

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 6 OCT 2004

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<i>"Awareness of the demographic make-up of 'movers', and how their characteristics may alter local population profiles provides insights for the planning required for the delivery of goods and services at various geographic levels. This article explores the demographic features of people migrating within Western Australia. It reviews characteristics such as age and sex, family and household membership, and education and workforce experiences of people who have recently moved within the state."</i>	

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- For more information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Michael Thomas on Perth (08) 9360 5353.

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE	<p>A new base year, 2002–03 has been introduced into the chain volume estimates of Tables 2, 10, 11 and 19, which has resulted in revisions to growth rates in subsequent periods. Changes have been made to Table 36, Tourist accommodation. Table 8 has a new category, Sports Utility Vehicles which was previously under Other vehicles. A new table (31) on wheat exports has been included.</p>																																						
FEATURE ARTICLES	<p>All previously published feature articles are available on the ABS website at <http://www.abs.gov.au/Themes/Western Australia/Articles of interest on Western Australia>.</p>																																						
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SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">ABARE</td> <td>Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">ABS</td> <td>Australian Bureau of Statistics</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">ERP</td> <td>Estimated Resident Population</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">LGA</td> <td>Local Government Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">n.a.</td> <td>not available</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">n.e.c.</td> <td>not elsewhere classified</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">n.e.s.</td> <td>not elsewhere specified</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">n.p.</td> <td>not available for publication but included in totals where applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">n.y.a.</td> <td>not yet available</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">p</td> <td>preliminary figure or series subject to revision</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">r</td> <td>figure or series revised since previous issue</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">SD</td> <td>Statistical Division</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">SITC</td> <td>Standard International Trade Classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">SLA</td> <td>Statistical Local Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">—</td> <td>nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">..</td> <td>not applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">^</td> <td>estimate has a relative standard error of between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">*</td> <td>estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">**</td> <td>estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use</td> </tr> </table>	ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	ERP	Estimated Resident Population	LGA	Local Government Area	n.a.	not available	n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified	n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified	n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable	n.y.a.	not yet available	p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision	r	figure or series revised since previous issue	SD	Statistical Division	SITC	Standard International Trade Classification	SLA	Statistical Local Area	—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)	..	not applicable	^	estimate has a relative standard error of between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution	*	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
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EXPLANATORY NOTES	<p>The statistics shown are the latest available as at 21 September 2004. Explanatory notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in <i>Western Australian Statistical Indicators</i>. Readers are directed to the explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.</p>																																						
INQUIRIES	<p>For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.</p>																																						
	<p>ALAN HUBBARD REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA</p>																																						

OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

Growth in the Western Australian economy, as measured by State Final Demand (in trend chain volume terms), weakened slightly to 1.0% in the June quarter 2004, following an increase of 1.1% in the previous period. Since peaking at 2.5% in the June quarter 2003, quarterly growth has continued to ease throughout 2003–04, but is now showing signs of stabilising.

During the June quarter 2004, demand in the Western Australian economy (in seasonally adjusted chain volume terms) was supported by a large increase in expenditure by State public corporations (up 83.7%) and a rebound in private sector spending on Intangible fixed assets (up 49.6%), mainly on mineral and petroleum exploration. Continuing to underpin growth in the domestic economy, however, was Household consumption expenditure (up 1.5%), particularly on items such as Food and Furnishings and household equipment. Consumer confidence has remained at very high levels in Western Australia due to strong labour market conditions, solid gains in household wealth (associated with rising property prices) and low interest rates (unchanged at 5.25%). Detracting from growth in the Western Australian economy, over the period, were declines in Private sector investment on both Non-dwelling construction (down 10.2%) and Dwellings (down 2.8%), with the decline in dwelling investment possibly influenced by home buyers deferring their acquisitions until the introduction of stamp duty reductions in July 2004.

The value of Western Australia's exports increased by \$379.9 million (4.8%) between the June quarters of 2003 and 2004, mainly in confidential items (including alumina, nickel, mineral sands and some agricultural products), wheat and iron ore. Mineral exports from Western Australia in the June quarter 2004 were supported by strong international demand for resource commodities and the increased production capacity of the state's mining industry, following a strong period of investment activity. The value of Cereal and cereal preparations exports (mainly wheat), increased by 71.0% during the period, continuing to recover from the impact of the 2002 drought.

Employment of full-time workers in Western Australia continued to benefit from the steady growth in the state's economy. Full-time employment rose by 0.8% in the three months to June 2004, while part-time employment fell by 1.2%. As a result of rising full-time employment and a slight decline in labour force participation, the state's unemployment rate declined to 5.0%.

STATE ACCOUNTS

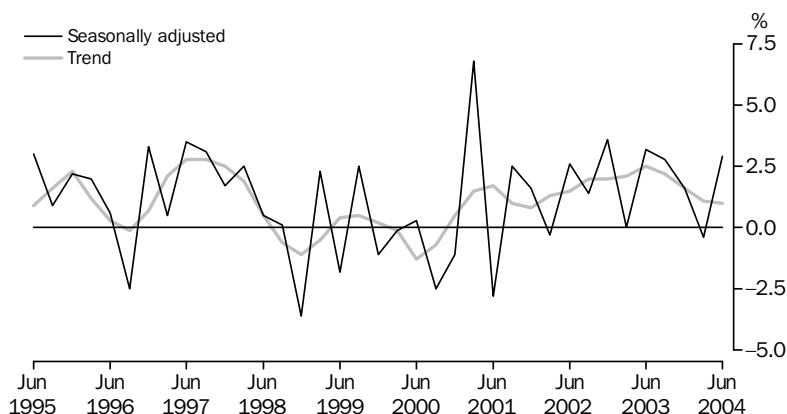
State Final Demand

State Final Demand (trend chain volume terms) in Western Australia increased by 1.0% (\$214 million) in the June quarter 2004 – the fifteenth consecutive quarterly increase. However, this marked the fourth successive quarter in which the rate of growth in State Final Demand had eased, although, the downward trend appears to be stabilising. Nationally, economic growth was slightly stronger at 1.2% over the June quarter.

OVERVIEW *continued*

State Final Demand *continued*

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



In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, State Final Demand increased by 2.9% (\$589 million) in the June quarter 2004. The major drivers of growth during the quarter were:

- Investment by State and local public corporations – up \$251 million (83.7%), due to increased expenditure by water and gas utilities; and
- Investment in Intangible fixed assets – up \$166 million (49.6%), mainly due to a rebound in mineral and petroleum exploration following the completion of a major petroleum exploration project in the previous quarter.

The main detractors from growth in State Final Demand, during the June quarter 2004, were:

- Non-dwelling construction investment – down \$133 million (10.2%), coming off a high level of engineering construction activity associated with a major port upgrade and mine expansions in the previous quarter; and
- Dwelling investment – down by \$33 million (2.8%), possibly in response to stamp duty reductions for home buyers introduced in July 2004.

PRICES

Consumer Price Index

Perth's Consumer Price Index increased by 1.0% in the June quarter 2004, compared to 0.5% increase nationally. Prices increased in Perth across all broad expenditure groups, during the period, with the major contributors being:

- Housing (up 1.4%) – largely due to a 2.4% increase in the price of purchasing a house associated, in part, with the rising cost of labour and building materials.
- Transportation (up 1.6%) – driven by a 4.0% increase in the cost of automotive fuel.
- Health (up 2.9%) – mainly as a result of a 4.7% increase in the cost of hospital and medical services, flowing from increases to private health fund premiums in April 2004.

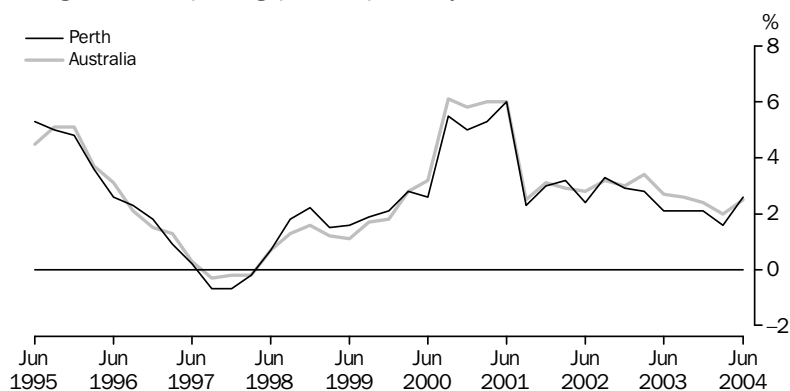
OVERVIEW *continued*

Consumer Price Index *continued*

Partially off-setting the rise in Perth's CPI, over the June quarter 2004, were price decreases in a number of expenditure classes including:

- Audio, visual and computing equipment – down 3.9% due to continuing quality adjustment driven falls in computer prices and discounting by major retailers on home entertainment equipment.
- Meat and seafoods – down 1.6% mainly due to falls in the price of bacon and ham (down 5.1%), beef and veal (down 2.1%) and poultry (down 1.8%).
- Domestic holiday travel and accommodation – down 0.9% following seasonal reductions in accommodation and air fare prices.

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



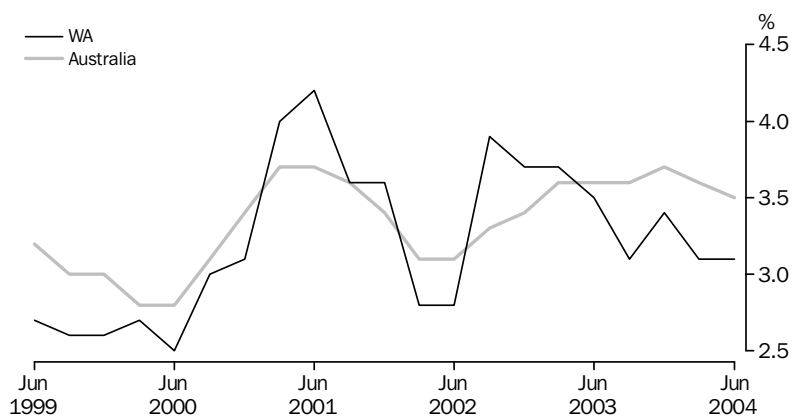
Perth's CPI increased over the twelve months to June 2004 by 2.6%, compared to 2.5% nationally. The major contributors to prices growth in Perth during this period were housing, transportation and food.

Nationally, annual growth in the CPI remained well within the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) target range. In the near term, the RBA expects inflation to be held down by the ongoing effects of the 2002–03 exchange rate appreciation. However, financial market economists have cautioned that continued rapid growth in credit, strengthening of international economic conditions, and rising oil prices may all impact on the longer term inflationary outlook.

Wage Cost Index

Wages continued to grow at a moderate rate in Western Australia, during the June quarter 2004, with the state's quarterly index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses increasing by 0.5%. Nationally, the wage cost index also increased by 0.5% over the period.

WAGE COST INDEX, Change from corresponding quarter of previous year



OVERVIEW *continued*

Wage Cost Index *continued*

In the 12 months to June 2004, Western Australia recorded the lowest wages growth of all states and territories of 3.1%, compared to national growth of 3.5%. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest annual growth of 4.2%.

Of the selected industries, Education recorded the highest quarterly growth of 1.0% in the June quarter 2004, while Manufacturing recorded the highest annual growth of 3.7%. Wages remained unchanged for Government administration and defence during the June quarter. The lowest annual increase in wages was recorded by Retail trade (2.2%).

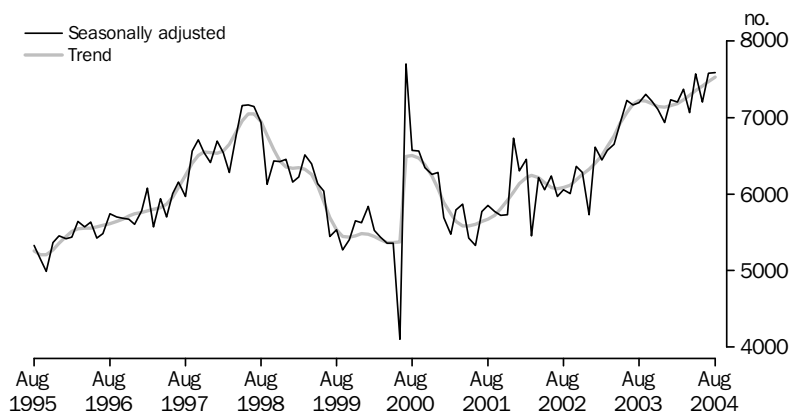
Managers and administrators, Professionals, and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers all recorded wages growth of 0.6% in the June quarter 2004. The highest annual growth in wages of 3.4% was recorded by Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers. Labourers and related workers had the lowest quarterly wages growth of 0.2%, while Managers and administrators had the lowest annual increase at 2.3%.

CONSUMPTION

New motor vehicle sales

New motor vehicle sales in Western Australia (trend) increased for the eighth consecutive month in August 2004 (up 0.8%), aided by the declining cost of imported vehicles, low interest rates and strong labour market conditions. Since the beginning of 2004, new motor vehicle sales have risen in the state by an average of 0.7% (about 49 vehicles) per month, compared to 0.1% nationally.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES



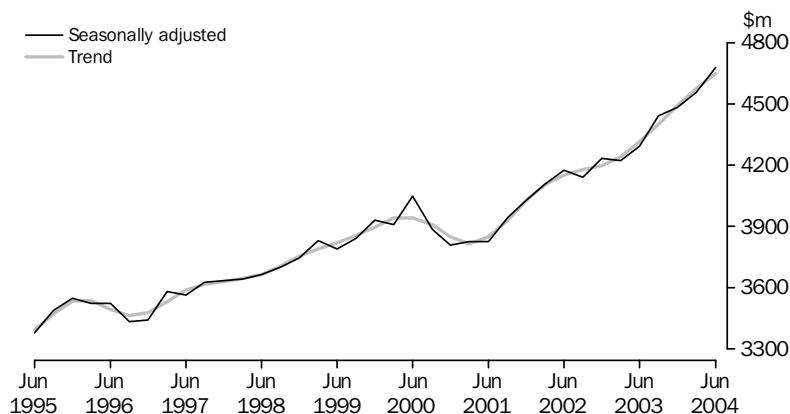
Much of the recent growth in Western Australia's new motor vehicle sales (trend) has been in Sports utility vehicles (SUVs). In the three months to August, new SUV sales increased by an average of 2.5% (about 35 vehicles) per month. SUVs accounted for more than half (52.1%) of the increase in new motor vehicles sold during the period, with the remainder split across Passenger and Other vehicles (27.3% and 20.8% respectively).

OVERVIEW *continued*

Retail trade

Retail turnover in Western Australia (trend) increased sharply in the three months to July 2004, rising by 2.9% from the previous three month period, and compared to a national increase of 1.6%. Underpinning the state's rapid growth in retail spending were strong labour market conditions and solid gains in household wealth. It is also likely that spending patterns were influenced, over the period, by the Federal Government's Family Tax Benefits package and personal income tax cuts which took effect from July 2004.

QUARTERLY RETAIL TURNOVER, Chain volume measures



The main contributors to retail turnover growth, over the three months to July 2004, were spending on: Food, up \$60.9 million (3.0%); Household goods, up \$40.0 million (5.2%); and Hospitality and services, up \$18.1 million (3.9%). Going against the trend, however, were small decreases in spending on: Recreational goods, down \$5.2 million (2.1%); and Clothing and soft goods, down \$2.3 million (0.9%).

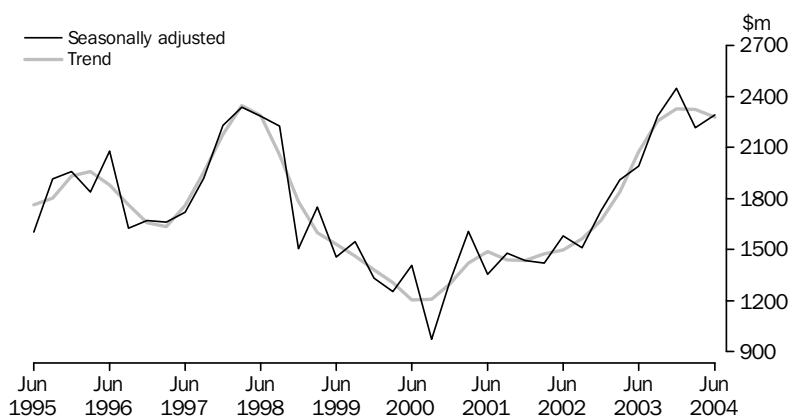
In trend chain volume terms, Western Australia's retail turnover for the July quarter 2004 increased by 1.6% to \$4,648.6 million – slightly above the national increase of 1.3%.

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Private new capital expenditure

Business investment in Western Australia (trend chain volume terms) fell by 1.9% to \$2,278 million in the June quarter 2004. This was the second consecutive quarter of decline, following an extended period of growth dating back to the March quarter 2002. Driving the June quarter decrease in business investment was a 4.0% (\$56 million) drop in expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery. However, there was some offsetting growth in new capital expenditure on Buildings and structures over the period (up 1.1% or \$10 million).

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Chain volume measures



OVERVIEW *continued*

Private new capital expenditure *continued*

Despite recent easing, Western Australia recorded an increase in business investment of 9.8% over the year to June 2004. This was the second highest increase of all states and territories (behind growth of 10.6% in New South Wales) and was double the national average of 4.9%.

In original current price terms, business investment in Western Australia in the June quarter 2004 was \$2,311 million – up 11.5% (\$238 million) on the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Contributing to growth in business investment during this period, was the commencement of a number of major construction projects, including the Mutineer Exeter oil well development, the Alcoa Pinjarra alumina refinery expansion and the Dampier Port upgrade. This was reflected in a 25.4% (\$157 million) increase in business investment by Selected other industries (including Construction, Retail trade and Property and business services) and a 6.2% (\$71 million) increase in investment by the Mining industry. Also contributing to growth in business investment, over the quarter, was a 3.3% increase in new capital expenditure by the Manufacturing industry (up \$10 million).

According to the Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance, business investment in Western Australia is expected to be maintained at existing levels for the coming year. The completion of a number of projects will be balanced against the continuation of existing projects as well as new investment, such as the Woodside development of Enfield oil, and BHP-Billiton development of the Ravensthorpe nickel mine. The long term outlook for business investment in Western Australia remains positive.

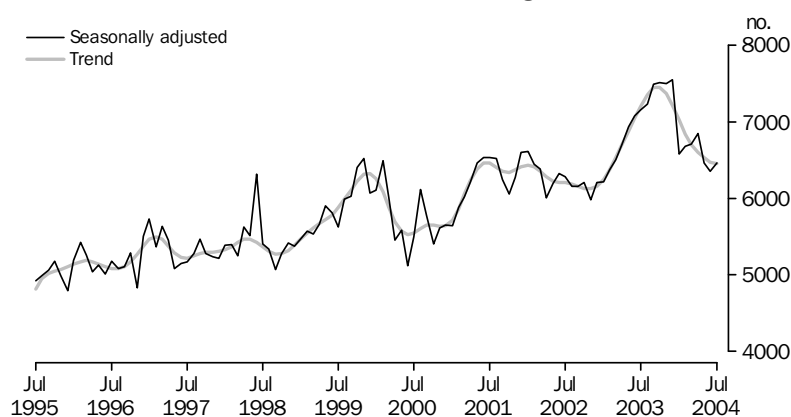
Housing finance commitments

The number of housing finance commitments (trend) in Western Australia fell by 0.3% during July 2004. While this was the ninth consecutive monthly decrease in housing finance commitments, the rate of decline appears to be slowing. The average monthly decrease in housing finance dropped to 0.8% in the three months to July 2004, from an average of 2.2% in the preceding three month period. Helping to arrest the decline in housing finance commitments in Western Australia, particularly among first home buyers, were reductions in stamp duty rates which took effect from 1 July 2004.

Despite the continued decline in number of commitments, the total value of housing finance commitments in Western Australia increased for the fourth consecutive month in July 2004. The rise for the three months ending July was 1.5% (\$45.4 million) over the previous three month period.

In original terms, there were 9.4% fewer housing finance commitments in Western Australia, in the three months to July 2004, than there were in the corresponding period of 2003. This represented a fall from the record high levels of housing finance recorded during the middle of 2003. Over the period, the number of new housing finance commitments dropped for both first and non-first home buyers (down 8.9% and 9.5% respectively).

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Number of dwellings financed



OVERVIEW *continued*

Housing finance commitments *continued*

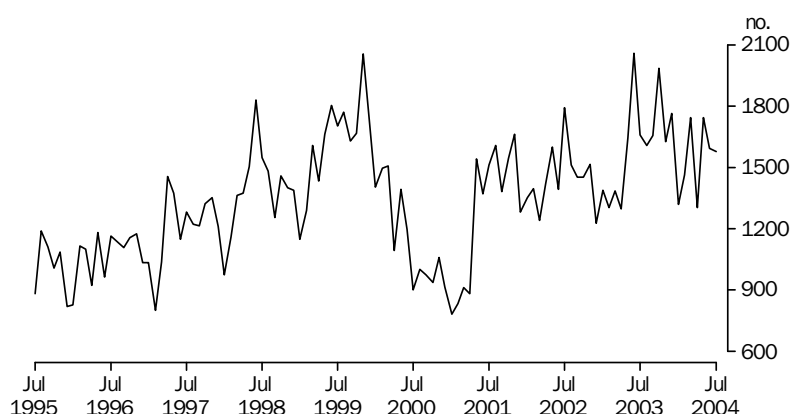
While the number of housing finance commitments was lower in the three months to July 2004, compared to the same period in 2003, the average borrowing size was up 8.0% to \$159,500. Over this period, the average borrowing size increased by 10.3% for first home buyers (to \$156,500) and by 7.6% for non-first home buyers (to \$160,000).

CONSTRUCTION

Building approvals

New house approvals in Western Australia grew by 8.9% (402) over the three months to July, compared to the previous three months. Driving the state's increased housing activity was a strong rebound in approvals in May (up 33.7%), following a large seasonal decline in April (down 25.2%). More recent data, however, suggest an easing in the Western Australian housing market with the number of new house approvals dropping in both June (down 8.7%) and July (down 0.9%).

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, New houses

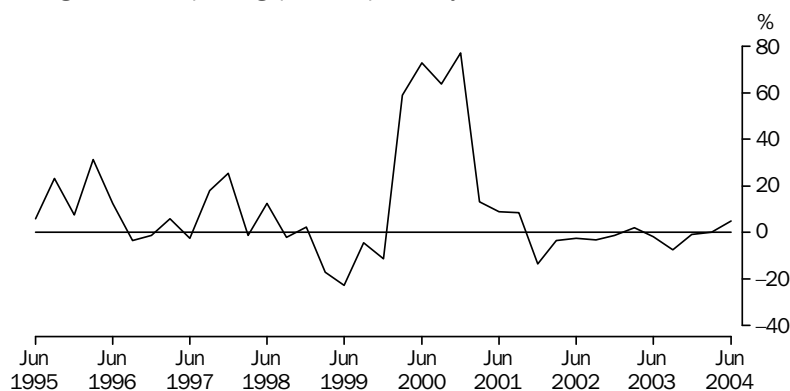


In current price terms, the total value of new houses approved in Western Australia increased by 13.7% (\$96.4 million) to \$799.8 million in the three months to July 2004, compared to the previous three month period. Nationally, the total value of new houses approved increased by 2.6%. Over the same period, the value of non-residential building approvals in Western Australia increased by 52.2% (\$150.6 million) to \$439.2 million, due to the approval of large health, accommodation and office projects.

