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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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"*Mining of the State's natural resources has been an integral part of the history of Western Australia's social and economic development. Statistics on the State's mining industry include mineral extraction activities but do not encompass downstream mineral processing and energy production activities associated with the State's Resources industry. This article combines data for these activities to present a more complete picture of Western Australia's Resources industry and its contribution to the State's economy.*"

Understanding Population Measures ... 27

"*With the recent release of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing data, a number of updated population measures are available for planning and analysis purposes. This article aims to inform users of how best to understand and interpret the suite of population measures available. Measures discussed include census counts, estimated resident population and population projections.*"

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	*RELEASE DATE*
September 2002	9 October 2002
December 2002	15 January 2003
March 2003	9 April 2003

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue contains a new table (Table 38 on page 65) which provides indexes of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses and percentage change for the private and public sectors in Western Australia. This table replaces data for selected industries and occupations in Western Australia. Users seeking industry and occupation data should contact Tim Landrigan on 08 9360 5151.

In addition, data shown in Table 23 has been amended. Receivals of taxable wool by brokers and dealers (bales) has been revised to incorporate both brokers and dealers. Previously, the number of bales shown related to brokers only.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 27 June 2002. Explanatory notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators.* Readers are directed to the explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.

INQUIRIES

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

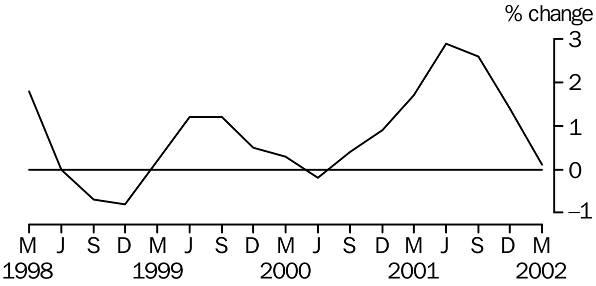
DAVI D ROARTY
ACTING REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

STATE FINAL DEMAND

The rate of growth of Western Australia's domestic economy, in trend terms, is declining. In the March quarter 2002, State final demand increased marginally by 0.1%, down from 1.4% growth in the December quarter 2001, 2.6% growth in the September quarter 2001 and 2.9% growth in the June quarter 2001.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Trend estimates—
Change from previous quarter



Main drivers of the State's domestic economy in recent quarters have been:

- household final consumption expenditure — up 2.3% ($222 million) in the March quarter 2002 following 2.0% growth in the December quarter 2001; and
- private dwelling investment — up 5.2% ($53 million) following 7.3% growth in the previous quarter. Ownership transfer costs associated with increased dwelling construction were up in the March quarter 2002 by 5.4% ($15 million).

The main detractors from growth in the March quarter 2002 were:

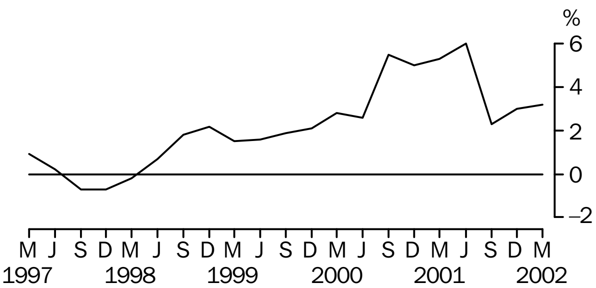
- capital expenditure by the public sector — down 4.7% ($39 million) after falling 2.1% ($18 million) in the December quarter 2001;
- investment on machinery and equipment — down 2.4% ($32 million) after a 1.6% ($22 million) decline the previous quarter; and
- intangible fixed assets (notably computer software and mineral exploration expenditure) — down 8.5% ($31 million) following an 8.8% ($35 million) decline in the December quarter 2001.

State final demand in the March quarter 2002 was 7.2% ($1,155 million) above the March quarter 2001, with 79.2% of the growth attributable to increased volumes as opposed to increased prices. By comparison, State final demand in the December quarter 2001 grew by 8.8% ($1,391 million) compared with the December quarter 2000 with 71.7% of the growth attributable to increased volumes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.8% in the March quarter 2002. This continuing pressure on prices has resulted in an increase in the annual CPI movement. Perth's CPI over the 12 months to March quarter 2002 increased by 3.2%, the second largest increase of the capital cities and higher than the weighted average of eight capital cities of 2.9%.

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



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

The March quarter 2002 CPI increase of 0.8% was slightly lower than the 0.9% increase in the weighted average of eight capital cities, Perth sharing the third lowest increase with Adelaide. Increases ranged from 0.2% in Darwin to 1.0% in Sydney, Brisbane and Hobart.

Main contributors to the increase in Perth's CPI for the March quarter 2002 were:

- food (up 1.7%), particularly fruit prices (up 11.6%) due to the impact of unseasonal weather patterns on production, and take away and fast food prices (up 1.4%);
- housing (up 0.7%), mainly due to an increase in the cost of house purchase (up 1.0%) resulting from sustained strong demand in the housing market; and
- transportation (up 0.9%), mostly as a result of higher private motor vehicle prices (up 1.9%).

Partially offsetting these increases were falls in:

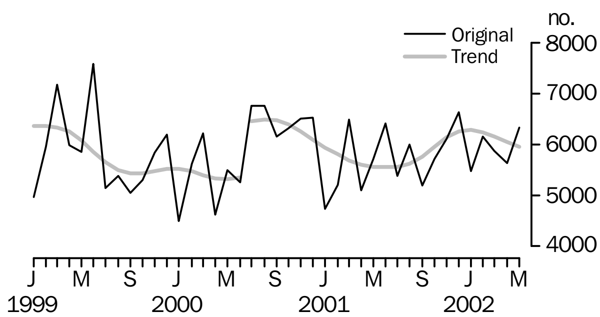
- clothing and footwear (down 2.2%), particularly women's clothing prices (down 5.2%); and
- household furnishings, supplies and services (down 1.0%), largely the result of a fall in household appliances, utensils and tools prices (down 2.3%).

CONSUMPTION

New Motor Vehicle Sales

In trend terms, monthly sales of new motor vehicles in Western Australia have been in decline since January 2002. The rate of decline has increased from 0.6% between January 2002 (6,289 vehicles) and February 2002 (6,251 vehicles) to 1.7% between April 2002 (6,061 vehicles) and May 2002 (5,956 vehicles).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES



Decreasing sales over the four months to May 2002 have been solely attributable to falling passenger vehicle sales, down by a monthly average 3.1% (117 vehicles) over this period. By contrast, sales of other vehicles have been increasing, up by a monthly average 1.6% (36 vehicles). Nationally, passenger vehicle sales declined over the same period at an average monthly rate of 0.5% while, for other vehicles, sales increased at an average monthly rate of 1.2%.

Retail Trade

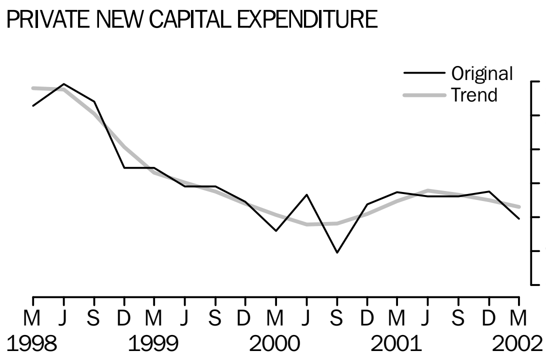
Growth in retail turnover in Western Australia (trend) continues to remain buoyant although the growth has been slowing since October 2001. In the first four months of 2002, Western Australia has recorded average monthly growth in line with the national average of 0.7%. In April 2002, turnover increased by 0.5% to $1,452.2 million compared with national growth of 0.6%.

A number of economic commentators have pointed to low interest rates, buoyant dwelling investment and a strengthening labour market (with declining unemployment) as factors behind retail growth in earlier months, however, the Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance consider that the recent slowing in turnover growth may continue as dwelling investment eases and expectations of further interest rate increases persist.

Over the three months to April 2002, retail turnover (trend) increased by 1.8% ($26.0 million). Growth has been dominated by increases in Hospitality and services turnover (including pubs, taverns, bars, cafes, restaurants and clubs), up by 6.2% ($11.6 million) to $197.8 million, and Food retailing turnover, up by 1.9% ($11.1 million) to $611.0 million. Nationally, retail turnover increased by 2.0% over the same period, the rise also dominated by the Food and Hospitality and services industry groups.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Business investment in Western Australia (trend terms) eased by 4.1% to $1,299 million in the March quarter 2002, the third consecutive quarter of decline. This result is the lowest level of investment since the December quarter 2000 ($1,232 million).



The fall in private new capital expenditure (trend) in the March quarter 2002 was mainly the result of reduced investment in buildings and structures, down 8.7% ($37 million) to $386 million. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery was also down, by 1.9% ($18 million) to $913 million, the third successive quarter of decline.

Capital expenditure (in original terms) in the Mining industry contributed significantly to reduced investment in the March quarter 2002, down by 26.7% ($208 million). Investment by Other selected industries (which includes Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction) was also down, by $85 million (or 17.6%), with an increase of $50 million in investment expenditure in the Manufacturing industry helping to partially offset the falls.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

While investment in the Mining industry has been falling over the last two quarters, industry commentators have indicated that a number of mining projects have been deferred to the 2002–03 financial year. This coincides with an expectation by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE) of slight growth in mineral and petroleum commodity prices, particularly in the latter half of 2002. ABARE has projected prices to rise more strongly in 2003 and 2004 which points to a favourable environment for increased business investment. The Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources estimates that there are at least $30 billion worth of resource projects either committed or under serious consideration in Western Australia.

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

Short–term: The short–term outlook by business in Western Australia in the September quarter 2002 is for a decline in operating income and selling prices by 0.3% and 0.7% respectively. Investment in inventories is expected to fall by 2.4%, the highest expected fall since the December quarter 1993. For the first time since March quarter 2000, capital expenditure is expected to ease slightly by 0.1%. Business expects employment levels to contract by 1.5%, the seventh consecutive quarter of negative expectation.

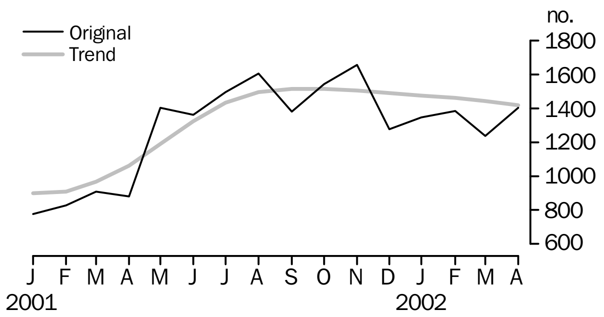
Medium–term: Despite the mainly negative short–term outlook, business has more optimistic expectations for most performance indicators for the medium–term. By the June quarter 2003, the most notable expected increases are in profit (rising by 13.7%) and capital expenditure (up by 3.9%). Inventories and full–time equivalent employment are expected to fall in the June quarter 2003, by 1.6% and 1.5% respectively.

CONSTRUCTION

Building Approvals

The number of house approvals (trend) remain at relatively high levels although monthly approval levels have been easing since the September 2001 peak of 1,518 houses. Over the seven months to April 2002, house approvals have declined by an average 0.9% a month to be 1,423 in April 2002, but still a significant 33.5% higher than April 2001 (1,066 houses). Building approval activity over this period coincides with low interest rates and the availability of the First Home Owner Grant of $14,000 for contracts signed for the purchase on new houses before 31 December 2001 and $10,000 for contracts signed from 1 January 2002.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Houses



Approvals of dwellings other than houses has been more volatile. After peaking at 269 dwellings in August/September 2001, the number of monthly approvals over the next five months fell at an average monthly rate of 8.9%, bottoming out at 163 units in February/March 2002. There are signs of a reversal, with April approvals increasing by 5.2% to 172, although this level remains 22.5% below April 2001 (222).

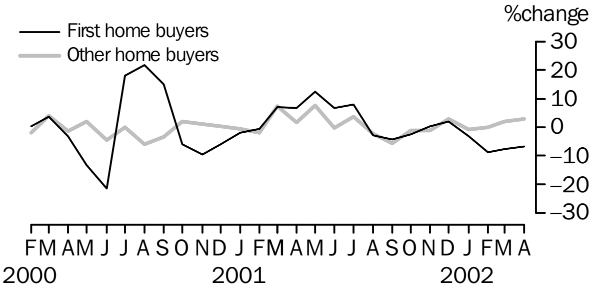
The value of non–residential building approvals (original) in April 2002 increased by 92.0% compared with March 2002 to $91.4 million. The increase was due to a significant rise in the value of non–residential building approvals for both the private sector (up from $39.6 million to $60.2 million) and the public sector (up from $8.0 million to $31.2 million).

FINANCE

The number of housing finance commitments made for the construction or purchase of dwellings (trend) in April 2002 fell by 1.2% (or 75 commitments) to 6,174. This compares with 6,388 commitments recorded in December 2001, the last month of the existence of the $14,000 First Home Owners Grant. From 1 January 2002, the Grant reverted to $10,000.

In original terms, the number of housing finance commitments in the three months to April 2002 dropped by 1.9% (364 dwellings) compared with the three months to January 2002. The decline has been as a result of fewer first home buyers seeking finance. Over the same three month periods, the number of dwellings financed for first home buyers fell by 21.3% (1,011 dwellings) whereas the number of dwellings financed for other home buyers increased by 4.8% (677 dwellings). As a consequence, dwellings financed for first home buyers reduced from 25.6% of total commitments in December 2001 to 19.7% in April 2002. The three month moving average of commitments by first home and other buyers also reflects this compositional shift in the home finance market as well as indicating the impacts of the $7,000 First Home Owner Grant introduced on 1 July 2000 and the $14,000 Grant introduced in March 2001.

NUMBER OF HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, TYPE OF BORROWER, Three month moving average



Although the number of housing finance commitments in trend terms is declining, the value (trend) of total lending commitments to individuals (excluding alterations and additions) has been increasing, rising marginally in April 2002 by 0.1% to $838 million. Commitments by buyers other than first home buyers are driving the increase, the value of commitments (in original terms) in the three months to April 2002 rising by 8.7% ($161 million) compared with the three months to January 2002. This increase has translated into a rise in the average borrowing size of other home buyers from $134,500 in January 2002 to $140,000 in April 2002. The price index for established homes rose by 3.3% in the March quarter 2002 and is 9.4% higher than the March quarter 2001 index.

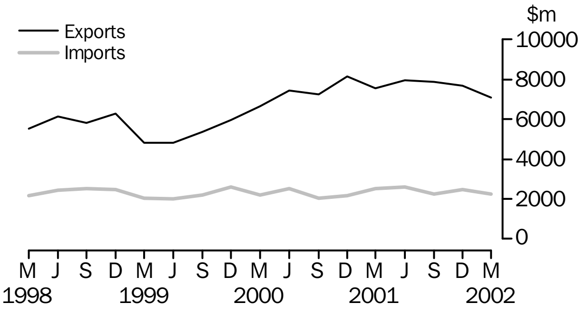
TRADE

Western Australia's trade surplus was $4,856 million in the March quarter 2002, down by 6.6% from a $5,199 million surplus in the December quarter 2001. The decline is mainly as a result of a decrease of 7.9% ($613 million) in the value of merchandise exports. The decline in the trade surplus was partially softened by a decrease in imports of 10.8% ($270 million).

A number of factors have contributed to the lower levels of merchandise trade in the March quarter 2002. The Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance has noted slowdown in world economic growth and consequent weakened demand and generally weak commodity prices. While some commodity prices appear to be improving (gold and oil prices in particular), an offsetting factor is the appreciating Australia dollar against currencies of its major trading partners.

TRADE *continued*

VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE



Exports

The value of Western Australian exports in the March quarter 2002 was $7,080 million, 7.9% ($613 million) lower than the December quarter 2001 and 6.1% ($458 million) lower than the March quarter 2001. The export price index in the March quarter 2002 was down by 0.7% from the previous quarter.

Major contributors to the decrease in the value of exports in the March quarter 2002 were:

- Combined confidential items of trade which includes alumina, mineral sands and some agricultural products — down by $225 million;
- Crude Materials — down by $174 million, the value of Metalliferous ores and metal scrap falling by $232 million;
- Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials — down $112 million, Natural and manufactured gas falling by $142 million;
- Non-monetary gold — down $83 million; and
- Food and live animals — down $64 million.

