2001, coming off a low of 5,600 dwellings in December 2000. The rate of growth has slowed over the last two months, due mainly to falls in commitments for the purchase of established dwellings and refinancing of existing dwellings. In original terms, the total number of commitments peaked at a seven year high of 7,269 in May 2001 followed by small falls over the next two months to be 6,613 in July 2001.

The value of housing finance commitments for the construction and purchase of newly erected dwellings in July 2001 was \$176 million, an increase of 55.8% (or \$63 million) compared with April 2001. This period coincides with falls in home loan interest rates and the introduction of the \$14,000 First Home Owner Grant in March 2001. The value of housing finance commitments for the construction or purchase of newly erected dwellings as a proportion of all housing commitments has increased by 5.5 percentage points over the three months to July 2001 to 21.6%.

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



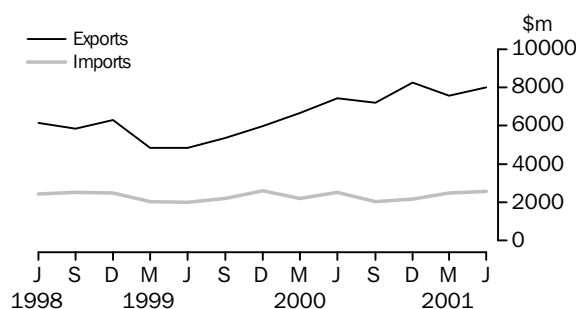
The recent period of low interest rates and the introduction of the \$14,000 First Home Owner Grant in March 2001 also coincided with a significant increase in housing finance commitments to first home buyers, the number of dwellings financed increasing 33.0% to 1,839 in May 2001 before easing to 1,671 in July 2001. The average borrowing size for first home buyers also increased, rising from \$110,300 in March 2001 (when the \$14,000 First Home Owner Grant was introduced) to \$118,600 in July 2001.

For borrowers other than first home buyers, an average of 5,119 dwellings per month were financed in the three months to July 2001 compared with 4,454 dwellings per month over the first four months of 2001.

TRADE

A rise in the value of exports in the June quarter 2001 has increased Western Australia's trade surplus to \$5,440 million, up \$536 million compared with the June quarter 2000. In 2000-2001, the State's trade surplus was \$21,708 million, \$5,801 million higher than in the previous financial year, a result influenced by a competitive exchange rate in overseas markets.

VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE



Exports The value of Western Australian exports in the June quarter 2001 was \$7,995 million, \$446 million higher than the March quarter 2001.

Major contributors to the rise in the value of exports this quarter were:

- Crude Materials (up by \$251 million, with Iron ore and concentrates contributing \$138 million of this increase);
- Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (up \$96 million);
- Combined confidential items of trade which includes alumina, mineral sands and some agricultural products (up by \$88 million); and
- non-monetary gold (up by \$67 million).

Food and live animals (down \$89 million) recorded the largest fall in export value primarily due to a \$74 million drop in Unmilled wheat. The drought experienced in the Western Australian wheatbelt earlier this year contributed to the fall, making this the lowest June quarter export value for wheat since 1995.

Of the State's major trading partners, exports to China recorded the highest quarterly increase, up by \$274 million to \$864 million. A marked increase in exports to China in 2000–2001 (up 45%, or \$849 million, compared with 1999–2000) has been linked to recent changes in the country's international trade policy and Australia's subsequent push into this market.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom nearly doubled in the June quarter 2001 to \$507 million, due largely to a rise in exports of non-monetary gold (up \$243 million on the March quarter 2001).

Compared with 1999–2000, the value of Western Australia's exports rose by \$5,512 million (or 21.7%) in 2000–2001. Commodities recording the largest rise in export value in 2000–2001 were Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (up \$1,442 million), and Iron ore and concentrates (up \$1,084 million). Recent technological advances and upgrades in the transportation of iron ore from Port Hedland and Esperance have contributed to this rise.

Imports The value of Western Australian imports in the June quarter 2001 was \$2,555 million, up 3.6% compared with the March quarter 2001.

The major contributor to the rise in imports was Non-monetary gold (excluding gold ores and concentrates) which more than trebled in value to \$505 million. Partly offsetting the increase were imports of Mineral fuels and lubricants (down \$141 million) and Machinery and transport equipment (down \$140 million).

OVERVIEW *continued*

Imports from the United States of America fell \$302 million in the June quarter 2001, due almost entirely to a \$271 million fall in imports of Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles) which had experienced a one-off surge in the March quarter 2001.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

In original terms, mineral exploration expenditure for the June quarter 2001 increased by 30.8% to \$122.7 million, the largest investment in exploration since the December quarter 1998. Increased expenditure occurred for all minerals, the largest being gold — up \$20.3 million to \$80.5 million.

Mineral exploration expenditure in 2000–2001 increased by \$23.9 million to \$438.9 million. Expenditure on base metals exploration was down 6.6% to \$82.5 million, with expenditure on gold increasing 13.3% to \$286.7 million.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

While production in the March quarter 2001 slowed for most minerals, production picked up in the June quarter 2001 with increases in Iron Ore (9.4%), Bauxite (0.8%), Gold (3.5%), Nickel (8.3%) and Ilmenite (3.0%). Diamond production fell for the fourth consecutive quarter, down by 60,000 carats compared with the March quarter 2001.

Most of Western Australia's major minerals recorded increased production during 2000–2001. Nickel production increased by a substantial 38.6% to 194,000 tonnes as a result of the development of new laterite projects, while production of both Iron ore and Bauxite rose by just over 10% to 170.6 million and 36.0 million tonnes respectively. The increase in Iron ore production can be linked to demand generated by the development of hot briquetted iron works in Newcastle, New South Wales. Gold production remained stable.

For the third consecutive financial year, Diamond production has fallen significantly. Production in 2000–2001 dropped by 24.2% compared with 1999–2000, the downturn attributable in part to the production of lower grade ore associated with current pit development work.

TOURISM

Tourist Accommodation

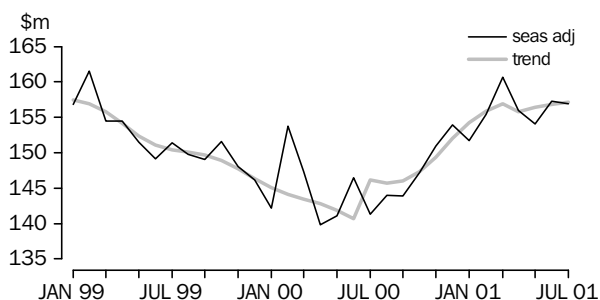
Comparing the June quarters of 2000 and 2001, accommodation capacity in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms increased by 2 establishments (to 327) in the June quarter 2001 and by 101 guest rooms (to 19,059). The number of guest arrivals decreased when comparing these two periods by 1.7%. Occupancy rates also declined and employment dropped by 564 to 9,645.

Serviced apartments, which contributed one fifth of total guest rooms available in the June quarter 2001, were the only accommodation type to record increases in guest arrivals (up 8.5%) and employment (7.4%). Their takings from accommodation also increased by 10.0%.

The Hospitality Industry

Seasonally adjusted estimates of monthly retail turnover for Western Australia's hospitality and services industry have remained relatively stable over June (\$157.3 million) and July 2001 (\$157.0 million), after increasing by 2.1% from May 2001 to June 2001.

HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES INDUSTRY RETAIL TURNOVER



Employment (original terms) in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry increased slightly from May 2001 to August 2001 by 700 (or 1.3%) to 53,000. Female employment (up 2,500) accounted for all of the increase, compensating for a fall in male employment (down 1,700). Over the year to August 2001, monthly employment averaged 48,300 persons, well above the monthly average of 44,600 over the year to August 2000.

Earnings in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry increased by 0.8% in the June quarter 2001 compared with the March quarter 2001. The index of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for this industry also rose by 0.8% over the same period.

THE LABOUR MARKET

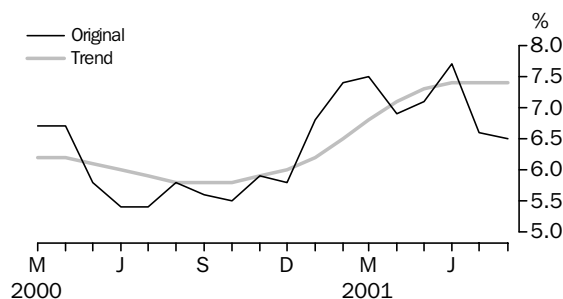
Employment

In trend terms, the total number of employed persons in Western Australia has been in decline since peaking at 941,500 in February 2001. The estimate for August 2001 was 936,700, unchanged from the July 2001 figure. Full-time employment decreased for the seventh consecutive month, falling by 16,900 since January 2001 to be 659,500 in August 2001. This trend continues a move from full-time to part-time work, the decline in full-time employees attributable in large part to an ongoing reduction in the numbers of full-time female employees, down by 15,200 since the beginning of the year. A large proportion of these full-time female employees have moved into the part-time workforce.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate (trend) for Western Australia has held steady at 7.4% for the three months to August 2001, well above the ten year low of 5.8% recorded over the three months to October 2000. The participation rate has decreased slightly over the three months to be 66.8% in August 2001.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



There were 11,400 long-term unemployed persons (those who had been unemployed for 52 weeks or more since their last full-time job) in August 2001, a decrease of 10.9% since June 2001.

OVERVIEW *continued*

THE LABOUR MARKET *continued*

Industry employment

Across industries, employment growth (in original terms) in the August quarter 2001 was highest in the Personal and other services (27.1%) and Cultural and recreational services (18.5%) industries. Employment in the Personal and other services industry is the highest on record (43,200), due predominantly to a 37.0% increase over the quarter in the number of male employees. Retail trade, the highest employing industry at 142,100 persons, recorded strong employment growth of 6.6% in the August quarter 2001 compared with the May quarter 2001 to reach its highest level since the August quarter 1999.

Notable decreases in employment in the August quarter 2001 occurred in the Communication services industry (down 20.1% to 13,100 employees – a period when One.Tel ceased trading), Mining (down 17.1% to 28,100 employees), and Electricity, gas and water supply (down 16.7% to 7,000 employees).

Youth Unemployment

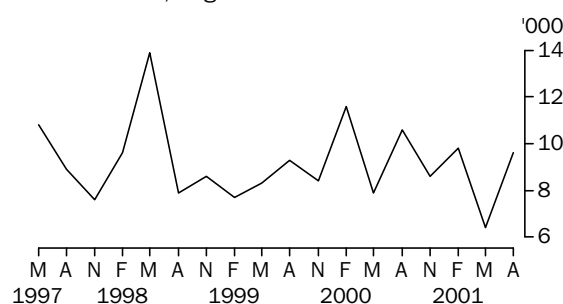
The youth (persons aged 15–19 years) unemployment rate is at a thirteen month low after sharp falls in July and August 2001. At 11.5% in August 2001, Western Australia's youth unemployment rate is the lowest of the States and Territories, and well below the Australian figure of 15.5%. Youth participation in the labour market also fell for the second successive month, with male participation rates down 2.2 percentage points to 63.2% in August 2001, compared with a 1.1 percentage point drop to 67.1% for females. Nationally, total participation rates for August 2001 were 57.5%, with Western Australia again recording the highest rate at 65.1%.

Job Vacancies

Job vacancies in Western Australia jumped 50.8% to reach 9,600 in August 2001, after the May 2001 five year low of 6,400. Nationally, the increase in job vacancies was 11.1%. In comparison with August 2000, Western Australia's number of job vacancies has fallen by 9.4% (1,000 jobs).

The competition for job vacancies has decreased over the last three months, with the ratio of unemployed persons per job vacancy falling to 6.76 in August 2001, down from 11.1 in May 2001.

JOB VACANCIES, Original



Industrial Disputes

The number of industrial disputes causing stoppage of work in Western Australia for the 12 months ended June 2001 (79) decreased significantly when compared to the 12 months ended June 2000 (158). Similarly, the numbers of employees involved in industrial disputes also decreased over the same period (from 37,600 to 16,800) while the number of working days lost was 45,000 lower at 22,200.

Per thousand employees, 28 working days were lost in Western Australia in June 2001 compared with an average 45 working days nationally.

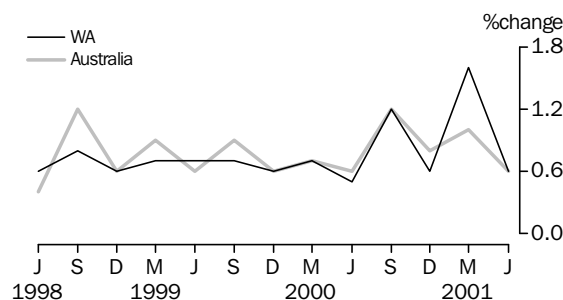
OVERVIEW *continued*

Wages

The index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for Western Australia increased by 0.6% in the June quarter 2001 (also 0.6% for Australia), a notable decrease from the record 1.6% increase recorded in the March quarter 2001. The June quarter 2001 rise is comparable with the 0.5% increase recorded in the June quarter 2000.

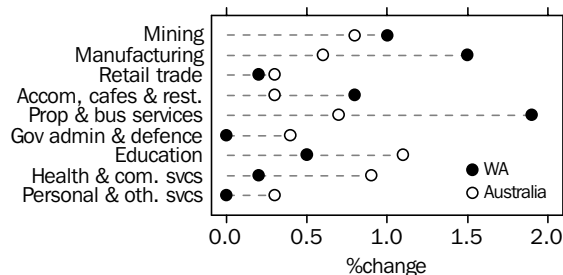
Over the four quarters to June quarter 2001, Western Australia reported the highest increase (a 4.2% rise in the index) of the States and Territories. Growth in the Australian index was 3.7%.

WAGE COST INDEX, All Industries



Across industries, wage increases for the June quarter 2001 were highest in Property and business services (1.9%), Manufacturing (1.5%), Mining (1.0%) and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (0.8%). The index for the Government, administration and defence, and Personal and other services industries remained unchanged.

WAGE COST INDEX – SELECTED INDUSTRIES, March qtr 2001 to June qtr 2001



Over the four quarters to June quarter 2001, wage increases were highest in the Manufacturing (8.7%), and Property and business services (5.6%) industries. The lowest increases were in Personal and other services (2.1%) and Retail trade (2.0%). Data for the Cultural and recreational services industry are not released for confidentiality reasons.

Across occupations, Managers and administrators (up 1.4%), and Professionals (1.0%) reported the largest increases in the June quarter 2001. Over the four quarters to June quarter 2001, Professionals reported the highest increase (5.7%) followed by Tradespersons and related workers (5.4%) and Managers and administrators (4.9%). The lowest rises were recorded for Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (2.9%) and Labourers and related workers (2.8%).

FEATURE ARTICLE – A Century of Population Change in Western Australia

INTRODUCTION

During the course of the twentieth century, Western Australia's population grew tenfold to 1.9 million, increasing as a proportion of Australia's population from 5% to 10%.

This article traces shifts in the profile of the Western Australian population since 1901, including changes in fertility, mortality and migration. The data have been drawn from ABS collections, including population censuses and surveys, as well as administrative sources covering births, deaths, marriages, divorces and overseas migration.

POPULATION GROWTH

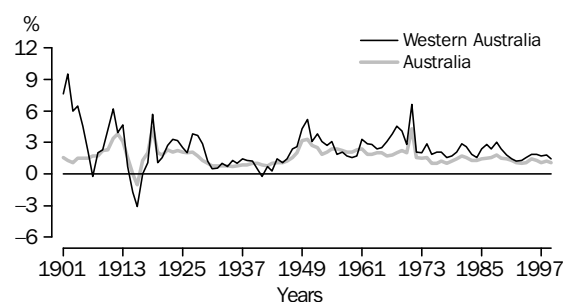
At Federation (1 January 1901), Western Australia's population was estimated at 189,000. For the first few years of the century, the State's annual rate of population growth was much higher than the national rate, peaking at 9.5% in 1902. By 1907, it had fallen to zero. Thereafter, population growth in the State exhibited the same peaks and troughs as in Australia, although Western Australia's annual rate of growth remained higher for most of the century.

Prior to World War II, population growth was erratic, ranging from 9.5% in 1902 to -3.1% in 1916. While fertility and mortality rates were generally declining, there were large fluctuations in overseas migration. During the two world wars and the Depression, net overseas migration (permanent and long-term arrivals minus permanent and long-term departures) fell below zero.

From 1945 onwards, the rate of growth was less volatile, remaining positive and averaging around 3% per year. This was mainly due to higher levels of migration and higher birth rates, both of which were sustained until around 1971. In the post-war period, there were two peaks in population growth, the first in 1952 when the crude birth rate (number of live births registered per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) rose to 25.7, marking the height of the baby boom. The second peak occurred in 1971, during the second wave of post-war migration and at a time when the older 'baby boomers' were starting to have children.