TRADE

Western Australia recorded a trade surplus of \$5,377.5 million in the June quarter 2004 – \$254.3 million (5.0%) higher than in the corresponding quarter of 2003. Both exports and imports grew over the period, with growth in exports (up \$379.9 million) outstripping growth in imports (up \$125.6 million).

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



OVERVIEW *continued*

TRADE *continued*

Between the June quarters of 2003 and 2004, the state's trade position improved with a number of major trading partners. Most significantly, Western Australia's trade surplus with India increased by \$642.4 million to \$876.1 million; and the trade position with Indonesia moved from a deficit of \$185.5 million to a surplus of \$43.1 million. In contrast, surplus on the state's trade with the United Kingdom dropped, during the period, by \$728.8 million to \$116.9 million.

Western Australia's trade surplus for 2003–04 was \$20,515 million – 0.8% less than in the previous financial year, partly due to the adverse effects of the strong \$A. Contributing to this decline was a 0.7% decrease in the value of merchandise exports and a 0.6% decrease in the value of merchandise imports.

Exports

Western Australia's strong export performance in the June Quarter 2004 was largely a consequence of demand for the state's resources, and the continued rebound in agricultural exports following the 2002 drought. Between the June Quarters of 2003 and 2004, exports of Combined confidential items (including alumina, nickel, mineral sands and some agricultural products) increased by \$279.1 million (19.4%), while exports of Cereals and cereal preparations grew by \$260.2 million (71.0%).

Offsetting the state's export growth during this period was a large decrease in the value of exports of Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials – down \$217.6 million (19.8%) – a consequence of maintenance work on one of the state's petroleum production sites, declining production from some maturing oil fields and an increase in domestic sales. The value of exports of Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles) and Gas, natural and manufactured also declined considerably over the period (down \$147.9 million or 95.6%, and \$105.4 million or 14.2%, respectively).

Imports

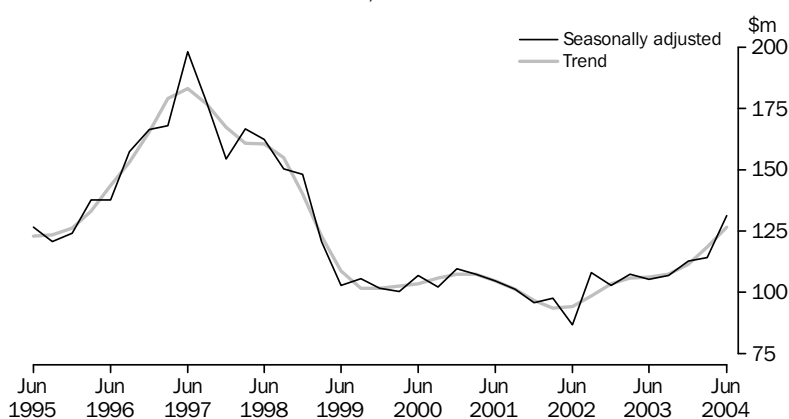
Growth in Western Australia's merchandise imports during the June Quarter 2004, compared to the same period a year earlier, was largely driven by increases in the value of imports of Road vehicles (up \$51.3 million or 13.9%) and of Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (up \$48.6 million or 11.9%).

MINING

Mineral and petroleum exploration

Mineral exploration expenditure (trend) in Western Australia rose by 6.9% (or \$8.2 million) in the June quarter 2004 – the ninth consecutive quarterly increase. Over 2003–04, expenditure on mineral exploration increased at an average rate of 4.5% per quarter, compared to 3.1% over 2002–03.

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total minerals



OVERVIEW *continued*

Mineral and petroleum exploration *continued*

In original terms, Western Australia's mineral exploration expenditure was \$138.8 million in the June quarter 2004 – \$27.2 million (24.4%) higher than in the June quarter 2003. Accounting for much of this was a \$15.8 million (23.5%) increase in expenditure on Gold exploration, in response to strong growth in the price of gold throughout 2003–04. Expenditure on Nickel and cobalt exploration also grew strongly over the period (up \$5.7 million or 32.2%) due to strong international demand, particularly from China, and declining international stocks.

Petroleum exploration expenditure (original) was \$197.5 million in the June quarter 2004 – \$46.2 million (30.5%) more than in the corresponding period of 2003. The increase in expenditure on Petroleum exploration coincided with rising world oil prices, as a result of diminishing stocks in the US, the threat of terrorists attacks on oil supplies, and strong demand from China and other expanding Asian economies.

Mineral production

Minerals to record increases in production in the June quarter 2004, compared to the June quarter 2003 were: Iron ore (up 10.2%) and Salt (up 8.2%). Decreases were recorded in the production of Zinc (down 86.7%) and Diamonds (down 55.7%).

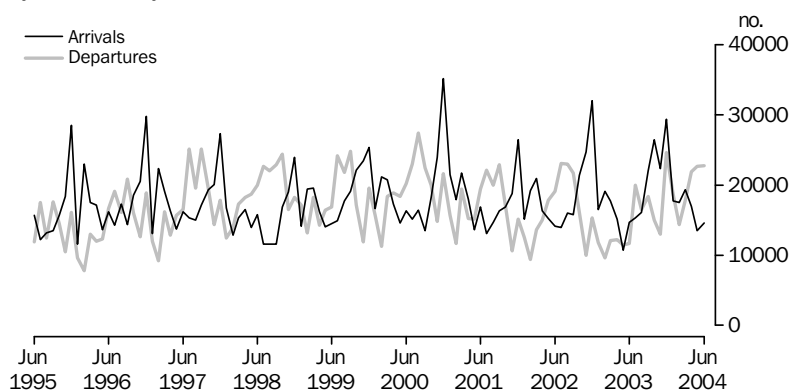
TOURISM

Short term arrivals on holiday

There were 45,047 overseas visitor arrivals by air on holiday to Western Australia in the three months to June 2004 – 4,489 (11.1%) more than in the corresponding period of 2003. The strong growth in arrivals, over this period, reflected the significant impact that world events had on travel to Australia during 2003. The largest increases in visitor arrivals were from Malaysia (up 2,645 or 59.1%), Japan (up 1,829 or 54.4%) and Thailand (up 1,047 or 111.1%). Partially offsetting these increases, however, were falls in the number of visitors from Singapore (down 1,311 or 12.8%) and Indonesia (down 929 or 32.4%).

In 2003–04, a total of 231,194 overseas visitors arrived by air on holiday to Western Australia – up 13,231 (6.1%) on the number of arrivals in 2002–03. The rebound in tourism to Western Australia during 2003–04 was largely a consequence of renewed confidence in overseas travel, following a period of sustained global uncertainty, and was aided by the staging of the Rugby World Cup in Australia in late 2003.

SHORT TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS AND RESIDENT DEPARTURES OVERSEAS,
By air on holiday



OVERVIEW *continued*

Short term departures on holiday

In the three months to June 2004, 67,462 Western Australian residents departed overseas by air on holiday – up 32,144 (91.0%) on the number of departures over the same period in 2003. The growth in departures was largely a consequence of holiday travel to Indonesia returning to a more normal level (up 13,047 or 130.8%) following the Bali bombings. There were also significant increases in departures to a range of other countries, including Singapore (up 3071 or 433.1%) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (up 2,712 or 51.9%).

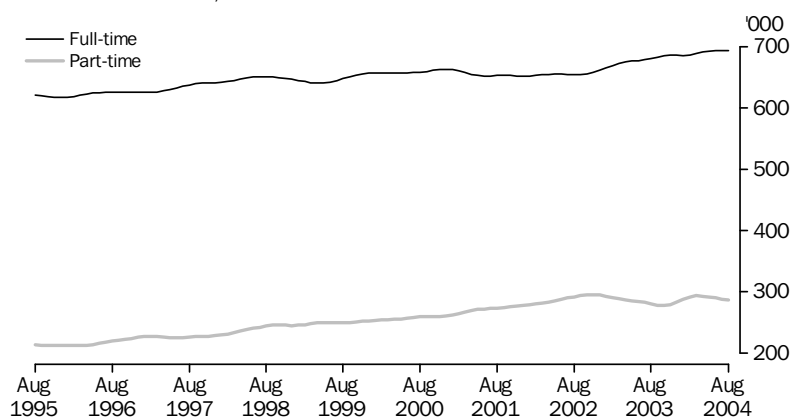
Over 2003–04, there were 225,882 short-term resident departures overseas by air on holiday from Western Australia – 47,737 (26.8%) more than in the previous year. Growth in resident departures in 2003–04 was aided by a strong \$A and widespread travel discounting in 2004.

LABOUR MARKET

Employment

After nine months of sustained growth, the trend estimate of employed persons in Western Australia levelled out in the three months to August – dropping by 0.4% or 4,300. The fall in employment was driven solely by a 1.8% decrease in the number of persons employed part-time (down 5,200). In contrast, the number of persons employed full-time continued to grow, increasing by 0.1% or 900 over the period. Nationally, the trend estimate of employed persons increased by 0.1% over the same period.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend



Industry employment

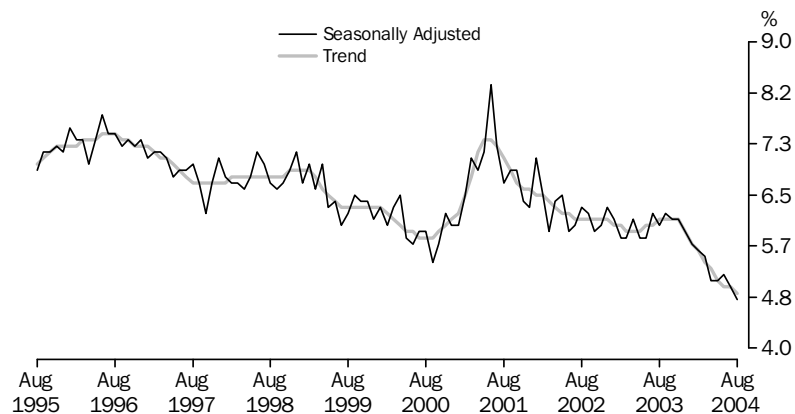
In original terms, the Wholesale trade industry recorded the largest increase in number of employed persons in August 2004, compared to the corresponding period of 2003 – rising by 8,100 or 18.9%. Other industries to record strong growth, over the period, were Personal and other services (up 6,500 or 16.2%) and Mining (up 6,300 or 20.7%). Agriculture, forestry and fishing recorded the largest decrease in number of employed persons (down 6,300 or 12.7%) followed by Education (down 6,100 or 8.2%).

OVERVIEW *continued*

Unemployment

Despite an easing in employment growth, the trend estimate of unemployed persons in Western Australia fell by 5.4% (2,900) over the three months to August 2004. The state's unemployment rate (trend) declined slightly over the period, falling from 5.1% in May to 4.9% in August (the lowest rate recorded since the series began in 1978), extending a general downward trend dating back to November 2003. Nationally the unemployment rate was unchanged in August at 5.6%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Western Australia's strong labour market conditions in 2004 have coincided with a large reduction in the state's long term unemployment. In August 2004, 7,600 Western Australians had been unemployed for 52 weeks or more since their last employment – 45.4% or 6,300 less than a year earlier.

SOCIAL TRENDS - Education, training and work

INTRODUCTION

The following section presents annual data about education and employment in Western Australia. These statistics show the demographic, labour force and educational make-up of the population and provide indicators about the effects of shifts in labour market trends on the workforce.

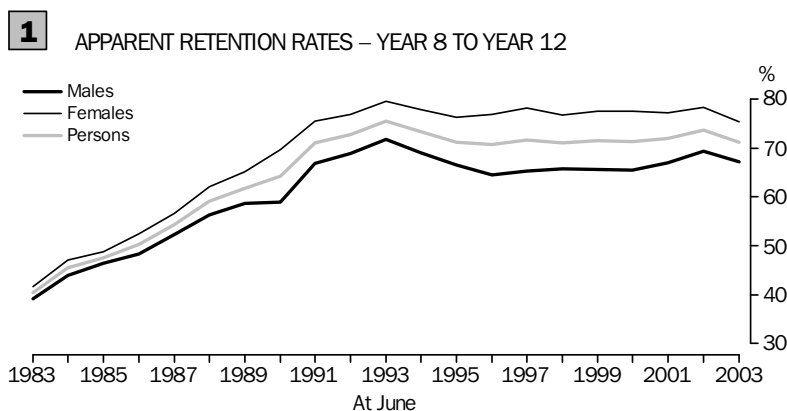
SCHOOL STUDENTS

In 2003, there were 334,100 full-time primary and secondary students attending schools in Western Australia, slightly fewer than the number attending in 2002 (334,700).

Canning and Tuart colleges were removed from the scope of National Schools Statistics Collection in 2003. This has resulted in 1,200 full-time students being reclassified to the Vocational Education and Training (VET) sector in 2003. This change has contributed to the fall in the number of school students and apparent retention rates compared with earlier years.

Continuing a longer term trend of decline, the proportion of full-time students attending government schools fell by 0.8% in 2003. Between 1993 and 2003, the proportion of full-time students attending government schools fell from 75.0% to 68.9%.

APPARENT RETENTION RATES



Source: ABS data available on request. Schools.

Apparent retention rates are an approximate measure of the proportion of students who remain at school until the final year of secondary school. The apparent retention rate from Year 8 to Year 12 in 2003 is the number of full-time students in Year 12 in 2003 expressed as a percentage of the number of full-time students in Year 8 in 1998. Apparent retention rates do not include part-time students or make allowance for students repeating years.

In 2003, the apparent retention rate of full-time students from Year 8 to Year 12 was 71.2%. The female rate (75.3%) remained above that of the male rate (67.2%).

PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In 2003, 72.4% of 15–19 year-olds were participating in formal education or training, an increase of 2.9% over the previous year and 6.1% higher than in 1993. Meanwhile, the participation rate of 20–24 year-olds rose by 1.1% in 2003. Over the past decade the proportion of this age group in formal education or training has increased markedly from 22.2% in 1993 to 34.3% in 2003, reflecting the greater emphasis placed on education for enhancing job and career prospects.

In 2003, 130,400 students were undertaking VET, a slight decrease on the previous year. More than half (53.9%) of these students were aged 25 years and over.

The longer term growth of participation in further education is evident in the rising numbers of people aged 15–64 years with non-school qualifications in Western Australia. The proportion of this age group with these qualifications has increased from 40.1% to 49.6% over the last decade. This growth has been more marked for females than males. By 2003 females comprised 45.9% of people with non-school qualifications; compared to 40.4% in 1993.

SOCIAL TRENDS - Education, training and work *continued*

LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

At May 2003, the unemployment rate for persons aged 15–64 years with non-school qualifications was 4.3%, compared to 7.6% for those without non-school qualifications. Persons with a Bachelor degree or above had the lowest unemployment rate 3.4% while for those with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate the rate was 4.8%.

1

EDUCATION AND TRAINING(a)

	Unit	1993	2001	2002	2003
Education participation					
School students(b)(c)	'000	296.7	318.9	334.7	334.1
School students in government schools(b)(c)	%	75.0	70.3	69.7	68.9
Secondary school students – of all students(c)	%	38.2	39.9	38.5	38.7
Year 12 apparent retention rates(b)(c)	%	75.6	72.0	73.7	71.2
Males	%	71.9	67.0	69.3	67.2
Females	%	79.6	77.3	78.3	75.3
Education participation – of all aged 15–19	%	68.8	70.0	69.5	72.4
Education participation – of all aged 20–24	%	22.2	30.6	33.2	34.3
Vocational Education and Training (VET) students	'000	88.3	r135.4	r131.9	r130.4
Higher education students	'000	n.a.	82.1	88.5	92.6
Apprentices and trainees	'000	n.a.	18.5	22.1	25.1
Education outcomes					
With non-school educational qualifications of all persons aged 15–64(d)(e)	%	40.1	48.4	50.1	49.6
Bachelor degree or above	%	9.9	16.2	16.7	16.1
Advanced diploma and diploma or below(e)	%	30.2	32.2	33.4	32.8
Females – of all with non-school educational qualifications	%	40.4	46.2	45.8	45.9
Did not complete Year 12(f)	%	39.9	34.8	33.2	34.0
Labour Market Outcomes					
Unemployment rate (aged 15–64)					
With non-school educational qualifications(d)(e)	%	7.0	4.8	5.0	4.3
Bachelor degree or above	%	6.0	2.7	3.6	3.4
Advanced diploma and diploma or below(e)	%	7.3	5.8	5.7	4.8
Without non-school educational qualifications(d)	%	11.8	9.6	8.6	7.6
Providers					
Schools	no.	1 015	1 052	1 060	1 064
Government schools – of all schools	%	75.5	73.1	73.1	73.1
Full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff	'000	19.1	21.6	22.2	22.7

(a) Reference periods: Schools data are at August. Data on participation rates, educational attainment and unemployment rates are at May. VET students and apprentices and trainees data are at 31 December. Data on higher education students are at 31 March.

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

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

(d) Data refer to recognised qualifications only which include higher degrees, postgraduate diplomas, bachelor degrees, undergraduate and associate diplomas, and skilled and basic vocational qualifications.

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

(f) Includes persons still at school.

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

SOCIAL TRENDS - Education, training and work *continued*

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

In 2003–04 there were 1,031,700 persons in the labour force (comprising employed and unemployed persons aged 15 years and over) in Western Australia. The labour force participation rate (the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over) was 65.8%, similar to the previous year.

Consistent with the general ageing of the population the median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the labour force increased by 4 years for both men and women over the last decade. At June 2004, the median age of men and women in the labour force was 40 and 39 years respectively.

EMPLOYERS

In 2003–04, 14.9% of all employed persons were employers or own account workers, a similar proportion to the previous two years, though lower than that recorded in 1993–94.

PART-TIME WORKERS

In the twelve months to June 2004, the number of part-time workers fell by 1.8%. The proportion of employed females who were working part-time fell 1.2 percentage points, compared to less than one percentage point (0.6%) for males.

The average number of hours worked by part-time workers remained at around 16 per week in 2003–04. In the 12 months to June 2004, the proportion of persons employed part-time who worked less than 15 hours per week rose slightly, from 24.2% to 25.3%.

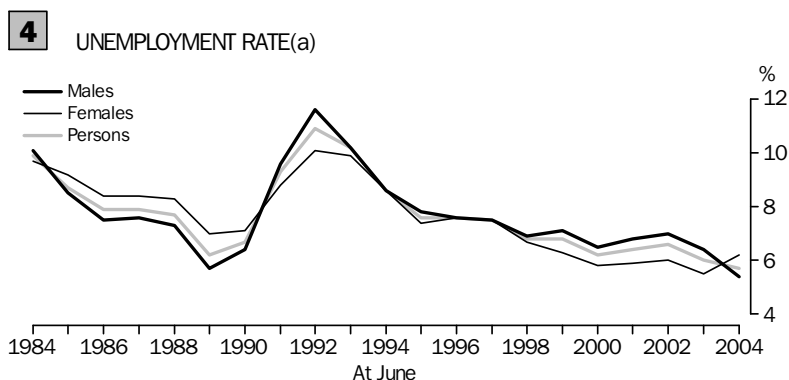
The extent to which part-time workers would prefer to work more hours provides an indicator of underemployment in the labour force. In 2003–04, over half (50.7%) of those employed part-time indicated that they would prefer to work more hours, a small increase on the previous year (49.5%).

FULL-TIME WORKERS

In 2003–04, there were 686,700 persons aged 15 years and over employed on a full-time basis in Western Australia, an increase of 3.2% on the previous year. The average number of hours worked by full-time workers has remained fairly steady over the past decade at between 41–42 hours per week. In 2003–04, 25.5% of the persons employed full-time were working 50 hours or more per week compared to 27.2% in the previous year.

UNEMPLOYMENT

There were 59,000 persons aged 15 years and over actively looking for and available to start work in Western Australia in 2003–04. This number represents a decrease of 3.6% over the previous 12 month period and a fall of 21.9% compared to 1993–94. In the twelve months to June 2004, the annual average unemployment rate fell slightly from 6.0% to 5.7%. This was mainly due to the decline in the male unemployment rate which fell from 6.4% to 5.4% over this period. The female unemployment rate rose slightly over the same period, from 5.5% to 6.2%.



(a) Data are annual averages for years ending 30 June.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

2 WORK(a)

	Unit	1993-94	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Labour Force Status					
Total labour force(b)	'000	r 853.0	998.7	1 017.6	1 031.7
Females – of total labour force	%	r 41.4	43.7	43.7	43.7
Participation rate(c)	%	65.5	66.1	66.1	65.8
Males	%	77.0	75.1	75.1	74.6
Females	%	r 54.0	57.3	57.5	57.1
Males aged 60-64	%	r 52.1	53.6	56.5	58.6
Females aged 60-64	%	19.4	27.2	23.7	28.1
Median age of male labour force	years	36	39	39	40
Median age of female labour force	years	35	39	39	39
Employed People					
Total employed	'000	r 779.7	r 933.2	r 956.4	972.7
Proportion of total population in work(d)	%	45.8	49.1	49.7	49.8
Employers and own account workers – of total employed	%	r 16.1	r 14.6	15.0	14.9
Part-time work (less than 35 hours per week)					
Persons employed part-time	'000	r 197.1	278.9	291.2	286.0
Males employed part-time – of all males employed	%	r 10.4	14.3	15.2	14.6
Females employed part-time – of all females employed	%	r 46.3	49.8	49.8	48.6
Average hours worked per week by persons employed part-time	hours	14.7	15.5	15.7	15.6
Persons employed part-time who prefer more hours – of total employed part-time	%	55.5	50.3	49.5	50.7
Persons employed part-time who worked 15 hours or less per week – of total employed part-time	%	25.9	26.5	24.2	25.3
Full-time work					
Persons employed full-time	'000	582.2	654.3	665.2	686.7
Average hours worked per week by persons employed full-time	hours	41.3	41.2	41.9	41.1
Persons employed full-time working 50 hours or more – of total employed full-time	%	25.7	r 25.4	r 27.2	25.5
Unemployment					
Total unemployed(e)	'000	75.6	65.5	61.2	59.0
Unemployment rate	%	r 8.6	6.6	6.0	5.7
Males	%	r 8.6	7.0	6.4	5.4
Females	%	r 8.6	6.0	5.5	6.2
Median duration of unemployment – males	weeks	21	r18	21	15
Median duration of unemployment – females	weeks	21	12	13	11

(a) Reference periods: All data are annual averages for the year ending 30 June except median age of labour force which is based on data at June.