The decreases were partially offset by increased exports of Manufactured goods, up 14.0% ($59 million), and Chemical and related products, which rose by 15.1% ($36 million).

Exports to Japan recorded the highest fall in the March quarter 2002, down by $253 million to $1,777 million. Of the State's other major trading partners, decreased exports were recorded to China (down $176 million to $658 million), the Republic of Korea (down $160 million to $814 million) and Indonesia (down $111 million to $159 million). Exports to Singapore were up by 36.6% ($98 million) while exports to the United States of America increased by 14.6% ($76 million).

Imports

The value of imports into Western Australia decreased by 10.8% in the March quarter 2002 to $2,224 million. Commodities contributing to the decrease were:

- Non-monetary gold imports — down $147 million;
- Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials — down $67 million, mainly due to decreased imports of Petroleum and petroleum products; and
- Machinery and transport equipment — down by $64 million, mainly due to decreases in imports of Road vehicles (down by $33 million) and Office machines and data processing machines (down by $26 million).

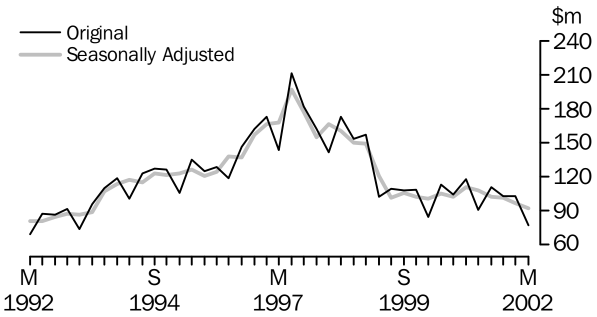
Increased imports into Western Australia were recorded for Chemical and related products — up by $76 million, with a significant increase in imports of Fertilisers; and Manufactured goods — up by $31 million, due mainly to higher imports of Iron and steel (up $21 million).

The State recorded lower import values in the March quarter 2002 from the Republic of Korea — down $152 million to $127 million; Viet Nam — down $67 million to $18 million; and Indonesia — down by $54 million to $253 million. This was offset by an increase in the value of imports from the United States of America, up by 40.4% to $297 million.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

Mineral exploration expenditure levels (seasonally adjusted) have been in decline over the last five quarters. After peaking in the December quarter 2000 at $110.8 million, expenditure is down to $92.8 million in the March quarter 2002, a 16.2% decline over the period.

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total minerals



In original terms, expenditure in the March quarter 2002 was $77.8 million, down from the December quarter 2001 level of $103.5 million. Readers should note that, historically, exploration expenditure in the March quarter is adversely affected by seasonal factors (the wet season) in the north of the State.

Compared with the March quarter 2001, expenditure in the March quarter 2002 was down by $13 million (14.3%). Main contributors to the decline were gold (down $8.7 million) and nickel and cobalt (down $3.8 million). Silver–lead–zinc expenditure fell by $1.6 million (43.2%).

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Diamond and iron ore production recorded the largest decreases in the March quarter 2002 compared with the previous quarter, although production levels in the first three months of the year can be adversely affected by the northern wet season. Diamond production was down by 1,790,000 carats (22.5%) to 6,155,000 carats and iron ore production down by 2,881,000 tonnes (6.2%) to 43,878,000 tonnes. Production of gold and bauxite in the March quarter 2002 increased, with gold up by 1.6 tonnes (3.5%) to 46.9 tonnes and bauxite up by 275,000 tonnes (3.0%) to 9,437,000 tonnes.

Diamond and iron ore production levels are up on those recorded in the March quarter 2001, diamond production being 1,073,000 carats (21.1%) higher and iron ore production 4,464,000 tonnes (11.3%) higher. Bauxite production was also higher over the same period, up 552,000 tonnes (6.2%), while ilmenite production was down by 82,000 tonnes (16.3%) and gold by 2.6 tonnes (5.3%).

THE LABOUR MARKET

Employment

In trend terms, the number of employed persons in Western Australia has grown over each of the eleven months to May 2002 at an average monthly rate of 0.15% (or 1,445 employed persons). The national average monthly growth rate over this period was also 0.15%. In May 2002, there were 953,400 employed Western Australians, 600 more than in April 2002.

In the first five months of 2002, the number of persons employed full–time (trend) has increased by 6,700 to 671,200. The increase was mostly due to a rise in full–time employed females, up by 6,600.

Employment *continued*

The total labour force in May 2002 stood at 1,016,600, an increase of 5,200 persons compared with May 2001. The increase resulted from a rise of 7,400 in the male labour force offset by a decrease of 2,300 in the female labour force. The increase in the male labour force, coupled with a reduction in the male unemployment rate (down by 0.6 percentage points) has seen a rise of 10,300 in the number of employed males. Despite a decrease of 2,300 in the female labour force over the same period, the number of employed females rose by 4,900 aided by a substantial fall in the female unemployment rate (down by 1.6 percentage points).

Industry Employment

In original terms, 12 of the 17 broad level industries in Western Australia recorded a fall in employment in the May quarter 2002. Industries recording the largest falls were the Communication services industry — down by 16.9% (2,300 persons) to 11,300, female employment dropping by 2,200 persons; and the Transport and storage services industry — down by 16.4% (7,100 persons) to 36,200, male employment declining by 3,800 persons.

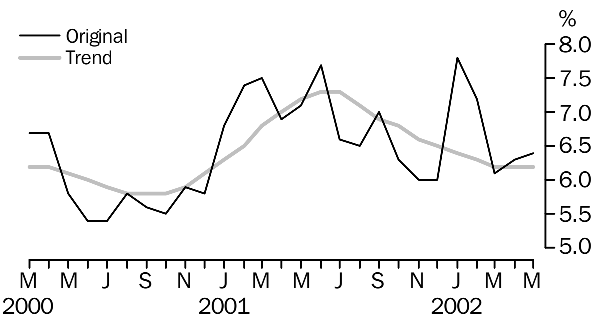
Industries to record the highest increase in employment were the Cultural and recreational services industry — up by 12.1% (2,600 persons) to 24,100, males increasing by 1,800; and the Health and community services industry — up by 5.7% (4,600 persons) to 85,300, male employment up by 3,300.

Unemployment

In trend terms, the number of unemployed persons in May 2002 (63,200) was slightly higher than April 2002 (63,100). However, over the 10 months prior to May 2002, the number of unemployed had been in decline, down from a June 2001 high of 74,200.

The unemployment rate (trend) in Western Australia has been in decline since peaking at 7.3% in June and July 2001. Over each of the three months to May 2002, the rate has remained constant at 6.2%. Nationally, the trend unemployment rate for May 2002 was also 6.2%. In original terms, Western Australia's unemployment rate in May 2002 was 6.4% (nationally 6.3%). This was the fourth lowest rate of the States and Territories behind Tasmania (8.1%), Queensland (7.6%) and South Australia (6.8%).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



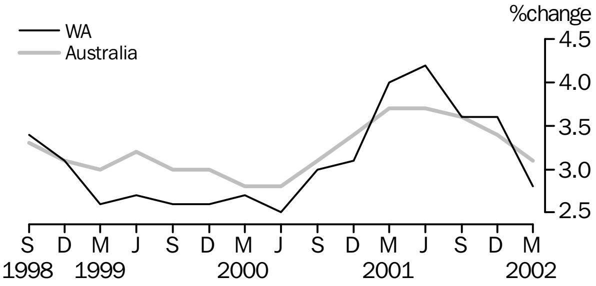
In May 2002, there were 11,000 long–term unemployed persons in Western Australia (persons who had been unemployed for 52 weeks or more since their last employment). This level has remained relatively unchanged compared with May 2001 (11,100).

Wages

The index of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for Western Australia increased by 0.8% in the March quarter 2002. This compares to a growth of 1.6% recorded in the March quarter 2001. The national increase in the March quarter 2002 was 0.7%, Tasmania recording the highest wages growth (0.9%) of any State or Territory.

When comparing a particular quarter with the same quarter of the previous year, wages growth has been in decline since peaking in the June quarter 2001 at 4.2%. March quarter 2002 wages grew 2.8%, the lowest of any State or Territory and the lowest annual wages increase recorded since the June quarter 2000 (2.5%).

WAGE COST INDEX,
Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year



In the March quarter 2002, wages in the public sector increased marginally (by 1.0%) compared with the private sector (up 0.8%). Over the twelve months to March quarter 2002, the public and private sectors recorded similar growth in wages; 3.0% and 2.9% respectively.

FEATURE ARTICLE – The Resources Industry in Western Australia

INTRODUCTION

Mining of the State's natural resources has been an integral part of the history of Western Australia's social and economic development.

Gold mining was the mainstay of the State's mining industry from the 1890s through to the resources boom of the 1960s when iron ore, nickel, bauxite and oil assumed prominence. Nevertheless, gold continues to make a major contribution to the State economy with mine rationalisation, improved technologies, and a low Australian dollar assisting in maintaining relatively high sales values.

Global demand for iron ore led to the rapid development of giant iron ore mines in the Pilbara region in the 1970s. Discoveries of nickel helped rejuvenate the Eastern Goldfields, while significant deposits of bauxite were discovered in the Darling Scarp. Since that time, other significant mineral projects have been developed in mineral sands, principally at Capel and Eneabba; diamonds in the Argyle fields of the Kimberley region; copper - mainly in the Pilbara region; and zinc - mainly in the Kimberley region.

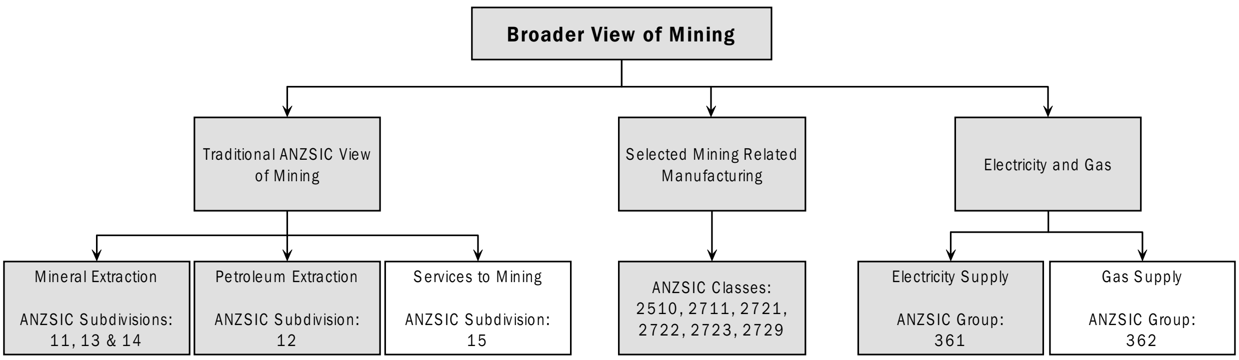
Production of crude oil from Barrow Island (1967) and natural gas at Dongara (1971) broadened the State's energy resource base. However, it was the tapping of the State's huge gas reserves on the North West Shelf in the 1980s that has provided the energy to make many of the State's resources projects world competitive and make Western Australia attractive for new industries.

The State's enormous mineral wealth and the availability of cheap and plentiful energy in the form of natural gas has seen the development of value-added processing of minerals, including nickel and bauxite refining, silicon smelting, downstream processing of mineral sands and, most recently, the establishment of a hot briquetted iron operation in the Pilbara. This value-added processing is classified in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) as Manufacturing industry activity.

This article combines Mining industry data with value-added mineral processing data to present a more complete picture of Western Australia's resources industry and its contribution to the State's economy.

DEFINING THE BROADER VIEW OF MINING - The "Resources Industry"

A broader view of the Mining industry was established by the ABS following extensive consultation with Commonwealth and State Government agencies, tertiary institutions and private organisations and is depicted in the diagram below. This view, as applied to the Western Australian Mining industry, incorporates Mining ANZSIC industries (but excludes Services to Mining - ANZSIC Subdivision 15 - due to lack of State data); Manufacturing ANZSIC classes directly related to mining extraction processes; and the Electricity supply industry but excludes the Gas supply industry (data for the Gas supply industry in Western Australia is confidential). This view as adopted for Western Australia is referred to in this article as the Resources industry.



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES INCLUDED IN THE RESOURCES INDUSTRY VIEW

ANZSIC class	*Industry*
2510	Petroleum refining
2711	Basic iron and steel manufacturing
2721	Alumina production
2722	Aluminium smelting
2723	Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining
2729	Basic non–ferrous metal manufacturing (including gold refining; nickel smelting or refining; and silicon smelting)

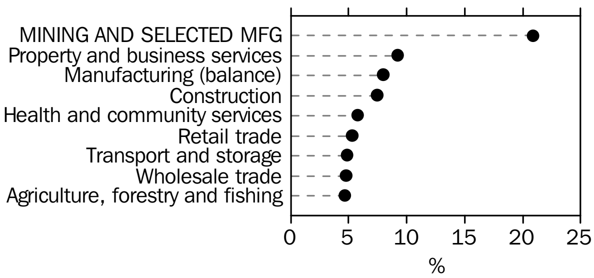
It is recognised that other industries are actively engaged in resource extraction and handling activities, such as Construction (e.g. removal of overburden) and Transport. However, there are practical difficulties in isolating the mining–related activities of these industries, including the additional cost and reporting burden placed on businesses to provide such a breakdown.

VALUING THE RESOURCES INDUSTRY

Contribution To Gross State Product (GSP)

The Resources industry dominates the Western Australian economy. The Mining industry and selected Mining–related manufacturing industries contributed, on average, an estimated 20.9% ($12,802 million) annually to Gross State Product (GSP) over the five years from 1995–96 to 1999–2000. (It was not possible to calculate the contribution of the Electricity supply industry.) This contribution to GSP is more than double the next highest industry, Property and business services, which contributes, on average, 9.1% ($5,599 million) annually.

SELECTED INDUSTRY AVERAGE ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS STATE PRODUCT, 1995-96 to 1999-2000



Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0); Manufacturing Industry, Western Australia (Cat. no. 8221.5); Unpublished data, Manufacturing Industry.

The Mining and selected Manufacturing contribution to GSP has been relatively stable over the reference period, fluctuating between the narrow bounds of 21.2% ($12,119 million) in 1996–97 and 20.6% ($13,056 million) in 1998–99.

Value Added

Over the four years to 1998–99, value added (current prices) by the Resources industry increased but at a steadily declining rate. In 1999–2000, value added fell by 4.5% to $13,061.4 million. Metal ore mining, particularly of iron ore, continues to be the largest contributor to value added, reaching a high of 48.0% in 1998–99 before easing to 44.2% in 1999–2000.

VALUE ADDED(a)

ANZSIC	*Industry*	*1995–96*	*1996–97*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*1999–2000*
	TOTAL ($m)					
11, 12	Coal Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	3 790.1	4 797.5	5 217.7	4 944.6	5 179.3
13	Metal Ore Mining	5 140.0	5 153.0	5 536.6	6 568.8	5 766.8
14, 2510, 2711, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2729	Other Mining and Selected Manufacturing	1 100.9	1 462.0	1 567.5	1 163.5	1 016.9
361	Electricity supply	789.2	871.9	935.4	1 005.6	1 098.4
	Total	**10 820.2**	**12 284.4**	**13 257.2**	**13 682.5**	**13 061.4**
	AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE ($'000)					
11, 12	Coal Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	1 334.1	1 823.5	1 818.6	1 863.1	2 027.1
13	Metal Ore Mining	323.8	330.8	374.3	480.4	434.2
14, 2510, 2711, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2729	Other Mining and Selected Manufacturing	135.1	185.6	201.4	152.4	136.1
361	Electricity supply	216.4	246.6	272.2	300.5	399.9
	Total	**354.6**	**414.7**	**459.0**	**501.1**	**501.3**

(a) Includes turnover plus the increase (or less the decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases of goods and materials and of selected expenses (such as rent, leasing and hiring expenses; motor vehicle expenses; and payment for contract, subcontract and commission work).

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0); Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0); Manufacturing Industry, Western Australia (Cat. no. 8221.5); Unpublished data, Manufacturing Industry; Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries (Cat. no. 8208.0); Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations (Cat. no. 8226.0).