After 1971, net overseas migration and natural increase (births minus deaths) continued to be the two main contributors to population growth. In the last three decades, natural increase consistently contributed between 12,000 and 16,000 people per year to the State's population. The largest net gains from overseas migration were in the 1980s, peaking at 24,200 people in 1989. However, annual gains from net overseas migration were generally more erratic, falling as low as 2,300 in 1976. Since 1996, they have remained steady, with net gains of about 12,000 people per year.

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH—1901–1999



POPULATION STRUCTURE

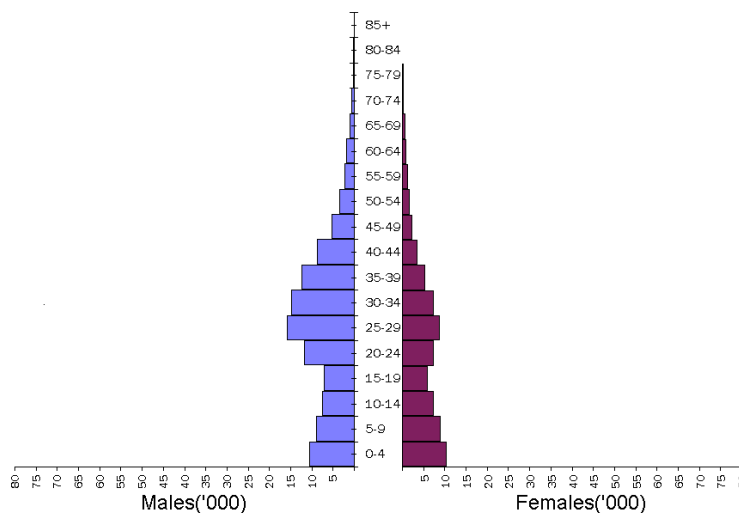
In 1901, Western Australia's population was much younger than it is today and men outnumbered women by three to two. At that time, the 25–34 year age group represented 25% of the population, creating a visible bulge in the shape of the age–sex pyramid. Conversely, people aged 50 years and over represented only 8% of the population while those aged 65 years and over represented less than 2%. By the end of the century, the 25–34 age group accounted for only 15% of the population whereas the proportions aged 50 years and over and 65 years and over had increased to 26% and 11% respectively.

FEATURE ARTICLE – A Century of Population Change in Western Australia *continued*

POPULATION STRUCTURE *continued*

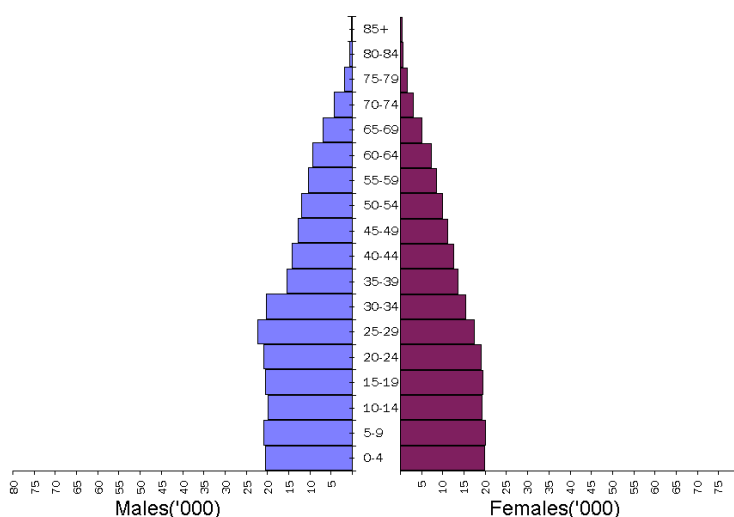
The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) was 155.7 at the beginning of the twentieth century. This excess of males over females was primarily due to a higher proportion of males in the migrant intake during the preceding decades.

PROFILE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION, By Age—1901



By the 1920s, an increase in the proportion of female migrants and troop fatalities in World War I resulted in a reduced proportion of males in the population. At the same time, mortality rates were generally decreasing as a result of improved standards of living. These factors had a considerable impact on the age–sex structure of the population. By 1933, people age 50 years and over represented 19% of the population and the sex ratio was 114 males for every 100 females.

PROFILE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION, By Age—1933

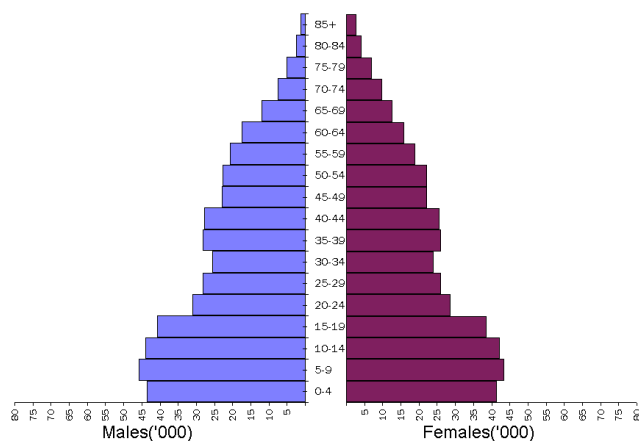


FEATURE ARTICLE – A Century of Population Change in Western Australia *continued*

POPULATION STRUCTURE *continued*

By 1966, the excess of males over females in the general population had further decreased with 104.2 males for every 100 females. The post-war baby boom had impacted on the age-sex pyramid, with a large increase in the number of children under 15 years. Between 1901 and 1966, this age group had increased fivefold from 53,000 to 260,000.

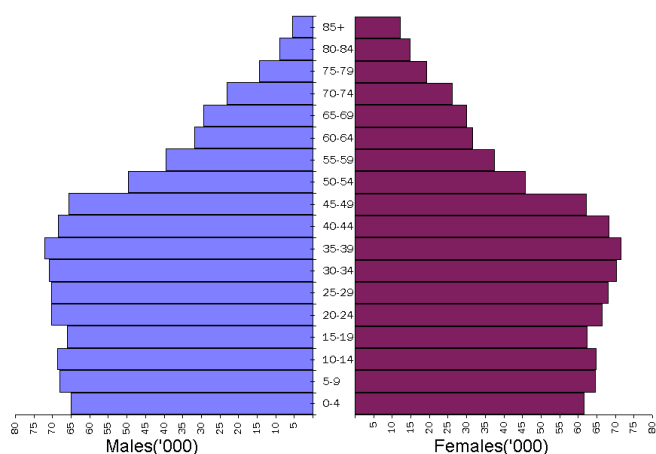
PROFILE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION, By Age—1966



By 1966, the sex ratio had almost achieved equilibrium (101.2 males per 100 females). However, the high masculinity of the migrant intake in the immediate post-war years was still reflected in the sex ratio for the 45–64 age group (105.3).

In the last three decades of the century, Western Australia's population aged significantly as a result of lower fertility and continuing falls in mortality. Between 1979 and 1996, the median age of the population rose from 29.1 to 33.1 years.

PROFILE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION, By Age—1996

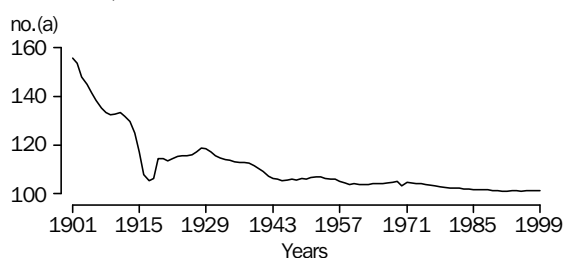


FEATURE ARTICLE – A Century of Population Change in Western Australia *continued*

POPULATION STRUCTURE *continued*

In 2000, 'baby boomers' born between 1945 and 1971, were estimated to represent over 40% of the State's population. The baby boom generation, being significantly larger than preceding and succeeding generations, will continue to impact on the age structure of the Western Australian population and to influence government policy for the next several decades. By 2031, they will be part of the population aged 60 years and over and are projected to represent over a quarter of the State's population.

SEX RATIO, Western Australia—1901–1999

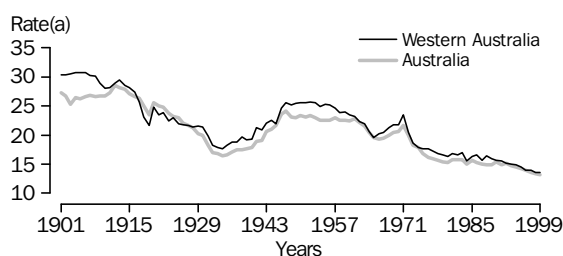


(a) Number of males per 100 females

FERTILITY

In 1901, there were 30.4 births for every 1,000 persons in the estimated resident population. After 1906, this crude birth rate began a steady decline, dropping to 21.7 after World War I. In the 1920s, the rate remained steady but began to fall again at the start of the Depression, sinking to 17.6 by 1934. Thereafter, the rate began to rise slowly, peaking at 25.7 in 1952 and generally remaining above 20.0 until 1973. From that time, the crude birth rate fell rapidly, sinking to its lowest ever recorded level (13.4) by 1999.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE—1901–1999



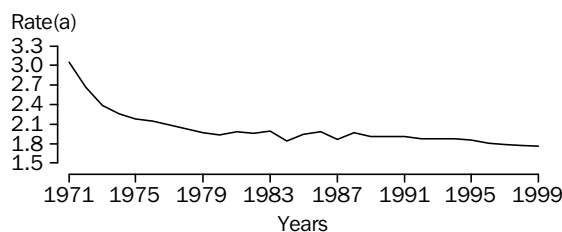
(a) Per 1,000 estimated resident population

The dramatic changes in the fertility of Western Australian women that occurred in the second half of the century are best illustrated by changes in the total fertility rate. This is defined as the number of children a woman would bear if the current age-specific fertility rates (number of live births to mothers at each age per 1,000 of the female population of that age) continued during her reproductive life. In the late 1940s, the start of the post-war baby boom, the total fertility rate reached 3.5 babies per woman and eventually peaked at 3.7 babies per woman in 1961.

FEATURE ARTICLE – A Century of Population Change in Western Australia *continued*

In the 1960s, the introduction of oral contraception, changing preferences on family size and women's increasing participation in paid employment caused the total fertility rate to fall. By 1966, it had fallen to 3.1. In the 1970s, it continued to fall rapidly, and by 1977, had fallen below replacement level (2.1 babies per woman). By 1979, the total fertility rate was 1.97, gradually dropping to 1.76 by the end of the century.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, Western Australia—1971–1999



(a) Number of children one woman would bear if the age-specific birth rate of the year continued during her child-bearing lifetime.

This fall in fertility coincided with the trend towards delayed motherhood. Between 1976 and 1999, the median age of mothers increased, for all births, from 25.5 years to 29.4 years. This trend towards delayed motherhood can also be seen in the decreasing proportion of births to mothers aged 20–24 years, which fell from 21% of all births in 1990 to 17% in 1999. Over the same period, the proportion of births to mothers aged 30–34 years increased from 27% to 30%.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

The life expectancy of both sexes increased throughout the century. However, females have a greater life expectancy than males and are estimated to have a genetic advantage of about two years of life (Hugo, 1986). The remainder of the difference can be attributed to behavioural and lifestyle patterns.

The difference between male and female life expectancy at the beginning of the twentieth century was 5.1 years, being 51.4 years for males at birth and 56.5 years for females. By 1981, the difference had increased to 7.2 years, with a life expectancy of 72.1 years for males and 79.3 years for females. In the last two decades, the gap in life expectancy between males and females gradually narrowed to 5.7 years. By the end of the century, life expectancy at birth was 76.4 years for males and 82.1 years for females.

LIFE EXPECTANCY, Western Australia

Selected Years	MALES	FEMALES	AGE DIFFERENCE
	Age (years)	Age (years)	(years)
1910 (a)	51.4	56.5	5.1
1971	68.4	75.3	6.9
1981	72.1	79.3	7.2
1991	75.0	80.9	5.9
1999	76.4	82.1	5.7

(a) Estimated life expectancy for the period 1901 to 1910.

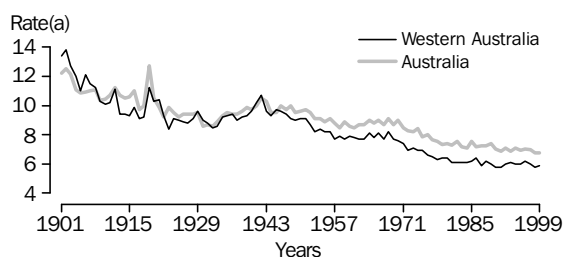
FEATURE ARTICLE – A Century of Population Change in Western Australia *continued*

MORTALITY

Mortality rates in Western Australia declined throughout the twentieth century. The reduction in mortality in the early decades has been attributed to improvements in living standards resulting from better food, health education, water and sewerage systems. From 1901 to 1950, the crude death rate (number of deaths registered per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) fell from 13.4 to 9.1.

In the latter half of the century, the crude death rate dropped faster and further in Western Australia than in Australia. Continuing reductions in mortality since World War II have been attributed to improved social conditions and advances in medical technology, including immunisation and antibiotics (Jain, 1994). By 1999, the crude death rate had declined to 5.9.

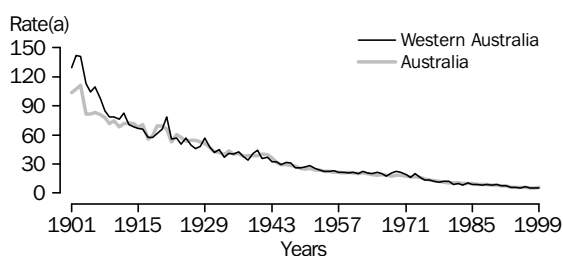
CRUDE DEATH RATE—1901–1999



(a) Per 1,000 of estimated resident population

Declining mortality rates were most evident in the age group 0–12 months. Over the century, the infant mortality rate (number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births) fell from 128.9 to 4.7.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE—1901–1999

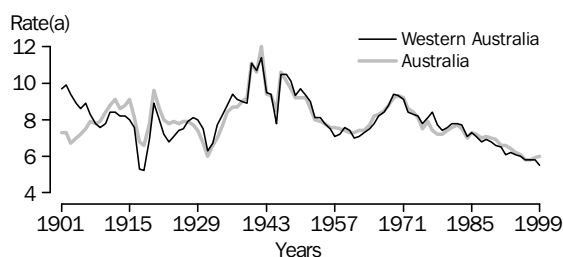


(a) Per 1,000 live births

MARRIAGE

During the twentieth century, the crude marriage rate (annual number of registered marriages per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) fell in times of economic recession and increased during and immediately after the two world wars. In 1901, the crude marriage rate was 9.7, increasing to 11.4 by 1942, the highest on record for the State. Later in the century, the crude marriage rate fell, declining from 9.4 in 1969 to 5.5 in 1999.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE—1901–1999



(a) Per 1,000 of estimated resident population

FEATURE ARTICLE – A Century of Population Change in Western Australia *continued*

MARRIAGE *continued*

The decline in the popularity of registered marriage in recent decades is associated with a rise in the incidence of de facto marriage. By 1999, de facto marriages accounted for 11% of all couple relationships. The proportion of de facto marriages was highest among people aged 25–29 years and was also high in the age groups 20–24 years and 30–34 years. The 1992 ABS Survey of Families found that, of the people living in de facto relationship, 70% had never been in a registered marriage, 22% were divorced and 7% were separated.

During the last three decades of the twentieth century, there was a growing trend among Western Australians to marry later in life. In 1977, the median age at first marriage was 21.1 years for brides and 23.7 years for bridegrooms. By 1999, this median age had increased to 26.5 years for brides and 28.5 years for bridegrooms.

MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, Western Australia

Selected Years	BRIDE	GROOM
	Age (years)	Age (years)
1977	21.1	23.7
1989	24.1	26.3
1999	26.5	28.5

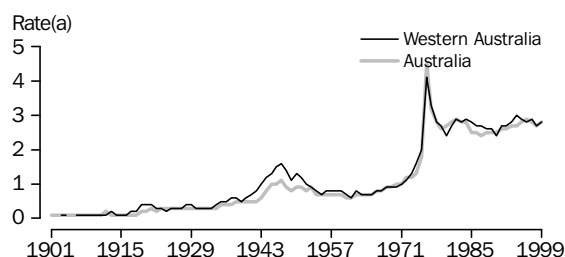
DIVORCE

The number of divorces in Western Australia remained relatively low prior to the passage of the *Family Law Act (1975)* which made irrevocable breakdown of marriage the sole ground for divorce.

In most years prior to 1976, the crude divorce rate (annual number of decrees made absolute per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) remained below 1.0. However, in the years following World War II the divorce rate did increase slightly, reaching 1.6 in 1948.