(b) The labour force comprises employed and unemployed persons. The labour force participation rate for any population group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over of that group.

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

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

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

FEATURE ARTICLE – Intra-state migration

INTRODUCTION

This article explores the demographic features of people migrating within Western Australia. It reviews characteristics such as age and sex, family and household membership, and education and workforce experiences of people who have recently moved within the state.

It builds on a companion article, "*The impact of migration on Western Australia's population*" which appeared in the March 2004 edition of this publication. The earlier article focussed on the demographic characteristics of people arriving in Western Australia from other states and territories, and of Western Australians departing for other states and territories.

Awareness of the demographic make-up of 'movers', and how their characteristics may alter local population profiles provides insights for the planning required for the delivery of goods and services at various geographic levels.

While this article has primary focus on population change that results from net migration, consideration is also given to total movements into and movements out of a region.

The main source of data for this article is the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The Census asked where people were usually resident one year and five years prior to Census Night, 7th August 2001. This information is compared with their place of usual residence on Census Night to examine migration flows. There are, however, limitations in using this information to determine *intra-* or *sub-state* migration flows. The Census defines usual residence at a particular point of time and, therefore, cannot measure multiple moves or moves occurring between periods. (ABS, 2003, p22.)

POPULATION CHANGE

Migration changes Australia's population distribution and structure, and impacts on population growth at both the state and regional level. (ABS, 2004, p29.)

Changes in population size and structure affect the demand for services, such as for health, education and housing. These changes are carefully monitored because they affect the allocation of Commonwealth and State funds and the allocation and distribution of seats in the House of Representatives and the Western Australian Parliament.

Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) is determined by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. At regional and local government levels, movement within states is also important.

Movement within states is referred to as *intra-* or *sub-state* migration and includes movements within the same Local Government Area (LGA), to a different LGA, or a different Statistical Division (SD). As with interstate migration, sub-state migration is difficult to measure as there are no restrictions on movements within a state or territory and movements cannot be easily captured by a data collection.

Various administrative data sources are used to estimate both interstate and sub-state migration flows. These sources include Commonwealth and State electoral roll registrations, family benefit payments and Health Insurance Commission (Medicare) data. Data describing movements of defence personnel are also used. Although it has limitations for some age groups, Medicare data remains the best administrative data source available for estimating interstate and sub-state migration. For more information on interstate migration estimates see *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (ABS Cat. no 3228.0).

FEATURE ARTICLE – Intra-state migration *continued*

WHO IS MOVING?

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The motivation for moving can come from a combination of factors including different climate, affordable housing, employment opportunities, retirement, and wanting to be close to family and friends. (ABS, 2004a, p11.) Young adults, people who are separated and/or divorced, unemployed and recent immigrants from English speaking countries were more likely to move than people who are older, married or from non-English speaking countries. (ABS, 1998, p8.)

INTERNAL MIGRATION

Within Western Australia, the Upper Great Southern SD had the highest proportion (80%) of usual residents who were at the same address 12 months prior to the 2001 Census as they were on Census Night. The Kimberley SD the lowest proportion (63%) of people who had the same address in 2000.

TABLE 1 — INTERNAL MIGRATION OF USUAL RESIDENTS(a), Western Australia, 2001

Statistical Division	Did not move	Moved from.....					Not stated	Not applicable	Overseas in 2000	Total
		Same LGA	Different LGA, Same SD	Different SD, Same State	Interstate	Undefined				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Perth	76.8	7.0	7.1	1.4	1.3	0.1	3.5	1.2	1.6	100.0
South West	75.0	10.4	3.3	5.1	1.0	0.2	3.3	1.2	0.5	100.0
Lower Great Southern	76.1	11.3	1.8	4.7	0.9	0.2	3.4	1.2	0.3	100.0
Upper Great Southern	80.0	7.2	2.0	5.9	0.5	0.2	2.3	1.5	0.3	100.0
Midlands	76.3	7.3	2.0	7.3	0.8	0.2	4.3	1.4	0.5	100.0
South Eastern	67.9	12.2	2.0	5.9	2.7	0.3	6.6	1.7	0.8	100.0
Central	72.3	8.9	4.5	5.9	1.4	0.3	4.9	1.4	0.4	100.0
Pilbara	63.2	11.0	2.1	9.4	3.0	0.3	8.4	1.8	0.9	100.0
Kimberley	62.7	10.0	2.0	6.4	3.8	0.5	12.0	2.1	0.5	100.0
WA TOTAL (b)	75.5	7.8	5.9	2.6	1.3	0.4	3.9	1.3	1.3	100.0

(a) Based on usual residence 12 months prior to Census night.

(b) Includes Off-shore Areas & Migratory, and WA Undefined.

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

Table 1 shows the types of moves usual residents made in the 12 months prior to the 2001 Census. The proportion of residents moving within the same LGA was highest in the South Eastern and Lower Great Southern SDs, where 12% and 11% of people changed address between 2000 and 2001. The Pilbara SD had the highest proportion of usual residents who migrated from a different statistical division within Western Australia (9%).

The Kimberley SD had the highest proportion of usual residents who were living in a different state in 2000 (4%), followed by the Pilbara SD (3%). The Perth SD recorded the highest proportion of usual residents returning from overseas (2%).

FEATURE ARTICLE – Intra-state migration *continued*

Net sub-state migration

In general, more resources and services are used when people move beyond their usual LGA. People who move greater distances are more likely to make use of removalist companies, packers and unpackers, than those who only move a few streets or suburbs away. People who move greater distances will also experience significant changes to their lifestyles. Indeed this may be the catalyst for their move. Prospects of a new job, new schools, new sporting and social networks attach to a move of more than a few streets.

Movements which have a greater impact on the consumption of services and resources, such as between statistical divisions, are examined in Table 2 which details the migration flows into and out of each statistical division within WA.

TABLE 2 — MIGRATION FLOWS(a), Western Australia, 2001

	Perth	South West	Lower Great Southern	Upper Great Southern	Midlands	South Eastern	Central	Pilbara	Kimberley	Total
Did not move SD (b)	1 214 945	163 678	45 414	16 144	43 908	43 336	49 808	28 810	23 336	1 629 379
Moved in from										
Different SD, same State	18 505	9 444	2 407	1 077	3 731	3 114	3 448	3 554	2 006	47 286
Overseas in 2000	21 240	945	176	62	232	397	261	324	151	23 788
Interstate	15 464	1 680	379	69	322	1 360	676	1 059	1 101	22 110
Total moved in	55 209	12 069	2 962	1 208	4 285	4 871	4 385	4 937	3 258	93 184
Moved out to										
Different SD, same State	17 325	7 337	2 962	1 733	4 126	4 109	4 034	3 672	1 988	47 286
Interstate	16 826	1 821	511	81	426	1 614	832	1 332	1 718	25 161
Total moved out	34 151	9 158	3 473	1 814	4 552	5 723	4 866	5 004	3 706	72 447
Net Intra-state Migration	1 180	2 107	-555	-656	-395	-995	-586	-118	18	0
Net Interstate Migration	-1 362	-141	-132	-12	-104	-254	-156	-273	-617	-3 051

(a) Based on usual residence 12 months prior to Census night.

b) Includes persons who did not move, moves within the same SLA and moves within the same SD.

Note: 'WA Undefined', 'Not Stated', 'Not Applicable' and 'Off-Shore & Migratory Areas' have been excluded.

The South West SD experienced the largest net gain from migration with over 2,100 more people moving into the area from elsewhere in Western Australia between 2000 and 2001 than moved out to other parts of the state in the same time period. This excess of arrivals over departures contributed to an annual population growth of 1.1% in the statistical division.

The South Eastern SD recorded the largest net loss from intra-state migration with nearly 1,000 more usual residents leaving the area than settling into the area between 2000 and 2001.

TERMINOLOGY

The term 'new residents' is used throughout this article to refer to people who migrated to, or moved into their area of usual residence on Census night (e.g. the South West SD) in the 12 months prior to the 2001 Census.

The term 'residents who left' refers to people who emigrated from, or moved out of an area (e.g. the Upper Great Southern SD) in the 12 months prior to the 2001 Census.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Intra-state migration *continued*

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The Upper Great Southern and South West SDs are the focus of this analysis. Movements at the statistical division or higher geographic levels are reviewed, while movements within the same local government area (LGA), or within the same statistical division (SD) have been excluded.

The Upper Great Southern SD was selected as it experienced the greatest proportional net decrease in population due to intrastate migration. From a population of 18,106, the Upper Great Southern SD gained 1,208 (or 7%) new usual residents, but lost 1,814 (or 10%) of its usual residents to other statistical divisions in the state and interstate. The Upper Great Southern SD is in the state's wheatbelt region. The Town of Narrogin accounts for over 25% of the statistical division's population.

The South West SD was selected as it experienced the greatest proportional net increase in population due to intrastate migration. The South West SD experienced the arrival of 12,069 new usual residents and lost 9,158 residents to other statistical divisions and interstate. Of the new usual residents, 9,444 were from other statistical divisions within Western Australia, 1,680 moved in from interstate and 945 had been living overseas. The South West SD includes the Cities of Bunbury and Mandurah, several rural shires and the tourist destinations of Margaret River and Busselton.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WHO MOVE

The following analysis focuses on the characteristics of usual residents who had moved within Western Australia in the 12 months prior to Census night 2001. These characteristics relate to individuals as recorded on Census night, after migration has occurred, and therefore may not be the same as when migration occurred.

THE UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN SD

This analysis examines the characteristics of usual residents who migrated out of the Upper Great Southern SD 12 months prior to the 2001 Census.

Almost half (47%) of the 1,814 people who migrated out of the Upper Great Southern SD moved to the Perth SD and 18% moved to the South West SD. A further 11% moved into the adjacent statistical division of Lower Great Southern.

The Upper Great Southern SD is comprised of fifteen Local Government Areas. Together three of them, Narrogin (T), Lake Grace (S) and Wagin (S) accounted for 47% (or 806 people) of the statistical division's movement out. No particular LGA was dominant in terms of preferred destination for migrants leaving the Upper Great Southern SD.

Age and sex

Overall, similar numbers of males and females moved out of the Upper Great Southern SD (900 males and 920 females). Females outnumbered males in movement to the statistical divisions of Perth, South West, and the South Eastern. For movement to all other statistical divisions and interstate migration, males outnumbered females.

One-quarter (26%) of those who left the Upper Great Southern SD were between 10 and 19 years of age, 19% were between 20 and 29 years, and 17% were under 10 years. Aggregating this distribution shows that 62% of people who left the Upper Great Southern SD were under 30 years of age, this compares with 40% of the total statistical division being under 30.

Over one-third (36%) of those who migrated to the Perth SD were between 10 and 19 years of age. For people leaving the Upper Great Southern SD and moving to other rural statistical divisions, this age group accounted for only 17% of the total.

Age is one characteristic that is usually strongly related to mobility and there is a perception that older people are retiring to coastal areas. Six percent of migrants out of the Upper Great Southern SD were aged 60 years and over. Of these, over three-quarters moved to the Perth, South West and Lower Great Southern SDs, each of which has a coastal strip. Of the 81 people who moved interstate, one-third (35%) were between 20 and 29 years of age and males outnumbered females.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Intra-state migration *continued*

Age and sex *continued*

TABLE 3 — AGE PROFILE, Residents Who Had Left The Upper Great Southern SD, 2001

	Moved to									Total	%
	Perth	South West	Lower Great Southern	Midlands	South Eastern	Central	Pilbara	Kimberley	Interstate		
Persons											
0 - 9 years	128	60	39	35	17	9	7	2	11	308	17.0
10 - 19 years	304	68	44	25	7	10	1	2	10	471	26.0
20 - 29 years	138	51	44	36	15	19	9	10	28	350	19.3
30 - 39 years	118	58	29	28	15	9	9	4	17	287	15.8
40 - 49 years	83	43	23	17	12	6	3	1	4	192	10.6
50 - 59 years	45	20	16	5	8	5	1	–	4	104	5.7
60 years and over	41	28	10	5	6	5	–	–	7	102	5.6
Total	857	328	205	151	80	63	30	19	81	1 814	100.0
%	47.2	18.1	11.3	8.3	4.4	3.5	1.7	1.0	4.5	100.0	

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

Education

Of the 1,320 persons who moved out of the Upper Great Southern SD and were aged 15 years and over, 424 or 32% had a post-school qualification in 2001. Half of these (214 persons) achieved a Certificate Level qualification, compared with 134 persons (32%) who had Bachelor or Postgraduate Degrees.

TABLE 4 — POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, Residents Who Had Left The Upper Great Southern SD, 2001

	Moved to.....										Total
	Perth	South West	Lower Great Southern	Midlands	South Eastern	Central	Pilbara	Kimberley	Interstate		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Selected Fields of Study											
Engineering and Related Technologies	16.2	14.4	11.9	23.1	14.3	23.1	25.0	42.9	16.0	16.5	
Management and Commerce	15.3	11.3	16.9	15.4	9.5	15.4	16.7	n.p.	8.0	14.0	
Education	12.8	16.5	10.2	12.8	33.3	15.4	8.3	14.3	8.0	13.8	
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	6.8	8.2	6.8	20.5	9.5	n.p.	8.3	n.p.	32.0	9.3	

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

FEATURE ARTICLE – Intra-state migration *continued*

Education *continued*

Engineering and Related Technologies was the most common field of post-school qualifications amongst people who had left the Upper Great Southern SD (17%), followed by Management and Commerce (14%) and Education (14%).

Amongst total residents of the Upper Great Southern SD 16% had a qualification in Engineering and Related Technologies in 2001, less than 10% had qualifications in Management and Commerce and 13% in Education.

Qualifications in Engineering and Related Technologies was highest amongst those who moved to the Kimberley SD (43%). Almost one third of persons who had a higher qualification and who moved interstate had qualifications in Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies. This field of study was also high for those who moved to the Midlands SD (21%).

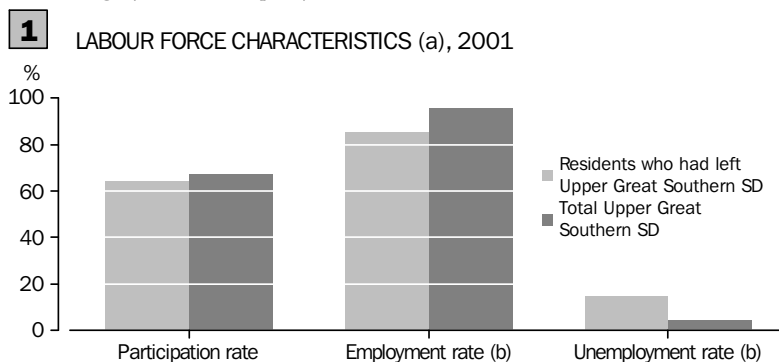
Labour force characteristics

Participation in the labour force is, for most individuals and families, the main way of providing for their living expenses. In addition, work can also provide an individual with a way of being involved with their community - an important facet of personal well being. (ABS, 2004a, p13.)

Of those usual residents who had left the Upper Great Southern SD, over 1,300 (73%) were of working age (over 15 years of age), and almost two-thirds of these were in the labour force in 2001.

Figure 1 shows the labour force characteristics of people who had left the Upper Great Southern SD and the usual residents of the statistical division on Census Night 2001.

Across the two groups participation rates were similar (64% and 67% respectively), but the unemployment rate was three times higher for those who left the Upper Great Southern SD than for the statistical division as a whole (15% compared with 5%). High unemployment rates for movers are probably related, in part, to the difficulty of finding work in a new area where they may not yet have established the social networks that assist in job seeking. (ABS, 2004a, p14.)



(a) Persons aged 15 years and over

(b) As a percentage of all persons in the labour force

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

Occupation

Of the people who moved out of the Upper Great Southern SD and were in employment in 2001, just over 17% were working as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers, followed by 16% as Professionals and 14% Labourers and Related Workers.

In comparison, in 2001 over one-third of the total employed usual residents of the Upper Great Southern SD were Managers and Administrators, 9% were Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers and 9% were Professionals.

Those who moved to the Perth SD were more likely to be employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (22%) followed by Professionals (19%). People who moved to other rural statistical divisions from the Upper Great Southern SD were more likely to be employed as Labourers and Related Workers (17%).

FEATURE ARTICLE – Intra-state migration *continued*

Occupation *continued*

TABLE 5 — SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, Residents Who Had Left Upper Great Southern SD, 2001

Selected Occupations	Moved to.....									
	Perth %	South West %	Lower Great Southern %	Midlands %	South Eastern %	Central %	Pilbara %	Kimberley %	Interstate %	Total %
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	22.0	16.5	10.8	15.4	8.6	18.2	9.5	16.7	12.8	17.3
Professionals	19.0	14.9	12.0	7.7	22.9	6.1	9.5	25.0	21.3	16.1
Labourers and Related Workers	9.5	14.0	21.7	20.0	11.4	12.1	19.0	8.3	17.0	13.6
Tradespersons and Related Workers	12.8	10.7	14.5	12.3	8.6	24.2	14.3	33.0	8.5	13.0
Associate Professionals	10.5	15.7	12.0	13.8	8.6	9.1	9.5	n.p.	6.4	11.2

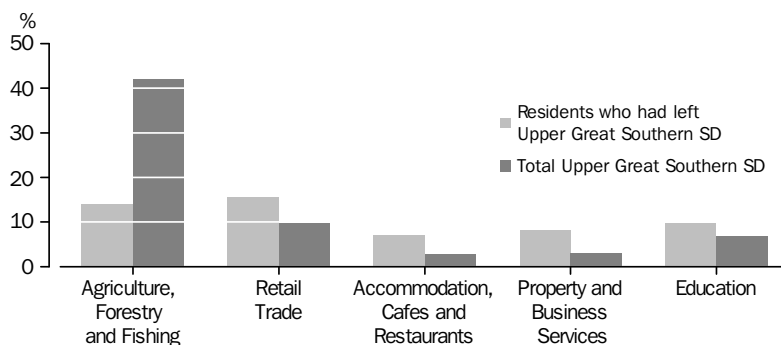
Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Data available upon request.

Industry

In 2001, 14% of those who left the Upper Great Southern SD were employed in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing. In comparison, over 40% of total employed usual residents of the Upper Great Southern SD were employed in this industry for the same time period. (Figure 2.)

The Retail Trade industry provided employment for 16% of those people who were employed and had left the Upper Great Southern SD 12 months prior to the 2001 Census. In contrast only 10% of employed persons for the total statistical division were in the Retail Trade industry. The proportion of people employed in Retail Trade was highest for those who migrated to the South West SD (21%).

2 SELECTED INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT, Upper Great Southern SD, 2001



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

FEATURE ARTICLE – Intra-state migration *continued*

THE SOUTH WEST SD

The analysis which follows looks at the characteristics of the people who were not resident in the South West SD 12 months prior to the 2001 Census, but were resident on Census night 2001.

Seventy-eight percent of new residents to the South West SD were living elsewhere in Western Australia 12 months prior to Census 2001, 14 % were living interstate and 8% were living overseas.

New residents to the South West SD came from across the state, with the Perth SD contributing the major share (51%) of the 12,069 arrivals. Local Government Areas within the Perth SD that made significant contributions included Stirling, Rockingham and Joondalup.

Whilst sixteen local government areas make up the South West SD, just four – Mandurah, Busselton, Bunbury and Harvey – received over two-thirds of the new arrivals.

Age and sex

From all WA statistical divisions, slightly more females than males moved into the South West SD (6,100 females and 5,900 males). In contrast male migrants to the South West SD from interstate and overseas slightly outnumbered females.

One in five people who moved into the South West SD were between 20 and 29 years of age, and a further 17% were between 30 and 39 years of age. Nearly 1,400 or a further 11% were aged 60 years and over.

TABLE 6 — AGE PROFILE, New Residents, South West SD, 2001

Moved from.....	Perth	Upper Great Southern	Lower Great Southern	Midlands	South Eastern	Central	Pilbara	Kimberley	Overseas in 2000	Interstate	Total	%
<i>Persons</i>												
0–9 years	860	60	108	81	133	102	86	36	137	263	1 866	15.5
10–19 years	672	68	99	68	83	110	78	43	135	197	1 553	12.9
20–29 years	1 325	51	100	73	110	86	91	45	254	435	2 570	21.3
30–39 years	996	58	110	88	121	89	96	47	180	326	2 111	17.5
40–49 years	655	43	53	49	72	68	75	36	110	196	1 357	11.2
50–59 years	788	20	33	53	40	54	39	32	56	116	1 231	10.2
60 years and over	876	28	39	68	33	63	21	33	73	147	1 381	11.4
Total	6 172	328	542	480	592	572	486	272	945	1 680	12 069	100.0

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

Education

Of the 9,428 persons aged 15 years and over who moved into the South West SD, 3,641 or 39% had a post-school qualification in 2001. Half of these (1,832 persons) achieved a Certificate Level qualification and 30% had achieved Bachelor or Postgraduate Degrees.

Figure 3 shows the differences in post-school qualifications of people who moved into the South West SD and those of the total population of the statistical division.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Intra-state migration *continued*

Education *continued*

Amongst total usual residents over the age of 15 years in the South West SD, 59% had no post-school qualifications and 41% had achieved a qualification by 2001. Of all new residents, 18% had a Certificate Level qualification and 6% had achieved Bachelor or Postgraduate Degrees.

There was little difference in the qualification levels between those who migrated from the Perth SD and those who migrated from other rural statistical divisions, with half holding a Certificate Level qualification, and less than one-third having Bachelor or Postgraduate Degrees.



(a) Persons aged 15 years and over

(b) Includes Graduate Diploma, Graduate Certificate, Advanced Diploma, Diploma and Not Stated

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

Field of study

Overall, the most common fields of post-school qualification for people migrating to the South West SD 12 months prior to the 2001 Census were Engineering and Related Technologies (21%), Management and Commerce (14%) and Health (11%). Qualifications in Engineering and Related Technologies were notably higher amongst people who migrated from the Pilbara SD (38%) and low for those from the Upper Great Southern SD (14%).

There was little difference in the fields of qualifications between those who moved from the Perth SD and those who migrated from other rural statistical divisions. Engineering and Related Technologies was the most common field, followed by Management and Commerce. Health and Education qualifications ranked third and fourth.