Declining value added over the five years to 1999–2000 reflects the diversity of commodities produced by the industry, with movements dependent upon;

- external factors, particularly changes in world demand for the State's major mineral and energy products, and commodity price and foreign exchange rate movements; and
- internal factors, including changes in the value of a businesses operating expenses (such as contract mining and freight and cartage expenses) and increases or decreases in inventories.

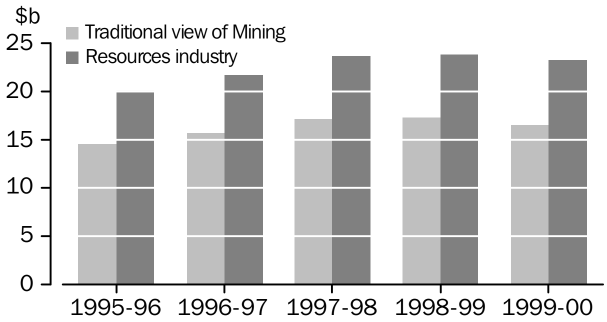
In 1998–99, value added peaked at $13,682.5 million. This occurred despite falls in prices for most commodities which contributed to a decline in value added in Coal mining and oil and gas extraction, and Alumina production. An increase in value added in both the Metal ore mining industry (up 18.6% in 1998–99 compared with 1997–98, due in part due to a decline in contract mining expenses coupled with an increase in turnover) and a 7.5% increase in the Electricity supply industry over the same period offset the overall decline in other resource industries.

By comparison, value added fell in 1999–2000 to $13,061.4 million due in the main to a decrease of 12.2% in Metal ore mining value added. This was offset by increases in value added in Coal mining and oil and gas extraction, and Electricity supply of 4.7% and 9.2% respectively. Metal ore mining value added fell despite an increase in production. This was due to a decrease in sales revenue resulting from lower iron ore prices negotiated with Japan as well as the relative stability of the Australian dollar.

Turnover

The significance of including mineral processing activity as well as data for Electricity supply to create a more complete view of the State's Resource industry is illustrated in the following graph. This additional activity represents around 28% (annual average) of total turnover for the Resources industry over the five years to 1999–2000.

TURNOVER, WESTERN AUSTRALIA



Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0); Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0); Manufacturing Industry, Western Australia (Cat. no. 8221.5); Unpublished data, Manufacturing Industry; Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries (Cat. no. 8208.0); Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations (Cat. no. 8226.0).

Turnover (current prices) in the Resources industry in 1999–2000 decreased by 2.2% ($532.6 million) after recording increases over the previous three financial years to peak at $23,768.2 million in 1998–99. Metal ore mining dominates total turnover, although the proportion has declined from 46.6% in 1995–96 to 42.8% in 1999–2000.

Compared with 1995–96, Coal mining and oil and gas extraction turnover in 1999–2000 increased by the largest proportion, up 37.5% ($1,582.5 million) to $5,798.5 million followed by the Electricity supply industry which increased by 27.2% ($377.4 million) to $1,762.4 million. Other mining and selected manufacturing turnover (predominantly manufacturing) also increased, up 11.8% ($607.4 million) to $5,738.9 million.

TURNOVER

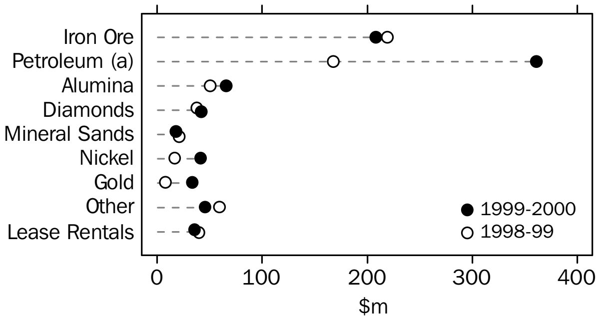
ANZSIC	*Industry*	*1995–96*	*1996–97*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*1999–2000*
	TOTAL ($m)					
11, 12	Coal Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	4 216.0	5 209.8	5 602.7	5 518.2	5 798.5
13	Metal Ore Mining	9 350.2	9 574.5	10 548.4	10 730.8	9 935.8
14, 2510, 2711, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2729	Other Mining and Selected Manufacturing	5 131.5	5 280.2	5 769.4	5 792.4	5 738.9
361	Electricity supply	1 385.0	1 612.0	1 704.7	1 726.8	1 762.4
	Total	**20 082.7**	**21 676.5**	**23 625.2**	**23 768.2**	**23 235.6**
	AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE ($'000)					
11, 12	Coal Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	1 484.0	1 980.2	1 952.8	2 079.2	2 269.5
13	Metal Ore Mining	589.0	614.6	713.1	784.8	748.2
14, 2510, 2711, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2729	Other Mining and Selected Manufacturing	629.8	670.2	741.3	759	768.2
361	Electricity supply	379.8	456.0	496.0	516.1	641.6
	Total	**658.2**	**731.7**	**818.0**	**870.4**	**891.9**

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0); Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0); Manufacturing Industry, Western Australia (Cat. no. 8221.5); Unpublished data, Manufacturing Industry; Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries (Cat. no. 8208.0); Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations (Cat. no. 8226.0).

Royalties

Royalties paid by the Resources industry are a sizeable source of revenue for the State. In 1999–2000, revenue from these royalties was valued at $855.5 million which comprised 8.8% of total State revenue. The contributions were notably higher than the previous year in which royalty payments were worth $623.7 million, or 6.9% of State revenue.

ROYALTY REVENUE: MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES



(a) Includes North West Shelf royalties received by the Western Australian Government in the form of a Commonwealth grant.

Source: WA Department of Treasury and Finance, *Western Australian Government Financial Results (various years)* and *2001–02 Government Mid–Year Financial Projections Statement.*

Petroleum and iron ore production are historically the most significant contributors to royalty payments. They comprised 42% and 24% respectively of total royalty payments in 1999–2000. In the same year, royalties from petroleum production increased significantly by 115%, from $168.0 million in 1998–99 to $361.3 million due primarily to favourable movements in oil prices and the A$/US$ exchange rate, while payments from iron ore production fell by 5%, from $219.7 million to $208.7 million.

LABOUR

Number of Employees

As an employing industry, the Resources industry ranks 9th out of the 17 ANZSIC industry Divisions. It employed an annual average 4.7% of the State's total work force over the five years to 1999–2000, ranking well below Retail trade, Property and business services and Manufacturing (balance).

SELECTED INDUSTRY AVERAGE ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION TO STATE EMPLOYMENT, 1995-96 to 1999-2000

Source: Labour Force Survey, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).

Employment in the Resources industry has been trending downwards, falling by an annual average of 3.9% in the period 1995–96 to 1999–2000. The major employing industry, Metal ore mining, was the main contributor to the decline in employee numbers, down by 2,594 compared with 1995–96. This represents an annual average decline of 5.2% over the five years.

EMPLOYMENT

ANZSIC	Industry	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
11, 12	Coal Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	2 841	2 631	2 869	2 654	2 555
13	Metal Ore Mining	15 874	15 578	14 792	13 674	13 280
14, 2510, 2711, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2729	Other Mining and Selected Manufacturing	8 148	7 879	7 783	7 632	7 471
361	Electricity supply	3 647	3 535	3 437	3 346	2 747
	Total	**30 510**	**29 623**	**28 881**	**27 306**	**26 053**

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0); Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0); Manufacturing Industry, Western Australia (Cat. no. 8221.5); Unpublished data, Manufacturing Industry; Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries (Cat. no. 8208.0); Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations (Cat. no. 8226.0).

Globalisation has had a pronounced impact on employment with the requirement of the Mining and Mining-related Manufacturing industries to adopt cost efficiency measures to hold their comparative advantage in a competitive world market. As a consequence, continual advances have been made in labour productivity through the utilisation of new technologies and machinery, and there has been an increasing trend for some aspects of operations to be outsourced to contractors in industries other than mining - such as stripping of overburden and setting up mine site infrastructure (both predominantly classified to the Construction industry). In addition, a number of high cost mines have closed in the face of economic pressures.

Wages and Salaries

Despite falling employment over the four years to 1999–2000, wages and salaries paid by the Resources industry increased in all but 1999–2000. In 1999–2000, wages and salaries fell by 6.5% ($123.9 million), from a high of $1,897.0 million in 1998–99 to $1,773.1 million in 1999–2000.

WAGES AND SALARIES PAID

ANZSIC	*Industry*	*1995–96*	*1996–97*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*1999–2000*
		TOTAL ($m)				
11, 12	Coal Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	251.4	279.5	294.5	266.7	281.0
13	Metal Ore Mining	959.0	967.5	968.6	986.2	923.0
14, 2510, 2711, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2729	Other Mining and Selected Manufacturing	396.9	424.7	409.7	435.9	380.4
361	Electricity supply	164.4	208.2	`211.0	208.2	188.7
	Total	**1 771.7**	**1 879.9**	**1 883.8**	**1 897.0**	**1 773.1**
		AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE ($'000)				
11, 12	Coal Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	88.5	106.2	102.6	100.5	110.0
13	Metal Ore Mining	60.4	62.1	65.5	72.1	69.5
14, 2510, 2711, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2729	Other Mining and Selected Manufacturing	48.7	53.9	52.6	57.1	50.9
361	Electricity supply	45.1	58.9	61.4	62.2	68.7
	Total	**58.1**	**63.5**	**65.2**	**69.5**	**68.1**

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0); Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0); Manufacturing Industry, Western Australia (Cat. no. 8221.5); Unpublished data, Manufacturing Industry; Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries (Cat. no. 8208.0); Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations (Cat. no. 8226.0).

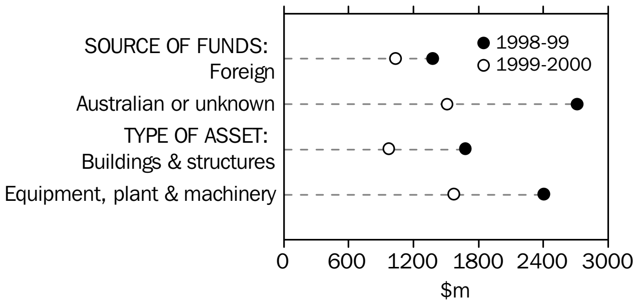
Coal mining and oil and gas extraction employees receive, on average, significantly higher wages and salaries. The average annual remuneration per employee over the five years to 1999–2000 was $101,600 compared with the Resources industry annual average per employee of $64,900. Metal ore mining paid an annual average $65,900 per employee, slightly above the industry average. Other mining and selected manufacturing industries (predominantly manufacturing) paid the lowest annual average remuneration of $52,600 per employee, $12,980 per annum less than the Resources industry annual average.

INVESTMENT

Investment growth over the seven years to 1999–2000 was in two distinct stages. The five years to 1997–98 were mainly characterised by strong growth in private new capital expenditure, peaking in 1997–98 at $8,760 million. During this period, the Mining industry accounted for an annual average 59.0% ($7,147 million) of State investment. The following two years saw a marked decline; investment falling to $6,977 million in 1998–99 and to $5,302 million in 1999–2000. A study of private new capital expenditure (referred to below) indicated that, in each of 1998–99 and 1999–2000, the Resources industry accounted for $4,095 million (58.7%) and $2,546 million (48.0%) respectively of State investment. The decline was due, in large part, to the completion of construction work for significant mining projects and to the onset of the Asian financial crisis. The Asian crisis put downward pressure on world mineral and energy commodity prices and, according to the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, resulted in a number of project development plans being deferred. The Asian crisis impacted on investment expenditure from mid–1997 and throughout 1998, with recovery in investment beginning in 1999.

In a recent study of private new capital expenditure in Western Australia for 1997–98 to 1999–2000, the ABS produced estimates of expenditure classified by Australian-owned and majority-foreign-owned businesses. More details of the study are provided in a feature article "Foreign Capital Expenditure in Western Australia" published in the September 2001 edition of *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*. The study methodology also facilitated the ability to estimate the level of investment made by the Resources industry over 1998–99 and 1999–2000 (it was not possible to do this for 1997–98). The following information draws on the results from that study.

RESOURCES INDUSTRY, Private New Capital Expenditure



Source: Unpublished data, Experimental Estimates of Foreign and Domestic Investment in Private New Capital Expenditure

In 1999–2000, capital expenditure in the Resources industry by majority–foreign–owned businesses decreased in dollar terms, from $1,367.2 million in 1998–99 to $1,037.4 million. For Australian owned businesses, capital expenditure also decreased but by a larger amount—from $2,719.0 million in 1998–99 to $1,508.3 million. This resulted in the contribution to investment by majority-foreign-owned businesses increasing from 33.6% in 1998–99 to 40.8% in 1999–2000.

Of the $6,640.9 million invested by the Resources industry over 1998–99 and 1999–2000, $2,656.1 million (40.0%) was spent on Buildings and structures. Just over half (52.1%) of this capital expenditure was incurred by the Metal ore mining industry and 42.8% by the Oil and gas extraction industry. Investment in Equipment, plant and machinery of $3,984.7 million over the same period was also dominated by these industries, their contributions being 46.5% and 27.6% respectively.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Considerable expenditure continues to be made in an effort to unlock more of the State's mineral wealth and further consolidate Western Australia's position as a significant supplier to the world minerals and energy market. In 1999–2000, expenditure on mineral exploration in Western Australia ($415.0 million) accounted for 61.4% of national mineral exploration expenditure; while expenditure in the State on petroleum exploration ($444.1 million) also comprised 61.4% of national petroleum exploration expenditure.

Since peaking in 1996–97 at $691.7 million, expenditure on mineral exploration has been in decline, down by 40.0% ($276.7 million) in 1999–2000 compared with 1996–97. This largely reflects significant falls in expenditure on gold exploration which, in 1999–2000, accounted for 61.0% of total mineral exploration expenditure. Exploration expenditure on selected base metals (copper, silver, lead-zinc, nickel and cobalt) and iron ore has remained relatively stable, averaging $94.9 million a year and $27.8 million a year respectively over the five years to 1999–2000. Expenditure on diamond exploration dropped sharply in 1999–2000, down by 24.8% to $24.8 million compared with 1998–99.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

	1995-96	*1996–97*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*1999–2000*
Mineral Sought	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Mineral exploration					
Copper, silver, lead-zinc, nickel, cobalt	89.0	89.2	117.0	90.8	88.3
Gold	367.8	517.6	459.3	341.8	253.1
Iron ore	13.7	25.5	29.8	40.5	29.5
Mineral sands	5.3	7.9	10.9	8.7	9.1
Diamonds	33.7	38.6	31.3	33.0	24.8
Other(b)	10.0	13.0	12.2	8.2	9.0
Total mineral exploration	*519.5*	*691.7*	*660.4*	*523.1*	*415.0*
Petroleum exploration	319.1	444.1	464.0	530.8	444.1
Total	**838.6**	**1 135.8**	**1 124.4**	**1 053.8**	**859.2**

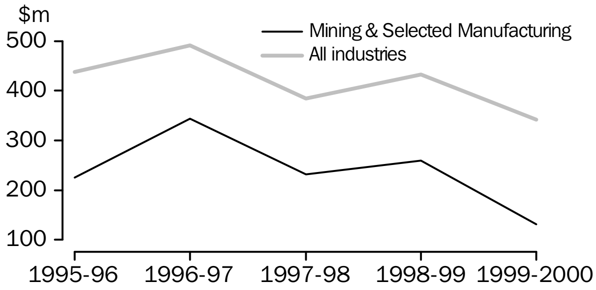
Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (Cat. no. 8412.0)

Expenditure on petroleum exploration in Western Australia peaked at $530.8 million in 1998–99 before declining to $444.1 million in 1999–2000. Since 1997–98, petroleum exploration has attracted the State's highest level of exploration expenditure, surpassing that expended on the search for gold.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development (R&D) expenditure by the Mining and selected Manufacturing industries has been trending downwards since 1996–97 at an average annual rate of 23.4%. The Electricity industry contribution could not be separately identified. This follows a similar downward trend in State R&D expenditure for all industries, although the all industries average annual rate of decline since 1996–97 was lower at 10.0%. Compared with 1998–99, R&D expenditure by the Mining and selected Manufacturing industries in 1999–2000 fell by 49.4% to $131.0 million after reaching a high of $342.9 million in 1996–97.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, Western Australia



Source: Unpublished data, Research and Experimental Development, Businesses

R&D expenditure by the Metal ore mining industry comprised an average 69.6% of the Mining and selected Manufacturing industries R&D expenditure over the five years to 1999–2000. As such, the overall pattern in R&D expenditure by the Mining and selected Manufacturing industries was mainly determined by R&D expenditure in the Metal ore mining industry, which peaked in 1996–97 at $219.2 million and declined to $86.5 million in 1999–2000, an annual average rate of decline over the three years of 20.3%.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

Western Australia makes a significant contribution to world mineral and petroleum production. Information from the WA Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources shows that, of world production in 2000, the State supplied by quantity:

- 38% of the world's diamonds;
- 32% of its zircon;
- 24% of its rutile;
- 20% of its alumina;
- 20% of its ilmenite;
- 14% of its nickel;
- 14% of its iron ore;
- 8% of its gold; and
- 8% of its liquefied natural gas (LNG).