The crude divorce rate peaked at 4.6 in 1976 as a backlog of divorces was cleared following the passage of the Act. By 1979, the crude divorce rate had stabilised around 2.7.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE—1901–1999



(a) Per 1,000 estimated resident population

MIGRATION

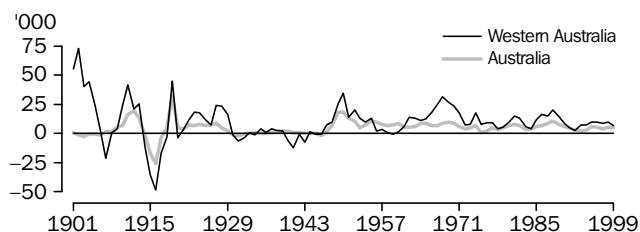
Although Western Australia is home to only 10% of the nation's population, it has generally attracted a higher share of net overseas migration. Since the 1970s, its share of permanent and long term overseas arrivals has been fairly stable, at 13% and 11% respectively.

Mobility within Australia appears to have been high throughout the century. It has been estimated that, on average, Australians will move eleven times during their lifetime, if 1985–86 migration rates and 1985–87 mortality rates are maintained (Bell, 1996).

In the last quarter of the century, interstate migration was characterised by a northward and westward drift away from the south–eastern corner of Australia, resulting in large net population gains for Queensland and Western Australia in some years. However, annual interstate migration into Western Australia has been quite volatile, ranging from a gain of 9,100 persons in 1976 to a loss of 1,800 persons in 1991.

The largest fluctuations in migration (when net interstate and overseas migration are combined) occurred prior to World War II, with population losses exceeding gains in some years. In the second half of the century, Western Australia consistently gained population from migration.

NET INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a)—1901–1999



(a) Current methodology for estimating interstate migration between censuses has only been in use since 1986.

The changing composition of Western Australia's population reflects the migration waves that occurred over the last century. The clearest trend over the last hundred years is the relative decline in the significance of the United Kingdom as a source country and the increasing diversity of birthplaces represented in the population. In 1901, 31% of Western Australians had been born overseas: of those, 45% had been born in England.

FEATURE ARTICLE – A Century of Population Change in Western Australia *continued*

Prior to World War II, migrants from the United Kingdom and Ireland, who travelled on assisted passages, dominated the flow into the State and the nation. By 1911, the only significant change was an increase in the number of migrants from South Africa, arriving as a consequence of Australia's intervention in the Boer War. Net overseas migration fell below zero during the economic depression of the 1930s and the two world wars.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS, Top Six

Countries—1901

<i>Country of Birth</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion of overseas-born</i>	<i>Proportion of total population</i>
England	25 380	44.8	13.8
Ireland	9 862	17.4	5.4
Scotland	5 400	9.5	2.9
New Zealand	2 704	4.8	1.5
Germany	1 522	2.7	0.8
China	1 475	2.6	0.8
Total overseas-born	56 613	..	30.7

Following World War II, Australia welcomed high levels of immigration as a rapidly growing population was seen as essential to continued economic success. In Western Australia, the first wave of post-war migrants occurred between 1947 and 1957 and largely comprised migrants from the United Kingdom and Italy, as well as displaced persons from northern and eastern Europe. By 1954, the proportion of the overseas-born population born in England had declined to 42% while those born in Italy had grown to be the second largest group (12%).

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS, Top Six

Countries—1954

<i>Country of Birth</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion of overseas-born</i>	<i>Proportion of total population</i>
England	63 322	42.2	9.9
Italy	17 295	11.5	2.7
Scotland	13 185	8.8	2.1
Netherlands	8 490	5.7	1.3
Poland	5 130	3.4	0.8
Yugoslavia	4 584	3.1	0.7
Total overseas-born	150 017	..	23.5

The second, larger wave of migrants occurred between 1962 to 1971 and drew more heavily on the Mediterranean countries including Italy, Greece, Malta and Egypt. During this time, however, migrants from England continued to dominate numerically.

FEATURE ARTICLE – A Century of Population Change in Western Australia *continued*

MIGRATION *continued*

In the last thirty years of the century, patterns of migration changed as a result of the abolition of the White Australia Policy. In 1973, the *Immigration Restriction Act (1901)*, the *Pacific Islanders Labourers Act (1901)* and the *Naturalisation Act (1903)* were replaced by non-discriminatory immigration policies. As a result of these policy changes, migrants from a greater variety of countries, especially southern and south-east Asian countries, settled in Western Australia.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS, Top Six

Countries—1976

<i>Country of Birth</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion of overseas-born</i>	<i>Proportion of total population</i>
England	143 537	47.0	12.8
Italy	29 145	9.5	2.6
Scotland	18 854	6.2	1.7
Netherlands	10 511	3.4	0.9
Yugoslavia	10 180	3.3	0.9
India	9 716	3.2	0.9
Total overseas-born	305 666	..	27.3

Towards the end of the twentieth century, people born in southern and south-east Asia increased significantly as a share of the migrant intake into Western Australia. By 1996, India and Malaysia were both represented in the top six source countries, accounting for 3% and 4% respectively of the overseas-born. While England remained a dominant source country, those born in England had decreased as a proportion of the overseas-born from 47% to 36% in the twenty years to 1996.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS, Top Six Countries—1996

Country of Birth	Number	Proportion of overseas-born	Proportion of total population
England (a)	170 596	35.9	10.0
New Zealand	38 917	8.2	2.3
Italy	25 113	5.3	1.5
Scotland	24 877	5.2	1.5
Malaysia	17 355	3.7	1.0
India	12 668	2.7	0.7
Total overseas-born	474 768	..	27.8

(a) Includes UK undefined

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- Hugo, G.J. 1986, *Australia's Changing Population: Trends and Implications*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne.
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The statistics used in this article are sourced from the ABS Ausstats release *Australian Historical Population Statistics*. For further information, contact Samantha Quach on (08) 9360 5380 or by e-mail: samantha.quach@abs.gov.au

FEATURE ARTICLE – A Century of Population Change in Western Australia *continued*

POPULATION STATISTICS, Western Australia: 1901 to 2000(a)

Year	Total Pop'n(b)	Annual Pop'n Growth(c)	Sex Ratio(d)	Net Interstate and Overseas Migration(c)	Crude Birth Rate (e)	Crude Death Rate(f)	Infant Mortality Rate(g)	Crude Marriage Rate(h)	Crude Divorce Rate(i)
	no.	%		no.					
1901	188 566	7.6	155.7	10 435	30.4	13.4	128.9	9.7	0.1
1902	205 693	9.5	153.5	14 963	30.4	13.8	142.0	9.9	—
1903	220 226	6.0	148.0	8 864	30.5	12.7	141.2	9.4	0.1
1904	235 365	6.5	145.0	10 301	30.7	12.0	113.0	8.9	0.1
1905	247 673	4.5	141.4	5 857	30.7	11.0	104.2	8.6	—
1906	255 173	2.0	138.2	319	30.7	12.1	110.0	8.9	0.1
1907	255 497	-0.2	135.1	-5 414	30.2	11.5	97.5	8.3	0.1
1908	258 291	2.0	133.5	255	30.1	11.2	84.7	7.8	0.1
1909	263 515	2.3	132.3	1 106	28.9	10.3	78.0	7.6	0.1
1910	271 162	4.2	132.9	6 312	28.0	10.1	78.2	7.8	0.1
1911	287 757	6.2	133.4	11 923	28.2	10.2	76.0	8.4	0.1
1912	301 966	4.0	132.0	6 344	28.9	11.1	82.1	8.4	0.1
1913	313 334	4.7	129.5	8 030	29.4	9.4	70.3	8.2	0.2
1914	323 206	0.7	125.1	-4 007	28.5	9.4	68.1	8.2	0.1
1915	321 440	-1.7	117.2	-11 451	28.1	9.3	66.5	8.0	0.1
1916	313 048	-3.1	107.9	-15 261	27.4	9.9	66.2	7.6	0.1
1917	306 297	0.0	105.5	-5 155	25.7	9.1	57.1	5.3	0.2
1918	308 232	1.1	106.4	-928	23.1	9.2	57.1	5.2	0.2
1919	319 636	5.7	114.5	14 330	21.7	11.2	61.1	6.9	0.4
1920	330 172	1.1	114.5	-1 298	24.7	10.3	66.0	8.9	0.4
1921	333 932	1.6	113.6	898	23.4	10.4	78.3	8.0	0.4
1922	341 462	2.7	114.5	4 032	23.8	9.3	55.6	7.2	0.3
1923	350 627	3.3	115.3	6 391	22.4	8.4	56.3	6.8	0.3
1924	363 998	3.2	115.8	6 427	22.9	9.1	49.9	7.1	0.2
1925	372 817	2.5	115.8	4 333	21.9	9.0	56.6	7.4	0.3
1926	381 110	2.0	115.9	2 755	21.8	8.9	49.3	7.5	0.3
1927	392 114	3.8	117.3	9 575	21.6	8.8	45.9	7.9	0.3
1928	407 905	3.7	118.7	9 660	21.4	9.1	48.1	8.1	0.4
1929	421 063	2.9	118.5	6 895	21.5	9.6	56.1	8.0	0.4
1930	429 112	1.2	117.2	-453	21.4	9.0	46.7	7.5	0.3
1931	432 183	0.5	115.5	-2 792	19.8	8.8	41.5	6.3	0.3
1932	435 111	0.6	114.6	-1 616	18.3	8.5	44.6	6.7	0.3
1933	438 852	1.0	114.0	238	17.9	8.6	36.8	7.7	0.3
1934	442 770	0.7	113.8	-638	17.6	9.2	40.9	8.3	0.4
1935	447 178	1.3	113.2	1 893	18.2	9.3	40.2	8.8	0.5
1936	452 494	1.0	112.9	328	18.7	9.4	42.2	9.4	0.5
1937	457 257	1.4	112.7	1 798	18.8	8.9	37.5	9.1	0.6
1938	463 989	1.3	112.4	1 235	19.7	9.0	33.8	9.0	0.6
1939	470 044	1.2	111.5	1 000	19.2	9.2	40.8	8.9	0.5
1940	473 254	0.4	110.4	-2 902	19.3	9.3	44.2	11.1	0.6
1941	474 791	-0.2	109.0	-5 769	21.3	10.6	35.3	10.7	0.7
1942	476 983	0.7	107.4	-349	20.8	10.2	36.9	11.4	0.8
1943	475 281	0.3	106.3	-3 528	22.0	9.6	32.6	9.5	1.0
1944	481 530	1.4	105.9	654	22.6	9.3	32.6	9.4	1.2
1945	487 692	1.1	105.5	-105	21.9	9.7	29.5	7.8	1.3
1946	492 510	1.4	105.6	-392	24.6	9.6	31.1	10.5	1.5
1947	502 480	2.4	105.9	3 670	25.6	9.4	30.9	10.5	1.6
1948	515 074	2.6	105.8	4 991	25.1	9.1	25.6	10.1	1.4
1949	532 191	4.3	106.2	13 464	25.4	9.0	26.4	9.3	1.1
1950	557 096	5.2	106.1	19 295	25.5	9.1	27.1	9.7	1.3
1951	580 343	3.1	106.5	8 184	25.5	9.1	28.7	9.3	1.2
1952	599 858	3.8	106.9	12 392	25.7	8.7	24.9	9.0	1.0
1953	620 547	3.1	106.9	8 018	25.5	8.2	23.8	8.1	0.9
1954	639 771	2.7	106.4	6 400	24.9	8.4	22.5	8.1	0.8
1955	657 115	3.1	105.9	8 658	25.3	8.2	22.4	7.8	0.7
1956	674 529	1.9	105.9	1 315	25.1	8.2	22.7	7.5	0.8
1957	687 605	2.1	105.1	2 339	24.6	7.7	21.1	7.1	0.8
1958	699 565	1.7	104.5	785	23.9	7.9	21.5	7.2	0.8
1959	712 070	1.6	103.9	-119	24.0	7.7	20.2	7.6	0.8

(a) For footnotes see end of table

FEATURE ARTICLE – A Century of Population Change in Western Australia *continued*

POPULATION STATISTICS, Western Australia: 1901 to 2000 *continued*

Year	Total Pop'n(b)	Annual Pop'n Growth(c)	Sex Ratio(d)	Net Interstate and Overseas Migration(c)	Crude Birth Rate (e)	Crude Death Rate(f)	Infant Mortality Rate(g)	Crude Marriage Rate(h)	Crude Divorce Rate(i)
	no.	%		no.					
1960	722 080	1.7	104.0	1 113	23.4	7.9	21.6	7.4	0.7
1961	746 750	3.3	103.9	4 661	23.2	7.8	19.7	7.0	0.6
1962	765 962	2.9	103.8	10 697	22.3	7.7	22.3	7.1	0.8
1963	788 344	2.8	103.9	10 268	21.9	7.7	20.4	7.3	0.7
1964	808 443	2.4	104.0	8 902	20.6	8.1	19.7	7.5	0.7
1965	825 525	2.5	104.0	10 161	19.6	7.8	21.7	7.8	0.7
1966	848 100	3.1	104.2	15 553	20.2	8.1	19.9	8.2	0.8
1967	879 179	3.8	104.5	21 651	20.5	7.7	17.4	8.4	0.8
1968	915 042	4.5	104.8	28 739	21.3	8.2	20.4	8.8	0.9
1969	954 846	4.1	105.1	25 416	21.8	7.7	21.8	9.4	0.9
1970	991 354	2.8	103.3	23 357	21.8	7.6	21.2	9.3	0.9
1971	1 053 834	6.6	104.7	18 412	23.5	7.4	19.2	9.1	1.0
1972	1 082 017	2.1	104.4	7 875	20.5	6.9	15.6	8.4	1.1
1973	1 101 041	2.0	104.2	8 910	18.6	7.1	19.4	8.3	1.3
1974	1 127 598	2.9	104.1	19 700	17.9	6.9	16.1	8.2	1.6
1975	1 154 948	1.9	103.8	9 410	17.6	6.9	13.3	7.8	2.0
1976	1 178 342	2.1	103.4	10 921	17.6	6.6	13.2	8.1	4.1
1977	1 204 366	2.1	103.2	11 392	17.2	6.5	12.2	8.4	3.3
1978	1 227 851	1.6	103.0	4 980	16.8	6.3	11.2	7.7	2.8
1979	1 246 611	1.7	102.5	6 847	16.5	6.4	12.1	7.4	2.7
1980	1 269 068	2.1	102.3	12 627	16.3	6.4	11.7	7.6	2.4
1981	1 300 056	2.9	102.2	19 931	16.8	6.1	8.9	7.8	2.7
1982	1 338 899	2.6	102.2	17 640	16.6	6.1	9.3	7.8	2.9
1983	1 369 050	1.9	102.1	8 126	16.9	6.1	7.8	7.7	2.8
1984	1 391 237	1.6	101.9	5 586	15.5	6.1	10.7	7.1	2.9
1985	1 418 564	2.4	101.8	16 304	16.3	6.2	9.0	7.3	2.8
1986	1 459 019	2.8	101.8	24 154	16.6	6.4	8.8	7.1	2.7
1987	1 496 248	2.4	101.7	22 841	15.6	5.9	8.4	6.8	2.7
1988	1 535 167	3.0	101.7	31 252	16.4	6.2	8.5	6.9	2.6
1989	1 578 434	2.4	101.5	22 941	15.9	6.0	7.8	6.8	2.6
1990	1 613 049	1.8	101.3	13 404	15.7	5.8	8.6	6.6	2.4
1991	1 636 067	1.4	101.1	7 969	15.5	5.8	7.2	6.5	2.7
1992	1 658 045	1.2	101.1	187	15.1	6.0	7.0	6.1	2.7
1993	1 677 669	1.3	101.2	306	14.9	6.1	5.9	6.2	2.8
1994	1 703 009	1.6	101.2	612	14.8	6.0	5.6	6.1	3.0
1995	1 733 787	1.9	101.1	561	14.5	6.0	5.1	6.0	2.9
1996	1 765 256	1.9	101.2	18 017	14.0	6.2	6.5	5.8	2.8
1997	1 797 870	1.7	101.2	16 053	13.8	6.0	5.3	5.8	2.8
1998	1 829 145	1.8	101.3	18 666	13.5	5.8	5.0	5.8	2.9
1999	1 857 586	1.4	101.4	12 206	13.4	5.9	4.7	5.5	2.8
2000	1 883 860	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

(c) As at 31 December.

(d) Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females as at 31 December.

(e) The crude birth rate is the number of births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years 1901 to 1970 the crude birth rate was based on the number of births in a year per 1,000 of the mean population. For the years 1971 to 1993, the estimated resident mean population was used.

(f) The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1994, the crude death rate is based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.

(g) The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year, per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

(h) The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. For years prior to 1994, the crude marriage rate was based on the mean resident population for the calendar year.