TABLE 7 — POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, New Residents, South West SD, 2001

Selected Fields of Study	Moved from.....										Total
	Perth	Upper Great Southern	Lower Great Southern	Midlands	South Eastern	Central	Pilbara	Kimberley	Overseas in 2000	Interstate	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Engineering and Related Technologies	19.9	14.4	14.7	19.8	26.0	22.5	37.9	23.3	18.6	22.0	20.9
Management and Commerce	14.5	11.3	11.9	16.7	15.0	11.0	14.8	9.3	15.6	10.9	13.8
Health	10.5	9.3	9.8	9.5	5.2	12.1	4.7	12.8	11.3	12.7	10.5
Education	9.3	16.5	9.8	14.3	15.0	13.3	10.7	17.4	7.0	7.1	9.7

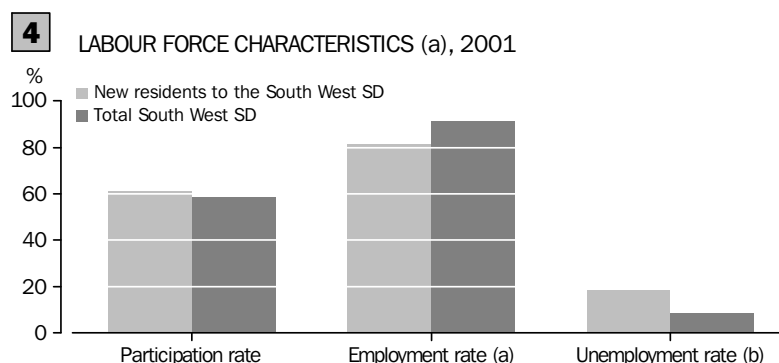
Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Data available upon request.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Intra-state migration *continued*

Employment characteristics

Of the 9,428 new usual residents to the South West SD were of working age (15 years and above), and almost two-thirds (61%) of these were in the labour force.

Figure 4 compares the labour force characteristics of new usual residents who moved into the South West SD and all usual residents of the South West SD as at the 2001 Census. The unemployment rate for new usual residents in the South West SD was more than twice that of the total statistical division as a whole (18% compared with 9%).



(a) Persons aged 15 years and over

(b) As a percentage of all persons in the labour force

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

Occupation

Of people who moved to the South West SD in the 12 months prior to the 2001 Census, 4,707 were in employment. Almost 19% were employed as Professionals, followed by 14% as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers and 13% Associate Professionals. The respective proportions for the total usual resident population in the South West SD were 12%, 13% and 12%.

Industry

The industries of employment of migrants into the South West SD were distributed across several groups. Just over 13% of movers were employed in Retail Trade, followed by 10% in Manufacturing and a further 10% in Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants. Property and Business Services accounted for 9% and Construction, Education and Health and Community Services each accounted for 8%. Similar distribution patterns were seen for both movers from the Perth SD and for those who migrated from other rural statistical

TABLE 9 — SELECTED INDUSTRIES, New Residents, South West SD, 2001

Selected Industries	Moved from.....										
	Perth	Upper Great Southern	Lower Great Southern	Midlands	South Eastern	Central	Pilbara	Kimberley	Overseas in 2000	Interstate	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Retail Trade	14.1	20.7	9.3	13.0	12.2	18.9	8.8	10.6	10.9	11.9	13.3
Manufacturing	10.7	4.1	7.7	4.1	7.2	12.0	12.4	7.7	12.2	11.6	10.3
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	9.0	6.6	10.9	13.0	8.6	7.4	6.2	15.4	11.7	13.0	9.9
Property and Business Services	9.8	8.3	4.9	10.1	6.8	6.3	8.8	3.8	8.9	8.0	8.8
Health and Community Services	8.6	8.3	6.6	4.1	6.3	9.7	6.7	8.7	8.9	9.2	8.3
Education	8.0	9.9	7.1	11.8	12.6	11.4	11.9	16.3	6.4	4.4	8.2
Construction	8.6	4.1	9.3	4.1	6.8	8.0	11.3	3.8	4.8	9.2	8.0

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

FEATURE ARTICLE – Intra-state migration *continued*

CONCLUSION

The Census of Population and Housing provides valuable information about migration flows within states and regions; most particularly the characteristics of people who are moving.

Awareness of the dynamics of migration and the changes to the distribution and structure of populations that stem from it, is important to the planning processes of all levels of government and private enterprise.

This analysis focussed on two statistical divisions; the first, the Upper Great Southern, experienced the greatest proportional net loss through intra-state migration and the second, the South West SD, experienced the highest net gain through intra-state migration.

The demographic characteristics of movers out and movers into the selected statistical divisions are presented and compared with the characteristics of the total populations of the divisions.

While there is overlap and some cancelling out within the groups, very broadly, movers tended to be younger and more highly qualified than the population in the region they were moving to or leaving behind. While labour force participation levels were similar for movers and non-movers, movers were more likely to be unemployed at the time of the Census.

Other possible influences on whether people move, not analysed here but identified through Census data, include home ownership or rental, overseas or Australian birth, English or non-English speaking background and Indigenous status.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Demography Working Paper 1999/2 – *Estimating Interstate Migration, 1996–2001*.

Migration, Australia, 2000–01 and 2001–02 (cat. no. 3412.0).

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"Seachange – new residents in coastal areas", in *Australian Social Trends*, 2004a (cat. no. 4102.0).

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"Small towns: which ones are in decline?", in *Australian Social Trends*, 1998 (cat. no. 4102.0).

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: SELECTED STATES AND AUSTRALIAN COMPARISON

Indicator	Period	Unit	WA.....		NSW.....		Vic.....	
			Current figure	% change from same period previous year	Current figure	% change from same period previous year	Current figure	% change from same period previous year
.....								
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volume	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	20 812	6.1	69 785	4.5	51 425	5.1
Consumer price index								
All groups	Jun qtr 2004	index	141.0	2.6	145.5	2.3	143.9	2.1
Wage cost index	Jun qtr 2004	index	123.5	3.1	125.6	3.7	123.9	3.3
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volume	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	4 648.6	7.7	16 216.9	5.1	11 333.4	7.9
Finance commitments								
Commercial	Jul 2004	\$m	1 517.0	-11.1	12 494.5	3.8	6 826.8	8.4
Personal	Jul 2004	\$m	632.3	-10.6	2 070.3	-15.7	1 706.1	1.9
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volume	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	2 278	9.8	4 032	10.6	3 145	-2.6
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volume	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	790.9	-2.2	1 893.7	6.4	2 081.0	-8.1
New residential building activity commenced								
Original, Chain volume	Mar qtr 2004	\$m	792.5	3.4	1 905.2	-1.0	1 801.5	-3.4
Merchandise trade								
Exports	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	8 325	4.8	5 467	18.7	4 994	19.4
Imports	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	2 948	4.5	14 094	5.5	10 421	3.5
Mineral exploration								
Gold	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	83.0	23.5	5.8	-3.3	10.0	n.p.
All other minerals (excluding Gold)	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	55.8	25.0	8.9	-15.2	2.6	-82.1
Petroleum	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	197.5	30.6	4.5	28.6	14.2	-8.9
Unemployment rate								
Trend	August 2004	%	4.9	..	5.6	..	5.9	..
Estimated resident population	Mar qtr 2004	'000	1 975 784	1.6	6 719 810	0.7	4 962 040	1.2
.....								

Indicator	Period	Unit	Qld.....		SA.....		Aust.....	
			Current figure	% change from same period previous year	Current figure	% change from same period previous year	Current figure	% change from same period previous year
.....								
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volume	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	38 358	9.5	14 708	4.9	207 933	5.9
Consumer price index								
All groups	Jun qtr 2004	index	146.3	3.2	148.6	3.0	144.8	2.5
Wage cost index	Jun qtr 2004	index	123.4	3.7	124.2	3.8	124.3	3.5
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volume	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	9 598.0	11.6	3 473.9	5.7	47 734.8	7.4
Finance commitments								
Commercial	Jul 2004	\$m	3 611.3	6.5	927.6	-15.2	25 752.8	3.1
Personal	Jul 2004	\$m	1 537.3	5.3	402.2	-10.9	6 576.3	-6.0
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volume	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	2 472	8.2	1 043	-3.7	13 743	4.9
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volume	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	1 704.5	8.9	358.1	16.9	7 177.1	3.7
New residential building activity commenced								
Original, Chain volume	Mar qtr 2004	\$m	1 526.1	21.5	300.3	-1.6	6 546.2	3.8
Merchandise trade								
Exports	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	5 803	15.8	1 997	13.8	29 757	12.3
Imports	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	4 880	18.2	1 322	-1.7	34 136	6.6
Mineral exploration								
Gold	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	8.1	12.5	2.5	13.6	116.1	16.9
All other minerals (excluding Gold)	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	33.9	18.9	13.2	50.0	124.1	18.9
Petroleum	Jun qtr 2004	\$m	18.2	-13.3	12.8	-69.4	256.4	6.8
Unemployment rate								
Trend	August 2004	%	5.6	..	6.2	..	5.6	..
Estimated resident population	Mar qtr 2004	'000	3 863 554	2.2	1 533 181	0.6	20 061 774	1.2
.....								

	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2003 to Jun qtr 2004
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	% change
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	r 3 146	r 3 190	r 3 184	r 3 230	r 3 246	3 438	7.8
Households	r 9 848	r 10 333	r 10 627	r 11 616	r 10 618	11 122	7.6
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	r 1 121	r 1 164	r 1 152	r 1 066	r 1 159	1 149	-1.3
Non-dwelling construction	r 1 200	r 1 475	r 1 391	r 1 357	r 1 173	1 165	-21.0
Machinery and equipment	r 1 418	r 1 851	r 2 091	r 2 422	r 1 866	2 167	17.1
Livestock	r 28	r 28	r 42	r 42	r 42	42	50.0
Intangible fixed assets	r 416	r 397	r 425	r 455	r 342	479	20.7
Ownership transfer costs	r 326	r 405	r 384	r 378	r 320	362	-10.6
Total private	r 4 498	r 5 292	r 5 485	5 721	r 4 903	5 365	1.4
Public	r 688	r 901	r 612	849	r 756	1 191	32.2
State final demand	r 18 180	r 19 723	r 19 908	r 21 416	r 19 542	21 116	7.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	3 154	3 168	3 189	3 238	3 256	3 415	7.8
Households	10 293	10 445	10 723	10 938	11 078	11 245	7.7
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 134	1 156	1 155	1 054	1 175	1 142	-1.2
Non-dwelling construction	1 334	1 465	1 328	1 294	1 298	1 165	-20.5
Machinery and equipment	1 569	1 760	2 184	2 237	2 071	2 055	16.8
Livestock	28	28	42	42	42	42	50.0
Intangible fixed assets	410	416	436	429	335	501	20.4
Ownership transfer costs	351	378	398	374	339	333	-11.9
Total private	4 815	5 174	5 544	5 430	5 260	5 239	1.3
Public	716	796	682	859	792	1 075	35.1
State final demand	18 979	19 587	20 139	20 466	20 385	20 974	7.1
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	3 160	3 173	3 187	3 234	3 297	3 348	5.5
Households	10 330	10 485	10 694	10 913	11 091	11 240	7.2
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 157	1 145	1 126	1 121	1 130	1 147	0.2
Non-dwelling construction	1 343	1 396	1 376	1 311	1 253	1 213	-13.1
Machinery and equipment	1 605	1 840	2 078	2 175	2 138	2 073	12.7
Livestock	26	32	38	42	43	42	31.3
Intangible fixed assets	410	429	419	408	412	434	1.2
Ownership transfer costs	358	379	386	372	349	329	-13.2
Total private	4 890	5 205	5 412	5 423	5 326	5 231	0.5
Public	742	744	749	800	886	962	29.3
State final demand	19 124	19 608	20 044	20 364	20 598	20 812	6.1

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002–2003.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat no. 5206.0).

3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), BY GROUP: PERTH

Period	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies & services	Health	Transport -ation	Communi -cation	Recreation	Education	Miscellan -eous	All groups
ANNUAL AVERAGE												
2001-2002	142.6	192.3	109.2	103.4	117.2	162.8	136.8	103.5	127.1	195.5	172.2	133.1
2002-2003	146.7	198.0	109.5	106.2	118.2	175.7	140.7	106.8	128.8	201.5	183.5	136.8
2003-2004	149.9	204.1	108.7	112.3	118.1	185.8	141.6	108.3	125.6	210.2	188.6	139.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)												
2001-2002	5.8	4.2	-1.5	2.0	1.5	3.7	-0.1	0.8	4.4	2.7	4.1	2.7
2002-2003	3.0	2.9	0.3	2.8	0.9	8.0	2.8	3.2	1.3	3.1	6.6	2.8
2003-2004	2.2	3.1	-0.8	5.8	-0.1	5.8	0.7	1.4	-2.5	4.4	2.8	2.1
QUARTERS												
2003												
March	147.8	198.8	108.1	106.3	117.4	177.8	143.6	107.0	128.6	205.5	184.1	137.4
June	148.7	200.0	108.3	107.8	118.5	181.1	139.0	107.2	126.8	205.5	183.7	137.4
September	148.7	202.8	110.3	110.4	118.5	181.4	140.9	108.0	125.7	205.5	187.4	138.6
December	149.2	204.2	109.4	111.7	118.7	181.7	140.3	108.3	127.0	205.5	187.5	139.2
2004												
March	150.4	204.1	106.8	112.8	117.1	187.3	141.4	108.3	124.4	214.9	189.3	139.6
June	151.3	205.2	108.1	114.4	118.1	192.8	143.6	108.7	125.3	214.9	190.3	141.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)												
2003												
March	1.9	2.9	—	2.4	0.3	9.4	5.3	3.1	0.8	4.1	6.4	2.8
June	3.7	3.0	-2.0	3.7	1.3	5.6	0.1	2.5	-1.9	4.1	6.1	2.1
September	2.6	3.2	-0.2	5.1	0.4	5.5	0.9	1.6	-2.9	4.1	2.9	2.1
December	2.5	4.0	-1.4	5.7	—	5.8	-0.1	1.5	-2.5	4.1	2.0	2.1
2004												
March	1.8	2.7	-1.2	6.1	-0.3	5.3	-1.5	1.2	-3.3	4.6	2.8	1.6
June	1.7	2.6	-0.2	6.1	-0.3	6.5	3.3	1.4	-1.2	4.6	3.6	2.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)												
2003												
March	1.6	1.2	-2.6	0.6	-1.1	3.5	2.2	0.3	-1.2	4.1	0.2	0.7
June	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.9	-3.2	0.2	-1.4	—	-0.2	—
September	—	1.4	1.8	2.4	—	0.2	1.4	0.7	-0.9	—	2.0	0.9
December	0.3	0.7	-0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.3	1.0	—	0.1	0.4
2004												
March	0.8	—	-2.4	1.0	-1.3	3.1	0.8	0.0	-2.0	4.6	1.0	0.3
June	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.9	1.6	0.4	0.7	—	0.5	1.0

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

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

4

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS: PERTH

Item	Unit	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Jun qtr 03 to
		2003	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004	Jun qtr 04
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	% change
Dairy and related products								
Milk	1 litre	160	161	164	171	172	170	5.6
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	367	370	371	371	395	403	8.9
Butter	500g	231	220	226	216	222	227	3.2
Bread and cereal products								
Bread, white loaf, sliced	650g	256	258	257	233	242	238	-7.8
Biscuits, dry	250g	165	168	166	166	170	172	2.4
Breakfast cereals, corn based	550g	388	383	351	362	294	360	-6.0
Flour, self raising	2kg	341	386	398	403	391	399	3.4
Rice, long grain	1kg	203	205	210	212	207	213	3.9
Meat and seafoods								
Beef								
Silverside roast	1kg	1 107	1 063	1 168	1 115	1 206	1 172	10.3
Rump steak	1kg	1 496	1 576	1 681	1 641	1 683	1 707	8.3
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	1 680	1 703	1 757	1 719	1 831	1 809	6.2
Lamb								
Leg	1kg	814	853	891	904	910	877	2.8
Loin chops	1kg	1 412	1 467	1 474	1 488	1 520	1 514	3.2
Pork								
Leg	1kg	794	808	802	770	816	789	-2.4
Loin chops	1kg	1 175	1 191	1 175	1 250	1 215	1 264	6.1
Chicken, frozen	1kg	380	390	405	379	410	390	—
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	405	382	377	390	402	320	-16.2
Sausages	1kg	710	698	591	588	596	598	-14.3
Salmon, pink	210g can	257	274	266	246	243	267	-2.6
Fresh fruit and vegetables								
Oranges	1kg	309	359	266	310	310	408	13.6
Bananas	1kg	315	259	255	226	237	262	1.2
Potatoes	1kg	183	181	181	189	193	187	3.3
Tomatoes	1kg	424	358	282	352	380	398	11.2
Carrots	1kg	131	138	138	135	136	137	-0.7
Onions	1kg	157	160	229	250	171	149	-6.9
Other food								
Eggs(a)(b)	1 dozen	371	394	387	380	383	371	-5.8
Sugar, white(b)	2kg	249	244	243	244	244	246	0.8
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	262	271	262	257	278	266	-1.8
Teabags	180g pkt	321	349	367	371	347	360	3.2
Coffee, instant	150g jar	641	590	601	580	546	634	7.5
Tomato sauce	600ml	177	183	170	173	181	176	-3.8
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	216	222	232	229	233	233	5.0
Baked beans, in tomato sauce	420g	117	115	117	114	118	120	4.3
Baby food	120g can	73	72	76	69	73	76	5.6
Chocolate, milk, block	250g	335	322	321	321	354	351	9.0
Household supplies and personal care								
Laundry detergent	1kg	482	485	529	543	452	563	16.1
Dishwashing detergent	450ml	332	322	339	306	324	340	5.6
Facial tissues	pkt 180	209	213	207	216	215	215	0.9
Toilet paper	4x250 sheet rolls	305	305	291	306	309	311	2.0
Pet food	400g	102	101	104	99	94	110	8.9
Toilet soap	4x125g	259	273	251	242	260	264	-3.3
Private motoring								
Petrol, lead replacement	1 litre	101.5	91.7	95.2	93.7	96.7	100.7	9.8
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	97.7	88.4	91.3	89.7	92.3	96.0	8.6
Alcoholic drinks								
Beer, low alcohol (24 bottles)(c)	355-375ml ea	2 681	2 712	2 742	2 741	2 782	2 843	4.8
Beer, full strength (24 bottles)(d)	375ml ea	3 034	3 121	3 234	3 373	3 355	3 458	10.8
Draught beer, full strength, public bar(d)	285ml glass	288	294	299	304	308	309	5.1
Scotch nip, public bar	30ml	449	449	448	453	457	459	2.2

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

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

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

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

Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (cat. no. 6403.0).

5

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

	INDEX NUMBERS.....						Mar qtr 2004 to	Jun qtr 2003 to
	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004
							% change	% change
Western Australia	119.2	119.8	121.3	122.2	122.9	123.5	0.5	3.1
Sector								
Private	119.2	119.9	121.4	122.3	123.1	123.7	0.5	3.2
Public	119.1	119.5	121.1	121.9	122.5	123.1	0.5	3.0
Selected industries								
Mining	122.4	122.7	125.2	125.8	125.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Manufacturing	122.8	123.1	123.9	124.8	127.1	127.6	0.4	3.7
Retail trade	115.3	115.7	116.4	117.3	117.9	118.3	0.3	2.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	117.1	118.0	120.5	121.1	121.2	122.0	0.7	3.4
Government administration and defence	121.9	122.2	123.6	124.9	126.0	126.0	0.0	3.1
Education	118.2	118.9	121.3	121.6	122.0	123.2	1.0	3.6
Health and community services	119.0	119.4	121.4	122.1	122.5	123.4	0.7	3.4
Personal and other services	116.1	116.4	117.5	118.9	119.3	119.4	0.1	2.6
Selected occupations								
Managers and administrators	118.2	118.6	119.4	120.2	120.6	121.3	0.6	2.3
Professionals	121.2	122.4	124.2	124.8	125.4	126.2	0.6	3.1
Associate professionals	116.8	117.8	118.3	119.4	120.1	120.6	0.4	2.4
Tradespersons and related workers	120.2	120.8	122.5	123.4	124.3	124.8	0.4	3.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	117.7	118.5	119.9	120.9	121.8	122.5	0.6	3.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	118.3	118.6	120.8	121.5	121.9	122.3	0.3	3.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	116.1	116.7	118.3	118.7	119.5	119.8	0.3	2.7
Labourers and related workers	119.5	119.8	121.2	122.7	122.9	123.2	0.2	2.8

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

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

6

SELECTED HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a): PERTH

Period	PERTH.....						WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES.....					
	Established homes	% change from previous period	% change from same period previous year	Project homes	% change from previous period	% change from same period previous year	Established homes	% change from previous period	% change from same period previous year	Project homes	% change from previous period	% change from same period previous year
2001-2002	145.5	8.7	..	128.8	2.1	..	178.0	16.5	..	138.1	2.4	..
2002-2003	164.4	13.0	..	132.9	3.2	..	209.9	17.9	..	144.1	4.3	..
2003-2004	195.0	18.6	..	145.4	9.4	..	244.0	16.2	..	154.8	7.4	..
2003												
March	166.0	3.9	12.3	133.1	1.1	3.0	213.1	3.4	18.0	144.7	1.5	4.5
June	176.0	6.0	15.8	136.6	2.6	5.4	223.8	5.0	18.1	147.9	2.2	5.7
September	185.7	5.5	19.2	140.9	3.1	8.1	231.3	3.4	17.6	151.2	2.2	7.0
December	195.2	5.1	22.2	143.8	2.1	9.3	245.1	6.0	18.9	153.7	1.7	7.9
2004												
March	197.5	1.2	19.0	146.5	1.9	10.1	251.3	2.5	17.9	155.8	1.4	7.7
June	201.7	2.1	14.6	150.2	2.5	10.0	248.2	-1.2	10.9	158.4	1.7	7.1

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

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

7

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

Group	% change from previous period.....				% change from same period previous year.....					
	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Weighted average of six state capital cities Perth	Weighted average of six state capital cities Perth		
House building										
All groups	123.4	123.9	124.6	125.2	126.1	127.4	1.0	1.3	2.8	3.0
Other than house building										
All groups	123.6	125.0	125.6	126.9	126.9	131.2	3.4	3.0	5.0	4.0
Selected major building materials:										
Structural timber	108.4	108.5	108.9	111.0	111.2	111.1	-0.1	0.2	2.4	2.7
Ready mixed concrete	123.1	124.4	128.0	127.8	127.6	130.7	2.4	3.7	5.1	3.9
Precast concrete products	153.9	158.3	158.2	159.0	162.1	169.0	4.3	2.4	6.8	4.8
Steel decking and cladding	124.0	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.0	132.4	5.9	5.3	5.7	5.6
Structural steel	139.3	142.8	144.8	146.7	147.3	157.4	6.9	7.7	10.2	8.4
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric, mesh	91.9	95.3	95.6	94.9	94.5	113.1	19.7	9.3	18.7	8.4
Aluminium windows	132.1	136.4	133.3	138.4	138.4	139.7	0.9	1.2	2.4	4.9
Fabricated steel products	123.7	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	124.2	0.2	4.1	0.2	8.0
Builders' hardware	158.9	159.0	159.7	161.6	163.4	163.4	—	-0.7	2.8	0.6
Sand and aggregate	129.6	130.8	132.7	132.7	136.8	138.3	1.1	6.6	5.7	9.0
Carpet	106.7	106.3	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.4	—	—	2.0	—
Paint and other coatings	162.6	166.0	163.6	162.8	168.1	168.1	—	—	1.3	2.8
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	136.8	136.8	136.8	138.8	141.1	154.0	9.1	7.6	12.6	14.1
Special series:										
All electrical materials	111.3	112.2	112.2	112.3	112.0	113.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.2
All mechanical services	119.3	119.7	119.9	120.9	120.9	124.3	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.7
All plumbing materials	135.6	136.2	137.7	138.7	139.6	147.9	5.9	8.6	3.7	5.6

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Producer Price Indexes, Australia (cat. no. 6427.0).