The value of minerals produced has increased in all but one of the five years to 1999–2000, rising from $15,389.3 million in 1995–96 to $21,345.0 million in 1999–2000. The exception was 1998–99, a period in which there was downward pressure on world mineral and energy commodity prices resulting from the Asian financial crisis, as well as the contraction in Japan's economy, one of the State's major resource trading partners. Those adverse conditions have since progressively improved as has world demand, providing the catalyst for higher commodity prices, most notably for oil and nickel.

Seven commodities dominate in value of production terms. In 1999–2000, they each contributed over $1,000 million in production value and accounted for 83.6% ($17,837.3 million) of the total value of production. Iron ore contributed $3,722.1 million, crude oil $3,144.8 million, gold $2,951.3 million, alumina $2,657.9 million, LNG $1,971.1 million, nickel $1,806.3 million and condensate $1,583,9 million. These commodities are represented in each of the main Resource industry ANZSIC groups—iron ore and gold (Metal ore mining), crude oil, LNG and condensate (Oil and gas extraction), and alumina and nickel (Manufacturing industry activity).

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERALS

	Unit(a)	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
		QUANTITY				
Alumina	Mt	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.4
Coal	Mt	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.5
Diamonds	Mct	33.5	52.5	42.5	51.2	51.0
Gold	tonnes	205.9	228.0	239.5	219.3	205.0
Heavy mineral sands						
Synthetic rutile/beneficiated ilmenite	kt	517.0	545.0	688.0	475.5	552.5
Zircon	kt	410.0	324.1	321.4	284.5	348.1
Iron ore	Mt	132.9	141.3	149.7	141.0	151.2
Nickel(b)	kt	103.3	114.1	135.2	125.8	143.9
Petroleum						
Condensate	GL	4.7	5.7	6.8	5.6	6.4
Crude Oil	GL	9.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	12.1
LNG	TBtu	379.8	370.5	379.5	391.9	393.6
Natural gas	GL	6 310	6 890	6 880	6 440	6 550
Zinc metal	kt	113.5	88.4	124.0	194.9	232.6
		VALUE ($m)				
Alumina		1 918.3	1 955.8	2 260.5	2 367.0	2 657.9
Coal		270.4	257.3	257.3	256.7	271.5
Diamonds		525.2	395.8	537.9	610.4	703.7
Gold		3 404.6	3 409.6	3 469.0	3 219.5	2 951.3
Heavy mineral sands						
Synthetic rutile/beneficiated ilmenite		252.6	270.5	355.8	275.2	324.7
Zircon		181.2	178.0	169.1	136.1	153.3
Iron ore		2 924.1	3 159.6	3 930.8	3 898.5	3 722.1
Nickel(b)		1 097.3	1 051.1	1 146.6	876.6	1 806.3
Petroleum						
Condensate		685.7	943.2	1 065.8	743.9	1 583.9
Crude Oil		1 535.7	1 915.9	1 567.2	1 189.6	3 144.8
LNG		1 350.9	1 528.8	1 591.9	1 434.4	1 971.1
Natural gas		454.8	534.6	557.5	549.8	578.8
Zinc metal		75.3	75.1	117.1	170.7	251.0
Total(c)		**15 389.3**	**16 460.7**	**17 935.1**	**16 655.6**	**21 345.0**

(a) The meaning of units is as follows: GL - Gigalitres (10^9); kt - kilotonnes; Mct - Megacarats; Mt - Megatonnes; TBtu - Tera British Thermal Units (10^{12}).

(b) Nickel concentrate and, since 1998-99, nickel metal.

(c) The sum of components do not add to totals as all commodities are not listed in the table

Source: WA Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, *Mineral and Petroleum Statistics Digest*.

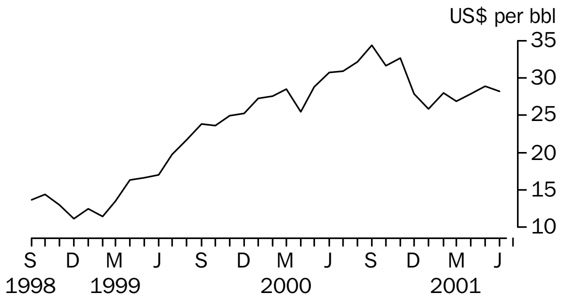
The fortunes of the State's major mineral and petroleum commodities are shaped, to varying degrees, by such factors as commodity price movements; economic circumstances in countries representing our major resource trading partners; the US$/A$ exchange rate which, since early 1997, has seen the Australian dollar depreciated against the US dollar; and the impact of delays in mineral title applications subject to native title claims.

The major metal commodity, iron ore, typifies the fluctuating nature of commodity production, in both quantity and value terms. Over the three years to 1997–98, both quantity and value increased under the influence of higher prices—particularly as a result of new contracts signed with Japanese buyers, and favourable exchange rates. During 1998–99, both quantity (mainly due to unseasonal wet weather) and value of production declined. Although production quantity in 1999–2000 increased, the value of that production continued to decline, due in part to major producers accepting lower ore prices in an environment of subdued steel markets in Japan and Asia.

Gold production over the five years to 1999–2000 has progressed in two contrasting stages. In 1996–97 and 1997–98, years characterised by low world gold prices, both production quantity and value increased. The depressed prices in these two years led to rationalisation within the industry leading to mine closures, consolidation of existing operations and deferment of new projects. In 1998–99 and 1999–2000, both the quantity and value of gold produced decreased. While prices remained subdued in these years, interruptions and damage caused by Cyclone Vance and mine closures were the main factors for the decline which has seen iron ore surpass gold as the commodity with the highest production value.

The Oil and gas extraction industry is the State's largest resource sector by value, with production in 1999–2000 totalling $7,615.4 million, or 35.7% of State mineral and petroleum production. The value of crude oil and LNG production comprised just over two thirds (67.2%) of the 1999–2000 industry value with condensate contributing just over one fifth (20.8%). Production problems (including temporary shutdowns) and significant movements in world oil prices have been key influences on production quantities and values over the five years to 1999–2000. A strong resurgence in oil prices in 1999–2000 together with increased production in that year resulted in the value of crude oil and condensate production jumping by 164.3% and 112.9% respectively compared with 1998–99, pushing crude oil past LNG and gold as the second highest commodity in value terms.

TAPIS(a) CRUDE OIL PRICE



(a) Refers to an Asian based crude oil price. Western Australian producers use the Tapis price as a benchmark.

Source: WA Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, *Mineral and Petroleum Statistics Digest*.

The quantity and value of alumina production has increased steadily over the five years to 1999–2000, up by 13.6% and 38.6% respectively compared with 1995–96. Recent and planned expansions to alumina refining capacity place the State in a sound position to maintain its strong share of world alumina production.

Western Australia currently accounts for all of Australia's nickel production. Though fluctuating in both quantity and value over the same period, nickel production increased overall, quantity up by 39.3% and value by 64.6% respectively in 1999–2000 compared with 1995–96.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPORTS

Merchandise exports originating from the Resources industry accounted for 71.7% (annual average) of total State exports over the five years to 1999–2000. With total merchandise exports accounting for around 37% (annual average) of GSP over the same period, prospects for State economic growth are therefore reliant to a significant degree on world economic conditions and particularly as they affect the Resources industry. In a national context, exports originating from the Western Australian Resources industry comprised around 14% of total Australian merchandise exports.

Annual movements in the value of mineral and petroleum exports over the five years to 1999–2000 mirrored movements in production values, increasing in each of the years except 1998–99. This is to be expected given that the value of exports over this period accounted for around 89% (annual average) of the value of mineral and petroleum production.

Major commodities

Over the five years to 1999–2000, the value of exports originating from the Resources industry increased by 42.7% ($5,590.7 million), from $13,098.6 million in 1995–96 to $18,689.3 million in 1999–2000.

RESOURCES INDUSTRY EXPORTS: Industry of Origin(a)

ANZSIC	*Industry*	*1995–96*	*1996–97*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*1999–2000*
		$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
11	**Coal Mining**	—	—	—	—	—
12	**Oil and Gas Extraction(b)**	**2 765.4**	**3 238.9**	**3 535.2**	**3 007.9**	**5 692.0**
	Petroleum oils	1 329.1	1 557.2	1 737.7	1 389.8	3 327.1
	Natural gas	1 372.4	1 536.8	1 598.6	1 424.5	1 949.4
13	**Metal Ore Mining(b)**	**3 176.2**	**3 593.7**	**4 410.5**	**4 284.2**	**4 411.7**
	Iron ore and concentrates	2 843.5	3 148.6	3 765.9	3 796.8	3 765.0
14	**Other Mining**	**61.0**	**52.9**	**46.2**	**45.9**	**77.6**
2510	**Petroleum Refining(b)**	**259.9**	**384.9**	**309.4**	**281.9**	**424.5**
	Petroleum oils	259.8	384.8	309.1	281.7	424.1
2711	**Basic Iron and Steel**	**31.5**	**33.6**	**33.0**	**38.1**	**87.1**
2722	**Aluminium Smelting**	**0.7**	**0.3**	—	—	—
2723	**Copper, Silver, Lead and Zinc Smelting and Refining**	**16.3**	**12.2**	**42.3**	**32.8**	**39.8**
2729	**Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing n.e.c.(b)**	**3 757.0**	**3 357.0**	**4 688.0**	**4 406.6**	**3 690.0**
	Nickel(c)	489.8	438.1	491.1	363.4	916.1
	Gold, non–monetary	3 258.0	2 914.9	4 263.3	4 036.8	2 749.0
	Re–exports	**3.5**	**16.1**	**0.6**	**4.9**	**1.8**
	Combined confidential items(d)	**3 027.1**	**3 096.0**	**3 624.1**	**3 389.6**	**4 264.8**
	Total	**13 098.6**	**13 785.6**	**16 689.3**	**15 491.9**	**18 689.3**

(a) Traded commodities have been allocated to the industry most likely to have produced the good.

(b) The sum of components may not add to totals as some commodities are not listed in the breakdown.

(c) Excludes nickel mattes, data for which was confidential for all five years.

(d) Confidential commodity types vary from year to year. Commodities confidential for all or part of the period in the table include alumina; ilmenite, manganese, rutile and zirconium ores and concentrates; nickel mattes; silica and quartz sands; and unsorted diamonds.

Source: ABS FASTTRACCS service

The value of exports originating from the Metal ore mining industry (mainly iron ore and concentrates) and the Basic non–ferrous metal manufacturing industry (non–monetary gold and nickel other than nickel mattes) have each contributed around one quarter (annual average) of Resource industry exports over the five years to 1999–2000. Exports originating from the Oil and gas extraction industries (mainly petroleum oils and natural gas) contributed around 23% (annual average) over the same period. These export values exclude commodities that are confidential and not available for publication. The value of confidential commodities (which include mineral sands, alumina and unsorted diamonds) accounted for 22.4% (annual average) of Resources industry exports over the five years to 1999–2000.

The 1999–2000 year saw a significant shift in the contribution made to the value of Resource industry exports by major mineral and petroleum commodities. Compared with 1998–99:

- the value of exports originating from the Oil and gas extraction industry increased substantially by 89.2% ($2,684.1 million) to $5,692.0 million, with the value of petroleum oils exports originating from this industry surging by 139.4% to $3,327.1 million. This result was buoyed by a strong resurgence in oil prices and increased crude oil production levels. In 1999–2000, exports from this industry accounted for three in every ten export dollars;
- nickel exports (excluding nickel mattes) leapt by 152.1% to $916.1 million; and
- exports of Non–monetary gold fell by 31.9% to $2,749.0 million.

Major export markets

Information from the Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources indicated that, in 1999–2000, the State's most important markets for mineral and petroleum exports were Japan, which received 29% of these exports; China and the United States of America (both 10%); and the Republic of Korea and Singapore (both 9%).

The Department reported the major markets (by value) for the Resource industry's main commodity exports as follows:

- Petroleum products: Japan (46%), United States of America (12%), China (11%), Republic of Korea (10%), Singapore (10%) and Taiwan (8%);
- Iron ore: Japan (46%), China (22%) and the Republic of Korea (14%);
- Nickel: Finland (25%), Other European countries (25%), Japan (23%) and Taiwan (11%);
- Non-monetary gold: United States of America (26%), Netherlands (14%), Japan (12%), Taiwan (8%) and the United Kingdom and China (both 6%); and
- Alumina: United States of America (23%), South Africa (15%), Canada (15%), Bahrain (13%) and China (11%).

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Western Australia's Resources industry performed strongly in 2000–01 compared with 1999–2000. Most indicators in 2000–01 suggest a positive outlook with:

- a further increase of 29.3% ($6,249.7 million) in the value of mineral and petroleum production to $27,594.7 million, buoyed in the main by higher commodity prices (particularly for crude oil and iron ore); gains from the depreciated Australian dollar (although the Australian dollar has regained some ground against the US dollar in the first half of 2002); and increased production capacity for some commodities, particularly alumina and nickel;

- revenue from royalties boosted by increased production, up 41.4% ($354.4 million) to $1,209.9 million, representing 11.5% of total State revenue;
- industry exports up in value by 26.6% to $23,662.8 million, driven by commodities originating from the Oil and gas extraction industries (up 37.8% to $7,845.2 million) and Metal ore mining industries (up 30.7% to $5,766.7 million);
- mineral exploration expenditure up marginally by 2.2% to $424.1 million, due to an increase in gold exploration. This reverses the steady decline in annual expenditure that followed a 1996–97 high of $691.7 million; and
- petroleum exploration expenditure jumping by 54.8% to $687.5 million, the highest recorded since 1994–95 when the ABS first began collecting State level petroleum exploration expenditure data.

RESPONSES TO THIS ARTICLE

Comments on the scope, content and usefulness of this statistical view of Western Australia's Resources industry are welcomed. Please address comments to:

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Mining Operations, Australia (ABS Cat. no. 8415.0)

Manufacturing Industry, Western Australia (ABS Cat. no. 8221.5)

Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries (ABS Cat. no. 8208.0)

Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations (ABS Cat. no. 8226.0)

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F E A T U R E A R T I C L E – Understanding Population Measures

INTRODUCTION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publishes three types of population measures:

- census counts;
- estimated resident population; and
- population projections.

This article discusses each of these measures and explains the methodology used to compile them. A brief discussion about service population estimates is also included.

ABS Geographic Classification

The ABS uses the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) as its standard geography for disseminating ABS statistical data, including population measures. The ASGC is a hierarchically structured classification with a number of geographic levels to satisfy different statistical purposes. The base unit is the Collection District (CD) which contains 220 dwellings on average in urban areas. Through the aggregation of CDs, the Statistical Local Area (SLA) is defined, followed by the Statistical Subdivision, the Statistical Division (SD) and so on up to the national level. Population measures are available at a range of levels, including CD, SLA, SD and State/Territory. This article discusses measures at the SLA, State/Territory and national levels.

MEASURES DURING CENSUS YEARS

The Census of Population and Housing is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS and one of the most important. It provides the social and demographic statistics upon which Australian public policy, planning and decision making is based. The objective of the Census is to accurately measure the number of people in Australia at a point in time, and obtain details about their key characteristics and the dwellings in which they live. The census count provides a reliable basis for the estimation of the population of each of the States and Territories, and at smaller geographic levels.

Census Counts

The Census, conducted every five years, provides two basic counts of population:

- *Place of enumeration*. This count includes every person who spent census night in Australia, based on where they stayed that night, including people on board vessels in or between Australian ports, or on long–distance trains, buses or aircraft; and
- *Place of usual residence*. This is a count of all people within the scope of the Census on the basis of where they usually live, rather than where they were on census night. Each person is required to state his or her address of usual residence, as well as where they actually were on census night. In selecting the census day the ABS aims to select a date which minimises the proportion of the population who are not at their usual place of residence.