(i) The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. For years prior to 1994, the crude divorce rate was based on the mean resident population for the calendar year.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Foreign Capital Expenditure in Western Australia

INTRODUCTION

There is ongoing demand for more detailed information on foreign investment flows at a State level and for statistics on globalisation in general. To help satisfy this demand, the ABS has investigated the feasibility of producing a measure of private new capital expenditure according to whether the businesses undertaking that expenditure were Australian or foreign owned. Such a measure has the potential to inform debate and assist in policy formulation and evaluation.

Two papers have already been published following the investigation: *Experimental Estimates of Foreign and Domestic Investment in Private New Capital Expenditure, Western Australia, 1998–1999* (Cat. no. 5674.5) — an Information Paper published in September 2000; and "Ownership Characteristics of Businesses undertaking Capital Expenditure in Australia, 1998–99" — a feature article published in the July 2001 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (Cat. no. 1350.0).

The Information Paper (Cat. no. 5674.5), provides details of the methodology employed in this study; the derivation of ownership; and the industries and countries included in the broad industry and country categories. Important outcomes of this study have been the construction of statistical links between various ABS datasets, and the development and validation of an appropriate methodology.

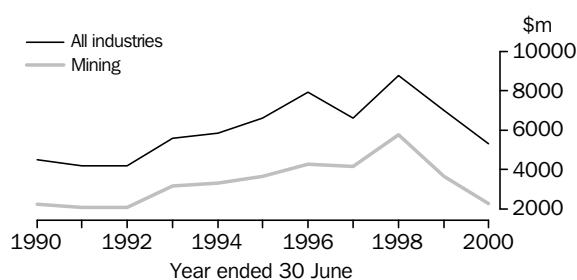
This article provides estimates of Western Australian private new capital expenditure classified by Australian-owned and majority-foreign-owned businesses for the financial years 1997–1998 to 1999–2000. Majority-foreign-owned businesses have been identified on the basis of the proportion of equity held by non-residents at the end of each financial year.

BACKGROUND

Before analysing the results from the study, it is useful to understand the pattern of annual private new capital expenditure in Western Australia in the lead up to, and during, the study period.

The five years prior to the study period were mainly characterised by strong growth in private new capital expenditure. Over the four years to 1995–1996, annual growth averaged 17.5%, driven mainly by investment in a number of major mining related construction projects. After easing in 1996–1997, investment peaked at a record high of \$8,761 million in 1997–1998, the first year of the study period. The following two years saw a marked decline in private new capital expenditure, due in large part to the completion of construction work for significant mining projects. This period coincided with the onset of the Asian financial crisis, which began with the devaluation of the Thai baht in July 1997 and continued through 1998, with recovery beginning in 1999.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Western Australia,
Current Prices



FEATURE ARTICLE – Foreign Capital Expenditure in Western Australia *continued*

WHO INVESTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA ?

Of the \$21,040 million of private new capital expenditure in Western Australia over the three financial years 1997–1998 to 1999–2000, businesses which were owned 50% or more by Australian residents invested \$14,586 million (69%) while businesses with majority foreign ownership invested \$5,188 million (25%). The study was unable to ascertain the ownership of businesses making 6% of the expenditure, but a substantial proportion of these are expected to be Australian owned.

Total capital investment declined by 20% between 1997–1998 and 1998–1999 and by 24% between 1998–1999 and 1999–2000.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, By Ownership Group

Ownership Group	1997–1998....		1998–1999....		1999–2000....	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Australia	6 184	71	4 894	70	3 508	66
Foreign	1 960	22	1 740	25	1 488	28
Unknown	* 617	* 7	343	5	306	6
Total	8 761	100	6 977	100	5 302	100

In each year of the study, most of the capital expenditure was made by Australian owned businesses. However, over the three year period, their contribution fell in both dollar terms (from \$6,184 million to \$3,508 million) and in percentage terms (from 71% to 66%). By comparison, although capital expenditure by majority–foreign–owned businesses also declined in dollar terms, the decline was less pronounced, resulting in their contribution to capital expenditure increasing from 22% in 1997–1998 to 28% in 1999–2000.

INVESTMENT BY INDUSTRY

The value of investment by majority–foreign–owned businesses over the three year study period was highest for businesses in the Mining industry (\$2,784 million), followed by businesses in the Manufacturing industry (\$1,631 million) and Other selected industries (\$772 million). In contrast, the proportion of investment by majority–foreign–owned businesses within each industry over the three year study period was higher for businesses in the Manufacturing industry (47%), compared with businesses in the Mining industry (24%).

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, By Broad Industry and Ownership Group, 1997–1998 to 1999–2000

Ownership Group	MINING.....		MANUFACTURING		OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Australia	8 761	75	1 670	48	4 155	71
Foreign	2 784	24	1 631	47	772	13
Unknown	156	1	183	5	927	16
Total	11 702	100	3 484	100	5 854	100

FEATURE ARTICLE – Foreign Capital Expenditure in Western Australia *continued*

Mining

Total capital expenditure by businesses in the Mining industry decreased by 37% between 1997–1998 and 1998–1999 and another 37% between 1998–1999 and 1999–2000, resulting in a total decrease of 60% over the study period. The contribution of businesses in the Mining industry to State annual capital expenditure fell significantly from 66% in 1997–1998 to 43% in 1999–2000.

Majority–foreign–owned businesses contributed \$2,784 million or 24% of capital expenditure by the Mining industry in Western Australia over the three year period. This expenditure was mainly in oil and gas extraction; and metal ore mining.

MINING—PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, By Ownership Group

Ownership Group	1997–1998....		1998–1999....		1999–2000....	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Australia	4 406	77	2 779	76	1 576	69
Foreign	* 1 264	* 22	846	23	674	29
Unknown	85	2	23	1	48	2
Total	5 756	100	3 648	100	2 298	100

New capital investment by Australian–owned businesses in the Mining industry fell by 64% over the study period compared with a fall of 47% by majority–foreign–owned businesses. The more rapid decline in investment by Australian–owned businesses saw their contribution fall from 77% in 1997–1998 to 69% in 1999–2000, while that made by majority–foreign–owned businesses increased from 22% to 29%.

Mineral exploration expenditure (other than petroleum) declined every quarter from September quarter 1997 until the decline started to flatten out in the March quarter 2000, due to low prices for gold (the main metal sought), nickel and other metals. Another factor contributing to falling investment in mining was the depressed state of the Asian steel sector, which adversely affected development of the iron ore industry.

Manufacturing

Investment by businesses in the Manufacturing industry increased by 22% between 1997–1998 and 1998–1999 but declined by 10% between 1998–1999 and 1999–2000.

Majority–foreign–owned businesses contributed \$1,631 million or 47% of capital expenditure by the Manufacturing industry over the three years to 1999–2000. This was mainly in food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing; petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing; and metal product manufacturing.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Foreign Capital Expenditure in Western Australia *continued*

MANUFACTURING—PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, By Ownership Group

Ownership group	1997–1998...		1998–1999...		1999–2000...	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Australia	542	52	530	41	* 598	* 52
Foreign	410	39	699	54	522	45
Unknown	98	9	55	4	* 30	* 3
Total	1 050	100	1 284	100	1 150	100

Other Selected Industries

Investment by businesses belonging to the Other selected industries included in the study increased by 5% between 1997–1998 and 1998–1999 but declined by 9% between 1998–1999 and 1999–2000 resulting in a net decrease of 5%. These industries contributed \$5,854 million (or 28%) of State capital expenditure over the study period.

Comparisons between years and across ownership groups for businesses in Other selected industries are affected by the level of unknown business ownership. Although ownership could not be determined for businesses making \$926 million (16%) of capital expenditure, investigations suggest that the majority of this expenditure would be made by Australian-owned businesses.

Majority-foreign-owned businesses in Other selected industries contributed \$772 million (or 13%) of capital expenditure by those industries over the three years (or a modest 4% of total State capital expenditure).

Australian-owned businesses accounted for seven out of every ten dollars of capital expenditure made by businesses in the Other selected industries. Most of these businesses were in property services, business services, and accommodation, cafes and restaurants.

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES—PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, By Ownership Group

Ownership group	1997–1998....		1998–1999....		1999–2000...	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Australia	1 236	63	1 585	78	1 334	72
Foreign	285	15	195	10	* 292	*16
Unknown	* 433	* 22	265	13	228	12
Total	1 955	100	2 046	100	1 854	100

FEATURE ARTICLE – Foreign Capital Expenditure in Western Australia *continued*

REGIONAL GROUPS

Of the \$5,188 million of capital expenditure by majority–foreign–owned businesses over the three years to 1999–2000, 48% was made by businesses owned from the United States of America, 35% from the European Union, and 16% from Other countries. Within the European Union group, capital expenditure was dominated by UK–owned companies, while Japanese–owned businesses made the most significant contribution to expenditure by Other countries. Details of capital expenditure by UK– and Japanese–owned businesses have been suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

The US–owned businesses were the only group to record increases in capital expenditure in both dollar terms (from \$690 million in 1997–1998 to \$814 million in 1999–2000 after peaking at \$1,009 million in the intervening year) and percentage terms (8% to 15%) over the study period. Investment by European Union–owned businesses fell in dollar terms by a significant 61%, their contribution to total annual expenditure declining from 11% to 7%. While investment from Other countries fluctuated, their contribution increased marginally from 4% to 6%.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, By Regional Group

<i>Regional group</i>	1997–1998...		1998–1999...		1999–2000...	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Australia	6 184	71	4 894	70	3 508	66
European Union	952	11	499	7	376	7
USA	690	8	1 009	15	814	15
Other	318	4	232	3	298	6
Unknown	* 617	* 7	343	5	306	6

TYPE OF ASSET

Total capital expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery declined by 28% between 1997–1998 and 1998–1999 and by 22% between 1998–1999 and 1999–2000 (a net decrease of 43%). In comparison, investment in Buildings and structures declined by 2% between 1997–1998 and 1998–1999 and by 28% between 1998–1999 and 1999–2000 (a net decrease of almost 30%).

Of the \$21,040 million invested in Western Australia over the three years to 1999–2000, \$14,490 million (69%) was spent on Equipment, plant and machinery and \$6,552 million (31%) on Buildings and structures. Majority–foreign–owned businesses made 27% of the total investment on Equipment, plant and machinery and 20% of the total investment in Building and structures. Their contribution to investment in each type of asset also increased over this period, rising from 24% of Equipment, plant and machinery in 1997–1998 to 29% in 1999–2000 and, for Buildings and structures, from 17% to 25%.

Over the three year period, majority–foreign–owned businesses invested a higher proportion of their capital on Equipment, plant and machinery than Australian–owned businesses. Foreign–owned businesses invested a total of \$5,187 million, 75% of which was spent on Equipment, plant and machinery, whereas Australian–owned businesses invested a total \$14,587 million, of which 66% was spent on Equipment, plant and machinery.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Foreign Capital Expenditure in Western Australia *continued*

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, By Type Of Asset

Ownership group	1997–1998...		1998–1999...		1999–2000...	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES						
Australia	1 857	76	1 904	79	1 231	72
Foreign	413	17	453	19	432	25
Unknown	166	7	41	2	* 54	* 3
Total	2 436	100	2 399	100	1 717	100
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY						
Australia	4 327	68	2 990	65	2 278	64
Foreign	1 546	24	1 287	28	1 056	29
Unknown	* 451	* 7	302	7	252	7
Total	6 325	100	4 579	100	3 586	100

BUSINESSES WITH UNKNOWN OWNERSHIP

The study was unable to ascertain the ownership of businesses making \$1,266 million (6%) of capital expenditure in Western Australia. This group was dominated by small to medium businesses (i.e. businesses with less than 50 employees), primarily in the Property and Business Services and Construction industries. It is therefore expected that a substantial proportion of these businesses would be Australian owned.

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1

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: Australian Comparison

Indicator	Period	Unit	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.....			AUSTRALIA.....		
			% change from.....			% change from.....		
			Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year	Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year
State Accounts								
State final demand								
Original	Jun qtr 2001	\$m	16 543	4.0	4.4	172 196	6.7	4.1
Trend	Jun qtr 2001	\$m	16 450	2.0	5.8	170 525	1.3	4.2
Price Indexes								
Consumer price index								
All groups	Jun qtr 2001	index no.	131.4	1.4	6.0	133.8	0.8	6.0
Housing price indexes								
Materials used in house building	Jun qtr 2001	index no.	119.1	0.2	0.3	124.4	0.2	-0.9
Established homes	Jun qtr 2001	index no.	137.2	1.6	5.6	159.4	3.6	8.2
Project homes	Jun qtr 2001	index no.	126.9	0.9	9.8	135.4	0.2	10.2
Transport								
New motor vehicle registrations								
Original	Jul 2001	no.	6 013	-3.2	-18.3	68 417	-3.2	-13.4
Trend	Jul 2001	no.	5 708	1.0	-15.3	62 969	0.9	-7.2
Retail								
Monthly retail turnover								
Original	Jul 2001	\$m	1 281.0	2.7	8.1	13 208.4	3.0	13.2
Trend	Jul 2001	\$m	1 330.3	0.7	3.5	13 590.9	0.6	8.2
Finance and Investment								
Banking								
Total deposits	Jul 2001	\$m	30 180	0.4	7.9	436 190	-0.3	7.6
Loans	Jul 2001	\$m	50 542	0.5	10.2	529 365	-0.1	10.0
Private new capital expenditure								
Original	Jun qtr 2001	\$m	1 386	-2.8	-1.1	10 343	17.9	-9.0
Trend	Jun qtr 2001	\$m	1 439	7.2	26.8	9 776	0.6	-5.4
Construction								
Dwelling units approved								
Original	Jun 2001	no.	1 775	3.0	3.4	11 724	-10.5	4.2
Trend	Jun 2001	no.	1 454	6.3	3.4	11 436	15.4	1.0
Value of total buildings approved								
Original	Jun 2001	\$m	288.0	-25.1	0.8	2 759.9	-20.1	4.1
Value of Building activity commenced								
New residential building	Mar qtr 2001	\$m	418.6	-6.3	-45.1	3 904.7	-3.8	-31.5
Total non-residential building	Mar qtr 2001	\$m	201.5	-10.6	0.8	2 853.5	2.4	2.8
Value of Building activity completed								
New residential building	Mar qtr 2001	\$m	531.4	-18.3	0.6	4 006.3	-25.8	-10.2
Total non-residential building	Mar qtr 2001	\$m	260.4	-1.1	31.2	3 054.6	-21.0	-7.3
Merchandise Trade								
Imports	Jun qtr 2001	\$m	2 555	3.6	1.5	29 045	5.7	0.8
Exports	Jun qtr 2001	\$m	7 995	5.9	7.7	31 672	12.6	18.7
Mineral Exploration								
Gold	Jun qtr 2001	\$m	85.5	31.1	11.6	108.6	25.8	-1.1
All other minerals	Jun qtr 2001	\$m	37.2	30.1	1.4	87.2	6.0	19.6
Tourism								
Hotels, motels etc and serviced apartments								
Guest arrivals	Jun qtr 2001	'000	632	-6.5	-1.7	7 843	-2.3	-0.1
Room occupancy rates	Jun qtr 2001	%	52.1	-4.2	-4.2	55.2	-4.3	-3.3
Takings from accommodation	Jun qtr 2001	\$'000	90 341	-8.3	2.5	1 111 337	-8.8	6.9
Labour Market								
Total employed								
Trend	Aug 2001	'000	936.7	—	0.6	9 176.4	0.1	0.5
Total unemployed								
Trend	Aug 2001	'000	74.5	-0.7	28.9	678.6	0.1	14.6
Participation rate								
Trend	Aug 2001	%	66.8	-0.1	0.8	63.9	0.2	0.2
Unemployment rate								
Trend	Aug 2001	%	7.4	—	27.6	6.9	—	13.1
Job vacancies	Aug 2001	'000	9.6	50.8	-9.4	92.7	11.1	-21.6
Wage cost index (total hourly rate excluding bonuses)	Jun qtr 2001	index no.	112.5	0.6	4.2	112.4	0.6	3.7
Population								
Estimated resident population	Mar qtr 2001	'000	1 904	0.4	1.4	19 334	0.3	1.2
Natural increase	Mar qtr 2001	no.	3 352	-8.2	-11.6	30 239	1.1	-8.3