Period	Passenger vehicles	Sports utility vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles.....	% change from previous period
	no.	no.	no.	no.	
ORIGINAL					
2001-2002	45 808	12 849	13 289	71 946	-1.1
2002-2003	47 276	13 816	15 581	76 673	6.6
2003-2004	51 824	15 687	19 219	86 730	13.1
2003					
June	4 892	1 635	2 135	8 662	21.5
July	4 278	1 191	1 504	6 973	-19.5
August	4 455	1 189	1 404	7 048	1.1
September	4 423	1 071	1 400	6 894	-2.2
October	4 729	1 238	1 520	7 487	8.6
November	4 153	1 285	1 487	6 925	-7.5
December	4 326	1 277	1 558	7 161	3.4
2004					
January	3 741	1 251	1 257	6 249	-12.7
February	4 187	1 320	1 606	7 113	13.8
March	4 771	1 486	1 829	8 086	13.7
April	3 816	1 202	1 511	6 529	-19.3
May	3 997	1 461	1 838	7 296	11.7
June	4 948	1 716	2 305	8 969	22.9
July	4 204	1 402	1 622	7 228	-19.4
August	4 437	1 422	1 654	7 513	3.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
2003					
June	4 377	1 284	1 559	7 220	4.3
July	4 349	1 231	1 587	7 167	-0.7
August	4 405	1 282	1 511	7 198	0.4
September	4 540	1 241	1 517	7 298	1.4
October	4 431	1 242	1 540	7 213	-1.2
November	4 267	1 300	1 538	7 105	-1.5
December	4 149	1 263	1 530	6 942	-2.3
2004					
January	4 328	1 353	1 553	7 234	4.2
February	4 239	1 323	1 646	7 208	-0.4
March	4 264	1 361	1 741	7 366	2.2
April	4 150	1 291	1 620	7 061	-4.1
May	4 367	1 445	1 760	7 572	7.2
June	4 245	1 315	1 640	7 200	-4.9
July	4 342	1 497	1 741	7 580	5.3
August	4 315	1 540	1 734	7 589	0.1
TREND ESTIMATES					
2003					
June	4 324	1 251	1 492	7 067	2.1
July	4 391	1 256	1 526	7 173	1.5
August	4 424	1 260	1 541	7 225	0.7
September	4 418	1 260	1 538	7 216	-0.1
October	4 383	1 266	1 533	7 182	-0.5
November	4 332	1 278	1 536	7 146	-0.5
December	4 283	1 296	1 557	7 136	-0.1
2004					
January	4 247	1 312	1 592	7 151	0.2
February	4 231	1 325	1 628	7 184	0.5
March	4 239	1 338	1 659	7 236	0.7
April	4 257	1 356	1 683	7 296	0.8
May	4 274	1 382	1 699	7 355	0.8
June	4 289	1 415	1 709	7 413	0.8
July	4 303	1 450	1 719	7 472	0.8
August	4 322	1 486	1 723	7 531	0.8

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

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

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

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								
2003								
May	669.7	123.4	82.7	212.1	^ 66.4	^ 150.8	181.2	1 486.3
June	614.0	122.6	79.6	211.3	^ 62.9	^ 134.7	166.6	1 391.7
July	665.2	119.2	83.6	234.6	^ 72.2	129.9	190.1	1 494.9
August	663.2	108.6	77.2	236.2	^ 78.0	130.7	193.5	1 487.3
September	644.8	114.8	77.4	231.9	^ 69.0	136.7	192.1	1 466.7
October	675.6	130.7	84.1	266.9	^ 73.9	^ 148.2	209.0	1 588.5
November	670.2	150.1	87.2	270.5	^ 78.9	^ 152.5	207.3	1 616.7
December	792.9	229.8	118.2	313.8	^ 115.5	^ 217.2	225.4	2 012.7
2004								
January	698.0	115.0	87.8	265.1	^ 84.7	142.4	205.2	1 598.3
February	643.4	96.2	69.2	222.0	^ 76.4	139.9	190.5	1 437.7
March	681.3	109.3	78.2	242.0	^ 79.6	145.8	203.3	1 539.5
April	707.9	124.5	83.1	233.6	^ 73.8	144.5	200.0	1 567.5
May	683.2	126.3	84.7	251.1	^ 74.5	148.0	192.9	1 560.8
June	667.9	131.3	85.6	268.9	^ 75.3	145.5	185.5	1 560.0
July	700.1	128.4	84.3	276.5	^ 76.0	154.8	202.8	1 622.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2003								
May	663.4	121.1	75.3	218.5	69.7	155.0	185.3	1 488.3
June	670.9	130.4	81.4	222.4	68.8	148.6	186.9	1 509.4
July	676.1	130.6	88.1	234.1	75.0	137.0	196.3	1 537.2
August	671.5	129.4	83.8	242.4	75.3	138.6	195.4	1 536.4
September	680.9	129.9	83.1	244.9	73.4	137.7	195.9	1 545.9
October	661.1	132.0	83.1	250.2	77.5	141.1	195.6	1 540.6
November	665.9	130.0	83.7	250.7	79.8	142.5	201.2	1 553.7
December	683.5	123.0	81.6	249.6	81.8	151.9	196.0	1 567.4
2004								
January	670.0	128.3	87.8	260.0	81.6	149.5	198.6	1 575.8
February	671.6	130.0	86.4	242.1	81.1	154.3	200.7	1 566.1
March	677.3	130.5	88.1	256.6	82.1	152.2	200.2	1 587.0
April	704.7	130.6	83.2	260.5	79.0	155.0	201.8	1 614.8
May	698.9	129.6	81.8	263.4	80.1	158.6	205.3	1 617.7
June	714.9	133.6	86.3	271.0	80.3	159.8	206.9	1 652.8
July	705.0	136.6	85.6	280.0	77.3	164.9	205.3	1 654.8
TREND ESTIMATES								
2003								
May	666.9	127.0	80.2	219.1	69.8	144.3	188.3	1 495.7
June	669.9	128.2	81.6	225.7	70.6	144.3	190.4	1 510.7
July	671.6	129.3	82.9	232.6	72.2	142.8	192.6	1 524.1
August	672.4	130.0	83.6	239.4	74.1	140.9	194.5	1 534.9
September	672.4	130.0	83.8	245.1	76.0	140.0	196.1	1 543.4
October	671.5	129.5	83.9	248.8	77.8	141.1	197.3	1 549.8
November	670.4	128.8	84.1	250.6	79.4	144.0	197.9	1 555.2
December	670.6	128.2	84.6	251.3	80.6	147.3	198.3	1 560.9
2004								
January	673.3	128.1	85.2	251.7	81.3	150.2	198.9	1 568.7
February	678.6	128.5	85.6	253.1	81.5	152.3	199.9	1 579.6
March	685.7	129.5	85.5	255.9	81.0	154.2	201.2	1 592.9
April	693.2	130.8	85.2	260.1	80.4	156.1	202.7	1 608.1
May	700.3	132.0	84.9	265.0	79.8	158.2	204.1	1 624.2
June	706.3	133.3	84.7	269.9	79.2	160.2	205.4	1 640.1
July	711.8	134.2	84.4	274.2	78.7	162.3	206.3	1 655.7

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

(a) These estimates have been compiled using a new sample design and an improved estimation method. For further information refer to the *Information Paper: Changes to the Retail Trade Series* (cat. no. 8501.0.55.002).

10

QUARTERLY RETAIL TURNOVER, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)

Quarter	ORIGINAL.....			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.....			TREND ESTIMATES.....		
	Retail turnover	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year	Retail turnover	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year	Retail turnover	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year
	\$m	%	%	\$m	%	%	\$m	%	%
2003									
March	r 4 027.0	-15.6	2.1	4 222.4	-0.3	2.8	4 242.8	1.0	3.3
June	r 4 127.5	2.5	2.8	4 294.4	1.7	2.9	4 317.2	1.8	4.0
September	r 4 266.7	r 3.4	r 7.6	4 440.4	3.4	7.2	4 401.8	2.0	5.3
December	r 5 012.0	r 17.5	r 5.0	4 481.6	0.9	5.8	4 492.7	2.1	7.0
2004									
March	r 4 393.7	r -12.3	r 9.1	4 558.0	1.7	7.9	4 575.0	1.8	7.8
June	4 486.6	2.1	8.7	4 679.0	2.7	9.0	4 648.6	1.6	7.7

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002–2003.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat no. 8501.0).

11

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF ASSET

Period	CURRENT PRICES.....			CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a).....		
	Buildings and structures \$m	Equipment, plant and machinery \$m	Total \$m	Buildings and structures \$m	Equipment, plant and machinery \$m	Total \$m
ORIGINAL						
2001-2002	1 831	4 163	5 994	r 1 897	r 3 984	r 5 920
2002-2003 r	2 898	4 241	7 140	2 898	4 241	7 140
2003-2004	3 796	5 156	8 952	3 598	5 641	9 239
2003						
March	760	r 951	1 711	r 760	r 953	r 1 707
June	874	1 199	2 073	r 861	r 1 227	r 2 087
September	853	1 374	2 227	r 828	r 1 431	r 2 259
December r	1 079	1 462	2 541	1 034	1 587	2 621
2004						
March r	786	1 087	1 873	741	1 220	1 962
June	1 078	1 232	2 311	994	1 402	2 396
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						
2003						
March	860	1 059	1 919	855	1 063	1 912
June	841	1 138	1 979	826	1 166	1 991
September	865	1 384	2 249	841	1 442	2 282
December	986	1 381	2 367	948	1 501	2 449
2004						
March	897	1 215	2 112	851	1 364	2 215
June	1 032	1 171	2 203	958	1 334	2 292
TREND ESTIMATES						
2003						
March	794	1 051	1 845	788	1 055	1 841
June	866	1 198	2 064	851	1 226	2 075
September	897	1 318	2 215	873	1 385	2 257
December	924	1 330	2 254	888	1 442	2 330
2004						
March	962	1 266	2 228	911	1 411	2 322
June	991	1 180	2 171	921	1 355	2 278

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002-2003.

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

12

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, BY SELECTED INDUSTRY: CURRENT PRICES

SELECTED INDUSTRIES.....

Period	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	All industries
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
.....				
ORIGINAL				
2001-2002	3 091	760	2 143	r 5 993
2002-2003 r	3 890	981	2 269	7 140
2003-2004	5 012	1 164	2 777	8 952
2003				
March	986	r 247	478	1 711
June	1 151	305	618	2 073
September	1 332	287	608	2 227
December	1 408	352	781	2 541
2004				
March	1 054	210	r 613	r 1 873
June	1 222	315	775	2 311

.....

Source: ABS data available on request, *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0).

13 FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Month	COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS.....			PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS.....			Total lease finance commitments(b)
	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(a)	Total commercial finance commitments	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(a)	Total personal finance commitments	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2003							
May	1 106.2	443.4	1 549.6	373.0	287.8	660.8	29.8
June	1 210.4	854.7	2 065.1	396.6	303.0	699.6	28.1
July	1 289.9	417.3	1 707.2	412.4	295.0	707.3	28.1
August	r 1 137.0	421.2	r 1 558.2	381.9	269.3	651.2	27.1
September	r 1 077.2	472.2	r 1 549.3	364.8	255.8	620.7	25.5
October	r 1 161.5	692.1	r 1 853.7	411.7	302.8	714.5	46.5
November	r 1 114.5	387.5	r 1 502.0	368.5	281.0	649.5	27.4
December	r 1 831.1	654.1	r 2 485.3	379.4	286.3	665.7	25.0
2004							
January	r 842.3	359.5	r 1 201.8	331.7	251.8	583.5	20.0
February	r 993.9	564.0	r 1 557.9	323.4	240.2	563.6	29.2
March	r 1 161.7	329.7	r 1 491.4	391.9	314.4	706.3	58.3
April	1 376.2	390.8	r 1 767.0	345.0	306.1	651.1	30.5
May	1 196.4	398.5	1 594.8	389.6	320.8	710.4	27.5
June	1 313.1	660.8	1 973.9	416.1	344.9	761.0	38.9
July	1 032.3	484.7	1 517.0	371.6	260.7	632.3	32.1

(a) New and increased limits.

(b) Excludes leveraged leases.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Lending Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5671.0).

14 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a)(b), BY DWELLINGS FINANCED

Period	ORIGINAL.....		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.....		TREND ESTIMATES.....	
	Total number of dwellings	Total value of commitments	Total number of dwellings	Total value of commitments	Total number of dwellings	Total value of commitments
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
2001-2002	75 806	9 833.7	76 207	9 880.1	76 253	9 895.8
2002-2003	76 738	10 806.0	76 793	10 815.5	76 739	10 815.2
2003-2004	84 322	12 739.2	84 074	12 699.8	84 194	12 717.1
2003						
May	7 613	1 116.2	6 940	1 007.6	6 878	1 005.0
June	7 120	1 043.8	7 073	1 046.8	7 040	1 039.3
July	7 744	1 160.4	7 153	1 068.5	7 205	1 073.9
August	r 6 976	r 1 038.9	7 235	1 086.7	7 353	1 102.2
September	r 7 253	r 1 089.8	7 492	1 131.9	7 447	1 115.9
October	r 7 849	r 1 150.8	7 510	1 123.7	7 451	1 110.4
November	r 7 272	r 1 080.7	7 497	1 119.9	7 366	1 090.1
December	r 7 604	r 1 104.9	7 548	1 099.4	7 212	1 063.3
2004						
January	r 5 938	r 865.0	6 585	943.9	7 022	1 037.8
February	r 6 340	r 958.7	6 679	1 004.0	6 838	1 021.4
March	r 7 296	r 1 117.0	6 710	1 027.9	6 698	1 017.5
April	6 549	1 044.5	6 847	1 066.0	6 603	1 022.0
May	6 756	1 066.3	6 461	1 016.8	6 531	1 028.5
June	6 745	1 062.2	6 357	1 011.0	6 468	1 034.1
July	6 862	1 120.2	6 466	1 053.5	6 451	1 043.7

(a) Owner occupation housing.

(b) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

15

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

Month	FIRST HOME BUYERS.....				NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS.....			
	Number of dwellings financed no.	Number as a percent of total %	Value of commitments \$m	Average borrowing size \$'000	Number of dwellings financed no.	Number as a percent of total %	Value of commitments \$m	Average borrowing size \$'000
2003								
May	1 108	14.6	153.9	138.9	6 505	r 85.5	962.1	r 147.9
June	1 055	14.8	151.2	143.3	6 065	85.2	892.8	r 147.2
July	1 183	15.3	169.8	143.5	6 561	84.7	990.7	151.0
August r	1 086	15.6	157.6	145.1	5 890	84.4	881.1	149.6
September	1 113	r 15.4	160.4	144.1	r 6 140	84.7	r 929.6	r 151.4
October	1 183	r 15.1	r 174.0	r 147.1	r 6 666	r 84.9	r 976.6	r 146.5
November	1 077	r 14.8	152.2	141.3	r 6 195	r 85.2	r 928.6	r 149.9
December	1 143	r 15.0	164.7	144.1	r 6 461	r 85.0	r 940.1	r 145.5
2004								
January	872	r 14.7	134.7	154.5	r 5 066	r 85.3	r 730.5	r 144.2
February	895	r 14.1	132.6	148.2	r 5 445	r 85.9	r 826.0	r 151.7
March r	1 048	14.4	156.6	149.4	6 248	85.6	960.3	153.7
April	910	13.9	141.1	155.1	5 639	86.1	903.4	160.2
May	978	14.5	154.0	157.5	5 778	85.5	912.3	157.9
June	920	13.6	139.8	152.0	5 825	86.4	922.1	158.3
July	1 151	16.8	184.0	159.9	5 711	83.2	936.0	163.9

(a) Owner occupation housing.

(b) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

16

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), BY PURPOSE: ORIGINAL

Month	OWNER OCCUPATION (SECURED FINANCE).....				INVESTMENT HOUSING.....		
	Construction of dwellings \$m	Purchase of new dwellings \$m	Purchase of established dwellings \$m	Refinancing of established dwellings \$m	Total value of commitments \$m	Purchase of dwellings by individuals for rent or resale \$m	Purchase of dwellings by others for rent or resale \$m
2003							
May	169.6	27.7	918.9	219.5	1 116.2	424.0	38.3
June	168.1	22.5	853.2	219.5	1 043.8	469.8	35.4
July	191.4	26.9	942.1	250.5	1 160.4	422.0	35.4
August	180.0	r 20.3	r 838.7	r 223.1	r 1 038.9	r 412.3	101.7
September	190.1	r 21.1	r 878.6	r 252.6	r 1 089.8	r 413.2	32.8
October	187.7	r 32.3	r 930.7	r 286.6	r 1 150.8	r 429.9	35.7
November	169.9	r 34.1	r 876.7	r 269.4	r 1 080.7	r 384.5	37.6
December	188.4	39.8	r 876.8	r 270.6	r 1 104.9	r 387.0	39.5
2004							
January	147.1	r 23.3	r 694.6	r 214.3	r 865.0	r 285.0	27.6
February	160.0	r 30.7	r 768.0	r 239.9	r 958.7	r 351.6	27.2
March	r 181.7	r 29.9	r 905.4	r 266.6	r 1 117.0	r 416.9	37.9
April	r 158.9	30.6	r 855.1	245.9	1 044.5	368.2	22.4
May	198.2	38.5	829.6	250.0	1 066.3	411.1	28.6
June	180.0	36.5	845.7	260.2	1 062.2	436.7	43.6
July	179.0	40.8	900.4	231.2	1 120.2	382.1	36.0

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Sources: ABS data available on request, *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0); ABS data available on request, *Lending Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5671.0).

17

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK: ORIGINAL

	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building(a)	Total non-residential building	Total building
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2001–2002	17 398	2 789	20 187	54	66	20 374
2002–2003	18 041	3 633	21 674	93	19	21 791
2003–2004	19 481	4 017	23 498	72	35	23 620
2003						
May	1 644	368	2 012	32	9	2 053
June	2 059	374	2 433	3	—	2 437
July	r 1 659	274	r 1 933	—	—	r 1 933
August	1 610	257	1 867	1	—	1 868
September	1 658	269	1 927	4	—	1 932
October	1 985	402	2 387	7	—	2 394
November	r 1 627	366	r 1 993	2	1	r 2 006
December	r 1 764	140	r 1 904	20	1	r 1 925
2004						
January	1 321	212	1 533	18	—	1 551
February	1 465	r 536	r 2 001	2	1	r 2 004
March	r 1 746	r 368	r 2 114	3	—	r 2 117
April	r 1 306	273	r 1 579	—	6	r 1 586
May	1 746	390	2 136	8	18	2 163
June	1 594	530	2 124	7	8	2 141
July	1 579	622	2 201	2	2	2 210

(a) Number of dwellings created as a result of alterations and additions to residential buildings.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

18

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

	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building(a)	Total non-residential building	Total building
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2001–2002	2 272.6	347.6	2 620.2	4.7	984.9	3 867.0
2002–2003	2 552.9	473.9	3 026.8	10.9	1 552.4	4 870.5
2003–2004	2 983.6	555.5	3 539.1	7.6	1 478.7	5 338.7
2003						
May	242.5	38.8	281.3	3.9	94.8	404.4
June	297.7	44.9	342.6	0.6	141.2	509.5
July	r 254.5	34.9	r 289.4	—	106.1	r 421.7
August	237.2	27.5	264.7	0.1	83.7	369.3
September	240.4	31.9	272.3	0.4	168.9	462.8
October	298.1	68.1	366.2	0.9	58.8	455.2
November	r 244.7	43.5	r 288.2	0.1	r 125.5	r 442.7
December	r 269.2	24.5	r 293.7	1.7	r 218.8	r 542.5
2004						
January	200.9	31.3	232.2	1.4	109.9	367.1
February	227.3	r 99.9	r 327.2	0.4	r 83.6	r 435.0
March	r 262.6	r 54.0	r 316.6	0.6	r 100.8	r 443.7
April	r 213.5	34.7	r 248.2	—	r 104.2	r 377.7
May	280.1	45.4	325.5	1.1	201.9	556.2
June	255.1	59.8	314.9	0.9	116.5	464.8
July	264.6	87.1	351.7	0.2	120.8	500.4

(a) Value of dwellings created as a result of alterations and additions to residential buildings.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

19

VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a): ORIGINAL

<i>Period</i>	<i>New houses</i>	<i>New other residential building</i>	<i>New residential building</i>	<i>Alterations and additions to residential building</i>	<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>Total building</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
2001–2002 r	2 348.2	366.3	2 715.6	270.3	1 038.8	4 029.0
2002–2003 r	2 553.0	473.8	3 026.8	291.3	1 552.3	4 870.5
2003–2004 r	2 730.9	518.8	3 249.5	293.8	1 381.4	4 924.7
2003						
March r	579.0	164.9	743.0	73.5	354.2	1 171.4
June r	710.8	97.3	808.6	75.5	368.9	1 253.9
September r	690.9	90.3	781.2	64.8	342.2	1 188.2
December r	750.8	128.1	878.8	82.6	379.0	1 340.4
2004						
March r	626.7	172.0	798.6	68.8	272.9	1 140.3
June	662.5	128.4	790.9	77.6	387.3	1 255.8

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002–2003.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