Estimated Resident Population

The Census provides the basis for the production of Australia's official population estimate, the estimated resident population (ERP). ERP is compiled quarterly for Australia and the States and Territories, and annually for SLAs.

For census years, the ERP for Australia and States/Territories is determined as follows:

- Beginning with census counts on a place of enumeration basis, counts on a place of usual residence basis are obtained by counting each person in their stated SLA of usual residence, rather than where they were counted on census night. Persons who do not state their address of usual residence on the census form are allocated to the SLA of enumeration. Overseas visitors are excluded from these counts. These counts are referred to as place of usual residence counts;

Estimated Resident Population *continued*

- In determining ERP, an allowance is made for the net undercount on a place of usual residence basis. Whilst every effort is made to ensure full coverage of people and dwellings in the census, inevitably small numbers of people are missed whilst others are counted more than once. In Australia more people are missed on the census than are counted more than once. The net effect of overcount and undercount is called net undercount. To measure net undercount the ABS conducts a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) shortly after the census. The PES is a sample survey used to estimate the number of people (and their characteristics) who for one reason or another did not complete or were not included on a census form, or were included on more than one census form. From this survey, the net under–enumeration is determined and net undercount rates calculated. These rates take into account differences in net undercount according to a person's age, sex and geographic location. In the 1996 Census, the net undercount for Western Australia was 1.6 per cent (28,100 people);
- Australian residents temporarily overseas on census night are added back into the population. Estimates of Australians temporarily overseas on census night are obtained from information provided to the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) by persons returning to Australia in the 12 months following the Census; and
- The estimate after the above three steps is the ERP as at the census date. The estimate is further adjusted in order to obtain the ERP figures as at June 30 by subtracting the estimated increase in the population due to natural increase (births minus deaths) and net overseas migration (and for States/Territories, net interstate migration) between June 30 and the census date.

Differences in the census based measures

The following table presents 1996 place of enumeration counts, place of usual residence counts and ERP for selected Western Australian SLAs. This table illustrates the differences that can occur between the three measures. In addition to differences between the measures due to the concepts they are measuring, regional factors can have an effect on each of the different types of population measures.

For example, the table shows large differences between the place of enumeration counts and the ERP figures for Perth (C) — Inner, Perth (C) — Remainder and Fremantle (C) — Inner. These differences are due to the higher numbers of people staying in hotels, motels and hospitals on census night in these SLAs.

PLACE OF ENUMERATION, PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, ERP 1996 — SELECTED SLAs

	PLACE OF ENUMERATION		*PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE*		*ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION*	
Statistical Local Area	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
Perth (C) — Inner	1 686	1 127	237	147	269	151
Perth (C) — Remainder	4 158	3 124	2 738	2 089	2 947	2 233
Fremantle (C) — Inner	517	352	346	269	387	311
Laverton (S)	1 081	488	748	429	780	434
Leonora (S)	2 434	1 077	1 682	1 001	1 745	1 029
Menzies (S)	379	142	227	118	235	119
Sandstone (S)	224	71	113	48	119	50
Wiluna (S)	1 513	366	838	267	882	280
Yalgoo (S)	431	146	259	117	271	121
Carnarvon (S)	4 478	4 138	3 218	3 018	3 328	3 057
Exmouth (S)	2 102	1 806	1 078	957	1 114	969
Shark Bay (S)	1 003	940	440	395	454	399
Broome (S)	7 018	6 699	4 909	4 596	5 084	4 682
Nedlands (C)	9 986	10 890	9 466	10 415	10 137	10 919
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	16 120	13 563	15 466	13 235	16 120	13 467
Victoria Park (T)	12 710	13 695	12 249	13 344	12 912	13 807

Note: Place of enumeration and place of usual residence counts are as at census night, 6 August 1996, and the estimated resident population is at 30 June 1996.

The estimates for the SLAs of Laverton, Leonora, Menzies, Sandstone, Wiluna and Yalgoo show much higher place of enumeration counts for males than the ERP figures. This is mainly attributed to fly–in fly–out workers in the mining industry. The difference between the place of enumeration counts and ERP figures for the Shires of Carnarvon, Exmouth, Shark Bay and Broome are due to tourists and tourism–related workers. In contrast the last three SLAs presented in the table show very little difference between the Census counts and the ERP figures.

ESTIMATES BETWEEN CENSUS YEARS

For the years between censuses, the ERP is calculated using different methods for the various geographic levels.

Estimating at the national and State level

National and State level ERP figures are compiled and published on a quarterly basis. Using the census–based ERP as the initial base population, post–censal estimates at the national level are compiled using births, deaths and overseas migration data. At the State level an additional item, interstate migration, is included.

This process can be expressed mathematically as follows:

$$P_{t+1} = P_t + b_{t,t+1} - d_{t,t+1} + m_{t,t+1}$$

for each area, where

P_t resident population of the area at time t

$b_{t,t+1}$ births of residents of that area between time t and t+1

$d_{t,t+1}$ deaths of residents of that area between time t and t+1

$m_{t,t+1}$ net migration (arrivals to that area minus departures from that area) between time t and t+1.

The resultant updated population (P_{t+1}) is then used as the base population for further updates, until the population is re–counted at a census. This process is referred to as the component method.

The births and deaths data used in this process are obtained from the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each State. Data on overseas migration are obtained from DIMIA. A data source for interstate migration is unavailable, as movement between the Australian States and Territories is totally unregulated. Given this, interstate migration counts have to be estimated. Changes in Medicare enrolments are used for this purpose with adjustments made to take into account under–registration. These adjustments are derived by comparing Medicare based migration rates with migration rates from the latest available census.

Estimating at the sub–State level

The component method is the fundamental demographic equation and is the ideal method of updating populations. However, for ERP at geographical levels lower than State level, the components are not always readily available or accurate. For example, although births and deaths are available at a sub–State level they are generally not available early enough for timely sub–State estimates. Net migration is unavailable, as the methodology applied in calculating State ERPs is considered too inaccurate at sub–State levels. Hence, for ERP figures below State level a different method of calculating the post–censal ERP is used. The method used by the ABS is a method based on regression techniques.

The regression (or correlation) method is based on the establishment of relationships between population growth and the growth in other variables. The ABS uses indicators such as numbers of dwelling approvals, drivers licences, Medicare enrolments, family allowance recipients and electricity connections. The relationships between population growth and these indicators are expressed mathematically in terms of regression coefficients and, with the knowledge of the growth in the indicators for the current time period, population growth is estimated. These models are revised after each census to ensure that the indicators used and the relationships established are providing the best model for SLA population estimation in each State.

The regression based ERP figures are then validated by ABS officers utilising local knowledge and an understanding of the trend behaviours of the indicator data. Sources used in this process currently include: Western Australian Electoral Commission data providing electoral roll counts for each local government area (LGA); school enrolments by LGA; information obtained from local government authorities relating to population changes, building activity and economic conditions; and information sourced from the media and other sources relating to regional issues. The ABS also seeks input from the Western Australian State planning body.

Finally, the SLA ERPs are adjusted to match the State total, compiled through the component method as discussed above. While national and State/Territory population estimates are compiled quarterly, SLA estimates are compiled for June 30 each year only.

SERVICE POPULATION ESTIMATES

Whilst population estimates based on place of usual residence are conceptually sound and are favoured over place of enumeration estimates by many international statistical agencies, the relevance of usual residence based estimates to some users is limited by the level of population mobility hidden within these estimates. Concerned users therefore seek a supplementary series of population estimates to ERP. Service population counts are one such alternative estimate.

Whilst definitions of the term 'service population' vary, the term generally refers to a population that accesses a particular organisation's services. Such persons may be permanent or temporary residents of the area in which the service is sought, or they may be daytime, overnight or short–term visitors to the area. For example, fly–in fly–out workers use services provided by the council in the area in which they work, but they may not necessarily be usual residents of that LGA and hence not counted in the ERP figures. Another example is the influx of commuters that many central business districts experience during the working week. Whilst this population is not considered part of the LGA's resident population, the council still provides services to this group.

There are however a number of issues related to the development of such estimates and the discussion of these is beyond the scope of this article. For further information relating to service population estimates refer to Demography Working Papers 1996/4 and 1999/3.

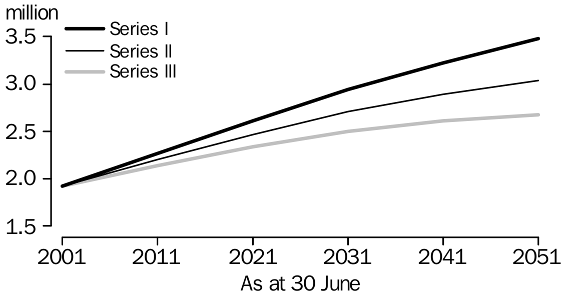
POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population projections are also produced by the ABS. Whereas estimates and census counts refer to points in time in the past, projections usually refer to time points in the future.

ABS population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if the assumptions about future demographic trends prevailed over the projection period. In general, published ABS population projections provide a conservative range of future scenarios using assumptions that reflect the current trends of the components of population change. Historically, the performance of ABS projections has been good, especially at the national level, but they are sensitive to the volatility of the underlying assumptions and the size of the regions involved. These factors, along with the impact of exogenous influences, affect the accuracy of the projections and therefore they must be revised and updated regularly in order to remain useful.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS *continued*

PROJECTED POPULATION, Western Australia



The ABS produces projections using the cohort–component method in which a base population for each sex by single years of age is advanced year by year by applying assumptions regarding future mortality and migration. Assumed age–specific fertility rates are applied to the female population of child–bearing age to provide a new cohort of births. This procedure is repeated for each year in the projection period for each State and Territory and for Australia. The resulting population projections for each year for the States and Territories, by sex and single years of age are adjusted to sum to the Australian totals. The ABS produces a range of projections, usually referred to as series, based on different assumptions regarding fertility, mortality and migration. The graph above shows the different series for projections for Western Australia to 2051.

Population projections are used by various government bodies and private organisations for many different reasons. The Australian Electoral Commission and various State electoral commissions use projections of the population aged 18 years and over to assist in the redistribution of electoral boundaries. The Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing uses projections to assist in the planning of health services including hospitals. Other uses include planning for the provision of services such as schools and other community facilities. Commercial enterprises often use projections in order to help determine the best locations for new retail outlets or offices.

Further information regarding population projections can be obtained from the ABS publication *Population Projections, Australia* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

SELECTED CENSUS ERP RELEASES

Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2001 (ABS Cat. no. 3101.0)
Release date: June 2002
Contains State level preliminary estimates at June 2001

Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia, June 2001 (ABS Cat. no. 3235.5.55.001)
Release date: July 2002
Contains sub–State level preliminary estimates on ASGC 2001 (electronic format)

Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia, June 1991 and June 1996
(ABS Cat. no. 3235.5.55.001)
Release date: July 2002
Contains sub–State level preliminary estimates on ASGC 2001 (electronic format)

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1991–2001 (ABS Cat. no. 3218.0)
Release date: July 2002
Contains sub–State level preliminary estimates for 3 reference dates on ASGC 2001

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1991–2001, 2001 Census Edition
(ABS Cat. no. 3218.0.55.001)
Release date: July 2002
Contains sub–State level preliminary estimates for 3 reference dates on ASGC 2001
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Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2002 (ABS Cat. no. 3201.0)
Release date: December 2002
Contains State level final estimates for 5 reference dates on ASGC 2001

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1991–2001 (ABS Cat. no. 3218.0.55.001)
Release date: February 2003
Contains sub–State level final estimates for 7 reference dates on ASGC 2001 (electronic format)

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2001–02 (ABS Cat. no. 3218.0)
Release date: February 2003
Contains sub–State level final estimates on ASGC 2002

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2001–02 (ABS Cat. no. 3218.0.55.001)
Release date: February 2003
Contains sub–State level final estimates on ASGC 2002 (electronic format)

Population Growth and Distribution, Australia, 1996–2001 (ABS Cat. no. 2035.0.55.001)
Release date: February 2003
Contains sub–State level final estimates for 11 reference dates on ASGC 2001 (electronic format)

Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia, June 2001 (ABS Cat. no. 3235.5.55.001)
Release date: February 2003
Contains sub–State level final estimates on ASGC 2001 (electronic format)

Population Growth and Distribution, Australia, 1996–2001 (ABS Cat. no. 2035.0)
Release date: May 2003
Contains sub–State level final estimates for 7 reference dates on ASGC 2001.

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1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: Australian Comparison

Indicator	Period	Unit	WESTERN AUSTRALIA Current figure	WESTERN AUSTRALIA % change from Previous figure	WESTERN AUSTRALIA % change from Same period previous year	AUSTRALIA Current figure	AUSTRALIA % change from Previous figure	AUSTRALIA % change from Same period previous year
State Accounts								
State final demand								
Original	Mar qtr 2002	$m	16 561	–7.7	4.8	170 198	–7.3	6.1
Trend	Mar qtr 2002	$m	17 161	0.1	7.2	178 922	1.9	6.9
Price Indexes								
Consumer price index								
All groups	Mar qtr 2002	index no.	133.7	0.8	3.2	136.6	0.9	2.9
Housing price indexes								
Materials used in house building	Mar qtr 2002	index no.	119.0	0.1	0.1	126.1	0.7	1.5
Established homes	Mar qtr 2002	index no.	147.8	3.3	9.4	180.6	3.8	17.3
Project homes	Mar qtr 2002	index no.	129.2	0.5	2.7	138.3	0.5	2.4
Consumption								
New motor vehicle sales								
Original	May 2002	no.	6 344	12.4	10.8	73 123	14.5	12.0
Trend	May 2002	no.	5 956	–1.7	7.0	69 193	–0.2	9.8
Monthly retail turnover								
Original	Apr 2002	$m	1 375.1	–3.3	10.6	13 657.1	–1.9	7.8
Trend	Apr 2002	$m	1 452.2	0.5	11.4	14 323.3	0.6	7.4
Finance and Investment								
Banking								
Total deposits	Mar 2002	$m	32 539	0.4	11.7	482 525	1.8	14.3
Loans	Mar 2002	$m	55 412	1.7	14.4	577 270	1.5	11.1
Private new capital expenditure								
Original	Mar qtr 2002	$m	1 190	–17.0	–16.5	9 159	–15.5	4.4
Trend	Mar qtr 2002	$m	1 299	–4.1	–3.6	10 122	1.1	5.1
Construction								
Residential dwelling units approved								
Original	Apr 2002	no.	1 699	24.0	30.4	15 039	13.3	63.4
Trend	Apr 2002	no.	1 595	–0.7	23.8	14 225	1.7	33.9
Value of total buildings approved								
Original	Apr 2002	$m	346.7	35.4	–33.9	4 035.4	25.8	55.9
Value of building activity commenced								
New residential building	Dec qtr 2001	$m	684.6	8.4	53.3	6 419.3	4.0	58.1
Value of Building activity completed								
New residential building	Dec qtr 2001	$m	534.6	–4.7	–17.8	5 024.4	6.4	–6.9
Total non–residential building	Dec qtr 2001	$m	256.4	37.6	–2.7	2 985.9	–14.7	–22.8
Merchandise Trade								
Imports	Mar qtr 2002	$m	2 224	–10.8	–11.1	28 590	–8.2	3.9
Exports	Mar qtr 2002	$m	7 080	–7.9	–6.1	28 787	–7.4	2.4
Mineral Exploration								
Gold	Mar qtr 2002	$m	53.5	–11.4	–14.0	73.9	–12.2	–11.3
All other minerals	Mar qtr 2002	$m	24.3	–43.6	–15.0	55.6	–35.7	–7.8
Tourism								
Hotels, motels etc and serviced apartments								
Guest arrivals	Mar qtr 2002	'000	701	–3.0	3.7	8 283	–1.9	3.1
Room occupancy rates	Mar qtr 2002	%	54.9	–0.2	0.9	58.6	1.7	1.6
Takings from accommodation	Mar qtr 2002	$'000	99 097	–0.1	0.5	1 213 991	0.4	–0.3
Labour Market								
Total employed								
Trend	May 2002	'000	953.4	0.1	1.6	9 302.7	0.1	1.7
Total unemployed								
Trend	May 2002	'000	63.2	0.2	–13.8	619.6	–1.4	–6.7
Participation rate								
Trend	May 2002	%	66.4	—	–1.0	63.6	–0.2	–0.3
Unemployment rate								
Trend	May 2002	%	6.2	—	–13.9	6.2	–1.6	–8.8
Job vacancies	May 2002	'000	*8.9	10.8	40.2	88.8	1.0	6.5
Wage cost index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Mar qtr 2002	index no.	114.9	0.8	2.8	115.2	0.7	3.1
Population								
Estimated resident population	Dec qtr 2001	'000	1 919	0.3	1.4	19 604	0.3	1.3
Natural increase	Dec qtr 2001	no.	3 196	4.8	–12.5	28 528	7.3	–4.7