2

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Current Prices

	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Sep qtr 2000	Dec qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2001	Jun qtr 2001	Jun qtr 2000 to Jun qtr 2001
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	% change
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 739	2 810	2 739	2 765	2 888	2 891	2.9
Households	8 284	8 694	9 055	9 533	8 810	9 230	6.2
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 041	1 136	967	894	840	875	-23.0
Other buildings and structures	549	589	426	473	466	541	-8.1
Machinery and equipment	1 071	1 204	824	1 075	1 482	1 284	6.6
Livestock	34	34	37	37	37	37	8.8
Intangible fixed assets	327	352	381	424	447	414	17.6
Ownership transfer costs	228	245	232	210	224	237	-3.3
<i>Total private</i>	3 250	3 560	2 867	3 111	3 497	3 388	-4.8
Public	727	783	643	752	718	1 034	32.1
State final demand	15 000	15 848	15 305	16 162	15 913	16 543	4.4
Compensation of employees	7 300	7 466	7 735	7 641	7 634	7 767	4.0
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 723	2 768	2 787	2 802	2 803	2 867	3.6
Households	8 693	8 847	8 974	9 087	9 199	9 313	5.3
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 046	1 049	1 004	923	856	804	-23.4
Other buildings and structures	620	528	470	462	482	515	-2.5
Machinery and equipment	1 194	1 031	1 003	1 126	1 285	1 405	36.3
Livestock	34	35	36	37	37	37	5.7
Intangible fixed assets	330	356	391	414	425	429	20.5
Ownership transfer costs	238	233	230	226	223	223	-4.3
<i>Total private</i>	3 461	3 232	3 134	3 185	3 306	3 438	6.4
Public	707	704	722	757	787	800	13.6
State final demand	15 585	15 550	15 617	15 829	16 121	16 450	5.8
Compensation of employees	7 456	7 531	7 584	7 664	7 716	7 736	2.7

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

3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By Group: Perth(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Alcohol and tobacco</i>	<i>Clothing and footwear</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Household furnishings, supplies and services</i>	<i>Health</i>
ANNUAL AVERAGE						
1998–1999	128.0	159.2	105.3	90.5	113.6	155.3
1999–2000	129.7	165.7	104.2	94.7	113.1	152.6
2000–2001	134.7	184.7	110.9	101.3	115.4	157.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
1998–1999	4.1	2.5	–0.9	1.5	–0.1	1.1
1999–2000	1.3	4.1	–1.0	4.6	–0.4	–1.8
2000–2001	3.9	11.5	6.4	7.0	2.0	2.9
QUARTERS						
2000						
March	130.4	166.9	102.5	95.1	112.4	153.5
June	129.7	169.5	105.6	95.4	113.6	154.8
September	132.9	179.8	112.7	101.3	114.7	155.5
December	132.7	182.7	111.0	101.3	115.3	154.7
2001						
March	135.2	187.7	108.6	101.1	114.5	158.7
June	138.1	188.7	111.2	101.6	117.2	158.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
2000						
March	1.6	4.7	–2.0	5.0	–0.3	3.2
June	0.1	5.0	0.3	4.5	0.3	4.0
September	2.7	11.1	7.2	8.8	1.5	2.7
December	2.6	11.0	7.1	6.5	1.6	2.8
2001						
March	3.7	12.5	6.0	6.3	1.9	3.4
June	6.5	11.3	5.3	6.5	3.2	2.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2000						
March	0.9	1.4	–1.1	—	–1.0	2.0
June	–0.5	1.6	3.0	0.3	1.1	0.8
September	2.5	6.1	6.7	6.2	1.0	0.5
December	–0.2	1.6	–1.5	—	0.5	–0.5
2001						
March	1.9	2.7	–2.2	–0.2	–0.7	2.6
June	2.1	0.5	2.4	0.5	2.4	0.1

3

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

Period	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Miscellaneous	All Groups
ANNUAL AVERAGE						
1998–1999	122.3	102.6	117.0	173.2	145.7	120.1
1999–2000	129.1	96.4	117.8	182.0	155.4	122.9
2000–2001	137.0	102.7	121.8	190.5	165.4	129.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
1998–1999	0.7	-4.2	1.6	5.1	3.3	1.8
1999–2000	5.6	-6.1	0.7	5.1	6.7	2.4
2000–2001	6.1	6.5	3.4	4.7	6.4	5.5
QUARTERS						
2000						
March	130.4	95.8	116.2	187.5	157.2	123.1
June	131.7	97.1	117.4	187.5	160.6	124.0
September	136.0	103.7	120.9	187.5	161.7	128.6
December	136.3	102.8	121.1	187.5	164.7	128.8
2001						
March	136.0	102.2	122.0	193.5	166.8	129.6
June	139.6	102.0	123.1	193.5	168.4	131.4
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
2000						
March	7.7	-5.0	-1.3	6.3	7.7	2.8
June	6.9	-3.3	-0.6	6.3	8.7	2.6
September	6.8	7.3	2.5	6.3	7.9	5.5
December	7.3	7.1	1.3	6.3	6.9	5.0
2001						
March	4.3	6.7	5.0	3.2	6.1	5.3
June	6.0	5.0	4.9	3.2	4.9	6.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2000						
March	2.7	-0.2	-2.8	6.3	2.1	0.3
June	1.0	1.4	1.0	—	2.2	0.7
September	3.3	6.8	3.0	—	0.7	3.7
December	0.2	-0.9	0.2	—	1.9	0.2
2001						
March	-0.2	-0.6	0.7	3.2	1.3	0.6
June	2.6	-0.2	0.9	—	1.0	1.4

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

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

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

4

PRICE INDEX OF ALL WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRODUCED HARDWOODS

Period	Index number(a)	% change from corresponding quarter of previous period	% change from previous period
1998–1999	105.6	..	-1.6
1999–2000	110.6	..	4.7
2000–2001	119.8	..	8.3
2000			
March	116.5	10.2	3.6
June	117.7	11.6	1.0
September	119.6	10.7	1.6
December	120.0	6.8	0.3
2001			
March	119.9	2.9	-0.1
June	119.7	1.7	-0.2

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

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

5

SELECTED HOUSING PRICE INDEXES: Perth(a)

Period	Materials used in house building	Established homes	Project homes
1998–1999	116.1	118.9	106.1
1999–2000	117.7	125.9	114.8
2000–2001	118.8	133.9	126.2
2000			
March	118.1	126.7	115.7
June	118.7	129.9	115.6
September	118.3	130.2	126.3
December	119.0	132.9	125.9
2001			
March	118.9	135.1	125.8
June	119.1	137.2	126.9

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

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

6

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

Period	SPECIAL SERIES.....				SELECTED MAJOR BUILDING MATERIALS.....			
	All groups	All electrical materials	All mechanical services	All plumbing materials	Structural timber	Ready mixed concrete	Structural steel	Aluminium windows
1998-1999	114.1	107.8	116.1	124.3	105.0	114.5	117.5	115.0
1999-2000	115.4	108.4	117.6	130.1	103.3	114.1	119.2	116.6
2000-2001	115.6	106.2	113.4	129.4	106.1	110.2	120.6	122.8
2000								
March	115.8	108.6	117.7	131.4	104.6	114.0	120.5	116.4
June	116.5	109.4	117.6	131.4	106.3	114.0	120.5	118.5
September	114.0	105.9	112.0	127.9	106.4	110.2	120.5	119.3
December	115.6	106.1	113.3	129.6	106.5	110.5	120.5	122.9
2001								
March	116.0	105.9	114.0	129.9	105.3	109.4	120.5	123.1
June	116.8	106.7	114.1	130.3	106.0	110.5	120.9	125.9

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

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

7 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: Original(a)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA..... PERTH

<i>Period</i>	<i>Passenger vehicles</i>	<i>Light commercial vehicles</i>	<i>Trucks and buses</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>Motorcycles and scooters</i>	
1998-1999	66 574	10 823	2 374	79 771	3 160	62 268
1999-2000	54 697	10 401	1 884	66 982	3 210	52 479
2000-2001	63 132	9 256	1 633	74 021	3 621	59 401
2000						
May	4 576	1 115	152	5 843	234	4 488
June	3 669	1 221	207	5 097	134	3 687
July	6 578	670	112	7 360	269	6 101
August	6 153	781	152	7 086	324	5 784
September	5 602	634	150	6 386	315	5 138
October	5 039	789	150	5 978	322	4 832
November	5 680	779	151	6 610	465	5 323
December	5 477	792	138	6 407	277	5 110
2001						
January	4 511	667	108	5 286	290	4 197
February	4 584	778	120	5 482	290	4 347
March	5 463	840	157	6 460	344	5 102
April	4 281	662	105	5 048	255	4 011
May	4 688	875	142	5 705	296	4 539
June	5 076	989	148	6 213	174	4 917
July	5 088	802	123	6 013	235	4 959

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

(b) Excludes motor cycles.

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

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

<i>Month</i>	<i>Passenger vehicles</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
2000			
May	4 409	990	5 399
June	4 326	988	5 314
July	5 761	979	6 740
August	5 687	967	6 654
September	5 592	952	6 544
October	5 479	937	6 416
November	5 365	927	6 292
December	5 251	924	6 175
2001			
January	5 122	918	6 040
February	4 991	910	5 901
March	4 880	904	5 784
April	4 794	903	5 697
May	4 748	906	5 654
June	4 740	912	5 652
July	4 781	927	5 708

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

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

(c) Excludes motor cycles.

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

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

Month	Food	Department stores	Clothing and soft goods	Household goods	Recreational goods	Hospitality and services	Other	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL								
2000								
May	533.5	105.5	76.1	185.2	69.5	133.4	137.9	1 241.0
June	527.8	110.0	87.5	214.8	69.3	136.5	133.9	1 279.8
July	521.4	86.0	63.0	183.6	66.1	139.7	125.2	1 185.0
August	541.4	99.3	66.0	189.8	70.7	141.6	144.2	1 253.0
September	537.4	99.3	72.3	194.6	72.5	145.2	148.5	1 269.8
October	541.3	102.3	75.7	181.8	63.6	158.5	148.1	1 271.3
November	551.5	118.8	78.7	192.5	68.8	151.6	157.6	1 319.4
December	640.4	204.9	109.1	229.0	94.7	179.0	188.2	1 645.3
2001								
January	544.5	91.9	72.5	175.9	73.0	148.6	138.2	1 244.6
February	505.9	80.5	65.1	156.2	67.1	144.9	138.3	1 158.1
March	568.6	97.3	72.2	172.7	67.4	165.2	151.4	1 294.8
April	r 547.4	99.9	r 66.1	r 166.0	r 69.0	r 149.1	r 145.4	r 1 243.0
May	552.6	112.0	77.6	164.4	68.4	146.0	151.9	1 272.8
June	528.7	100.9	70.6	181.4	73.5	146.3	146.0	1 247.4
July	545.3	103.6	66.8	183.8	76.0	155.5	150.0	1 281.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2000								
May	546.0	105.2	71.3	190.4	70.4	141.1	144.6	1 268.9
June	555.0	124.6	88.1	222.5	74.0	146.5	150.4	1 361.1
July	539.4	89.0	64.4	189.9	68.8	141.3	136.8	1 229.6
August	546.6	112.1	72.7	196.6	72.4	144.0	147.8	1 292.3
September	550.5	108.8	76.6	203.6	73.7	143.9	147.4	1 304.5
October	540.5	104.3	75.3	174.1	65.5	147.2	142.5	1 249.3
November	545.7	104.6	75.9	180.8	66.9	150.9	146.1	1 271.0
December	550.2	110.3	79.6	180.4	67.5	154.0	131.8	1 273.9
2001								
January	541.4	107.8	73.9	177.9	73.4	151.7	143.3	1 269.4
February	540.2	110.3	78.8	171.3	73.5	155.4	155.3	1 284.9
March	549.0	109.8	75.6	174.3	72.4	160.7	157.1	1 298.9
April	564.1	109.1	70.6	181.5	75.0	156.0	163.1	1 319.4
May	558.4	110.8	72.5	169.1	71.5	154.1	159.6	1 296.0
June	557.1	111.9	70.4	186.4	74.2	157.3	161.0	1 318.3
July	566.0	112.0	69.2	192.3	81.3	157.0	161.1	1 338.9
TREND ESTIMATES (a)								
2000								
May	543.7	107.7	69.6	187.3	72.2	141.9	143.8	1 272.4
June	541.8	108.2	72.2	189.3	73.2	140.7	146.3	1 276.6
July	549.6	108.5	72.2	193.8	71.2	146.2	143.4	1 285.5
August	547.3	108.4	73.8	196.3	70.6	145.7	144.4	1 284.1
September	545.8	108.0	75.1	198.7	69.8	146.0	144.0	1 280.3
October	544.7	107.6	76.1	(b) 178.2	69.0	147.3	142.9	1 275.1
November	544.1	107.4	76.9	178.7	68.9	149.4	142.3	1 271.7
December	544.1	107.6	77.1	178.1	69.5	152.0	143.3	1 272.1
2001								
January	545.1	108.2	76.9	176.6	70.5	154.3	146.2	1 276.6
February	547.3	109.1	76.0	175.5	71.8	155.9	150.5	1 284.9
March	550.8	109.8	74.7	175.6	72.9	156.9	155.1	1 295.0
April	554.5	110.3	73.2	177.0	73.8	(b) 155.8	158.7	1 304.1
May	558.2	110.8	71.8	179.4	74.7	156.4	161.1	1 312.8
June	561.4	111.2	70.5	182.4	75.8	156.8	162.7	1 321.4
July	564.3	111.8	69.7	185.6	76.7	157.2	162.9	1 330.3

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

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

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

10

BANKING STATISTICS: All Banks(a)

Month	DEPOSITS.....				LOANS	
	Current bearing interest	Current not bearing interest	Term deposits(b)	Other(c)	Total deposits	Other lending(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2000						
May	7 171	1 462	13 104	5 196	26 932	44 567
June	7 124	1 475	13 623	5 132	27 355	45 214
July	7 134	1 666	14 055	5 117	27 972	45 881
August	7 196	1 555	13 979	5 250	27 982	46 204
September	7 500	1 558	13 593	5 431	28 082	46 912
October	7 187	1 531	14 244	5 659	28 622	47 066
November	7 215	1 450	14 656	5 906	29 227	47 623
December	7 429	1 635	15 132	5 662	29 859	47 698
2001						
January	7 429	1 596	15 263	5 587	29 875	48 236
February	7 666	1 521	14 485	5 460	29 133	48 600
March	7 821	1 527	14 278	5 514	29 139	48 429
April	7 926	1 600	13 950	5 515	28 992	48 505
May	7 876	1 445	14 313	5 574	29 209	49 580
June	8 040	1 691	14 694	5 621	30 045	50 303
July	8 033	1 582	14 949	5 615	30 180	50 542

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

(b) Includes certificates of deposits.

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

(d) Excludes non-resident loans.

11

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), Type of Borrower

Month	FIRST HOME BUYERS.....				OTHER.....			
	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size
	no.	%	\$m	\$'000	no.	%	\$m	\$'000
2000								
May	1 046	16.5	114	108.7	5 293	83.5	612	115.6
June	776	14.7	91	117.1	4 514	85.3	524	116.1
July	1 481	27.4	169	114.4	3 915	72.6	461	117.8
August	1 760	28.1	191	108.6	4 494	71.9	505	112.3
September	1 374	25.2	148	108.0	4 074	74.8	451	110.8
October	1 204	22.5	129	107.2	4 156	77.5	473	113.9
November	1 349	22.5	141	104.5	4 647	77.5	523	112.5
December	1 143	21.8	125	109.5	4 095	78.2	484	118.1
2001								
January	1 125	21.6	119	106.0	4 082	78.4	490	120.0
February	1 329	23.2	143	107.6	4 401	76.8	498	113.2
March	1 390	21.7	153	110.3	5 023	78.3	611	121.6
April	1 383	24.3	162	117.1	4 312	75.7	541	125.5
May	1 839	25.3	215	117.0	5 430	74.7	693	127.6
June	1 693	25.4	201	119.0	4 984	74.6	616	123.6
July	1 671	25.3	198	118.6	4 942	74.7	615	124.4

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

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

12

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Dwelling Units

Month	ORIGINAL.....		TREND ESTIMATES.....	
	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
2000				
May	6 339	726	5 587	661
June	5 290	615	5 586	651
July	5 396	631	5 625	646
August	6 254	696	5 676	645
September	5 448	600	5 695	641
October	5 360	603	5 669	634
November	5 996	664	5 623	628
December	5 238	609	5 600	629
2001				
January	5 207	609	5 639	642
February	5 730	641	5 768	671
March	6 413	764	5 961	710
April	5 695	703	6 176	750
May	7 269	908	6 402	789
June	6 677	818	6 611	822
July	6 613	813	6 802	851

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

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

13

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Period	LENDING COMMITMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS.....					TOTAL LENDING COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING(b).....	
	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(a)	Refinancing of existing dwellings	Alterations and additions	Original	Trend
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1998-1999							
	1 386	215	4 485	1 237	288	7 319	7 283
1999-2000							
	1 506	240	5 255	1 565	324	8 565	8 592
2000-2001							
	1 129	187	5 086	1 843	330	8 246	8 207
2000							
May	108	15	438	164	31	726	661
June	84	33	350	149	25	615	651
July	92	12	397	131	23	631	646
August	104	15	432	145	28	696	645
September	88	12	367	132	22	600	641
October	83	9	377	134	22	603	634
November	85	14	405	160	26	664	628
December	74	13	375	147	36	609	629
2001							
January	64	16	383	145	22	609	642
February	76	15	403	148	27	641	671
March	86	19	477	181	29	764	710
April	95	18	434	157	24	703	750
May	146	23	543	196	36	908	789
June	136	21	493	167	35	818	822
July	151	25	483	155	33	813	851

(a) Excludes refinancing.