Statistical Division & Subdivision	Jun qtr 2003		Sep qtr 2003		Dec qtr 2003		Mar qtr 2004		Jun qtr 2004	
	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'000
NEW HOUSES										
Perth	3 652	535 185	3 542	531 667	3 900	589 387	3 382	516 678	3 244	524 523
Central Metropolitan	132	49 505	162	53 979	134	45 950	113	39 598	119	44 760
East Metropolitan	574	72 646	497	66 415	555	75 486	510	68 872	571	81 044
North Metropolitan	1 409	205 172	1 220	179 050	1 293	196 105	1 178	184 127	1 102	183 676
South West Metropolitan	836	114 193	930	136 370	1 031	148 505	816	120 391	899	132 594
South East Metropolitan	701	93 669	733	95 853	887	123 340	765	103 690	553	82 449
South West	814	111 531	939	135 273	966	147 625	r 782	r 117 074	898	141 063
Mandurah	390	55 135	469	70 025	430	68 282	339	53 649	394	61 807
Bunbury	170	21 401	204	24 985	235	29 715	r 165	r 21 236	210	28 487
Preston	62	7 382	57	8 256	69	9 785	r 47	r 6 093	63	9 050
Vasse	165	24 383	186	29 569	210	36 944	r 213	r 33 741	205	37 589
Blackwood	27	3 231	23	2 439	22	2 898	18	2 355	26	4 132
Lower Great Southern	102	13 744	121	15 058	r 122	r 15 772	r 88	r 13 531	122	18 314
Pallinup	10	1 374	14	1 773	r 11	r 1 376	r 2	r 268	6	542
King	92	12 369	107	13 285	111	14 396	86	13 263	116	17 772
Upper Great Southern	26	3 052	r 12	r 1 617	r 12	r 1 788	r 14	r 1 752	13	1 428
Hotham	21	2 326	9	1 100	r 10	r 1 360	13	1 516	11	1 056
Lakes	5	726	r 3	r 518	r 2	r 427	r 1	r 236	2	372
Midlands	111	15 376	105	12 246	r 114	r 14 761	r 92	r 10 904	109	14 689
Moore	61	9 154	53	6 871	71	10 228	41	5 330	57	8 787
Avon	42	5 169	48	4 912	40	4 163	45	4 535	51	5 571
Campion	8	1 053	4	464	r 3	r 370	r 6	r 1 039	1	331
South Eastern	58	9 458	52	8 011	59	9 358	31	4 477	42	7 074
Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A	26	3 587	24	3 475	32	4 214	14	2 136	16	2 493
Lefroy	11	2 260	9	1 872	10	2 523	—	—	9	1 928
Johnston	21	3 611	19	2 664	17	2 622	17	2 341	17	2 653
Central	95	16 493	61	9 948	78	11 994	91	16 486	93	15 536
Geraldton	48	8 250	41	6 826	43	7 148	r 51	r 9 373	57	9 483
Gascoyne	9	1 789	6	1 228	6	859	4	629	7	1 369
Carnegie	4	751	1	25	—	—	10	1 746	—	—
Greenough River	34	5 702	13	1 868	29	3 987	r 26	r 4 738	29	4 683
Pilbara	44	7 877	42	8 609	50	7 114	19	3 436	57	11 041
De Grey	17	3 156	3	616	38	4 756	5	473	36	6 000
Fortescue	27	4 722	39	7 992	12	2 358	14	2 963	21	5 041
Kimberley	97	17 651	53	9 708	75	14 132	r 33	r 6 407	68	14 944
Ord	19	3 606	3	535	32	5 672	8	1 269	30	7 465
Fitzroy	78	14 045	50	9 173	43	8 460	r 25	r 5 138	38	7 479
NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING										
Perth	779	80 026	636	72 501	636	96 588	r 797	r 147 303	878	105 405
Central Metropolitan	127	19 924	145	17 728	241	39 571	r 162	r 26 393	186	28 047
East Metropolitan	109	10 524	62	6 237	89	6 789	44	3 412	98	10 509
North Metropolitan	195	18 245	190	18 430	89	9 485	239	28 613	177	18 157
South West Metropolitan	83	8 352	140	15 600	99	21 898	275	r 78 028	101	13 153
South East Metropolitan	265	22 981	99	14 505	118	18 846	77	10 858	316	35 538
South West	115	14 741	153	20 527	216	30 794	280	32 208	256	26 057
Lower Great Southern	29	2 955	2	238	—	—	6	513	19	2 144
Upper Great Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	r 3	r 333	—	—
Midlands	8	383	—	—	—	—	2	210	6	693
South Eastern	3	368	—	—	8	2 000	—	—	9	1 442
Central	—	—	3	380	2	130	12	1 281	11	1 275
Pilbara	6	1 029	—	—	36	4 869	10	1 885	11	2 388
Kimberley	6	652	6	698	10	1 685	6	1 447	3	465

Source: ABS data available on request, *Building Approvals, Australia*.

Period	New houses \$m	New other residential building \$m	New residential building \$m	Alterations and additions to residential buildings \$m	Total non-residential building \$m	Total building \$m
CURRENT PRICES(a)						
2000-2001	1 433.0	332.4	1 765.3	275.2	1 133.7	3 174.1
2001-2002	2 164.7	375.1	2 539.9	264.0	886.5	3 690.5
2002-2003	2 416.0	457.0	2 873.1	291.1	1 555.7	4 720.0
December	548.7	98.1	646.9	74.8	235.4	957.0
2003						
March	632.8	162.4	795.2	76.5	298.0	1 169.8
June	576.3	78.3	654.6	74.5	357.3	1 086.4
September	706.6	121.7	828.3	71.1	355.7	1 255.0
December r	720.8	170.0	890.8	72.8	291.4	1 255.0
2004						
March	736.7	158.5	895.2	81.0	345.9	1 322.1
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)						
2000-2001	1 456.8	341.8	1 797.7	280.7	1 162.1	3 238.0
2001-2002	2 164.7	375.2	2 539.8	263.9	886.6	3 690.4
2002-2003	2 351.0	434.6	2 785.7	281.9	r 1 478.6	r 4 546.1
December	538.1	94.2	632.3	73.2	224.7	930.2
2003						
March	614.0	152.7	766.7	74.0	278.9	1 119.6
June	548.6	72.2	620.9	70.2	r 328.5	r 1 019.5
September	653.8	r 110.4	r 764.2	65.0	r 322.1	r 1 151.4
December r	650.3	152.4	802.8	65.2	260.7	1 128.7
2004						
March	651.9	140.7	792.5	71.2	306.2	1 169.9

(a) Data is inclusive of non-deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001-2002.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0).

<i>Period</i>	<i>New houses</i>	<i>New other residential building</i>	<i>New residential building</i>	<i>Alterations and additions to residential buildings</i>	<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>Total building</i>
<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
CURRENT PRICES (a)						
2000–2001	1 681.8	398.5	2 080.5	247.3	1 064.0	3 391.7
2001–2002	1 964.9	395.4	2 360.3	283.7	1 042.1	3 686.1
2002–2003	2 321.3	410.4	2 731.8	304.5	1 298.8	4 335.0
December	605.7	98.5	704.3	76.7	337.8	1 118.7
2003						
March	554.0	116.3	670.3	74.2	323.0	1 067.5
June	589.6	99.1	688.7	81.5	300.4	1 070.6
September	618.9	122.0	740.9	77.6	394.2	1 212.7
December r	600.3	109.8	710.1	75.6	366.8	1 152.5
2004						
March	666.1	128.3	794.5	79.3	319.3	1 193.0
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (b)						
2000–2001	1 709.8	406.9	2 116.5	251.4	1 075.2	3 443.7
2001–2002	1 964.8	395.3	2 360.2	283.7	1 042.1	3 686.0
2002–2003	2 258.4	394.9	2 653.4	296.2	1 257.4	4 206.7
December	594.0	95.9	689.9	75.2	329.8	1 094.8
2003						
March	537.6	111.5	649.2	72.0	311.6	1 032.8
June	561.6	92.9	654.5	77.7	284.6	1 016.7
September	573.5	112.0	685.5	71.9	365.0	1 122.4
December r	542.5	99.2	641.7	68.4	333.3	1 043.4
2004						
March	590.2	114.2	704.4	70.2	285.5	1 060.1

(a) Data is inclusive of non-deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0).

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Telcomm- unications	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED DURING PERIOD								
2000-2001	947.6	125.3	92.5	171.2	406.6	611.6	149.1	2 504.0
2001-2002	672.4	170.3	1 202.4	92.3	354.7	1 969.8	220.3	4 682.1
2002-2003	817.8	411.8	206.9	284.0	333.0	2 372.6	194.5	4 620.7
December	^ 207.1	50.6	^ 46.2	^ 57.8	105.4	210.1	*46.0	723.3
2003								
March	^ 239.4	47.8	^ 56.4	^ 87.6	65.1	203.1	*45.4	744.8
June	164.4	10.0	75.7	92.9	91.4	1 150.5	50.3	1 635.2
September	^ r 300.4	66.5	r 112.9	^ r 60.1	55.2	r 176.2	^ r 48.1	r 819.3
December r	^ 258.6	26.8	40.7	^ 50.0	95.2	373.8	^ 39.3	r 884.4
2004								
March	^ 222.6	1 550.7	^ 63.0	^ 43.5	83.7	536.7	*59.5	2 559.7
VALUE OF WORK DONE DURING PERIOD								
2000-2001	742.9	125.8	93.1	183.9	297.2	662.8	151.0	2 256.6
2001-2002	708.7	171.9	314.8	136.5	408.4	1 126.6	252.3	3 119.3
2002-2003	855.7	331.0	668.0	250.3	365.2	2 060.5	204.6	4 735.3
December	^ 259.3	92.5	147.7	^ 60.3	112.5	462.2	^ 57.8	1 192.3
2003								
March	^ 227.3	94.5	145.9	^ 75.5	72.2	455.0	^ 40.7	1 111.1
June	205.1	82.8	188.3	74.4	94.6	721.3	50.3	1 416.7
September	^ r 214.4	r 58.9	r 188.4	^ r 64.2	58.2	r 530.9	^ r 41.3	r 1 156.4
December	^ r 262.5	r 57.2	r 185.4	^ r 68.8	r 95.7	r 534.9	^ 38.7	r 1 243.1
2004								
March	^ 240.1	88.6	162.2	^ 67.5	84.9	480.2	*52.5	1 175.9

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

Section and Division of the SITC Revision 3	JUN QTR 2004.....		12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2003.....		12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2004.....	
	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000
0 Food and live animals	1 002 127	70 587	3 062 266	233 280	3 282 390	250 916
00 Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	75 283	—	452 851	20	357 651	84
01 Meat and meat preparations	97 443	3 736	300 886	10 948	358 092	14 477
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	20 238	5 989	74 764	16 561	80 950	19 858
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	132 602	17 901	421 412	75 448	370 450	74 856
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	626 772	4 940	1 506 647	21 950	1 869 801	22 949
05 Vegetables and fruit	20 844	14 114	129 597	50 086	107 855	54 401
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	943	2 354	5 695	9 132	4 113	8 642
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	230	2 395	6 157	11 755	664	8 450
08 Feeding stuff for animals (excluding unmilled cereals)	25 603	4 565	147 804	10 206	119 132	10 284
09 Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	2 170	14 592	16 453	27 174	13 680	36 912
1 Beverages and tobacco	12 211	7 585	46 374	35 260	49 276	31 167
11 Beverages	12 208	7 562	46 300	35 144	29 223	31 036
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3	23	74	116	53	131
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 899 564	24 419	6 977 725	114 519	6 999 847	128 957
21 Hides, skins and furskins, raw	5 146	—	18 013	—	20 000	53
22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	40 480	267	140 611	1 024	246 627	1 666
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	—	487	58	2 131	81	2 590
24 Cork and wood	8 802	6 242	99 679	21 764	36 331	23 254
25 Pulp and waste paper	2 586	857	9 274	2 890	11 573	3 142
26 Textile fibres and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	149 982	535	519 820	1 796	502 385	2 624
27 Crude fertilisers (excluding those of Division 56) and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	17 443	11 149	80 926	47 546	74 704	61 539
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1 669 410	2 202	6 086 906	14 406	6 086 173	17 704
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	5 714	2 679	22 438	22 961	21 973	16 385
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	1 515 613	458 129	8 173 099	1 670 389	6 570 007	1 679 926
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	53	63	961	1 197	329	859
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	880 857	458 058	5 015 058	1 669 177	4 002 111	1 679 016
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	634 702	9	3 157 080	15	2 567 566	51
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	9 549	6 071	19 448	19 612	22 751	19 824
41 Animal oils and fats	7 624	25	18 975	215	19 485	118
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1 791	5 485	47	19 045	2 791	18 708
43 Fats and oils (processed), waxes and inedible mixtures or preparations, of animal or vegetable origin, n.e.s.	134	561	425	352	475	998
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	250 328	242 434	926 899	872 489	952 041	879 691
51 Organic chemicals	229	46 964	1 087	142 052	1 480	165 412
52 Inorganic chemicals	58 140	13 552	238 501	46 491	224 686	52 933
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	115 000	2 005	429 259	9 592	398 064	11 155
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	66 798	36 478	211 383	201 712	285 948	200 825
55 Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	2 089	4 554	4 525	15 943	5 051	17 159
56 Fertilisers (excluding crude)	182	87 978	12 562	273 009	5 076	258 249
57 Plastics in primary forms	2 688	7 103	7 526	37 249	10 228	30 384
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	3 079	16 894	12 398	50 228	12 401	65 029
59 Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	2 124	26 905	9 659	96 213	9 106	78 546
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	365 618	3 705 291	1 692 129	1 404 681	1 305 417	1 429 994
61 Leather, leather manufactures, and dressed furskins, n.e.s.	2 070	2 210	31 793	13 346	16 746	9 121
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	4 172	58 125	11 311	241 339	11 431	235 257
63 Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	1 699	12 101	8 543	50 519	8 338	52 133
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	2 245	20 801	3 770	93 425	4 570	90 012
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	3 240	25 580	12 040	113 722	13 815	103 732
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	38 750	44 546	184 325	196 369	189 647	204 472
67 Iron and steel	98 235	74 176	274 663	296 551	352 694	282 069
68 Non-ferrous metals	199 854	58 913	1 047 951	116 016	653 853	179 492
69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	15 352	73 839	117 733	283 393	54 323	273 707

Section and Division of the SITC Revision 3	JUN QTR 2004.....		12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2003.....		12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2004.....	
	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000
7 Machinery and transport equipment	108 852	1 042 438	733 494	4 011 623	447 736	4 128 568
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	15 544	70 087	82 584	344 767	46 378	311 033
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	37 318	195 132	119 360	659 238	135 734	745 571
73 Metal working machinery	760	7 707	7 156	29 417	2 623	41 026
74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	25 063	136 064	88 071	727 708	93 638	581 287
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	2 639	92 490	15 316	344 587	11 615	345 899
76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6 968	36 989	23 768	155 817	26 342	141 909
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (including non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	8 278	53 081	55 368	240 831	39 153	222 774
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	5 400	420 581	39 085	1 374 743	25 752	1 563 166
79 Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	6 884	30 307	302 786	134 516	66 500	175 902
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	47 674	188 511	111 554	633 578	126 313	827 164
81 Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	666	8 086	5 694	24 119	2 540	26 260
82 Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	4 382	42 797	19 698	130 674	14 480	174 653
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	69	2 880	166	10 818	245	12 151
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	539	17 113	2 075	63 738	1 826	70 442
85 Footwear	702	7 330	1 008	35 792	2 054	36 957
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	24 796	49 042	41 515	148 527	51 524	163 916
88 Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	533	3 764	5 787	13 589	2 656	13 271
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	15 987	57 499	35 613	206 321	50 988	329 514
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c. in the SITC	3 113 945	537 502	10 695 584	2 759 551	12 444 558	2 308 887
93 Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	12 657	468	33 399	2 537	42 462	1 380
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender, and other coin being legal tender	22 056	1 881	74 206	2 893	90 398	4 806
96 Coin (excluding gold coin), not being legal tender	—	79	92	29	—	294
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	1 361 733	444 929	4 954 394	2 388 174	5 553 957	1 955 987
98 Combined confidential items excluding some of SITC 280 (exports only) and some of SITCs 510 and 520 (imports only)	1 717 498	90 145	5 633 493	365 918	6 757 740	346 421
Total Trade(a)	8 325 481	2 947 967	32 438 572	11 754 983	32 200 335	11 685 094

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

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

Trading partner	JUN QTR 2004.....		12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2003.....		12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2004.....	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalam	1 332	12	6 122	35 965	6 894	29
Cambodia	263	12	8 315	54	3 289	81
Indonesia	340 687	297 599	661 195	1 508 664	1 028 400	1 246 685
Laos	5 041	3	13 077	3	12 635	8
Malaysia	99 858	181 808	240 080	390 428	332 359	549 289
Myanmar	2 588	541	6 200	4 168	7 321	3 176
Philippines	29 714	3 966	199 056	12 587	119 833	21 757
Singapore	422 583	272 755	1 797 682	582 997	1 239 506	869 875
Thailand	208 425	108 791	530 296	356 380	728 660	448 345
Viet Nam	47 562	7 554	90 880	255 281	102 476	213 940
<i>Total</i>	1 158 052	873 042	3 552 904	3 146 526	3 581 374	3 353 186
European Union (EU)						
Austria	1 747	14 061	7 752	95 240	6 350	89 747
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	—	353 154	74 166	—	—
Cyprus	300	—	1 466	153	1 148	195
Czech Republic	6 007	871	15 512	6 606	17 452	7 418
Denmark	1 076	11 014	6 927	35 188	8 043	33 620
Estonia	—	46	6	179	29	283
Finland	127 192	37 727	389 275	92 939	506 346	100 248
France	45 968	34 768	188 550	180 564	181 808	154 422
Germany	32 766	122 146	202 247	502 303	197 544	518 054
Greece	732	5 088	1 756	11 393	1 956	15 847
Hungary	531	2 280	6 408	4 227	4 253	6 204
Ireland	74	31 665	2 170	19 123	3 644	45 937
Italy	74 811	97 129	272 937	583 986	242 716	399 820
Latvia	186	—	2 374	388	926	80
Lithuania	714	113	5 193	624	2 245	538
Malta	11	—	1 141	154	994	137
Netherlands	96 101	19 001	346 087	85 977	390 509	72 318
Poland	122	1 319	644	5 462	1 249	5 647
Portugal	1 630	889	3 085	8 706	5 975	3 823
Slovakia	—	172	1 036	718	178	811
Slovenia	1 831	766	2 097	3 148	4 413	3 236
Spain	63 524	20 920	180 013	78 439	263 960	102 554
Sweden	6 840	37 217	8 174	143 350	10 928	131 936
United Kingdom	210 798	93 935	2 811 193	345 339	1 915 429	313 546
<i>Total</i>	672 960	531 124	4 809 199	2 278 373	3 768 094	2 006 420
Other Countries						
Canada	240 501	30 954	687 270	140 361	836 830	167 543
China	1 196 081	144 987	4 089 313	560 025	4 389 944	612 483
Hong Kong	52 870	7 826	525 394	106 621	310 410	120 533
India	906 470	30 349	567 587	88 898	2 808 690	94 516
Iraq	26 022	—	126 445	36 578	81 898	—
Japan	1 766 278	329 810	8 259 674	1 302 253	6 927 520	1 314 940
Korea, Republic of	710 458	80 047	3 424 871	711 730	3 200 930	461 455
New Zealand	146 824	104 080	460 140	380 195	465 099	417 871
Saudi Arabia	49 730	63 433	229 741	166 139	268 276	245 786
South Africa	261 948	43 507	648 564	158 722	789 615	189 015
Switzerland	6 551	10 163	75 858	81 167	31 735	40 866
Taiwan	203 149	67 339	1 050 916	156 846	790 573	214 764
United Arab Emirates	89 179	39 444	448 087	344 540	417 637	170 152
United States of America	406 013	349 647	2 132 309	1 173 765	1 547 730	1 338 505
All other countries	432 394	242 215	1 350 300	922 244	1 983 980	937 060
<i>Total</i>	6 494 468	1 543 801	24 076 469	6 330 084	24 850 867	6 325 488
Total Trade(a)	8 325 481	2 947 967	32 438 572	11 754 983	32 200 335	11 685 094

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

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

26

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

Period	METALLIC.....						NON-METALLIC MINERALS.....					
	Base metals(a).....						Seasonally Adjusted..... Trend..... Original...					
	Copper	Silver, lead, zinc	Nickel, cobalt	Total	Gold	Other(b)(d)	Diamonds	Other(c)(d)	Total minerals(e)	Total minerals(e)	Total minerals(e)	Total petroleum
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2001-2002	4.4	10.5	47.1	62.1	238.1	15.9	n.p.	1.5	381.1	381.8	386.2	479.8
2002-2003	n.p.	n.p.	54.1	72.5	265.6	9.0	17.7	3.9	423.6	423.9	414.5	598.3
2003-2004	n.p.	n.p.	70.6	80.0	276.7	11.6	17.0	5.2	465.8	465.1	464.4	670.5
2003												
March	1.0	2.2	10.1	13.3	58.5	2.7	2.8	0.3	90.8	107.6	106.1	191.5
June	n.p.	n.p.	17.7	24.0	67.2	2.0	3.8	1.0	111.6	105.3	106.3	151.3
September	0.3	2.6	12.9	15.7	68.0	3.0	4.9	0.5	108.5	106.8	107.4	177.9
December	n.p.	n.p.	20.0	23.3	66.4	3.9	5.8	2.0	122.0	112.9	111.6	188.2
2004												
March	0.7	0.7	14.3	15.8	59.3	1.9	2.7	1.3	96.5	114.2	118.6	106.9
June	1.2	0.6	23.4	25.2	83.0	2.8	3.5	1.4	138.8	131.2	126.8	197.5

(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) 'Other metallic minerals' may include minerals such as titanium, tantalum and niobium.

(c) 'Other non-metallic minerals' may include minerals such as phosphate, bauxite and talc.

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

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

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

27

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Period	Iron ore(a)	Bauxite	Gold	Ilmenite	Nickel	Salt(b)	Tin	Zinc	Diamonds
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 carats
2001-2002	179 937	36 476	186	1 721	205	8 475	686	254	30 562
2002-2003	193 251	36 567	190	1 911	r 183	9 607	602	246	31 901
2003-2004 p	216 609	38 072	171	1 789	185	9 865	487	91	24 292
2003									
March	46 547	9 010	45	492	r 45	2 420	115	61	6 921
June	51 066	9 195	50	441	r 46	2 481	133	60	6 019
September p	52 757	9 579	47	459	r 51	2 156	147	50	9 704
December p	56 735	9 607	46	457	r 49	2 680	111	15	8 307
2004									
March p	r 50 832	9 743	40	r 429	r 45	r 2 346	114	17	3 612
June p	56 285	9 143	38	444	39	2 684	116	8	2 669

(a) For use in iron and steel making.

(b) Sales.

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)(e)</i> mega-litres	<i>Natural gas(d)(e)</i> million m ³
2001–2002	6 164	18 699	19 756	18 560
2002–2003	6 323	20 001	19 428	20 179
2003–2004	5 983	20 920	p 17 158	p 20 561
2003				
March	1 594	5 247	4 791	4 955
June	1 549	4 951	4 614	5 096
September	1 494	5 102	4 749	5 418
December	1 389	5 203	4 214	4 997
2004				
March	1 546	5 583	4 098	4 861
June	1 555	5 032	p 4 052	p 4 285

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

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

(c) Includes condensate.

(d) Commercial sales plus field and plant usage.