2 STATE FINAL DEMAND, Current Prices

	Dec qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2001	Jun qtr 2001	Sep qtr 2001	Dec qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2001 to Mar qtr 2002
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	% change
				ORIGINAL			
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 741	2 839	2 876	r 2 904	r 2 993	2 961	4.3
Households	r 9 526	r 8 771	r 9 170	r 9 344	r 10 186	9 437	7.6
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	895	869	854	r 948	r 1 043	1 016	16.9
Other buildings and structures	473	466	540	r 786	r 698	643	38.0
Machinery and equipment	1 080	1 436	r 1 269	r 1 243	r 1 486	1 151	–19.8
Livestock	37	37	37	33	33	33	–10.8
Intangible fixed assets	425	444	403	392	r 380	321	–27.7
Ownership transfer costs	210	224	237	256	279	281	25.4
Total private	*3 119*	*3 476*	*3 340*	*r 3 658*	*r 3 918*	*3 445*	–0.9
Public	753	718	1 034	r 723	r 838	718	—
State final demand	**r 16 139**	**r 15 804**	**r 16 421**	**r 16 630**	**r 17 934**	**16 561**	**4.8**
Compensation of employees	7 626	r 7 580	r 7 827	r 7 865	r 8 187	8 084	6.6
				TREND ESTIMATES			
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 766	2 795	2 876	2 940	2 962	2 953	5.7
Households	9 069	9 156	9 261	9 424	9 614	9 836	7.4
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	918	856	876	951	1 020	1 073	25.4
Other buildings and structures	442	489	597	678	710	703	43.8
Machinery and equipment	1 119	1 239	1 341	1 342	1 320	1 288	4.0
Livestock	37	37	36	34	33	32	–13.5
Intangible fixed assets	416	425	422	398	363	332	–21.9
Ownership transfer costs	223	222	235	257	277	292	31.5
Total private	*3 156*	*3 268*	*3 506*	*3 661*	*3 723*	*3 709*	13.5
Public	755	787	822	847	829	790	0.4
State final demand	**15 746**	**16 006**	**16 465**	**16 898**	**17 137**	**17 161**	**7.2**
Compensation of employees	7 639	7 695	7 767	7 904	8 063	8 243	7.1

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

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

Period	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies and services	Health
			ANNUAL AVERAGE			
1998–1999	128.0	159.2	105.3	90.5	113.6	155.3
1999–2000	129.7	165.7	104.2	94.7	113.1	152.6
2000–2001	134.7	184.7	110.9	101.3	115.4	157.0
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)			
1998–1999	4.1	2.5	–0.9	1.5	–0.1	1.1
1999–2000	1.3	4.1	–1.0	4.6	–0.4	–1.8
2000–2001	3.9	11.5	6.4	7.0	2.0	2.9
			QUARTERS			
2000						
December	132.7	182.7	111.0	101.3	115.3	154.7
2001						
March	135.2	187.7	108.6	101.1	114.5	158.7
June	138.1	188.7	111.2	101.6	117.2	158.9
September	139.1	190.7	107.8	102.5	116.2	158.9
December	142.7	191.2	110.5	103.1	118.3	158.2
2002						
March	145.1	193.2	108.1	103.8	117.1	162.5
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)			
2000						
December	2.6	11.0	7.1	6.5	1.6	2.8
2001						
March	3.7	12.5	6.0	6.3	1.9	3.4
June	6.5	11.3	5.3	6.5	3.2	2.6
September	4.7	6.1	–4.3	1.2	1.3	2.2
December	7.5	4.7	–0.5	1.8	2.6	2.3
2002						
March	7.3	2.9	–0.5	2.7	2.3	2.4
			PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)			
2000						
December	–0.2	1.6	–1.5	—	0.5	–0.5
2001						
March	1.9	2.7	–2.2	–0.2	–0.7	2.6
June	2.1	0.5	2.4	0.5	2.4	0.1
September	0.7	1.1	–3.1	0.9	–0.9	—
December	2.6	0.3	2.5	0.6	1.8	–0.4
2002						
March	1.7	1.0	–2.2	0.7	–1.0	2.7

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

Period	*Transportation*	*Communication*	*Recreation*	*Education*	*Miscellaneous*	*All Groups*
ANNUAL AVERAGE						
1998–1999	122.3	102.6	117.0	173.2	145.7	120.1
1999–2000	129.1	96.4	117.8	182.0	155.4	122.9
2000–2001	137.0	102.7	121.8	190.5	165.4	129.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
1998–1999	0.7	–4.2	1.6	5.1	3.3	1.8
1999–2000	5.6	–6.1	0.7	5.1	6.7	2.4
2000–2001	6.1	6.5	3.4	4.7	6.4	5.5
QUARTERS						
2000						
December	136.3	102.8	121.1	187.5	164.7	128.8
2001						
March	136.0	102.2	122.0	193.5	166.8	129.6
June	139.6	102.0	123.1	193.5	168.4	131.4
September	136.8	101.8	125.2	193.5	170.4	131.5
December	135.2	103.7	126.4	193.5	172.0	132.6
2002						
March	136.4	103.8	127.6	197.5	173.0	133.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
2000						
December	7.3	7.1	1.3	6.3	6.9	5.0
2001						
March	4.3	6.7	5.0	3.2	6.1	5.3
June	6.0	5.0	4.9	3.2	4.9	6.0
September	0.6	–1.8	3.6	3.2	5.4	2.3
December	–0.8	0.9	4.4	3.2	4.4	3.0
2002						
March	0.3	1.6	4.6	2.1	3.7	3.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2000						
December	0.2	–0.9	0.2	—	1.9	0.2
2001						
March	–0.2	–0.6	0.7	3.2	1.3	0.6
June	2.6	–0.2	0.9	—	1.0	1.4
September	–2.0	–0.2	1.7	—	1.2	0.1
December	–1.2	1.9	1.0	—	0.9	0.8
2002						
March	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.8

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

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

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

4 PRICE INDEX OF ALL WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRODUCED HARDWOODS(a)

Period	*Index number*	*% change from corresponding quarter of previous year*	*% change from previous period*
1998–1999	105.6	. .	–1.6
1999–2000	110.6	. .	4.7
2000–2001	119.8	. .	8.3
2000			
December	120.0	6.8	0.3
2001			
March	119.9	2.9	–0.1
June	119.7	1.7	–0.2
September	119.1	–0.4	–0.5
December	119.4	–0.5	r 0.3
2002			
March	118.9	–0.8	–0.4

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

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

5 SELECTED HOUSING PRICE INDEXES: Perth(a)

Period	*Materials used in house building*	*Established homes*	*Project homes*
1998–1999	116.1	118.9	106.1
1999–2000	117.7	125.9	114.8
2000–2001	118.8	133.9	126.2
2000			
December	119.0	132.9	125.9
2001			
March	118.9	135.1	125.8
June	119.1	137.2	126.9
September	118.9	139.1	127.7
December	118.9	143.1	128.5
2002			
March	119.0	147.8	129.2

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

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

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

Period	All groups	SPECIAL SERIES — All electrical materials	All mechanical services	All plumbing materials	SELECTED MAJOR BUILDING MATERIALS — Structural timber	Ready mixed concrete	Structural steel	Aluminium windows
1998–1999	114.1	107.8	116.1	124.3	105.0	114.5	117.5	115.0
1999–2000	115.4	108.4	117.6	130.1	103.3	114.1	119.2	116.6
2000–2001	115.6	106.2	113.4	129.4	106.1	110.2	120.6	122.8
2000								
December	115.6	106.1	113.3	129.6	106.5	110.5	120.5	122.9
2001								
March	116.0	105.9	114.0	129.9	105.3	109.4	120.5	123.1
June	116.8	106.7	114.1	130.3	106.0	110.5	120.9	125.9
September	116.6	106.4	114.7	130.5	105.9	107.3	120.9	126.6
December	117.3	107.2	116.5	130.1	104.9	104.2	124.4	126.6
2002								
March	117.3	108.1	116.9	129.6	103.6	104.3	124.4	126.6

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

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

7 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES (a)

Period	Passenger vehicles no.	Other vehicles no.	Total vehicles no.
ORIGINAL			
1998–1999	52 413	24 467	76 880
1999–2000	42 729	21 933	64 662
2000–2001	49 432	23 324	72 756
2001			
March	4 355	2 147	6 502
April	3 329	1 768	5 097
May	3 657	2 068	5 725
June	4 142	2 272	6 414
July	3 626	1 765	5 391
August	3 997	2 014	6 011
September	3 351	1 846	5 197
October	3 788	1 937	5 725
November	3 969	2 149	6 118
December	4 562	2 087	6 649
2002			
January	3 501	1 980	5 481
February	3 879	2 280	6 159
March	3 646	2 234	5 880
April	3 452	2 190	5 642
May	3 784	2 560	6 344
TREND ESTIMATES			
2001			
March	3 785	1 903	5 688
April	3 714	1 891	5 605
May	3 676	1 892	5 568
June	3 643	1 912	5 555
July	3 626	1 941	5 567
August	3 646	1 975	5 621
September	3 739	2 027	5 766
October	3 878	2 082	5 960
November	4 010	2 132	6 142
December	4 081	2 172	6 253
2002			
January	4 071	2 218	6 289
February	3 985	2 266	6 251
March	3 853	2 308	6 161
April	3 719	2 342	6 061
May	3 594	2 362	5 956

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

Note: 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)

8 MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER

Month	Food $m	Department stores $m	Clothing and soft goods $m	Household goods $m	Recreational goods $m	Hospitality and services $m	Other $m	Total $m
ORIGINAL								
2001								
February	505.9	80.5	65.1	156.2	67.1	144.9	138.3	1 158.1
March	568.6	97.3	72.2	172.7	67.4	165.2	151.4	1 294.8
April	547.4	99.9	66.1	166.0	69.0	149.1	145.4	1 243.0
May	552.6	112.0	77.6	164.4	68.4	146.0	151.9	1 272.8
June	528.7	100.9	70.6	181.4	73.5	146.3	146.0	1 247.4
July	545.3	103.6	66.8	183.8	76.0	155.5	150.0	1 281.0
August	571.5	94.5	68.7	184.5	82.4	158.0	162.2	1 321.8
September	553.0	96.4	64.3	175.9	75.5	158.6	171.8	1 295.5
October	585.5	108.4	76.5	196.7	74.0	174.8	194.7	1 410.5
November	595.9	140.1	85.3	199.5	79.5	178.0	200.4	1 478.7
December	677.4	211.8	110.5	235.8	108.9	204.4	242.9	1 791.8
2002								
January	619.6	95.7	72.8	196.9	79.7	198.3	170.1	1 433.1
February	565.4	83.3	61.9	168.1	75.3	178.9	159.2	1 292.0
March	628.6	100.3	67.7	180.2	83.5	194.7	166.4	1 421.4
April	587.2	104.2	77.8	172.0	80.8	190.2	162.9	1 375.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2001								
February	539.3	109.5	79.2	172.0	74.3	153.7	153.6	1 281.6
March	545.7	109.2	77.0	175.1	71.0	159.2	155.8	1 293.0
April	567.2	109.0	70.2	186.2	75.2	157.1	163.8	1 328.7
May	558.5	110.1	72.9	167.9	71.4	153.4	159.0	1 293.2
June	556.2	111.4	70.6	186.2	75.7	156.1	162.3	1 318.5
July	568.0	111.6	69.8	191.6	80.2	158.3	163.0	1 342.6
August	569.8	109.2	74.4	192.0	80.3	160.3	166.4	1 352.5
September	580.9	108.9	72.4	184.0	80.3	162.5	176.9	1 365.8
October	581.3	108.9	74.9	187.6	72.7	166.0	181.7	1 373.1
November	584.2	124.3	77.2	187.5	79.1	171.2	182.5	1 406.0
December	590.4	111.5	79.0	184.6	80.5	178.7	177.4	1 402.1
2002								
January	609.9	111.4	77.0	196.7	81.7	198.5	178.4	1 453.5
February	604.1	113.1	75.9	185.8	82.6	189.5	177.8	1 428.8
March	609.2	113.8	75.3	191.1	88.3	189.2	176.4	1 443.2
April	607.2	114.4	79.5	182.8	86.0	199.7	174.6	1 444.2
TREND ESTIMATES								
2001								
February	546.3	108.7	76.3	176.5	71.6	155.1	149.9	1 283.0
March	549.6	109.5	75.0	176.6	72.7	156.1	154.5	1 292.9
April	553.8	110.0	73.6	178.0	73.9	(a) 155.1	158.2	1 303.3
May	558.3	110.2	72.1	180.6	75.2	155.8	160.9	1 313.3
June	562.9	110.3	71.3	183.7	76.4	156.7	163.3	1 324.3
July	567.1	110.2	71.4	186.2	77.4	157.6	166.2	1 336.1
August	571.2	110.0	72.3	187.7	78.1	159.5	170.1	1 349.6
September	576.1	110.0	73.8	188.2	78.3	163.1	174.3	1 365.5
October	582.1	110.1	75.2	188.4	78.4	168.2	177.8	1 382.9
November	588.6	110.6	76.3	188.4	78.8	174.3	179.7	1 399.4
December	594.5	111.3	76.8	188.5	80.0	180.5	179.8	1 413.7
2002								
January	599.9	112.2	77.1	188.8	81.8	186.2	178.8	1 426.2
February	604.6	112.9	77.2	188.7	83.7	191.1	177.6	1 436.6
March	608.2	113.6	77.3	188.3	85.4	195.0	176.5	1 445.2
April	611.0	114.1	77.4	187.4	87.0	197.8	175.4	1 452.2

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

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

9 BANKING STATISTICS: All Banks(a)

	DEPOSITS					LOANS
	Current bearing interest	*Current not bearing interest*	*Term deposits(b)*	*Other(c)*	*Total deposits*	*Other lending(d)*
Month	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2001						
January	7 429	1 596	15 263	5 587	29 875	48 236
February	7 666	1 521	14 485	5 460	29 133	48 600
March	7 821	1 527	14 278	5 514	29 139	48 429
April	7 926	1 600	13 950	5 515	28 992	48 505
May	7 876	1 445	14 313	5 574	29 209	49 580
June	8 040	1 691	14 694	5 621	30 045	50 303
July	8 033	1 582	14 949	5 615	30 180	50 542
August	8 263	1 460	14 342	5 666	29 732	51 674
September	8 881	1 568	15 203	5 756	31 407	51 887
October	8 193	1 483	14 560	5 804	30 040	52 638
November	8 595	1 525	15 182	5 893	31 196	53 273
December	9 371	1 671	15 040	5 986	32 068	52 878
2002						
January	9 389	1 657	14 986	6 072	32 104	54 192
February	9 798	1 691	14 726	6 199	32 416	54 512
March	9 726	1 606	14 919	6 288	32 539	55 412

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

(b) Includes certificates of deposits.