(b) Excludes alterations and additions.

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

14

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Original

Period	SELECTED INDUSTRIES.....			TYPE OF ASSET.....		TOTAL
	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ACTUAL						
1998-1999	3 648	1 284	2 046	2 399	4 579	6 977
1999-2000	2 298	1 151	1 853	1 717	3 586	5 302
2000-2001	2 458	751	1 810	1 583	3 436	5 019
2000						
March	390	294	398	349	733	1 083
June	655	296	450	542	860	1 401
September	417	122	352	306	585	892
December	486	216	614	507	810	r 1 316
2001						
March	r 725	r 254	r 446	r 328	r 1 098	r 1 426
June	828	159	398	443	943	1 386
EXPECTED						
2000-2001	2 725	1 003	1 719	1 745	3 701	5 446
2001-2002	3 262	952	1 170	1 466	3 918	5 384

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

15

ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Trend

Period	TYPE OF ASSET.....		TOTAL
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	
	\$m	\$m	\$m
1998-1999	2 411	4 638	7 049
1999-2000	1 650	3 466	5 116
2000-2001	1 617	3 548	5 165
2000			
March	405	822	1 227
June	418	717	1 135
September	422	728	1 150
December	402	832	1 234
2001			
March	393	949	1 342
June	400	1 039	1 439

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

16

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Short-Term Outlook

EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS QUARTER.....

	Sep qtr 2000	Dec qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2001	Jun qtr 2001	Sep qtr 2001	Dec qtr 2001
<i>Business Performance Indicators</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating income	0.4	0.3	-3.0	-1.2	-0.5	0.5
Selling prices	0.3	0.8	0.4	-1.3	0.6	-0.4
Profit	0.9	-2.5	-18.2	-5.3	-4.7	0.7
Investment						
Capital expenditure	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.2	0.7	0.9
Inventories	-0.8	-0.1	0.4	-2.0	-1.6	0.9
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	-0.2	1.1	-0.7	-2.0	-0.3	-1.5

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

17

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Medium-Term Outlook

EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS
YEAR.....

	Jun qtr 2001	Sep qtr 2001	Dec qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002
<i>Business Performance Indicators</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating Income	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.3
Selling prices	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.6
Profit	5.2	3.5	-7.5	6.5	13.4	-5.4
Investment						
Capital expenditure	4.3	0.6	2.7	2.2	4.8	4.6
Inventories	-0.5	-1.0	0.1	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	0.1	0.3	0.1	-1.5	-0.3	-0.2

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

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BUILDING APPROVALS: Original

Period	NEW HOUSES.....		NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL(a)..		NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(b).....		TOTAL BUILDING
	Dwelling units	Value	Dwelling units	Value	Dwelling units	Value	Private sector	Public sector	Value
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1998-1999	17 490	1 912.9	2 949	298.3	20 578	2 436.0	897.5	210.7	3 544.3
1999-2000	18 653	2 173.7	4 068	513.2	22 869	2 931.4	r 666.1	535.0	r 4 132.3
2000-2001	12 009	1 538.2	2 629	313.0	15 127	2 116.1	1 052.6	252.2	3 421.0
2000									
April	1 093	128.8	278	42.0	1 373	186.4	63.0	24.5	273.8
May	1 392	172.2	397	68.3	1 808	265.2	68.3	79.4	412.9
June	1 198	140.5	517	47.6	1 717	201.9	r 56.8	26.8	285.6
July	914	115.0	190	20.9	1 122	152.3	r 50.0	51.5	253.8
August	1 010	128.0	211	24.5	1 279	171.2	86.0	7.0	264.2
September	981	121.7	208	20.7	1 197	160.8	80.1	8.4	249.3
October	937	119.5	270	26.2	1 211	163.1	r 70.8	34.4	268.4
November	r 1 058	r 135.9	168	18.5	r 1 227	r 172.9	r 51.6	11.6	236.1
December	914	124.6	150	23.0	1 065	160.8	r 32.1	11.8	204.7
2001									
January	786	106.3	150	18.4	r 1 052	159.3	49.6	13.8	222.8
February	834	111.3	162	43.2	1 004	173.6	25.4	19.7	218.7
March	916	121.9	189	22.2	1 169	165.0	r 123.5	17.2	305.6
April	882	r 113.9	307	31.9	r 1 303	185.2	324.2	15.3	524.7
May	r 1 410	r 175.5	r 222	r 21.3	r 1 723	r 226.8	106.5	51.4	r 384.7
June	1 367	164.6	402	42.2	1 775	225.1	52.8	10.1	288.0

(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

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

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

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BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend

Month	HOUSES	OTHER DWELLINGS	TOTAL DWELLINGS.....	\$m	NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS(a)	TOTAL BUILDING
	no.	no.	no.		\$m	\$m
2000						
April	1 296	336	1 632	220.8	97.0	317.8
May	1 171	336	1 507	204.0	96.6	300.6
June	1 074	332	1 406	188.6	95.2	283.8
July	1 013	313	1 326	176.4	91.9	268.3
August	979	290	1 269	168.5	87.4	255.9
September	963	262	1 225	164.2	81.6	245.8
October	955	237	1 192	162.6	75.0	237.6
November	942	222	1 164	163.4	72.2	235.6
December	923	213	1 136	165.0	74.8	239.7
2001						
January	914	211	1 125	167.1	82.0	249.0
February	934	211	1 145	170.8	90.7	261.5
March	985	216	1 201	176.3	97.9	274.2
April	1 056	224	1 280	182.8	101.6	284.5
May	1 136	232	1 368	189.8	102.3	292.1
June	1 216	238	1 454	196.2	100.1	296.3

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

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

1999..... 2000..... 2001.....

Region Sep qtr Dec qtr Mar qtr Jun qtr Sep qtr Dec qtr Mar qtr June qtr

NEW HOUSES (no.)

Perth Statistical Division	3 569	4 071	3 101	2 506	2 135	2 134	1 836	2 629
Central Metropolitan	210	212	151	125	116	115	108	127
East Metropolitan	591	604	652	464	368	367	336	418
North Metropolitan	1 074	1 359	862	790	689	686	486	870
South West Metropolitan	906	906	677	598	488	484	444	616
South East Metropolitan	788	990	759	529	474	482	462	598
South West	932	814	741	565	416	445	406	642
Dale	319	310	240	198	142	166	155	265
Preston	367	245	280	155	141	135	122	198
Vasse	216	225	184	185	119	125	106	149
Blackwood	30	34	37	27	14	19	23	30
Lower Great Southern	144	119	158	130	73	80	78	89
Pallinup	21	5	11	18	5	1	3	5
King	123	114	147	112	68	79	75	84
Upper Great Southern	26	26	18	38	20	13	6	13
Hotham	17	17	16	30	20	13	2	12
Lakes	9	9	2	8	—	—	4	1
Midlands	150	127	128	147	106	85	92	74
Moore	72	55	52	68	55	42	45	36
Avon	50	67	72	66	41	42	40	36
Campion	28	5	4	13	10	1	7	2
South Eastern	81	84	59	66	22	27	31	37
Lefroy	50	42	30	27	8	10	13	19
Johnston	31	42	29	39	14	17	18	18
Central	113	118	117	85	64	52	42	84
Gascoyne	27	10	10	16	11	2	6	7
Carnegie	—	1	6	8	3	5	1	4
Greenough River	86	107	101	61	50	45	35	73
Pilbara	26	18	22	26	1	31	14	23
De Grey	20	14	19	9	—	11	3	5
Fortescue	6	4	3	17	1	20	11	18
Kimberley	66	78	64	120	68	41	31	68
Ord	9	2	3	40	19	7	8	2
Fitzroy	57	76	61	80	49	34	23	66

TOTAL OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (no.)

Perth Statistical Division	868	735	850	980	513	514	431	755
Central Metropolitan	267	160	397	363	176	112	227	214
East Metropolitan	27	50	25	99	64	15	3	72
North Metropolitan	294	334	199	237	200	297	109	178
South West Metropolitan	145	67	81	133	43	44	54	196
South East Metropolitan	135	124	148	148	30	46	38	95
South West	151	58	54	98	22	22	37	70
Lower Great Southern	17	3	10	19	6	2	4	16
Upper Great Southern	8	2	—	3	—	2	—	9
Midlands	—	6	3	18	10	—	2	4
South Eastern	15	15	22	47	45	32	25	37
Central	23	12	6	23	13	14	2	28
Pilbara	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Kimberley	6	3	5	4	—	2	—	8

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

Period	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING....			NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....								Total
	New residential building	Alterations and additions	Hotels etc(a)	Shops	Factories	Offices	Other business premises	Education	Health	Other(b)		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
COMMENCED												
1997-1998	1 787.4	188.1	56.0	176.7	91.2	127.1	151.6	121.4	50.4	113.9	888.3	
1998-1999	2 038.4	226.7	51.3	380.3	90.0	101.6	163.0	108.7	57.5	177.5	1 129.9	
1999-2000	2 719.4	265.0	42.2	174.1	99.9	120.1	130.3	261.5	117.0	274.6	1 219.7	
1999												
December	626.1	60.5	6.5	32.8	34.9	34.5	26.1	148.1	26.7	42.0	351.5	
2000												
March	763.1	62.8	11.5	42.5	23.7	24.1	34.1	25.2	18.6	20.3	200.0	
June	660.5	66.9	5.9	48.3	23.0	45.7	41.1	53.9	61.4	111.0	390.2	
September	465.6	53.2	3.5	61.8	20.1	25.8	24.8	48.5	8.9	44.6	237.9	
December	r 446.7	r 56.5	r 4.5	r 59.5	r 15.7	r 32.6	r 35.0	r 38.7	r 3.1	r 36.2	r 225.3	
2001												
March	418.6	72.4	9.9	23.5	16.6	22.0	18.0	16.4	20.5	74.5	201.5	
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD												
1997-1998	915.0	76.8	49.9	77.5	33.7	65.8	63.5	60.2	149.9	89.4	589.9	
1998-1999	1 076.6	112.5	58.0	290.8	43.2	54.9	73.3	62.2	47.1	130.2	759.7	
1999-2000	1 597.9	112.3	23.9	164.8	48.1	70.4	57.1	190.9	101.6	224.3	881.1	
1999												
December	1 400.8	108.3	38.5	236.6	54.9	62.4	44.9	205.9	58.0	201.4	902.6	
2000												
March	1 634.8	114.1	38.6	150.4	56.9	58.4	57.2	171.9	57.4	141.6	732.5	
June	1 597.9	112.3	23.9	164.8	48.1	70.4	57.1	190.9	101.6	224.3	881.1	
September	1 585.2	118.3	11.6	97.4	35.4	65.5	61.5	218.7	94.7	244.4	828.9	
December	r 1 390.2	r 109.0	r 12.6	r 121.9	r 32.2	r 68.0	r 42.0	r 207.6	r 81.7	r 231.6	r 797.6	
2001												
March	1 271.5	131.8	18.0	117.3	30.5	47.6	37.9	117.3	88.7	279.3	736.6	
COMPLETED												
1997-1998	1 719.2	188.6	80.7	216.8	114.7	140.3	179.7	153.0	134.4	116.7	1 136.4	
1998-1999	1 892.8	200.5	46.1	179.4	82.3	111.2	156.1	110.0	164.7	135.3	985.1	
1999-2000	2 231.9	272.4	82.6	318.1	98.8	108.1	150.6	138.0	63.6	185.6	1 145.5	
1999												
December	540.3	77.6	17.0	83.4	15.4	17.8	43.2	20.0	7.6	51.8	256.3	
2000												
March	534.7	58.3	11.5	130.8	24.7	28.4	23.1	60.9	19.4	80.0	378.6	
June	709.9	72.1	23.1	35.4	33.1	36.5	42.7	37.6	18.6	29.0	256.0	
September	504.2	50.8	14.6	130.1	32.0	27.1	19.1	18.1	10.7	24.3	275.8	
December	r 650.6	r 69.4	3.7	r 40.0	18.2	r 30.6	52.7	r 52.9	19.9	r 45.3	r 263.4	
2001												
March	531.4	51.1	4.6	26.3	19.2	42.3	22.9	104.2	13.9	26.9	260.4	

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

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

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

Commodity	JUN QTR 2001.....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUN QTR 2000.....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUN QTR 2001.....	
	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000
Section						
0 Food and live animals	705 701	51 778	3 002 374	184 138	2 965 400	199 756
1 Beverages and tobacco	8 180	8 663	19 208	28 892	28 713	38 046
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 827 168	25 130	5 426 213	80 569	6 760 328	103 260
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	2 008 440	218 813	6 116 283	1 282 477	8 399 936	1 188 022
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4 114	4 462	19 735	15 821	18 289	18 555
5 Chemical and related products	269 716	263 858	789 933	794 759	989 311	858 440
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	522 757	271 334	1 509 337	1 016 090	1 888 673	1 052 378
7 Machinery and transport equipment	260 995	951 126	625 637	3 634 022	862 860	3 891 064
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27 709	141 589	76 764	487 953	86 833	559 678
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	2 360 456	618 710	7 838 319	1 992 400	8 935 476	1 319 098
93 Special transactions and commodities	4 526	776	16 201	1 338	14 741	2 397
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender	5 960	1 315	83 528	4 865	59 666	7 517
96 Coin (excluding gold coin), not being legal tender	31	—	227	6 268	35	510
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	916 388	504 882	3 007 985	1 781 095	3 165 564	957 829
98 Combined confidential items of trade	1 433 552	111 737	4 730 379	198 835	5 695 470	350 844
Total	7 995 236	2 555 463	25 423 802	9 517 121	30 935 820	9 228 297

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

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

Trading Partner	JUN QTR 2001.....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUN QTR 2000.....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUN QTR 2001.....	
	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalam	1 416	19	6 539	47	5 774	68
Cambodia	153	—	4 797	73	3 111	69
Indonesia	146 536	351 379	596 346	496 361	711 632	600 695
Laos	1 659	—	1 089	446	9 468	186
Malaysia	109 541	110 221	310 205	316 796	402 003	459 644
Myanmar	1 551	435	3 668	1 336	6 282	1 809
Philippines	24 974	1 968	201 964	5 404	225 638	11 244
Singapore	382 067	271 099	1 902 364	628 027	1 762 845	634 533
Thailand	60 294	37 735	332 197	167 096	390 591	182 823
Viet Nam	14 191	41 044	57 339	423 515	61 436	284 332
<i>Total</i>	<i>742 383</i>	<i>813 899</i>	<i>3 416 506</i>	<i>2 039 101</i>	<i>3 578 780</i>	<i>2 175 401</i>
European Union (EU)						
Belgium–Luxembourg	78 566	10 566	566 063	31 027	320 644	39 334
Denmark	620	4 855	69 132	21 269	5 392	19 659
Finland	151 088	26 976	350 133	89 802	453 266	92 564
France	59 804	32 223	219 006	144 308	218 334	146 948
Germany	57 971	116 599	230 509	363 130	230 691	380 020
Greece	632	1 929	37 645	3 687	97 370	6 022
Ireland	622	2 313	2 144	13 552	2 584	11 733
Italy	51 853	97 300	188 106	272 325	216 107	337 231
Netherlands	131 113	15 909	512 476	60 819	600 563	52 767
Portugal	1 041	1 444	13 010	6 158	10 292	5 271
Spain	134 590	15 193	231 117	78 757	301 883	61 179
Sweden	1 734	23 843	8 035	86 614	12 052	101 967
United Kingdom	506 756	107 919	1 065 437	470 399	1 320 541	362 619
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 178 673</i>	<i>475 773</i>	<i>3 502 270</i>	<i>1 681 066</i>	<i>3 797 139</i>	<i>1 677 308</i>
Other Countries						
Canada	166 216	87 287	327 065	367 287	622 708	336 790
China	863 704	75 444	1 867 241	269 470	2 716 355	381 125
Hong Kong	227 682	30 254	347 467	141 406	626 115	63 771
Japan	2 002 600	359 493	6 576 327	985 057	8 197 631	1 209 525
Korea, Republic of	724 228	138 136	2 317 918	858 075	3 094 300	546 989
New Zealand	61 514	96 284	369 731	310 100	421 152	348 149
South Africa	163 465	46 339	489 789	129 332	636 797	163 667
Switzerland	38 613	13 701	179 494	28 099	122 103	29 739
Taiwan	489 373	39 019	1 358 736	147 604	1 940 487	155 758
United Arab Emirates	134 252	385	344 404	162 846	477 068	125 996
United States of America	689 427	246 870	2 282 843	1 586 742	2 604 677	1 383 155
All other countries	513 106	132 579	2 044 011	810 934	2 100 509	630 922
<i>Total</i>	<i>6 074 180</i>	<i>1 265 792</i>	<i>18 505 025</i>	<i>5 796 954</i>	<i>23 559 901</i>	<i>5 375 587</i>
Total Trade	7 995 236	2 555 463	25 423 802	9 517 121	30 935 820	9 228 297

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

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade.