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

Quarter	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED.....					RED MEAT PRODUCED(a) (b).....				
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2003										
March	114.5	1.3	590.8	521.8	171.3	28 061	71	11 740	10 365	11 563
June	94.8	1.3	290.5	514.9	176.4	22 650	77	5 797	10 296	12 058
September	102.2	1.3	274.7	501.0	170.6	24 687	80	5 619	9 935	11 465
December	125.5	1.1	514.3	629.0	162.3	32 363	60	10 456	12 439	10 691
2004										
March	121.7	1.3	604.1	598.7	167.7	31 198	63	12 086	11 592	11 252
June	113.4	1.1	452.4	663.0	173.8	28 307	55	8 932	13 246	11 781
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2003										
March	113.0	1.3	489.8	526.1	173.6	28 367	74	9 763	10 522	11 831
June	103.4	1.4	388.2	510.4	168.5	25 100	82	7 846	10 051	11 437
September	107.0	1.2	302.6	555.9	170.3	25 770	71	6 161	11 139	11 246
December	112.3	1.0	452.9	572.9	168.1	28 567	61	9 146	11 322	11 218
2004										
March	118.4	1.3	499.1	603.1	169.0	29 967	66	10 006	11 762	11 437
June	123.9	1.2	606.8	658.0	166.3	31 390	59	12 142	12 945	11 190
TREND ESTIMATES										
2003										
March	109.2	1.4	436.1	512.9	170.4	26 726	76	8 730	10 121	11 561
June	107.4	1.3	390.1	527.4	170.5	26 263	76	7 862	10 501	11 497
September	107.3	1.2	368.7	546.0	169.7	26 424	72	7 470	10 856	11 343
December	112.1	1.2	419.3	576.2	168.7	27 981	66	8 471	11 380	11 273
2004										
March	118.2	1.2	508.8	611.5	168.1	29 931	62	10 221	12 015	11 291
June	122.6	1.2	595.3	639.1	166.9	31 291	60	11 780	12 513	11 288

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

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

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

30

WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: ORIGINAL

Period	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a).....		EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP.....		
	Bales '000	Tonnes '000	Quantity '000	Gross value \$'000	Gross weight '000 tonnes
2001-2002	578 413	103.0	3 630.0	222 724	176.8
2002-2003	610 057	108.7	3 705.0	264 642	170.6
2003-2004	626 853	109.9	2 732.9	187 739	130.1
2003					
March	188 569	33.5	1 106.5	79 951	48.8
June	87 436	15.5	561.1	40 433	25.3
September	152 108	27.0	659.4	48 520	30.8
December	169 849	30.1	772.0	53 958	38.5
2004					
March	r 188 669	r 33.1	r 796.1	r 52 650	r 37.4
June	116 227	19.7	505.5	32 611	23.4

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

Sources: ABS data available on request, *Livestock Products, Australia*; ABS data available on request, *International Trade*.

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WHEAT EXPORTS(a)

Period	Gross weight	Gross value
	'000 tonnes	\$'000
2001-2002	4 976.8	1 328 069
2002-2003	5 081.5	1 415 256
2003-2004	7 923.3	1 784 512
2003		
March	1 069.2	318 835
June	1 341.5	343 830
September	1 349.8	314 434
December	1 878.5	419 405
2004		
March	2 062.0	450 910
June	2 633.0	599 764

(a) Includes smelt and meslin, unmilled.

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

32 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS: ORIGINAL

Period	LONG TERM ARRIVALS(a).....			SHORT TERM ARRIVALS(b).....		Total arrivals
	Permanent arrivals	WA residents	Overseas visitors	WA residents	Overseas visitors	
2001-2002	10 954	9 886	17 805	393 052	451 297	882 994
2002-2003	12 279	10 900	19 436	373 829	460 534	876 977
2003-2004	15 411	10 854	19 705	428 853	483 472	958 294
2003						
April	1 200	823	945	23 315	32 708	58 991
May	1 154	620	812	23 762	24 986	51 334
June	1 374	817	1 119	24 514	28 452	56 276
July	1 347	800	2 988	36 239	35 982	77 356
August	1 435	736	1 115	34 357	32 508	70 151
September	1 351	883	1 104	36 812	41 127	81 277
October	1 090	847	1 455	41 104	48 567	93 063
November	1 302	1 050	914	31 200	44 672	79 138
December	1 339	1 802	903	25 427	59 431	88 902
2004						
January	1 421	1 003	2 749	49 680	39 680	94 533
February	1 133	795	4 182	33 653	43 006	82 769
March	1 226	813	1 210	32 090	43 065	78 404
April	1 239	754	1 257	36 148	38 387	77 785
May	1 161	639	815	33 871	27 612	64 098
June	1 367	732	1 013	38 272	29 435	70 818

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

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

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

33 OVERSEAS DEPARTURES: ORIGINAL

Period	LONG TERM DEPARTURES(a).....			SHORT TERM DEPARTURES(b).....		Total departures
	Permanent departures	WA residents	Overseas visitors	WA residents	Overseas visitors	
2001-2002	4 972	9 915	6 451	388 729	450 283	860 350
2002-2003	5 430	9 253	6 730	372 625	450 453	844 492
2003-2004	6 223	8 987	8 223	454 236	455 540	933 208
2003						
April	494	732	445	25 338	35 346	62 355
May	414	793	420	26 378	28 295	56 300
June	364	664	569	27 651	30 897	60 145
July	454	760	646	36 324	30 830	69 014
August	548	794	576	35 539	32 400	69 857
September	405	539	495	35 633	33 886	70 958
October	397	507	456	32 104	37 746	71 210
November	429	585	864	30 080	42 019	73 976
December	504	790	1 298	47 994	44 034	94 619
2004						
January	862	1 284	748	36 767	51 234	90 895
February	513	748	476	31 771	35 013	68 521
March	573	788	675	38 069	42 768	82 874
April	571	860	562	41 328	42 650	85 970
May	526	736	574	44 003	30 122	75 961
June	441	596	853	44 624	32 838	79 353

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

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

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

34

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

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE.....

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
2001-2002	7 867	43 124	24 847	8 622	22 501	40 952	6 402	6 397	26 292	3 718	5 034	207 257
2002-2003	7 617	53 002	28 207	8 899	21 822	40 301	5 110	5 097	27 338	4 015	3 451	217 963
2003-2004	8 797	56 304	29 185	8 680	30 401	36 268	6 601	5 236	28 069	4 504	4 678	231 194
2003												
April	743	4 421	1 772	778	1 057	2 154	544	609	1 678	319	337	15 100
May	326	1 741	1 063	996	1 894	2 267	212	332	791	165	195	10 763
June	499	1 848	1 064	1 090	1 526	5 843	186	234	893	600	156	14 695
July	910	3 222	2 275	752	2 176	1 941	280	225	1 419	468	186	15 360
August	491	2 510	2 318	577	2 257	2 225	773	551	2 607	537	207	16 154
September	748	3 570	2 767	905	4 189	3 998	488	303	3 536	228	379	22 044
October	1 147	8 254	3 256	462	3 072	3 230	879	505	2 720	103	1 606	26 407
November	388	5 011	2 964	1 211	3 798	4 403	359	239	2 351	398	336	22 311
December	1 207	7 519	4 321	1 083	2 843	5 593	510	736	2 628	680	616	29 328
2004												
January	336	6 247	2 613	403	1 544	1 808	234	559	2 272	268	111	17 697
February	423	6 412	2 773	553	1 261	1 489	320	254	2 645	436	155	17 509
March	591	5 530	2 158	799	2 139	2 628	769	367	2 700	370	354	19 337
April	696	4 170	1 407	556	2 335	2 138	1 097	889	2 049	344	349	16 919
May	826	1 931	1 209	481	2 495	2 618	547	216	2 042	388	159	13 557
June	1 034	1 928	1 124	898	2 292	4 197	345	392	1 100	284	220	14 571

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

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

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

35

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

COUNTRY OF MAIN DESTINATION.....

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
2001-2002	15 105	17 089	13 056	63 430	13 149	21 035	21 940	4 485	1 221	4 851	2 010	195 481
2002-2003	17 611	18 322	12 903	46 601	11 924	15 180	21 561	3 163	801	6 864	2 726	178 145
2003-2004	21 171	21 134	18 510	75 729	12 503	16 150	18 945	4 025	1 572	9 885	1 900	225 882
2003												
April	1 678	1 373	965	2 759	516	312	1 286	70	203	706	529	12 200
May	640	2 205	1 865	3 097	268	11	1 192	—	—	955	143	11 481
June	781	1 650	1 585	4 119	434	386	1 091	10	19	497	43	11 637
July	2 592	2 893	2 383	5 240	884	1 848	1 343	88	82	776	173	19 945
August	1 441	1 464	1 777	5 331	563	1 670	1 336	296	73	483	110	16 584
September	1 454	2 323	2 326	5 330	517	1 089	2 123	438	5	415	307	18 364
October	927	1 010	469	5 103	1 034	820	2 407	440	22	619	80	15 080
November	1 366	471	776	4 938	911	1 324	872	184	163	388	227	12 986
December	3 125	2 259	1 528	6 565	1 763	1 774	1 792	642	381	1 418	339	24 607
2004												
January	2 195	702	656	7 282	1 100	2 013	1 292	94	387	623	240	18 653
February	1 462	935	329	5 854	1 199	855	1 527	80	85	541	—	14 340
March	2 558	1 137	574	7 064	1 201	977	1 178	162	5	831	153	17 861
April	2 377	2 174	1 423	6 636	986	1 250	2 043	869	189	1 123	179	21 981
May	1 001	3 285	2 616	7 754	1 062	1 164	1 676	383	151	1 059	92	22 652
June	673	2 481	3 653	8 632	1 283	1 366	1 356	349	29	1 609	—	22 829

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

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

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

	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004
Establishments (No.)	325	333	345	345	343	342
Guest Rooms (No.)	19 182	19 797	19 989	20 185	20 491	20 531
Room nights occupied ('000)	1 044.6	1 008.3	987.8	1 105.1	1 114.8	1 078.8
Room occupancy rate (%)	59.3	59.3	54.3	59.7	59.3	57.8
Guest arrivals ('000)	749.5	749.5	682.0	794.8	787.7	785.9
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	111 402	708	104 182	119 710	123 681	117 613

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

(b) Break in time series between the March and June quarters 2003. See the 'Break In Time Series' section of the Notes in the source publication: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

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

EMPLOYED.....

Month	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Total unemployed	Total labour force	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
2003							
June	463.8	79.9	543.7	34.2	577.9	75.1	5.9
July	464.6	79.3	543.9	34.2	578.1	75.0	5.9
August	466.2	78.2	544.3	34.2	578.5	74.9	5.9
September	468.1	77.3	545.4	34.0	579.4	74.9	5.9
October	469.7	77.2	546.9	33.6	580.5	74.9	5.8
November	470.5	78.2	548.7	32.9	581.6	74.9	5.7
December	470.6	79.9	550.6	31.9	582.5	74.9	5.5
2004							
January	470.4	81.9	552.3	30.9	583.2	74.8	5.3
February	470.2	83.4	553.6	29.9	583.5	74.8	5.1
March	470.4	83.6	553.9	29.2	583.1	74.6	5.0
April	470.7	82.8	553.5	28.6	582.1	74.3	4.9
May	471.1	81.5	552.6	28.0	580.6	74.0	4.8
June	471.1	80.2	551.3	27.4	578.7	73.6	4.7
July	470.9	78.9	549.8	27.0	576.8	73.3	4.7
August	470.5	77.8	548.3	26.7	575.0	72.9	4.6
FEMALES							
2003							
June	213.5	205.0	418.5	26.7	445.2	57.0	6.0
July	214.2	203.6	417.8	27.6	445.4	56.9	6.2
August	215.0	202.4	417.4	28.3	445.7	56.9	6.4
September	215.5	201.4	416.9	28.9	445.8	56.8	6.5
October	215.7	201.2	416.9	29.2	446.1	56.7	6.6
November	215.8	201.9	417.6	29.3	446.9	56.7	6.6
December	215.6	203.8	419.3	29.1	448.4	56.8	6.5
2004							
January	215.7	206.3	422.1	28.5	450.6	57.0	6.3
February	216.7	208.8	425.4	27.8	453.2	57.2	6.1
March	218.4	210.3	428.7	26.9	455.5	57.4	5.9
April	220.5	210.8	431.3	26.0	457.3	57.5	5.7
May	222.3	210.6	432.9	25.4	458.3	57.6	5.5
June	223.4	210.1	433.5	24.9	458.3	57.5	5.4
July	223.7	209.6	433.3	24.4	457.7	57.3	5.3
August	223.8	209.1	432.9	23.9	456.8	57.1	5.2
PERSONS							
2003							
June	677.2	284.9	962.2	60.9	1 023.0	66.0	6.0
July	678.8	282.9	961.7	61.7	1 023.5	65.9	6.0
August	681.1	280.6	961.7	62.5	1 024.2	65.8	6.1
September	683.6	278.7	962.3	62.9	1 025.2	65.8	6.1
October	685.4	278.4	963.8	62.9	1 026.7	65.7	6.1
November	686.2	280.1	966.3	62.2	1 028.5	65.7	6.1
December	686.2	283.7	969.9	61.0	1 030.9	65.8	5.9
2004							
January	686.1	288.3	974.4	59.4	1 033.8	65.8	5.7
February	686.9	292.1	979.0	57.7	1 036.7	65.9	5.6
March	688.7	293.9	982.6	56.0	1 038.7	65.9	5.4
April	691.2	293.6	984.8	54.6	1 039.4	65.9	5.3
May	693.4	292.1	985.5	53.4	1 038.8	65.7	5.1
June	694.4	290.3	984.7	52.3	1 037.0	65.5	5.0
July	694.6	288.5	983.1	51.3	1 034.5	65.2	5.0
August	694.3	286.9	981.2	50.5	1 031.7	65.0	4.9

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

2003..... 2004.....
 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN

Employed ('000)	63.4	65.8	64.0	65.0	65.0	64.1	68.8	65.0	67.3	66.0	68.2	70.1	70.7	71.2	66.8
Unemployed ('000)	3.0	2.0	4.1	3.7	5.3	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.1	3.9	2.0	2.2	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	4.5	3.0	6.1	5.3	7.6	5.1	4.9	6.1	5.0	6.2	5.7	5.3	2.7	3.0	2.9
Participation rate (%)	63.3	64.5	64.7	65.1	66.6	64.0	68.4	65.3	66.8	66.2	68.0	69.4	68.1	68.6	64.2

EASTERN METROPOLITAN

Employed ('000)	118.1	120.0	117.1	120.0	120.0	122.9	123.1	120.7	119.4	120.2	123.2	122.5	122.8	120.8	120.3
Unemployed ('000)	6.2	6.5	5.4	8.3	7.1	8.5	6.8	7.7	9.6	8.6	6.8	4.8	5.2	3.1	4.2
Unemployment rate (%)	5.0	5.1	4.4	6.5	5.6	6.5	5.2	6.0	7.5	6.7	5.2	3.8	4.1	2.5	3.3
Participation rate (%)	63.8	64.8	62.7	65.5	64.7	66.8	65.9	65.1	65.3	65.0	65.5	64.1	64.3	62.1	62.3

NORTHERN METROPOLITAN

Employed ('000)	218.8	217.0	220.0	214.2	218.7	218.6	218.9	213.0	217.6	220.7	221.0	222.0	216.8	216.6	220.0
Unemployed ('000)	13.8	13.3	11.8	14.0	11.0	12.9	14.5	14.9	14.4	11.2	9.9	11.6	12.3	11.7	12.0
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	5.8	5.1	6.1	4.8	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.2	4.8	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.2
Participation rate (%)	67.6	66.9	67.2	66.0	66.4	66.7	67.2	65.5	66.5	66.4	66.0	66.6	65.3	64.9	65.8

SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN

Employed ('000)	143.2	141.5	138.4	139.7	139.8	144.7	149.9	149.1	145.7	145.7	146.7	149.9	147.3	146.7	146.4
Unemployed ('000)	9.5	12.1	11.2	10.9	9.0	7.7	9.9	8.6	9.6	7.7	8.9	9.7	7.3	7.8	6.9
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	7.9	7.5	7.2	6.0	5.0	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.0	5.7	6.1	4.7	5.0	4.5
Participation rate (%)	63.6	63.9	62.1	62.4	61.5	62.9	65.8	64.9	63.8	62.9	63.7	65.2	63.0	62.9	62.3

SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN

Employed ('000)	161.5	161.6	161.2	162.3	163.1	163.9	173.5	168.2	171.7	167.6	172.4	170.6	167.9	166.8	164.1
Unemployed ('000)	11.0	10.6	13.4	14.1	12.0	10.8	10.3	10.8	10.6	10.5	7.7	8.6	8.4	9.1	11.6
Unemployment rate (%)	6.4	6.1	7.7	8.0	6.9	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.9	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.2	6.6
Participation rate (%)	64.9	64.8	65.5	66.1	65.5	65.2	68.5	66.6	67.7	66.1	66.7	66.3	65.1	64.8	64.6

LOWER WESTERN WA

Employed ('000)	126.4	122.2	127.4	129.2	127.2	127.7	128.1	124.5	124.7	125.8	123.0	121.6	120.8	121.8	124.3
Unemployed ('000)	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.9	9.3	9.2	9.0	12.3	10.8	8.4	10.1	7.4	8.7	7.2	5.7
Unemployment rate (%)	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	9.0	8.0	6.2	7.6	5.7	6.7	5.6	4.4
Participation rate (%)	62.4	60.1	62.5	63.2	62.8	62.9	62.8	62.6	61.9	61.1	60.6	58.6	58.7	58.3	58.7

REMAINDER — BALANCE WA

Employed ('000)	135.0	130.8	127.6	127.1	129.4	128.3	130.6	124.2	127.8	131.0	133.7	133.6	133.3	130.2	129.1
Unemployed ('000)	4.0	5.4	6.1	6.5	5.5	6.4	5.7	8.0	6.8	7.4	6.1	7.4	6.7	5.3	5.7
Unemployment rate (%)	2.9	4.0	4.6	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.2	6.1	5.1	5.3	4.4	5.3	4.8	3.9	4.3
Participation rate (%)	74.7	73.1	71.6	71.5	72.1	71.8	72.5	70.3	71.4	73.3	74.0	74.5	73.8	71.3	70.8

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

	May 2003	Aug 2003	Nov 2003	Feb 2004	May 2004	Aug 2004
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.6	34.8	34.9	32.3	33.5	31.2
Mining	29.6	25.2	29.1	34.6	37.6	28.8
Manufacturing	76.0	71.1	67.6	70.4	72.4	72.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.1	6.4	4.7	6.4	7.1	7.2
Construction	68.2	73.2	75.4	72.3	70.7	71.9
Wholesale trade	32.4	30.1	31.2	35.2	37.2	34.4
Retail trade	75.4	77.0	75.4	77.7	67.8	71.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	15.8	16.5	13.4	14.1	16.0	16.9
Transport and storage	28.4	31.2	34.7	34.0	31.4	31.4
Communication services	12.1	10.4	10.2	8.2	8.0	9.2
Finance and insurance	10.0	10.6	11.4	13.0	12.8	12.0
Property and business services	66.4	60.9	66.2	62.6	61.0	59.1
Government administration and defence	17.3	17.4	19.8	15.8	17.9	17.9
Education	22.5	23.5	23.2	20.5	23.5	20.9
Health and community services	18.5	19.6	21.0	20.5	20.2	20.8
Cultural and recreational services	10.0	9.8	11.7	12.2	11.3	10.6
Personal and other services	20.8	20.5	18.0	24.0	27.2	26.2
Total	542.1	538.2	547.8	553.7	555.7	542.5
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.4	14.8	14.6	15.0	12.8	12.1
Mining	6.4	5.3	6.7	6.5	9.1	8.0
Manufacturing	21.4	22.6	20.3	18.2	19.7	24.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6
Construction	11.1	11.5	10.1	10.3	9.9	11.7
Wholesale trade	15.0	12.9	13.6	14.8	15.4	16.6
Retail trade	75.5	70.7	77.2	73.5	82.3	80.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	27.3	26.3	24.0	25.8	24.5	20.8
Transport and storage	9.4	9.0	8.1	10.4	10.3	14.4
Communication services	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.8	4.2	3.6
Finance and insurance	15.2	14.1	14.9	13.4	16.0	16.1
Property and business services	50.2	50.4	55.6	50.7	48.4	51.8
Government administration and defence	17.8	19.7	20.2	16.9	18.7	19.9
Education	47.1	50.7	51.8	50.8	53.7	47.2
Health and community services	69.8	72.8	73.1	75.8	79.2	69.2
Cultural and recreational services	9.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.1	10.9
Personal and other services	21.5	19.7	17.2	20.1	18.5	20.6
Total	416.5	417.5	422.4	420.4	434.5	428.5
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.0	49.6	49.5	47.3	46.3	43.3
Mining	35.9	30.5	35.8	41.1	46.7	36.8
Manufacturing	97.4	93.8	87.9	88.5	92.1	97.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.6	7.7	5.4	7.5	7.8	7.9
Construction	79.3	84.7	85.5	82.6	80.6	83.6
Wholesale trade	47.4	42.9	44.8	50.0	52.5	51.0
Retail trade	150.9	147.7	152.7	151.2	150.1	152.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	43.2	42.8	37.4	39.9	40.5	37.7
Transport and storage	37.9	40.3	42.8	44.4	41.7	45.8
Communication services	17.8	16.0	14.6	13.1	12.3	12.8
Finance and insurance	25.1	24.7	26.3	26.4	28.8	28.1
Property and business services	116.6	111.3	121.8	113.3	109.4	110.9
Government administration and defence	35.2	37.1	40.0	32.7	36.6	37.8
Education	69.6	74.2	75.0	71.3	77.2	68.1
Health and community services	88.2	92.3	94.1	96.3	99.3	90.1
Cultural and recreational services	19.2	19.9	21.6	24.5	22.4	21.5
Personal and other services	42.3	40.2	35.2	44.1	45.7	46.7
Total	958.6	955.7	970.2	974.1	990.2	971.0

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

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AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES(a): ORIGINAL

Period	FULL-TIME WORKERS.....			PART-TIME WORKERS.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
2001-2002	r 42.6	37.7	r 41.1	r 15.5	r 15.6	r 15.6
2002-2003	43.5	38.4	41.9	15.9	15.6	15.7
2003-2004	42.8	37.7	41.2	15.8	15.4	15.5
2003						
June	42.9	37.3	41.2	15.3	15.1	15.1
July	43.5	38.1	41.8	15.3	15.0	15.1
August	44.4	39.8	43.0	15.4	16.3	16.1
September	43.5	39.5	42.3	15.1	16.1	15.8
October	40.0	33.8	38.0	15.2	13.4	13.9
November	44.9	40.6	43.6	16.0	16.6	16.4
December	45.5	40.7	44.0	16.4	17.0	16.9
2004						
January	38.5	32.8	36.7	14.9	13.5	13.9
February	44.6	39.6	43.1	15.8	16.7	16.4
March	41.7	37.4	40.4	15.8	15.9	15.9
April	36.8	32.9	35.6	14.9	14.1	14.3
May	45.0	39.9	43.4	16.1	16.8	16.6
June	42.5	37.8	41.0	15.5	15.3	15.3
July	42.2	37.5	40.7	14.9	15.3	15.2
August	44.1	39.9	42.7	16.7	16.6	16.6