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

(d) Excludes non–resident loans.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

10 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), Type of Borrower

	FIRST HOME BUYERS				OTHER			
	Number of dwellings financed	*Number as a percent of total*	*Value of commitments*	*Average borrowing size*	*Number of dwellings financed*	*Number as a percent of total*	*Value of commitments*	*Average borrowing size*
Month	no.	%	$m	$'000	no.	%	$m	$'000
2001								
February	1 329	23.2	143	107.6	4 401	76.8	498	113.2
March	1 390	21.7	153	110.3	5 023	78.3	611	121.6
April	1 383	24.3	162	117.1	4 312	75.7	541	125.5
May	1 839	25.3	215	117.0	5 430	74.7	693	127.6
June	1 693	25.4	201	119.0	4 984	74.6	616	123.6
July	1 774	26.8	213	119.9	4 855	73.2	602	123.9
August	1 689	25.0	203	120.0	5 071	75.0	632	124.6
September	1 469	26.1	181	123.1	4 160	73.9	534	128.3
October	1 642	25.9	200	121.8	4 686	74.1	594	126.7
November	1 704	25.7	210	123.4	4 917	74.3	648	131.7
December	1 565	25.6	192	122.5	4 555	74.4	586	128.6
2002								
January	r 1 484	24.6	r 194	r 130.6	r 4 541	75.4	r 611	r 134.5
February	1 286	20.7	163	127.1	4 923	79.3	665	135.1
March	1 242	20.5	159	128.2	4 831	79.5	650	134.6
April	1 214	19.7	154	127.2	4 936	80.3	691	140.0

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

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

11 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), Dwelling Units

Month	ORIGINAL: Total number of dwellings(a)	ORIGINAL: Total value of commitments	TREND ESTIMATES: Total number of dwellings(a)	TREND ESTIMATES: Total value of commitments
	no.	$m	no.	$m
2001				
February	5 730	641	5 791	675
March	6 413	764	5 996	713
April	5 695	703	6 222	754
May	7 269	908	6 423	790
June	6 677	818	6 540	812
July	6 629	815	6 548	818
August	6 760	834	r 6 487	813
September	5 629	714	r 6 420	r 807
October	6 328	794	r 6 383	r 807
November	6 621	858	r 6 378	813
December	6 120	778	r 6 388	r 823
2002				
January	r 6 055	807	r 6 377	r 832
February	6 209	828	6 325	836
March	6 073	809	6 249	837
April	6 150	845	6 174	838

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

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

12 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Period	LENDING COMMITMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS: Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(a)	Refinancing of existing dwellings	Alterations and additions	TOTAL LENDING COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING(b): Original	Trend
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1998–1999	1 386	215	4 485	1 237	288	7 319	7 276
1999–2000	1 506	240	5 255	1 565	324	8 565	8 595
2000–2001	1 129	187	5 086	1 843	330	8 246	8 208
2001							
February	76	15	403	148	27	641	675
March	86	19	477	181	29	764	713
April	95	18	434	157	24	703	754
May	146	23	543	196	36	908	790
June	136	21	493	167	35	818	812
July	151	26	483	155	33	815	818
August	151	23	503	158	32	834	813
September	124	24	443	124	31	714	r 807
October	143	21	485	145	36	794	r 807
November	142	24	543	148	37	858	813
December	151	23	473	131	42	778	r 823
2002							
January	r 146	21	r 498	143	33	807	r 832
February	128	21	527	153	33	828	836
March	112	17	530	150	35	809	837
April	132	16	540	158	36	845	838

(a) Excludes refinancing.

(b) Excludes alterations and additions.

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

13 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Original

	SELECTED INDUSTRIES			TYPE OF ASSET		TOTAL
	Mining	*Manufacturing*	*Other selected industries*	*Buildings and structures*	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	
Period	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
ACTUAL						
1998–1999	3 648	1 284	2 045	2 398	4 579	6 977
1999–2000	2 298	1 152	1 852	1 717	3 586	5 302
2000–2001	2 456	754	1 809	1 590	3 432	5 021
2000						
December	486	216	614	507	810	1 316
2001						
March	725	254	446	328	1 098	1 426
June	828	162	397	449	939	1 387
September	829	118	442	464	925	1 389
December	r 780	r 171	r 482	r 424	1 009	r 1 433
2002						
March	572	221	397	342	848	1 190
EXPECTED						
2001–2002	r 3 662	r 612	r 1 759	r 1 937	r 4 095	r 6 032
2002–2003	4 010	509	1 220	2 078	3 661	5 738

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

14 ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Trend

	TYPE OF ASSET		TOTAL
	Buildings and structures	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	
Period	$m	$m	$m
1998–1999	2 411	4 638	7 049
1999–2000	1 650	3 466	5 116
2000–2001	1 654	3 513	5 167
2000			
December	395	837	1 232
2001			
March	402	946	1 348
June	436	1 002	1 438
September	441	965	1 406
December	423	931	1 354
2002			
March	386	913	1 299

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

15 BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Short–Term Outlook

Business Performance Indicators	Jun qtr 2001 %	Sep qtr 2001 %	Dec qtr 2001 %	Mar qtr 2002 %	Jun qtr 2002 %	Sep qtr 2002 %
	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS QUARTER					
Trading performance						
Operating income	–1.2	–0.5	0.5	–1.3	0.2	–0.3
Selling prices	–1.3	0.6	–0.4	–0.9	–0.1	–0.7
Profit	–5.3	–4.7	0.7	–16.8	0.4	0.0
Investment						
Capital expenditure	2.2	0.7	0.9	5.1	6.2	–0.1
Inventories	–2.0	–1.6	0.9	–1.0	–0.7	–2.4
Employment						
Full–time equivalent	–2.0	–0.3	–1.5	–0.9	–0.4	–1.5

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

16 BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Medium–Term Outlook

Business Performance Indicators	Mar qtr 2002 %	Jun qtr 2002 %	Sep qtr 2002 %	Dec qtr 2002 %	Mar qtr 2003 %	Jun qtr 2003 %
	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
Trading performance						
Operating Income	0.8	2.1	0.3	2.6	2.6	1.0
Selling prices	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.0
Profit	6.5	13.4	–5.4	4.4	10.0	13.7
Investment						
Capital expenditure	2.2	4.8	4.6	–0.8	4.4	3.9
Inventories	–1.2	–0.9	–0.7	1.7	0.2	–1.6
Employment						
Full–time equivalent	–1.5	–0.3	–0.2	0.1	0.0	–1.5

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

17 BUILDING APPROVALS: Original

Period	NEW HOUSES — Dwelling units (no.)	NEW HOUSES — Value ($m)	NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING — Dwelling units (no.)	NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING — Value ($m)	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL(a) — Dwelling units (no.)	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL(a) — Value ($m)	NON–RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(b) — Private sector ($m)	NON–RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(b) — Public sector ($m)	TOTAL BUILDING — Value ($m)
1998–1999	17 490	1 912.9	2 949	298.3	20 578	2 436.0	897.5	210.7	3 544.3
1999–2000	18 653	2 173.7	4 068	513.2	22 869	2 931.4	666.1	535.0	4 132.3
2000–2001	r 11 957	r 1 527.1	2 637	314.3	r 15 086	r 2 111.3	r 1047.6	247.6	r 3 406.2
2001									
February	831	110.2	162	43.2	1 001	172.5	r 25.9	19.7	r 218.0
March	911	120.8	189	22.2	1 164	163.7	123.5	17.2	304.4
April	882	113.7	307	31.9	1 303	185.0	324.1	15.3	524.4
May	r 1 409	r 175.3	222	21.3	r 1 722	r 226.6	99.6	51.4	r 377.6
June	1 365	164.2	402	42.2	1 773	224.7	58.3	8.1	291.0
July	1 498	188.1	243	36.8	1 745	242.9	48.4	15.5	306.7
August	1 608	202.2	236	21.6	1 854	247.5	79.6	13.9	341.0
September	1 381	173.4	180	31.0	1 568	226.8	47.4	10.4	284.7
October	1 543	200.5	198	21.1	1 747	248.7	49.2	55.1	353.0
November	1 661	211.5	346	34.4	2 013	267.9	72.4	26.0	366.3
December	r 1 277	r 159.5	r 174	r 15.4	r 1 456	r 190.0	52.9	3.9	r 246.8
2002									
January	r 1 348	r 175.1	r 185	r 21.7	r 1 533	r 214.0	51.0	37.1	r 302.1
February	1 387	184.9	152	20.3	1 546	222.6	49.4	2.6	274.7
March	1 239	162.2	130	28.0	1 370	208.5	39.6	8.0	256.1
April	1 409	195.9	288	41.0	1 699	255.3	60.2	31.2	346.7

(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

(b) Includes the value of alterations, additions and conversions made to non–residential buildings.

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

18 BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend

Month	HOUSES (no.)	OTHER DWELLINGS (no.)	TOTAL DWELLINGS (no.)	TOTAL DWELLINGS ($m)	NON–RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS(a) ($m)	TOTAL BUILDING ($m)
2001						
February	913	209	1 122	167.2	r 92.2	r 259.4
March	967	213	1 180	r 173.1	r 101.1	r 274.1
April	1 066	222	1 288	183.6	103.9	r 287.6
May	1 194	r 232	r 1 426	r 198.2	98.6	r 296.8
June	r 1 328	r 242	1 570	r 215.1	87.6	r 302.7
July	r 1 434	257	r 1 691	r 230.6	75.6	r 306.3
August	r 1 495	r 269	r 1 764	r 241.4	67.9	r 309.3
September	r 1 518	r 269	r 1 787	r 245.9	r 68.0	r 313.9
October	r 1 517	253	r 1 770	r 244.0	r 73.8	317.8
November	r 1 504	r 226	r 1 730	r 238.5	r 80.4	r 318.9
December	r 1 491	r 196	r 1 687	r 233.0	r 84.3	r 317.3
2002						
January	r 1 479	r 174	r 1 653	r 230.3	r 84.9	r 315.2
February	1 463	163	1 626	229.9	83.6	313.6
March	1 444	163	1 607	230.9	82.3	313.3
April	1 423	172	1 595	233.0	79.5	312.5

(a) Includes the value of alterations, additions and conversions made to non–residential buildings.

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

19 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS, By Region: Original

	2000			2001				2002
Region	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*	*Dec qtr*	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*	*Dec qtr*	*Mar qtr*
NEW HOUSES (no.)								
Perth Statistical Division	2 506	2 135	2 134	1 836	2 629	3 416	3 236	2 971
Central Metropolitan	125	116	115	108	127	160	153	169
East Metropolitan	464	368	367	336	418	569	585	473
North Metropolitan	790	689	686	486	870	1 064	992	1 010
South West Metropolitan	598	488	484	444	616	754	765	674
South East Metropolitan	529	474	482	462	598	869	741	645
South West(a)	565	416	445	406	642	643	795	611
Dale	198	142	166	155	265	. .	. .	. .
Mandurah	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	249	288	243
Bunbury	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	132	122	96
Preston	155	141	135	122	198	96	155	117
Vasse	185	119	125	106	149	149	205	132
Blackwood	27	14	19	23	30	17	25	23
Lower Great Southern	130	73	80	78	89	99	109	116
Pallinup	18	5	1	3	5	1	3	14
King	112	68	79	75	84	98	106	102
Upper Great Southern	38	20	13	6	13	8	11	3
Hotham	30	20	13	2	12	7	9	2
Lakes	8	—	—	4	1	1	2	1
Midlands	147	106	85	92	74	95	103	76
Moore	68	55	42	45	36	64	62	42
Avon	66	41	42	40	36	24	37	33
Campion	13	10	1	7	2	7	4	1
South Eastern(a)	66	22	27	31	37	56	53	36
Kalgoorlie.Boulder City Part A	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	12	16	16
Lefroy	27	8	10	13	19	—	10	—
Johnston	39	14	17	18	18	44	27	20
Central(a)	85	64	52	42	84	71	76	81
Geraldton	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	47	34	41
Gascoyne	16	11	2	6	7	5	21	6
Carnegie	8	3	5	1	4	3	—	2
Greenough River	61	50	45	35	73	16	21	32
Pilbara	26	1	31	14	23	24	34	14
De Grey	9	—	11	3	5	3	9	2
Fortescue	17	1	20	11	18	21	25	12
Kimberley	120	68	41	31	68	85	91	67
Ord	40	19	7	8	2	6	33	32
Fitzroy	80	49	34	23	66	79	58	35
TOTAL OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (no.)								
Perth Statistical Division	980	513	514	431	755	659	516	431
Central Metropolitan	363	176	112	227	214	115	83	194
East Metropolitan	99	64	15	3	72	39	55	32
North Metropolitan	237	200	297	109	178	247	228	132
South West Metropolitan	133	43	44	54	196	52	69	32
South East Metropolitan	148	30	46	38	95	90	81	41
South West	98	22	22	37	70	74	162	10
Lower Great Southern	19	6	2	4	16	2	22	14
Upper Great Southern	3	—	2	—	9	—	2	—
Midlands	18	10	—	2	4	11	5	—
South Eastern	47	45	32	25	37	18	2	10
Central	23	13	14	2	28	5	3	2
Pilbara	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Kimberley	4	—	2	—	8	6	10	—

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

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

20 VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY: Original

Period	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.... New residential building $m	Alterations and additions $m	NON–RESIDENTIAL Hotels etc(a) $m	Shops $m	Factories $m	Offices $m	Other business premises $m	Education $m	Health $m	Other(b) $m	Total $m
COMMENCED											
1998–1999	2 038.4	226.7	51.3	380.3	90.0	101.6	163.0	108.7	57.5	177.5	1 129.9
1999–2000	2 719.4	265.0	42.2	174.1	99.9	120.1	130.3	261.5	117.0	274.6	1 219.7
2000–2001	1 772.1	276.2	21.9	183.4	69.8	305.3	117.2	171.8	55.8	209.0	1 134.2
2000											
September	465.6	53.2	3.5	61.8	20.1	25.8	24.8	48.5	8.9	44.6	237.9
December	446.7	56.5	4.5	59.5	15.7	32.6	35.0	38.7	3.1	36.2	225.3
2001											
March	423.5	92.6	7.9	23.6	17.0	29.6	17.0	16.5	20.8	74.5	207.0
June	436.3	73.9	5.9	38.5	17.0	217.4	40.3	68.1	23.0	53.7	463.9
September	r 631.4	59.6	3.1	60.3	r 25.8	r 51.5	r 17.2	r 28.8	r 7.4	r 26.6	r 220.9
December	684.6	69.7	17.5	29.9	27.6	41.6	40.4	62.7	11.2	22.9	253.7
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD											
1998–1999	1 076.6	112.5	58.0	290.8	43.2	54.9	73.3	62.2	47.1	130.2	759.7
1999–2000	1 597.9	112.3	23.9	164.8	48.1	70.4	57.1	190.9	101.6	224.3	881.1
2000–2001	1 214.0	146.5	14.9	101.1	29.2	254.0	56.1	148.9	82.3	209.1	895.4
2000											
September	1 585.2	118.3	11.6	97.4	35.4	65.5	61.5	218.7	94.7	244.4	828.9
December	1 390.2	109.0	12.6	121.9	32.2	68.0	42.0	207.6	81.7	231.6	797.6
2001											
March	1 279.8	151.1	16.2	117.0	30.6	56.1	36.0	118.1	88.5	280.9	743.4
June	1 214.0	146.5	14.9	101.1	29.2	254.0	56.1	148.9	82.3	209.1	895.4
September r	1 296.2	143.7	12.6	113.2	47.9	279.9	36.6	166.5	83.2	207.2	947.1
December	1 458.6	159.9	22.0	103.9	49.4	283.9	46.3	176.3	86.1	181.2	949.0
COMPLETED											
1998–1999	1 892.8	200.5	46.1	179.4	82.3	111.2	156.1	110.0	164.7	135.3	985.1
1999–2000	2 231.9	272.4	82.6	318.1	98.8	108.1	150.6	138.0	63.6	185.6	1 145.5
2000–2001	2 203.1	251.1	30.0	257.2	89.4	119.8	116.3	214.9	71.9	221.8	1 121.3
2000											
September	504.2	50.8	14.6	130.1	32.0	27.1	19.1	18.1	10.7	24.3	275.8
December	650.6	69.4	3.7	40.0	18.2	30.6	52.7	52.9	19.9	45.3	263.4
2001											
March	533.6	52.2	4.6	27.8	19.3	42.3	23.5	104.2	13.9	26.9	262.5
June	514.6	78.7	7.1	59.3	19.9	19.9	20.9	39.7	27.4	125.4	319.5
September	r 561.2	62.8	5.9	r 48.8	r 8.0	r 32.0	r 37.0	r 13.3	r 7.2	r 34.0	r 186.3
December	534.6	58.2	7.2	48.2	28.2	34.4	24.5	54.7	8.6	50.6	256.4

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

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

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

21 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: SELECTED COMMODITIES, By Value of Trade

Commodity	MAR QTR 2002 Exports $'000	MAR QTR 2002 Imports $'000	12 MONTHS ENDING MAR 2001 Exports $'000	12 MONTHS ENDING MAR 2001 Imports $'000	12 MONTHS ENDING MAR 2002 Exports $'000	12 MONTHS ENDING MAR 2002 Imports $'000
Section						
0 Food and live animals	743 670	52 674	3 082 747	190 398	2 860 007	215 125
1 Beverages and tobacco	8 011	7 386	25 636	37 563	34 354	38 338
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 559 324	22 859	6 495 571	97 041	6 899 694	97 090
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	1 821 927	336 494	8 283 286	1 396 343	7 919 486	1 410 220
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4 933	3 593	19 081	18 716	17 163	16 305
5 Chemicals and related products	273 756	289 078	937 838	830 491	1 037 135	925 953
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	483 034	299 969	1 840 655	1 045 957	1 917 399	1 116 371
7 Machinery and transport equipment	149 172	750 932	810 376	3 890 090	776 562	3 292 760
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	26 070	116 555	83 023	536 017	111 733	555 024
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	2 010 070	344 032	8 771 495	1 183 565	9 005 642	1 888 054
93 Special transactions and commodities	4 503	244	14 861	1 960	19 222	1 333
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender	14 563	1 473	66 369	6 308	59 978	7 285
96 Coin (excluding gold coin), not being legal tender	—	203	9	513	46	327
97 Gold, non–monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	823 426	262 435	3 007 333	867 963	3 521 347	1 440 977
98 Combined confidential items of trade	1 167 577	79 677	5 682 923	306 821	5 405 049	438 130
Total	**7 079 965**	**2 223 573**	**30 349 707**	**9 226 180**	**30 579 176**	**9 555 240**

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

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade.