24

WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: Original

Period	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a).....		EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP(b).....		
	Bales	Tonnes	Quantity	Gross value	Gross weight
	'000	'000	'000	\$'000	'000t
1998-1999	688 021	145.5	4 033.2	148 855	206.6
1999-2000	685 050	r 143.4	3 762.2	145 962	186.1
2000-2001	558 764	115.6	4 301.0	191 240	207.6
2000					
March	187 251	r 38.0	955.7	37 240	46.8
June	142 714	r 31.3	873.1	33 983	42.8
September	166 270	r 33.4	1 185.6	r 46 833	58.2
December	149 037	r 31.8	1 196.8	50 659	57.5
2001					
March	166 407	r 33.6	r 1 113.3	r 54 155	r 51.5
June	77 050	16.9	805.3	39 593	40.4

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

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

25

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED

Period	CATTLE.....			OTHER.....			
	Bulls, bullocks, steers	Cows, heifers	Total (excluding calves)	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
	ORIGINAL						
1998-1999	r 197.9	r 240.8	r 438.7	6.4	2 672.2	2 076.4	568.7
1999-2000	181.5	212.4	r 393.9	r 10.5	r 3 418.1	2 345.0	r 513.9
2000-2001	187.0	228.4	415.4	5.6	3 447.3	2 464.0	542.6
2000							
March	42.3	52.8	95.1	2.9	1 059.3	548.4	105.8
June	41.2	49.4	90.6	2.4	723.9	604.3	136.4
September	45.8	54.7	100.5	1.6	867.7	503.6	128.7
December	59.3	59.3	118.6	1.4	1 190.3	670.9	131.0
2001							
March	39.8	58.8	98.6	1.2	890.0	r 682.3	134.4
June	42.1	55.6	97.7	1.4	499.2	607.2	148.5
	TREND ESTIMATES						
2000							
March	45.1	51.6	96.7	2.8	877.0	602.2	121.3
June	47.2	54.0	101.2	2.4	923.2	575.2	121.5
September	48.2	55.7	103.9	1.8	984.0	572.8	128.9
December	47.0	56.0	103.0	1.4	955.4	615.9	135.0
2001							
March	45.3	56.9	102.2	1.3	820.6	670.1	137.9
June	44.4	58.9	103.3	1.4	624.0	698.7	141.4

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

Source: Livestock Products (Cat no. 7215.0).

26

MEAT PRODUCED(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Beef</i> tonnes	<i>Veal</i> tonnes	<i>Mutton</i> tonnes	<i>Lamb</i> tonnes	<i>Pig meat</i> tonnes
ORIGINAL					
1998-1999	104 979	436	54 451	39 021	r 37 534
1999-2000	94 973	859	69 077	r 44 136	34 201
2000-2001	100 524	382	69 453	45 212	36 781
2000					
March	23 147	239	21 354	10 256	7 056
June	21 478	191	14 569	11 551	9 322
September	24 059	116	17 620	9 179	8 771
December	29 510	98	24 125	11 944	8 786
2001					
March	23 555	82	17 601	12 703	9 074
June	23 401	86	10 107	11 387	10 150
TREND ESTIMATES					
2000					
March	23 479	238	17 721	11 342	8 089
June	24 613	199	18 778	10 746	8 192
September	25 160	135	19 954	10 533	8 741
December	24 875	96	19 203	11 246	9 164
2001					
March	24 742	86	16 402	12 312	9 337
June	25 276	91	12 739	12 984	9 513

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

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

27

MINERAL EXPLORATION: Expenditure By Type of Mineral Sought

Period	METALLIC MINERALS.....						NON-METALLIC MINERALS.....		
	Base metals(a).....						Diamonds	Other(b)	Total minerals(c)
	Copper	Silver, lead-zinc	Nickel, cobalt	Total	Gold	Other(b)			
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
1998-1999	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90.9	330.7	3.4	32.9	0.9	523.1
1999-2000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88.3	253.0	n.p.	24.8	n.p.	415.0
2000-2001	2.7	19.3	60.5	82.5	286.7	10.5	n.p.	n.p.	438.9
2000									
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24.8	47.2	2.1	2.8	0.7	85.0
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.9	76.6	1.5	4.0	0.1	113.3
September	0.4	5.5	14.3	20.2	64.4	1.2	9.2	0.3	104.4
December	0.7	6.2	18.5	25.4	71.6	3.3	8.2	0.2	118.0
2001									
March	0.6	3.7	12.3	16.6	65.2	2.7	n.p.	—	93.8
June	1.0	3.9	15.4	20.3	85.5	3.3	5.6	n.p.	122.7

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

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

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

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

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MINERAL PRODUCTION

Period	Iron ore '000 tonnes	Bauxite '000 tonnes	Gold tonnes	Ilmenite '000 tonnes	Nickel '000 tonnes	Diamonds '000 carats
1998-1999	146 221	29 237	218.2	2 045	130	35 910
1999-2000	154 809	32 477	206.9	2 053	r 140	r 29 524
2000-2001 p	170 628	35 959	207.0	2 010	194	22 381
2000						
March	36 888	8 497	48.6	556	r 34	6 671
June	r 41 640	8 353	51.8	540	38	r 7 527
September p	44 855	9 120	52.1	540	45	6 757
December p	43 246	8 993	51.1	447	49	5 520
2001						
March p	39 414	8 885	51.0	504	48	5 082
June p	43 113	8 960	52.8	519	52	5 022

Source: ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Coal(a)</i> '000 tonnes	<i>Electricity generated(b)</i> million kWh	<i>Crude oil(c)(d)</i> mega-litres	<i>Natural gas(d)</i> million m ³
1998-1999	5 797	16 718	15 493	18 336
1999-2000	6 504	18 033	17 925	18 588
2000-2001	5 890	18 113	18 812	18 641
2000				
March	1 626	4 797	4 713	4 526
June	1 598	4 295	4 767	4 591
September	1 584	4 541	p 4 685	p 4 815
December	1 182	4 501	p 4 713	p 4 480
2001				
March	1 562	4 642	p 4 931	p 4 666
June	1 561	4 429	p 4 482	p 4 680

(a) Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

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

(c) Includes condensate.

(d) Source: ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics.

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS.....

Period	Establishments	Guest rooms	Employment	Room occupancy rates	Guest arrivals	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	persons	%	'000	\$'000
2000						
March	323	18 846	10 135	54.5	666	89 801
June	325	18 958	10 209	54.4	643	88 118
September	326	19 052	10 185	53.9	683	r 96 222
December	332	19 325	10 443	57.2	725	r 106 139
2001						
March	327	19 257	10 027	54.4	676	r 98 564
June	327	19 059	9 645	52.1	632	90 341

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

EMPLOYED.....

Month	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Total unemployed	Total labour force	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
2000							
June	454.7	70.9	525.6	30.3	555.8	74.8	5.4
July	462.0	67.7	529.7	32.6	562.3	75.6	5.8
August	455.3	69.6	524.9	36.1	561.0	75.3	6.4
September	453.5	70.2	523.8	36.7	560.5	75.2	6.6
October	449.5	73.1	522.6	34.4	557.0	74.6	6.2
November	450.8	70.9	521.8	34.4	556.2	74.4	6.2
December	465.3	68.1	533.4	36.4	569.8	76.1	6.4
January	453.9	72.1	526.0	41.0	567.0	75.6	7.2
February	460.2	68.6	528.8	45.9	574.8	76.6	8.0
March	444.2	77.2	521.5	45.4	566.9	75.4	8.0
April	451.7	76.4	528.0	40.1	568.1	75.5	7.1
May	449.4	73.1	522.5	38.5	561.0	74.5	6.9
June	452.2	75.0	527.2	44.2	571.4	75.7	7.7
July	457.1	73.6	530.7	40.9	571.6	75.7	7.2
August p	451.1	74.0	525.1	41.6	566.8	74.9	7.3
FEMALES							
2000							
June	203.9	198.3	402.2	22.9	425.1	57.2	5.4
July	214.0	187.1	401.0	21.0	422.1	56.7	5.0
August	210.0	196.5	406.5	21.1	427.6	57.4	4.9
September	217.8	198.7	416.5	18.6	435.1	58.3	4.3
October	220.8	191.5	412.3	19.6	431.9	57.8	4.5
November	220.7	189.2	409.8	24.3	434.1	58.0	5.6
December	230.2	194.3	424.5	22.3	446.8	59.6	5.0
2001							
January	221.1	186.9	408.0	26.7	434.7	57.9	6.1
February	222.3	189.5	411.9	29.6	441.5	58.8	6.7
March	219.5	192.6	412.1	30.0	442.1	58.8	6.8
April	209.3	204.1	413.4	29.6	443.1	58.8	6.7
May	208.4	199.4	407.8	32.7	440.5	58.4	7.4
June	202.8	204.5	407.3	33.9	441.2	58.4	7.7
July	207.3	201.5	408.8	25.4	434.3	57.4	5.9
August p	211.2	201.9	413.0	23.3	436.3	57.6	5.3
PERSONS							
2000							
June	658.6	269.2	927.8	53.2	980.9	66.0	5.4
July	676.0	254.7	930.7	53.6	984.3	66.1	5.4
August	665.3	266.1	931.4	57.1	988.5	66.3	5.8
September	671.3	269.0	940.3	55.3	995.6	66.7	5.6
October	670.3	264.6	934.9	54.0	988.9	66.2	5.5
November	671.5	260.1	931.6	58.7	990.4	66.2	5.9
December	695.5	262.4	957.9	58.7	1 016.6	67.9	5.8
2001							
January	675.0	259.0	934.0	67.7	1 001.7	66.8	6.8
February	682.6	258.1	940.7	75.6	1 016.3	67.7	7.4
March	663.7	269.8	933.5	75.5	1 009.0	67.1	7.5
April	661.0	280.5	941.5	69.7	1 011.2	67.2	6.9
May	657.8	272.5	930.3	71.2	1 001.5	66.4	7.1
June	655.0	279.5	934.6	78.1	1 012.7	67.1	7.7
July	664.4	275.1	939.5	66.3	1 005.9	66.5	6.6
August p	662.3	275.9	938.2	64.9	1 003.0	66.3	6.5

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

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

EMPLOYED.....

Month	Full-time employed '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
MALES						
2000						
June	457.6	526.9	34.4	561.3	75.6	6.1
July	456.1	526.1	34.5	560.6	75.4	6.2
August	454.7	525.0	34.9	559.9	75.2	6.2
September	454.0	524.2	35.2	559.4	75.0	6.3
October	453.9	524.0	35.5	559.5	74.9	6.3
November	454.3	524.4	36.0	560.4	75.0	6.4
December	454.7	525.3	36.9	562.2	75.1	6.6
2001						
January	454.7	526.1	38.3	564.4	75.3	6.8
February	454.2	526.8	40.0	566.8	75.5	7.1
March	453.3	526.9	41.6	568.5	75.6	7.3
April	452.5	526.9	42.7	569.6	75.7	7.5
May	452.2	526.9	43.4	570.3	75.7	7.6
June	452.5	527.2	43.8	571.0	75.7	7.7
July	452.8	527.6	44.0	571.6	75.7	7.7
August p	453.1	527.9	44.0	571.9	75.6	7.7
FEMALES						
2000						
June	209.9	401.8	25.0	426.8	57.4	5.8
July	211.1	403.4	23.9	427.3	57.4	5.6
August	213.1	405.8	22.9	428.7	57.5	5.3
September	215.6	408.6	22.5	431.1	57.8	5.2
October	218.1	411.1	22.6	433.7	58.0	5.2
November	220.1	413.1	23.0	436.1	58.3	5.3
December	221.4	414.4	23.4	437.8	58.4	5.3
2001						
January	221.6	415.0	24.2	439.2	58.5	5.5
February	220.5	414.8	25.6	440.4	58.6	5.8
March	218.2	413.9	27.3	441.2	58.6	6.2
April	215.2	412.5	29.0	441.5	58.6	6.6
May	212.1	411.0	30.4	441.4	58.5	6.9
June	209.6	409.9	31.0	440.9	58.4	7.0
July	207.8	409.2	30.9	440.1	58.2	7.0
August p	206.4	408.8	30.5	439.3	58.0	6.9
PERSONS						
2000						
June	667.5	928.7	59.3	988.0	66.5	6.0
July	667.2	929.4	58.4	987.8	66.4	5.9
August	667.8	930.8	57.8	988.6	66.3	5.8
September	669.6	932.8	57.6	990.4	66.4	5.8
October	672.0	935.1	58.1	993.2	66.5	5.8
November	674.4	937.5	59.0	996.5	66.6	5.9
December	676.1	939.6	60.3	999.9	66.8	6.0
2001						
January	676.4	941.1	62.5	1 003.6	66.9	6.2
February	674.8	941.5	65.6	1 007.1	67.1	6.5
March	671.5	940.8	68.9	1 009.7	67.1	6.8
April	667.7	939.4	71.7	1 011.1	67.1	7.1
May	664.4	938.0	73.7	1 011.7	67.1	7.3
June	662.0	937.1	74.7	1 011.8	67.0	7.4
July	660.6	936.7	75.0	1 011.7	66.9	7.4
August p	659.5	936.7	74.5	1 011.2	66.8	7.4

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

Status	2000.....							2001.....							
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	61.6	60.8	66.8	70.2	68.1	63.6	62.3	59.0	62.2	61.6	60.9	61.9	60.0	59.5	61.6
Unemployed ('000)	3.0	3.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	3.0	2.8	3.6	4.5	6.8	4.2	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.5
Unemployment rate (%)	4.6	5.6	3.5	2.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	5.8	6.7	9.9	6.5	4.3	5.5	4.6	5.3
Participation rate (%)	64.1	67.0	69.0	68.1	66.4	65.8	67.7	65.0	68.1	67.5	62.5	62.2	61.4	64.7	62.7
EASTERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	102.4	102.7	101.4	105.1	108.5	108.5	104.6	107.2	112.7	113.0	115.0	109.3	110.8	114.4	113.5
Unemployed ('000)	5.9	4.6	6.2	6.5	6.5	7.7	7.9	8.7	10.2	9.2	7.9	7.6	9.3	8.2	7.9
Unemployment rate (%)	5.4	4.3	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.7	7.0	7.5	8.3	7.5	6.4	6.5	7.8	6.7	6.5
Participation rate (%)	62.2	62.0	62.0	64.3	66.3	66.8	66.9	66.9	69.1	68.1	69.3	65.7	66.8	67.5	65.9
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	220.9	225.5	223.7	220.5	217.3	216.7	234.3	220.0	213.7	215.3	214.6	215.8	216.4	216.6	218.7
Unemployed ('000)	10.7	12.1	13.1	14.6	15.6	17.4	17.1	17.6	18.0	20.2	17.6	14.7	19.9	13.0	12.4
Unemployment rate (%)	4.6	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.4	6.8	7.4	7.8	8.6	7.6	6.4	8.4	5.7	5.4
Participation rate (%)	66.9	67.9	68.1	68.7	68.2	68.1	71.0	68.1	67.9	68.1	68.2	68.0	70.0	68.9	69.3
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	139.8	138.1	141.7	134.5	136.3	137.0	146.6	143.4	142.1	138.4	140.4	138.9	142.5	146.7	145.9
Unemployed ('000)	11.6	9.3	11.7	10.6	8.7	10.0	10.3	10.1	12.1	9.3	10.3	12.2	10.1	10.5	10.2
Unemployment rate (%)	7.7	6.3	7.6	7.3	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.9	6.3	6.8	8.1	6.6	6.7	6.5
Participation rate (%)	64.4	63.6	65.2	62.3	62.2	62.3	65.4	64.8	65.8	64.5	65.3	63.4	63.1	63.5	64.7
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	156.7	158.4	154.0	158.0	157.0	156.1	156.9	157.0	161.3	160.3	163.9	158.7	157.4	150.7	151.9
Unemployed ('000)	9.1	9.2	10.8	9.3	9.2	8.8	9.1	12.8	13.1	12.4	11.5	12.4	13.8	16.0	12.2
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	5.5	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.6	7.3	8.1	9.6	7.5
Participation rate (%)	66.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	64.2	63.8	64.7	65.1	65.5	65.4	65.6	65.2	65.7	62.7	62.2
LOWER WESTERN WA															
Employed ('000)	119.6	121.4	122.9	122.8	125.6	126.2	129.5	130.0	127.6	127.9	130.1	129.6	124.9	134.1	128.7
Unemployed ('000)	7.6	8.5	6.6	10.1	7.5	8.1	7.5	9.7	12.0	12.8	11.5	12.4	11.5	8.9	7.2
Unemployment rate (%)	6.0	6.5	5.1	7.6	5.6	6.1	5.5	7.0	8.6	9.1	8.1	8.7	8.5	6.2	5.3
Participation rate (%)	61.7	62.9	61.6	63.1	62.5	62.2	64.3	64.7	64.0	63.9	63.6	65.2	64.6	65.7	65.5
REMAINDER-BALANCE WA															
Employed ('000)	124.0	121.8	118.9	124.8	120.7	121.2	122.1	114.8	118.9	115.6	116.5	116.0	122.6	117.4	117.8
Unemployed ('000)	8.8	8.6	9.1	7.4	6.4	6.1	6.0	8.1	7.9	7.2	6.7	9.2	9.9	6.9	11.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	6.6	7.1	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.7	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.4	7.4	7.5	5.6	8.8
Participation rate (%)	76.5	75.0	74.9	77.2	75.2	76.4	75.3	73.3	76.3	74.7	75.8	74.6	75.6	73.5	71.9