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

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

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NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES(a) AND HOURS WORKED, BY OCCUPATION: AUGUST QTR 2004

Occupation	EMPLOYEE TOTAL '000	AGGREGATE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED '000	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED.....		
			no.	% change May qtr 2004 to Aug qtr 2004	% change Aug qtr 2003 to Aug qtr 2004
Managers and administrators	52.0	2 372.7	45.6	-1.8	-2.1
Professionals	139.6	5 203.9	37.3	0.3	-1.6
Associate professionals	100.8	3 852.0	38.2	-0.7	-7.2
Tradespersons and related workers	96.1	3 804.5	39.6	-3.1	0.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	29.8	913.7	30.7	-2.5	1.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	147.8	4 552.5	30.8	-0.5	5.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	70.3	2 761.1	39.3	-4.0	-2.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	91.3	2 164.1	23.7	-4.4	1.9
Labourers and related workers	77.0	2 248.0	29.2	2.9	3.4
All occupations	804.8	27 872.4	34.6	-1.4	-0.4

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

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

Period	MALES.....			FEMALES.....			PERSONS.....		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All males total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All females total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
ANNUAL AVERAGE (\$ per week)									
2001-2002	923.0	974.9	821.1	732.2	742.4	491.5	855.4	892.6	659.3
2002-2003	964.7	1 016.6	845.2	751.4	763.6	511.0	893.7	932.3	690.7
2003-2004	1 023.1	1 080.2	912.8	788.4	800.1	532.0	943.0	984.6	731.3
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ per week)									
2003									
February	960.7	1 011.0	843.7	752.2	764.0	518.1	889.3	926.4	689.9
May	994.7	1 049.9	871.8	758.1	768.6	517.5	915.3	955.5	707.2
August	1 015.0	1 067.3	892.6	777.7	788.3	529.0	933.8	971.8	720.9
November	1 015.6	1 071.7	911.2	783.9	795.4	525.3	936.7	977.7	724.8
2004									
February	1 022.4	1 083.3	917.0	797.6	809.7	539.3	946.3	990.7	739.1
May	1 039.3	1 098.5	930.4	794.4	806.8	534.2	955.0	998.1	740.2
QUARTERLY, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ per week)									
2003									
February	964.7	1 015.6	842.9	749.4	761.3	509.5	891.4	928.9	687.9
May	993.0	1 047.1	869.8	761.5	771.9	522.1	916.8	954.8	705.7
August	1 012.1	1 066.1	896.3	777.4	788.7	528.8	930.7	971.0	721.7
November	1 016.0	1 071.0	910.2	783.5	794.2	529.7	936.0	976.4	727.8
2004									
February	1 026.7	1 088.2	916.2	794.9	807.2	530.3	948.7	993.6	737.1
May	1 037.4	1 095.5	928.2	798.1	810.3	539.0	956.5	997.4	738.4
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ per week)									
2003									
February	969.9	1 021.0	847.9	752.5	764.9	513.1	897.3	935.3	693.1
May	989.7	1 042.3	869.6	762.0	773.1	520.6	912.7	950.9	704.8
August	1 007.8	1 062.4	892.3	774.4	785.1	526.7	928.2	968.0	718.8
November	1 018.6	1 075.2	908.2	784.9	796.2	530.1	938.7	980.3	728.9
2004									
February	1 027.5	1 085.7	918.8	792.9	804.8	532.9	947.5	990.0	735.3
May	1 036.0	1 096.1	927.2	799.5	811.5	536.1	956.5	999.2	739.5

Source: ABS data available on request, *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0).

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UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES, BY AGE: ORIGINAL

Month	15-24 YEARS.....		25-54 YEARS.....		55 YEARS AND OVER.....	
	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2003						
June	10.3	67.8	4.3	82.2	4.5	31.1
July	11.4	69.7	4.4	80.7	3.7	31.2
August	11.0	68.0	5.0	81.2	3.3	30.9
September	12.8	69.6	4.8	81.7	5.1	30.3
October	11.5	70.9	4.4	81.0	4.1	30.3
November	11.6	68.3	4.6	81.5	3.1	32.2
December	12.9	75.5	4.0	81.8	2.7	31.9
2004						
January	15.7	75.3	4.2	79.8	3.0	30.8
February	14.6	72.0	4.6	81.0	2.4	32.2
March	12.2	70.2	4.2	81.2	2.7	31.6
April	11.0	72.7	3.9	80.8	2.7	32.2
May	10.8	71.3	3.9	81.0	2.9	32.7
June	10.3	69.7	3.7	79.9	3.2	32.5
July	9.6	69.8	3.4	79.3	3.0	31.0
August	10.4	68.4	3.5	79.4	2.3	31.0

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

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DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT: ORIGINAL

Month	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST FULL-TIME JOB			NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT		
	Under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over	Total persons	Under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over	Total persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
2003						
June	45.2	10.4	55.5	45.8	9.8	55.5
July	45.9	11.6	57.4	46.4	11.0	57.4
August	45.6	14.3	59.9	46.0	13.9	59.9
September	51.7	13.7	65.4	52.4	13.0	65.4
October	47.0	12.3	59.2	47.4	11.9	59.2
November	47.8	11.1	58.9	48.8	10.1	58.9
December	50.5	9.3	59.8	51.3	8.5	59.8
2004						
January	53.6	13.0	66.5	53.7	12.8	66.5
February	54.4	10.9	65.3	55.8	9.5	65.3
March	48.2	9.8	58.0	48.3	9.7	58.0
April	44.5	9.2	53.8	45.2	8.6	53.8
May	44.3	9.2	53.5	44.7	8.8	53.5
June	42.1	8.3	50.4	42.6	7.8	50.4
July	38.9	7.5	46.4	39.1	7.3	46.4
August	40.2	7.9	48.1	40.5	7.6	48.1

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

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD

Period	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees
	no.	'000	'000	no.
2001	73	12.0	25.0	32.0
2002	105	16.1	32.2	40.0
2003	131	53.3	79.3	96.0
2003				
March	31	4.4	5.0	6.2
June	23	3.0	4.2	5.2
September	40	16.3	28.8	36.0
December	45	29.8	41.2	50.7
2004				
March	32	5.3	14.4	17.4
June	42	12.0	14.3	16.9

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

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JOB VACANCIES: ORIGINAL

Reference date	Job vacancies	Public sector	Private sector
	'000	'000	'000
2003			
February	12.0	1.3	10.7
May	7.8	1.4	6.4
August	7.4	1.2	6.2
November	9.0	1.2	7.8
2004			
February	10.2	0.9	9.4
May	10.5	1.0	*9.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)			
2003			
February	63.9	3.1	77.0
May	-35.2	4.4	-40.2
August	-4.7	-11.2	-3.3
November	21.3	-3.5	26.3
2004			
February	14.1	-26.3	20.3
May	2.9	16.5	1.6

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

47 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
<i>At end of period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
2000–2001	951 556	949 603	1 901 159
2001–2002	963 418	961 135	1 924 553
2002–2003	976 250	973 698	1 949 948
2001	957 552	955 721	1 913 273
2002	968 719	966 547	1 935 266
2003	984 339	982 071	1 966 410
December	968 719	966 547	1 935 266
2003			
March	973 163	970 619	1 943 782
June	976 250	973 698	1 949 948
September	980 297	977 695	1 957 992
December	984 339	982 071	1 966 410
2004			
March	989 212	986 572	1 975 784

(a) ERP data may be final, revised or preliminary at any point in time. See the 'ERP Data Status' section of the Notes in the source publication: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

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

48 POPULATION CHANGE, COMPONENTS(a)

	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration(b)</i>	<i>Interstate arrivals</i>	<i>Interstate departures</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>Total population growth(c)</i>
<i>Period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
2000–2001	13 966	16 263	30 514	33 624	-3 110	26 700
2001–2002	12 809	14 970	30 245	34 419	-4 385	23 394
2002–2003	12 630	15 575	30 898	33 708	-2 810	25 395
2001	13 315	16 347	29 723	33 471	-3 834	25 615
2002	12 566	13 658	29 869	34 100	-4 231	21 993
2003	12 732	18 785	31 825	32 198	-373	31 144
December	3 173	3 865	8 681	9 752	-1 129	5 909
2003						
March	3 297	5 717	8 276	8 692	-498	8 516
June	3 337	3 042	7 719	7 932	-213	6 166
September	3 114	4 709	7 353	7 132	221	8 044
December	2 984	5 317	8 830	8 713	117	8 418
2004						
March	3 881	5 013	8 123	7 643	480	9 374

(a) ERP data may be final, revised or preliminary at any point in time. See the 'ERP Data Status' section of the Notes in the source publication: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

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

(c) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

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

Period	Live births(b)(c).....		Infant deaths(b)(d).....		Total deaths(b)(c).....	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
2000-2001	24 429	12.8	105	4.3	10 463	5.5
2001-2002	23 967	12.5	94	3.9	11 158	5.8
2002-2003	23 791	12.2	79	3.3	11 161	5.7
2001	24 235	12.7	102	4.2	10 920	5.7
2002	23 782	12.3	90	3.8	11 216	5.8
2003	24 103	12.3	99	4.1	11 371	5.8
December	5 920	12.3	24	4.1	2 747	5.7
2003						
March	5 908	12.2	17	2.9	2 611	5.4
June	6 018	12.4	22	3.7	2 681	5.5
September	6 214	12.7	23	3.7	3 100	6.3
December	5 963	12.2	37	6.2	2 979	6.1
2004						
March	6 520	13.2	15	2.3	2 639	5.4

(a) ERP data may be final, revised or preliminary at any point in time. See the 'ERP Data Status' section of the Notes in the source publication: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

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

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

Selected offences	2002.....			2003.....			2004.....		
	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(c)	—	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	—
Assault(d)	507	478	496	532	426	411	463	519	468
Robbery(e)	71	104	101	92	96	69	81	90	67
Burglary(f)	1 234	1 264	1 216	1 418	1 270	1 060	962	975	825
Theft	3 750	3 302	3 385	3 495	3 181	3 014	3 061	2 768	2 243
Steal motor vehicle	343	292	297	347	285	284	254	210	175
Property damage	777	950	859	979	904	1 018	965	850	730
Graffiti(g)	212	429	225	299	577	460	621	723	676
Drugs	423	458	397	326	388	315	260	314	445
Total reported offences(h)	7 822	7 900	7 469	7 981	7 570	7 047	6 987	6 857	6 034
EASTERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(c)	1	3	1	2	1	4	4	2	6
Assault(d)	424	332	500	499	388	387	512	510	450
Robbery(e)	59	48	86	83	63	57	79	51	42
Burglary(f)	1 822	1 989	1 998	1 857	1 714	1 578	1 715	1 546	1 255
Theft	2 617	2 762	2 734	2 466	2 516	2 566	2 521	2 208	1 922
Steal motor vehicle	302	229	281	292	321	310	276	253	205
Property damage	813	893	1 006	965	970	996	1 082	920	810
Graffiti(g)	121	145	132	119	159	190	179	182	103
Drugs	404	348	378	373	346	393	356	299	420
Total reported offences(h)	6 949	7 132	7 525	7 056	6 798	6 850	7 152	6 414	5 580
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(c)	2	2	3	5	5	5	1	4	2
Assault(d)	652	646	697	663	607	580	706	788	706
Robbery(e)	97	115	95	112	121	109	110	119	81
Burglary(f)	3 046	2 805	2 947	2 717	2 542	2 380	2 681	2 373	1 912
Theft	4 648	4 789	4 596	4 414	4 218	4 221	4 558	3 890	3 462
Steal motor vehicle	606	588	640	622	540	577	543	374	366
Property damage	1 544	1 661	1 712	1 781	1 661	1 556	1 727	1 604	1 455
Graffiti(g)	1 263	973	983	803	902	1 520	1 317	849	1 113
Drugs	722	623	553	580	634	625	555	637	699
Total reported offences(h)	13 313	12 914	12 884	12 438	11 765	12 248	12 823	11 300	10 436
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(c)	1	1	1	3	—	3	4	3	5
Assault(d)	512	609	571	636	501	492	563	723	612
Robbery(e)	65	83	80	61	82	63	79	79	68
Burglary(f)	1 918	2 197	2 124	1 999	1 985	2 133	2 192	1 886	1 710
Theft	3 180	3 380	3 516	3 677	3 449	3 286	3 411	3 374	3 237
Steal motor vehicle	419	409	504	470	390	434	454	432	370
Property damage	1 178	1 298	1 538	1 433	1 344	1 361	1 594	1 462	1 497
Graffiti(g)	281	482	523	525	612	481	310	97	562
Drugs	619	521	581	429	543	388	337	381	393
Total reported offences(h)	8 659	9 532	10 111	9 743	9 364	9 023	9 428	8 902	8 873
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(c)	4	5	2	3	—	8	2	9	4
Assault(d)	650	739	745	819	624	684	962	928	786
Robbery(e)	121	133	112	157	139	159	198	164	165
Burglary(f)	3 789	3 478	3 916	3 904	3 637	3 553	3 350	2 831	2 552
Theft	4 903	5 220	5 314	4 915	4 859	4 792	4 640	4 497	3 968
Steal motor vehicle	724	617	698	741	742	675	565	512	440
Property damage	1 671	1 826	2 063	1 925	2 046	2 024	2 125	2 015	1 770
Graffiti(g)	1 022	623	292	74	71	124	105	114	177
Drugs	428	433	357	363	376	421	317	352	532
Total reported offences(h)	13 977	13 701	14 291	13 619	13 012	13 044	12 807	12 044	10 960

Selected offences	2002.....			2003.....			2004.....		
	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....									
LOWER WESTERN WA									
Homicide(c)	5	2	3	2	3	5	4	3	3
Assault(d)	474	479	518	594	444	483	508	614	566
Robbery(e)	22	25	25	24	26	25	22	16	18
Burglary(f)	1 351	1 437	1 364	1 348	1 374	1 304	1 314	1 180	1 177
Theft	2 083	2 098	2 299	2 602	2 285	2 245	2 549	2 380	2 102
Steal motor vehicle	167	196	222	157	187	177	157	164	141
Property damage	977	1 183	1 273	1 144	1 073	1 038	1 232	1 058	884
Graffiti(g)	76	71	48	43	40	46	59	62	72
Drugs	680	606	575	638	667	532	577	684	642
Total reported offences(h)	6 166	6 508	6 662	6 898	6 439	6 171	6 743	6 593	5 971
.....									
REMAINDER-BALANCE WA									
Homicide(c)	9	10	7	5	3	4	6	7	6
Assault(d)	1 011	1 117	1 348	1 368	991	1 206	1 399	1 420	1 129
Robbery(e)	25	32	29	28	24	44	22	30	19
Burglary(f)	1 886	2 028	2 166	2 037	2 046	2 020	1 893	1 856	1 511
Theft	2 718	3 035	2 693	2 611	2 701	2 841	2 565	2 294	2 038
Steal motor vehicle	268	259	296	238	241	261	248	227	197
Property damage	1 552	1 773	1 952	1 989	1 705	1 889	1 810	1 841	1 586
Graffiti(g)	64	54	75	71	66	80	90	56	67
Drugs	716	678	720	762	652	678	657	560	550
Total reported offences(h)	8 771	9 470	9 892	9 664	8 898	9 585	9 278	8 915	7 551
.....									
TOTAL-WA									
Homicide(c)	22	24	19	22	14	31	22	29	26
Assault(d)	4 230	4 400	4 875	5 111	3 981	4 243	5 113	5 502	4 717
Robbery(e)	460	540	528	557	551	526	591	549	460
Burglary(f)	15 046	15 198	15 731	15 280	14 568	14 028	14 107	12 647	10 942
Theft	23 899	24 586	24 537	24 180	23 209	22 965	23 305	21 411	18 972
Steal motor vehicle	2 829	2 590	2 938	2 867	2 706	2 718	2 497	2 172	1 894
Property damage	8 512	9 584	10 403	10 216	9 703	9 882	10 535	9 750	8 732
Graffiti(g)	3 039	2 777	2 278	1 934	2 427	2 901	2 681	2 083	2 770
Drugs	3 992	3 667	3 561	3 471	3 606	3 352	3 059	3 227	3 681
Total reported offences(h)	65 657	67 157	68 834	67 399	63 846	63 968	65 218	61 025	55 405

(a) Reported offences are selected offences reported to, or becoming known to, police and resulting in the submission of a report. The number of reported offences in a period may include offences that occurred during earlier periods. The data are subject to revisions as further data become available. Offence classifications may alter between periods due to changes in legislation, administrative recording practices or system coding, and locality boundaries may change. Therefore, time series may be broken.

(b) Definitional, coding and processing changes associated with the introduction of the Frontline Incident Management System have had an impact on some data. Variations in data may have resulted from reporting and recording changes, and may not reflect an actual increase or decrease in the incidence of an offence type or in total offence numbers. Therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting and using offence statistics from late 2002, and when comparing those statistics with earlier periods.

(c) Includes driving causing death.

(d) Includes sexual assault.

(e) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

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

(g) Most graffiti offences are committed against public property and the number reported can vary due to different strategies being adopted in different periods by agencies and local government authorities. The number can also vary between periods due to the stockpiling of offences before being reported to Police and to an inconsistency in reporting where graffiti is sometimes recorded as property damage.

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

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

51 AIR QUALITY — OZONE, BY PERTH METRO AREA

DAYS PER MONTH^(a) WITH OZONE CONCENTRATION^(b) AT THE STATED LEVEL^(c) FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR.....

2003..... 2004.....

Region ^(d)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Inner West Coast															
Very Good	19	24	26	21	18	16	27	20	25	17	11	16	18	26	26
Good	11	7	4	10	13	14	4	9	6	14	17	13	12	5	4
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North East Metro															
Very Good	23	28	30	31	26	25	22	16	17	9	10	18	21	29	30
Good	7	3	—	—	5	5	9	12	12	21	13	13	9	2	—
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
Outer North Coastal															
Very Good	15	23	26	17	10	4	18	2	—	13	10	14	17	22	22
Good	15	8	4	14	21	26	13	8	—	16	18	16	13	5	8
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer North East															
Very Good	15	31	30	28	24	22	16	12	15	11	11	18	18	27	30
Good	9	—	—	3	7	8	14	16	15	16	11	13	12	3	—
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	6	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
South Coast															
Very Good	21	26	25	18	16	18	24	15	24	18	14	19	21	27	26
Good	9	5	5	13	15	12	7	15	7	12	14	10	9	4	4
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
South East Metro															
Very Good	23	25	30	29	24	23	26	18	27	21	14	21	21	27	30
Good	7	6	—	2	7	7	5	11	3	10	14	10	9	4	—
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- (a) The number of days per month may not correspond to the actual number of days in the month due to periods when the air monitor was offline.
- (b) Ozone concentrations in a polluted atmosphere are usually taken as an indicator of the amount of photochemical smog present. Ozone at ground level is not a pollutant and should not be confused with its presence in the stratosphere, where it serves the essential function of screening out a large portion of the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.
- (c) The Ozone standard in Western Australia is based on the National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) of 0.1 parts per million averaged over 1 hour. Ozone concentrations are converted into a qualitative scale with four commonly understood terms — Very Good (Ozone concentrations less than 33% of the standard); Good (Ozone concentrations between 33% and 66% of the standard); Fair (Ozone concentrations between 66% and 100% of the standard); and Poor (Ozone concentrations greater than 100% of the standard). For more information on air quality in Western Australia, see the Department of Environment website at <http://www.environ.wa.gov.au>.
- (d) For reporting purposes, the Perth Region has been divided into seven regions. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: Inner West Coast — Swanbourne; North East Metro — Caversham; North Metro — Duncraig; Outer North Coastal — Quinns Rocks; Outer North East — Rolling Green; South Coast — Rockingham; South East Metro — South Lake.

Source: Department of Environment.

DAYS PER MONTH(a) WITH VISIBILITY(b) AT THE STATED LEVEL(c) FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR.....

2003..... 2004.....

Region(d)	2003						2004								
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
CBD															
Clear	30	31	29	29	31	30	31	26	30	30	29	30	29	30	30
Light	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Significant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inner West Coast(d)															
Clear	30	22	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Light	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Significant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North East Metro(d)															
Clear	28	25	28	29	31	28	29	25	29	27	29	30	28	24	30
Light	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Significant	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	6	—
Heavy	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Metro(d)															
Clear	30	31	18	18	18	25	28	25	30	14	29	11	29	28	26
Light	—	—	6	1	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
Significant	—	—	6	10	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer North Coastal(d)															
Clear	30	31	30	30	30	30	30	25	31	31	28	31	28	27	30
Light	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Significant	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
South Coast(d)															
Clear	23	25	25	30	31	30	28	26	30	29	29	29	29	30	30
Light	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Significant	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
South East Metro(d)															
Clear	30	28	13	18	19	27	29	26	30	23	22	30	21	15	11
Light	—	3	2	2	4	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	6	9
Significant	—	—	11	10	8	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	9	10
Heavy	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
Bunbury															
Clear	29	19	19	19	12	25	28	22	27	30	27	25	20	12	19
Light	1	3	1	2	3	3	—	3	1	—	—	2	2	5	4
Significant	—	9	8	10	15	2	3	1	3	—	1	4	5	10	7
Heavy	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	3	4	—
Busselton															
Clear	27	14	10	16	9	22	28	26	28	30	29	30	16	7	18
Light	2	8	3	3	5	3	—	1	2	—	—	1	4	2	2
Significant	1	9	10	7	10	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	9	4
Heavy	—	—	7	5	7	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	5	8	6

(a) The number of days per month may not correspond to the actual number of days in the month due to periods when the air monitor was offline.

(b) Visibility is measured using an integrating Nephelometer, which measures airborne particles ranging from 0.1 to 2.0 micrometres in size that reduce the ability to see objects at a distance by scattering light. The main sources of airborne particles contributing to reduced Visibility in Perth are domestic wood stoves and motor vehicles.

(c) Visibility is converted into a qualitative scale with four commonly understood terms — Clear (Visibility exceeds 26 kilometres); Light (Visibility between 20 and 26 kilometres); Significant (Visibility between 10 and 19 kilometres); and Heavy (Visibility less than 10 kilometres). For more information on air quality in Western Australia, see the Department of Environment website at <<http://www.environment.wa.gov.au>>.

(d) For reporting purposes, the Perth Region has been divided into seven regions. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: Inner West Coast — Swanbourne; North East Metro — Caversham; North Metro — Duncraig; Outer North Coastal — Quinns Rocks; Outer North East — Rolling Green; South Coast — Hope Valley; South East Metro — South Lake.

Source: Department of Environment.

APPENDIX

Index of feature articles published in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*

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