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

	May 2000	Aug 2000	Nov 2000	Feb 2001	May 2001	Aug 2001
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.4	32.9	30.8	33.1	28.6	35.2
Mining	22.6	29.3	28.8	31.4	27.6	24.0
Manufacturing	75.6	68.3	71.8	72.4	75.0	70.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.8	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.4	5.6
Construction	74.7	68.0	69.2	68.0	67.4	70.0
Wholesale trade	30.2	32.0	28.6	30.6	32.0	29.3
Retail trade	60.7	66.9	64.4	60.4	63.1	64.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	19.1	20.7	18.4	18.5	22.6	20.9
Transport and storage	32.0	31.5	33.0	32.0	30.2	30.1
Communication services	9.8	10.0	8.5	8.6	9.7	8.8
Finance and insurance	11.8	10.6	11.8	8.7	9.2	10.5
Property and business services	59.7	57.2	55.9	63.5	63.1	62.3
Government administration and defence	20.4	19.0	20.5	21.1	20.7	20.1
Education	20.4	20.1	22.3	22.8	21.2	21.6
Health and community services	17.9	17.4	19.3	18.9	19.9	17.3
Cultural and recreational services	9.9	11.1	10.2	10.5	8.6	12.9
Personal and other services	20.3	21.2	20.3	20.1	16.2	22.2
Total	523.4	523.6	520.8	528.2	522.5	525.1
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.6	14.1	12.8	14.2	15.1	15.9
Mining	3.3	3.5	4.9	5.1	6.3	4.1
Manufacturing	22.8	20.7	20.9	23.7	21.0	19.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.4
Construction	10.2	12.9	13.4	11.4	10.7	12.7
Wholesale trade	14.0	11.2	11.4	12.4	12.4	10.8
Retail trade	76.6	73.3	71.1	72.3	70.2	77.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	25.0	32.1	27.0	24.0	29.7	32.2
Transport and storage	10.8	11.0	12.8	14.3	11.5	9.1
Communication services	3.1	3.6	5.1	5.1	6.7	4.3
Finance and insurance	17.6	16.9	15.2	15.6	15.3	14.4
Property and business services	41.0	46.4	50.3	50.9	46.9	47.4
Government administration and defence	15.2	15.5	17.4	16.5	13.8	14.6
Education	46.3	46.4	46.4	44.0	42.5	45.2
Health and community services	64.7	65.2	67.7	71.5	78.3	74.8
Cultural and recreational services	11.1	12.5	11.6	9.7	8.7	7.6
Personal and other services	19.6	18.0	18.4	18.0	17.8	21.0
Total	397.6	405.8	408.5	410.3	407.8	413.0
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46.0	47.0	43.6	47.4	43.7	51.1
Mining	25.9	32.8	33.7	36.4	33.9	28.1
Manufacturing	98.5	89.1	92.7	96.1	95.9	89.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	8.3	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.4	7.0
Construction	84.9	80.9	82.6	79.4	78.1	82.8
Wholesale trade	44.2	43.2	39.9	43.0	44.4	40.1
Retail trade	137.3	140.2	135.5	132.7	133.3	142.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	44.1	52.8	45.4	42.5	52.3	53.0
Transport and storage	42.8	42.6	45.7	46.3	41.7	39.2
Communication services	12.9	13.6	13.6	13.7	16.4	13.1
Finance and insurance	29.4	27.5	27.0	24.3	24.4	24.9
Property and business services	100.7	103.7	106.3	114.4	110.1	109.7
Government administration and defence	35.6	34.5	37.9	37.7	34.6	34.7
Education	66.8	66.4	68.7	66.8	63.7	66.7
Health and community services	82.6	82.7	87.0	90.4	98.2	92.1
Cultural and recreational services	21.1	23.5	21.9	20.2	17.3	20.5
Personal and other services	40.0	39.2	38.7	38.1	34.0	43.2
Total	921.0	929.4	929.3	938.5	930.3	938.2

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a): Original

Period	FULL-TIME WORKERS.....		PART-TIME WORKERS.....	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1998-1999	43.4	37.7	15.3	15.2
1999-2000	43.3	37.8	15.2	15.4
2000-2001	42.6	37.5	15.3	15.4
2000				
June	42.4	37.5	15.0	15.0
July	43.0	35.8	14.6	14.0
August	44.1	39.6	14.1	16.3
September	43.8	39.2	14.4	15.9
October	40.6	35.3	14.8	14.2
November	45.0	40.2	15.1	16.7
December	45.5	40.2	15.9	16.6
2001				
January	33.1	28.6	14.2	12.7
February	44.4	39.8	16.2	16.2
March	42.6	37.0	15.9	15.4
April	41.6	36.8	15.7	15.1
May	44.9	40.3	17.1	16.4
June	42.2	37.7	15.4	15.6
July	42.6	37.5	15.5	15.3
August	43.4	39.0	16.3	15.7

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

36

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED, By Occupation: August 2001 (Preliminary)

Occupation	Employee(a) total '000	Aggregate weekly hours worked '000	Average weekly hours no.
Managers and administrators	42.6	2 018.8	47.4
Professionals	145.2	5 396.2	37.2
Associate professionals	93.0	3 571.8	38.4
Tradespersons and related workers	99.0	4 034.8	40.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	31.0	827.8	26.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	139.9	4 262.9	30.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	68.1	2 430.5	35.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	88.2	2 138.9	24.3
Labourers and related workers	79.9	2 236.2	28.0
All occupations	786.7	26 918.0	34.2

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

Month	15-19 YEARS.....		20-24 YEARS.....		25-34 YEARS.....	
	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2000						
June	9.8	60.0	8.7	79.5	5.8	81.1
July	10.3	61.5	9.0	80.5	5.8	81.4
August	14.1	59.7	9.3	80.6	5.4	80.7
September	13.2	58.6	6.5	81.2	5.6	80.5
October	12.1	57.3	7.7	81.8	6.1	79.7
November	14.3	59.3	7.3	80.8	5.9	80.0
December	16.9	69.4	8.3	85.3	4.1	81.5
2001						
January	17.2	69.0	10.8	83.5	5.5	80.5
February	20.3	64.1	12.6	83.1	7.6	81.1
March	18.9	63.5	13.4	82.9	7.3	80.5
April	18.0	63.9	11.3	82.2	6.3	81.7
May	17.1	64.9	10.9	79.9	6.3	80.5
June	18.6	66.9	12.3	80.6	7.6	81.4
July	14.7	66.7	10.8	79.3	6.3	82.2
August	11.5	65.1	11.0	80.7	6.6	81.1

Month	35-44 YEARS.....		45-54 YEARS.....		55 YEARS AND OVER.....	
	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2000						
June	5.0	83.2	2.8	80.6	3.6	26.7
July	4.8	82.7	3.1	80.5	2.8	26.6
August	4.7	83.5	3.2	81.1	3.9	27.7
September	5.0	84.4	4.0	82.6	3.0	27.8
October	4.6	83.7	3.6	80.8	2.3	28.4
November	5.2	84.0	4.2	81.4	3.0	27.2
December	4.2	84.1	4.0	81.7	3.5	27.1
2001						
January	4.9	82.5	4.6	79.9	3.7	27.0
February	5.0	84.3	4.0	82.5	3.2	28.8
March	5.6	83.7	4.3	83.0	2.7	27.5
April	5.8	83.9	3.8	81.4	2.8	28.1
May	6.2	83.4	4.3	80.8	4.1	27.4
June	6.0	83.7	3.7	80.2	5.3	28.6
July	5.6	82.8	3.5	79.5	4.1	27.6
August	5.3	82.0	3.9	80.6	4.8	27.4

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR.....

Period	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 and under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
.....						
SINCE LAST FULL-TIME JOB						
August 1997	15.3	17.1	8.8	10.9	12.4	64.6
August 1998	13.0	16.3	10.0	11.6	12.6	63.4
August 1999	11.5	16.1	8.7	11.5	11.9	59.7
2000						
June	14.8	16.4	7.4	7.3	10.8	56.7
July	14.5	13.0	6.2	10.9	11.1	55.8
August	16.2	15.9	6.3	7.5	14.0	59.9
September	15.1	17.6	6.7	9.3	11.4	60.0
October	12.0	16.1	7.5	9.5	10.4	55.5
November	15.7	16.6	8.4	9.4	11.2	61.2
December	20.2	13.7	5.8	8.3	12.7	60.7
2001						
January	19.7	21.6	7.3	9.2	12.9	70.7
February	18.2	27.1	8.2	6.8	17.5	77.7
March	20.1	27.2	12.0	6.1	12.4	77.8
April	12.6	22.2	15.5	8.0	11.5	69.7
May	15.1	19.0	17.3	7.4	12.4	71.2
June	18.0	18.7	20.1	8.6	12.8	78.1
July	14.4	15.0	12.1	12.5	12.4	66.3
August	16.3	15.5	9.7	12.1	11.4	64.9

SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT

2001						
April	13.6	21.8	15.7	7.9	10.8	69.7
May	15.1	19.4	17.6	8.0	11.1	71.2
June	18.6	20.7	19.5	7.9	11.4	78.1
July	14.8	15.9	11.6	11.9	12.0	66.3
August	16.5	15.6	10.1	11.8	10.8	64.9

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

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

INDEX NUMBERS.....	Mar qtr 2001 to Jun qtr 2001		Jun qtr 2000 to Jun qtr 2001					% change	% change
	Dec qtr 1999	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Sep qtr 2000	Dec qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2001	June qtr 2001		
Selected Industries									
Mining	108.5	109.2	110.3	111.2	111.5	113.4	114.5	1.0	3.8
Manufacturing	107.9	108.8	109.2	110.1	111.5	116.9	118.7	1.5	8.7
Retail trade	106.9	107.5	108.1	108.6	108.9	110.1	110.3	0.2	2.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	107.8	108.0	108.2	109.8	110.4	110.5	111.4	0.8	3.0
Property and business services	104.9	105.6	105.3	107.5	108.5	109.1	111.2	1.9	5.6
Government administration and defence	108.2	109.5	109.8	111.0	112.6	114.0	114.0	—	3.8
Education	105.9	106.7	106.7	106.9	107.1	110.2	110.8	0.5	3.8
Health and community services	106.1	107.2	107.3	109.4	109.6	110.3	110.5	0.2	3.0
Cultural and recreational services	104.6	105.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Personal and other services	105.8	106.4	106.7	107.6	107.9	108.9	108.9	—	2.1
All industries	106.7	107.5	108.0	109.3	110.0	111.8	112.5	0.6	4.2
Occupations									
Managers and administrators	107.1	107.9	108.4	109.2	109.6	112.1	113.7	1.4	4.9
Professionals	106.1	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.2	112.0	113.1	1.0	5.7
Associate professionals	106.8	107.8	108.1	109.0	109.6	110.8	111.3	0.5	3.0
Tradespersons and related workers	106.8	107.5	108.2	110.3	111.0	113.3	114.0	0.6	5.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	106.6	107.5	107.9	109.4	109.8	110.8	111.0	0.2	2.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	106.9	107.8	108.7	109.5	110.4	111.5	112.0	0.4	3.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	106.3	108.0	108.2	109.3	109.6	111.2	111.6	0.4	3.1
Labourers and related workers	106.9	107.8	108.1	108.9	110.2	110.6	111.1	0.5	2.8
All occupations	106.7	107.5	108.0	109.3	110.0	111.8	112.5	0.6	4.2

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

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

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING STOPPAGE OF WORK: Original

Period	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees, 12 months ended
	no.	'000	'000	no.
1998	78	28.8	61.2	83
1999	124	32.1	43.4	57
2000	96	24.7	53.6	68
2000				
April	8	1.2	7.2	86
May	14	1.7	4.2	88
June	12	1.5	4.1	87
July	7	0.7	2.1	85
August	7	1.6	2.5	77
September	3	8.1	5.9	81
October	6	0.4	1.0	70
November	7	0.5	1.5	70
December	5	0.2	0.3	68
2001				
January	6	0.5	0.9	60
February	7	0.9	1.7	58
March	8	0.8	1.3	42
April	7	1.5	2.4	36
May	4	0.5	0.6	31
June	12	1.1	1.9	28

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

41

JOB VACANCIES: Original

Period	SECTOR.....			
	Job vacancies	Public	Private	Job vacancy rate
	'000	'000	'000	%
2000				
May	7.9	1.7	6.1	1.08
August	10.6	1.8	8.7	1.47
November	8.6	1.9	6.7	1.19
2001				
February	9.8	1.6	8.2	1.43
May	6.4	1.3	5.0	0.89
August	9.6	1.2	* 8.4	1.37
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)			
2000				
May	-32.0	42.2	-40.7	-35.0
August	34.3	6.3	42.2	36.2
November	-18.7	5.0	-23.7	-19.1
2001				
February	14.2	-19.0	23.8	20.0
May	-35.2	-13.8	-39.3	-37.6
August	50.8	-13.2	68.0	54.2

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

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

42 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Period	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
1997-1998	920 549	908 596	1 829 145
1998-1999	935 288	922 298	1 857 586
1999-2000 r	948 356	935 322	1 883 678
1998	928 394	916 326	1 844 720
1999 r	941 895	929 280	1 871 175
2000 r	954 983	942 216	1 897 199
1999			
December r	941 895	929 280	1 871 175
2000			
March r	945 473	932 685	1 878 158
June r	948 356	935 322	1 883 678
September p	952 061	939 287	1 891 348
December p	954 983	942 216	1 897 199
2001			
March p	958 569	945 497	1 904 066

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

43 POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	Natural increase	Net estimated overseas migration(a)	Net estimated interstate migration	Total increase
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1997-1998	13 715	12 834	4 726	31 275
1998-1999	14 509	12 157	1 775	28 441
1999-2000 r	r 13 829	12 947	-684	r 26 092
1998	14 458	14 792	3 874	33 124
1999 r	r 14 249	12 196	10	r 26 455
2000 r	r 14 084	13 490	-1 550	r 26 024
1999				
December	r 3 547	1 928	-350	r 5 125
2000				
March	r 3 791	3 492	-300	r 6 983
June	r 3 332	2 115	73	r 5 520
September	p 3 308	4 930	p -568	7 670
December	p 3 653	2 953	p -755	5 851
2001				
March	p 3 352	4 087	p -572	p 6 867

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

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

44

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(a)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages	Divorces
1997-1998	24 705	138	10 990	10 457	5 112
1998-1999	25 224	120	10 735	10 496	5 410
1999-2000	r 24 910	r 114	r 11 081	10 742	5 323
1998	25 145	121	10 687	10 705	5 268
1999	r 25 204	r 114	r 10 955	10 197	5 301
2000	r 24 711	r 114	r 10 627	11 000	5 276
1999					
December	r 6 315	r 23	r 2 768	3 531	1 375
2000					
March	r 6 244	r 28	r 2 453	3 272	1 212
June	r 6 066	r 28	r 2 734	2 531	1 384
September	6 103	22	2 795	1 499	1 431
December	6 298	36	2 645	3 698	1 249
2001					
March	5 800	32	2 448	p 2 592	p 1 193

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

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

45

RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(b)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages(a)	Divorces(a)
1997-1998	13.5	5.6	6.0	5.7	2.8
1998-1999	13.6	4.8	5.8	5.7	2.9
1999-2000	r 13.2	r 4.6	5.9	5.7	2.8
1998	13.6	4.8	5.8	5.8	2.9
1999	r 13.5	r 4.5	r 5.9	5.4	2.8
2000	r 13.0	r 4.6	5.6	5.8	2.8
1999					
December	r 13.5	r 3.6	r 5.9	7.6	2.9
2000					
March	r 13.2	r 4.5	r 5.2	7.0	2.6
June	r 12.9	r 4.6	r 5.8	5.4	2.9
September	12.9	3.6	5.9	3.2	3.0
December	13.3	5.7	5.6	7.8	2.6
2001					
March	12.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	2.5

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

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

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

APPENDIX

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

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Reference</i>
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	Foreign Capital Expenditure in Western Australia	26 – 31

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