22 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: SELECTED TRADING PARTNER, By Value of Trade

Trading Partner	MAR QTR 2002 Exports $'000	MAR QTR 2002 Imports $'000	12 MONTHS ENDING MAR QTR 2001 Exports $'000	12 MONTHS ENDING MAR QTR 2001 Imports $'000	12 MONTHS ENDING MAR QTR 2002 Exports $'000	12 MONTHS ENDING MAR QTR 2002 Imports $'000
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalam	1 133	16	5 483	82	5 865	95
Cambodia	126	—	5 302	69	5 155	33
Indonesia	159 358	253 425	750 210	362 414	760 937	1 142 277
Laos	2 078	—	7 813	613	8 266	—
Malaysia	76 985	79 164	371 503	483 315	381 050	335 686
Myanmar	1 251	261	6 104	1 721	18 139	1 491
Philippines	26 117	1 753	294 782	10 549	119 818	21 762
Singapore	365 745	143 481	1 871 373	529 479	1 399 870	722 476
Thailand	61 055	40 170	454 511	189 167	336 909	174 178
Viet Nam	35 441	18 003	55 001	310 899	73 683	179 560
Total	729 288	536 275	3 822 083	1 888 308	3 109 693	2 577 559
European Union (EU)						
Austria	2 370	11 159	6 643	52 703	11 743	64 268
Belgium–Luxembourg	87 636	9 808	388 038	38 545	275 262	39 418
Denmark	805	7 053	5 305	19 634	3 961	32 685
Finland	47 330	17 224	435 956	85 642	325 815	82 857
France	52 678	51 598	212 112	147 946	214 325	149 900
Germany	61 343	86 442	238 378	362 063	183 541	389 464
Greece	639	3 111	132 920	5 242	32 974	7 862
Ireland	651	6 375	2 708	12 815	6 045	14 566
Italy	59 646	106 535	220 243	304 597	218 190	432 249
Netherlands	104 710	9 981	647 571	45 949	481 697	51 056
Portugal	7 299	1 428	12 302	5 181	9 699	6 152
Spain	49 326	15 990	244 372	59 927	358 010	61 806
Sweden	5 694	25 346	12 908	100 204	11 965	90 120
United Kingdom	369 776	89 951	1 098 819	351 582	1 684 489	368 679
Total	849 903	442 003	3 658 274	1 592 030	3 817 717	1 791 084
Other Countries						
Canada	138 178	38 143	537 416	350 245	601 019	198 867
China	657 626	112 287	2 411 914	372 643	3 199 041	404 469
Hong Kong	186 469	7 674	476 294	43 946	829 376	62 728
Japan	1 777 409	296 784	8 109 366	1 158 057	8 014 935	1 223 137
Korea, Republic of	813 625	127 393	3 024 838	727 721	3 334 678	719 168
New Zealand	156 796	89 804	442 338	343 374	423 020	375 924
South Africa	164 080	26 135	626 484	159 432	652 169	131 552
Switzerland	13 250	5 267	103 313	21 847	74 386	48 124
Taiwan	391 142	30 164	1 906 046	156 323	1 748 284	145 987
United Arab Emirates	119 520	50 308	421 280	157 221	569 469	282 516
United States of America	593 570	297 130	2 725 512	1 484 216	2 286 363	1 001 937
All other countries	489 109	164 206	2 084 550	770 819	1 919 025	592 189
Total	5 500 775	1 245 295	22 869 350	5 745 842	23 651 767	5 186 597
Total Trade	**7 079 965**	**2 223 573**	**30 349 707**	**9 226 180**	**30 579 176**	**9 555 240**

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

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade.

23 WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: Original

	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a)		EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP(b)		
	Bales	*Tonnes*	*Quantity*	*Gross value*	*Gross weight*
Period	'000	'000	'000	$'000	'000t
1998–1999	r 811 531	145.5	4 033.2	148 855	206.6
1999–2000	r 806 975	143.4	3 762.2	145 962	186.1
2000–2001	r 650 465	115.5	4 299.6	190 788	205.8
2000					
December	r 180 337	31.8	1 196.8	50 659	57.5
2001					
March	r 189 307	33.6	1 113.3	54 155	51.5
June	r 94 389	16.7	804.0	39 142	38.6
September	r 149 479	r 26.7	1 006.9	56 374	47.4
December	r 148 732	r 26.7	r 1 283.5	r 78 295	r 61.4
2002					
March	191 288	33.9	808.3	52 937	44.2

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

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

24 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED

	CATTLE			OTHER			
	Bulls, bullocks, steers	*Cows, heifers*	*Total (excluding calves)*	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*
Period	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
			ORIGINAL				
1998–1999	197.9	240.8	438.8	6.5	2 672.1	2 076.4	568.8
1999–2000	181.5	212.4	393.8	10.6	3 418.2	2 345.0	513.8
2000–2001	187.0	228.4	415.4	5.6	3 235.0	2 020.0	542.6
2000							
December	59.3	59.3	118.6	1.4	1 092.2	549.3	131.0
2001							
March	39.8	58.8	98.6	1.2	840.5	524.0	134.4
June	42.1	55.6	97.7	1.4	467.0	457.3	148.5
September	34.3	64.6	98.9	1.8	549.4	418.5	142.3
December	40.3	58.6	98.8	1.8	591.5	565.2	140.9
2002							
March	43.7	62.5	106.2	1.3	549.0	431.2	143.6
			TREND ESTIMATES				
2000							
December	47.3	55.8	103.1	1.3	881.8	520.9	134.3
2001							
March	46.0	58.1	104.1	1.3	757.4	508.6	137.5
June	42.1	60.8	102.9	1.5	634.8	487.1	140.4
September	39.1	61.3	100.4	1.7	573.3	465.0	143.3
December	38.4	59.9	98.3	1.7	531.7	467.0	146.4
2002							
March	40.1	58.3	98.4	1.5	489.7	486.5	148.0

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

Source: Livestock Products (Cat no. 7215.0).

25 MEAT PRODUCED(a)

Period	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
			ORIGINAL		
1998–1999	104 979	436	54 451	39 021	37 535
1999–2000	94 973	859	69 077	44 135	34 201
2000–2001	100 525	382	64 935	37 071	36 781
2000					
December	29 510	98	22 052	9 864	8 786
2001					
March	23 555	82	16 610	9 745	9 074
June	23 401	86	9 341	8 533	10 150
September	23 022	118	11 154	7 745	9 848
December	24 289	106	11 988	10 828	9 212
2002					
March	25 706	82	11 008	8 380	9 670
			TREND ESTIMATES		
2000					
December	24 905	92	17 628	9 539	9 164
2001					
March	25 202	84	15 138	9 316	9 374
June	24 898	96	12 773	9 024	9 567
September	24 121	103	11 548	8 745	9 680
December	23 444	101	10 694	8 926	9 827
2002					
March	23 367	93	9 867	9 418	9 945

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

Source: Livestock Products (Cat no. 7215.0).

26 MINERAL EXPLORATION: Expenditure By Type of Mineral Sought

	METALLIC MINERALS						NON–METALLIC MINERALS		
	Base metals(a)								
Period	*Copper* $m	*Silver, lead–zinc* $m	*Nickel, cobalt* $m	*Total* $m	*Gold* $m	*Other(b)* $m	*Diamonds* $m	*Other(b)* $m	*Total minerals(c)* $m
1998–1999	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90.9	330.7	3.4	32.9	0.9	523.1
1999–2000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88.3	253.0	n.p.	24.8	n.p.	415.0
2000–2001	2.7	19.3	60.5	82.5	271.9	10.5	n.p.	n.p.	424.1
2000									
December	0.7	6.2	18.5	25.4	71.6	3.3	8.2	0.2	118.0
2001									
March	0.6	3.7	12.3	16.6	r 62.2	2.7	n.p.	—	90.8
June	1.0	3.9	15.4	20.3	r 73.7	3.3	5.6	n.p.	110.9
September	1.4	3.4	13.3	18.1	64.8	5.7	n.p.	0.1	103.3
December	1.4	2.6	14.7	18.7	60.4	5.8	9.8	0.1	r 103.5
2002									
March	0.6	2.1	8.5	11.2	53.5	n.p.	4.3	n.p.	77.8

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

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

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

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

27 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Period	*Iron ore* '000 tonnes	*Bauxite* '000 tonnes	*Gold* tonnes	*Ilmenite* '000 tonnes	*Nickel* '000 tonnes	*Diamonds* '000 carats
1998–1999	146 221	29 237	218.2	2 045	130	35 910
1999–2000	154 809	32 477	206.9	2 053	141	29 524
2000–2001	170 628	35 959	r 204.3	2 010	r 197	22 381
2000						
December	43 246	8 993	r 50.7	447	50	5 520
2001						
March	39 414	8 885	r 49.5	504	r 49	5 082
June	43 113	8 960	r 52.0	519	r 54	5 022
September p	47 066	8 995	r 48.0	458	r 54	8 047
December p	46 759	r 9 162	r 45.3	437	r 49	r 7 945
2002						
March p	43 878	9 437	46.9	422	49	6 155

Source: ABARE, *Australian Mineral Statistics*.

28 ENERGY PRODUCTION

Period	Coal(a) '000 tonnes	Electricity generated(b) million kWh	Crude oil(c)(d) mega–litres	Natural gas(d) million m^3
1998–1999	5 797	16 718	15 493	18 336
1999–2000	6 504	18 033	17 925	18 588
2000–2001	5 890	18 113	18 812	18 641
2000				
December	1 182	4 501	4 713	4 480
2001				
March	1 562	4 642	4 931	4 666
June	1 561	4 429	4 482	4 680
September	1 601	4 599	4 713	4 869
December	1 481	4 420	4 616	4 885
2002				
March	1 505	5 000	p 5 359	p 4 579

(a) *Source: Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources.*

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

(c) Includes condensate.

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

29 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: Original

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS

Period	*Establishments* no.	*Guest rooms* no.	*Employment* persons	*Room occupancy rates* %	*Guest arrivals* '000	*Takings from accommodation* $'000
2000						
December	332	19 325	10 443	57.2	725	106 139
2001						
March	327	19 257	10 027	54.4	676	98 564
June	327	19 059	9 645	52.1	632	90 341
September	323	19 043	9 642	54.6	679	94 970
December	321	19 128	9 736	55.0	723	99 153
2002						
March	326	19 278	9 559	54.9	701	99 097

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

30 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), By Sex: Original(a)

Month	EMPLOYED Full–time '000	Part–time '000	Total '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
MALES							
2001							
March	444.2	77.2	521.5	45.4	566.9	75.4	8.0
April	451.7	76.4	528.0	40.1	568.1	75.5	7.1
May	449.4	73.1	522.5	38.5	561.0	74.5	6.9
June	452.2	75.0	527.2	44.2	571.4	75.7	7.7
July	457.1	73.6	530.7	40.9	571.6	75.7	7.2
August	451.1	74.0	525.1	41.6	566.8	74.9	7.3
September	453.9	73.0	526.9	43.4	570.3	75.3	7.6
October	451.9	78.9	530.8	38.8	569.6	75.1	6.8
November	462.3	72.5	534.9	36.3	571.2	75.2	6.4
December	463.6	78.3	542.0	37.4	579.4	76.1	6.5
2002							
January	462.5	68.6	531.2	45.8	576.9	75.7	7.9
February	461.8	75.8	537.7	43.4	581.1	76.2	7.5
March	452.7	80.5	533.2	36.2	569.4	74.6	6.3
April	458.0	79.8	537.9	39.7	577.5	75.5	6.9
May	460.0	74.9	534.9	39.3	574.2	75.0	6.8
FEMALES							
2001							
March	219.5	192.6	412.1	30.0	442.1	58.8	6.8
April	209.3	204.1	413.4	29.6	443.1	58.8	6.7
May	208.4	199.4	407.8	32.7	440.5	58.4	7.4
June	202.8	204.5	407.3	33.9	441.2	58.4	7.7
July	207.3	201.5	408.8	25.4	434.3	57.4	5.9
August	211.2	201.9	413.0	23.3	436.3	57.6	5.3
September	212.4	201.9	414.3	27.6	441.9	58.3	6.3
October	207.7	205.0	412.6	24.9	437.5	57.6	5.7
November	208.3	207.2	415.5	24.0	439.5	57.8	5.5
December	213.0	205.5	418.5	23.8	442.3	58.1	5.4
2002							
January	206.2	194.2	400.3	33.5	433.8	56.9	7.7
February	208.0	207.8	415.8	30.5	446.2	58.5	6.8
March	205.0	213.4	418.4	25.3	443.7	58.1	5.7
April	208.9	205.0	414.0	24.5	438.5	57.3	5.6
May	208.0	201.6	409.6	24.7	434.3	56.6	5.7
PERSONS							
2001							
March	663.7	269.8	933.5	75.5	1 009.0	67.1	7.5
April	661.0	280.5	941.5	69.7	1 011.2	67.2	6.9
May	657.8	272.5	930.3	71.2	1 001.5	66.4	7.1
June	655.0	279.5	934.6	78.1	1 012.7	67.1	7.7
July	664.4	275.1	939.5	66.3	1 005.9	66.5	6.6
August	662.3	275.9	938.2	64.9	1 003.0	66.3	6.5
September	666.3	274.9	941.2	71.0	1 012.2	66.8	7.0
October	659.5	283.9	943.4	63.7	1 007.1	66.3	6.3
November	670.6	279.8	950.4	60.3	1 010.7	66.5	6.0
December	676.6	283.9	960.5	61.2	1 021.7	67.1	6.0
2002							
January	668.7	262.8	931.5	79.3	1 010.8	66.3	7.8
February	669.8	283.6	953.4	73.9	1 027.3	67.3	7.2
March	657.7	293.9	951.6	61.5	1 013.1	66.3	6.1
April	667.0	284.9	951.8	64.2	1 016.0	66.4	6.3
May	668.0	276.4	944.4	64.1	1 008.5	65.8	6.4

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

31 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), By Sex: Trend

Month	EMPLOYED............... Full–time employed '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
			MALES			
2001						
March	453.0	526.6	41.3	567.9	75.6	7.3
April	452.4	526.7	42.6	569.3	75.6	7.5
May	451.9	526.7	43.4	570.1	75.7	7.6
June	452.0	526.9	43.7	570.6	75.6	7.7
July	452.7	527.5	43.4	570.9	75.6	7.6
August	453.6	528.4	42.6	571.0	75.5	7.5
September	455.1	529.6	41.7	571.3	75.4	7.3
October	456.6	530.9	40.6	571.5	75.3	7.1
November	458.2	532.5	39.4	571.9	75.3	6.9
December	459.2	533.8	38.6	572.4	75.2	6.7
2002						
January	459.6	534.9	38.3	573.2	75.2	6.7
February	459.5	535.6	38.5	574.1	75.3	6.7
March	459.4	536.2	39.0	575.2	75.3	6.8
April	459.5	536.7	39.7	576.4	75.4	6.9
May	459.3	537.0	40.5	577.5	75.5	7.0
			FEMALES			
2001						
March	217.6	413.7	27.1	440.8	58.6	6.2
April	215.2	412.7	28.7	441.4	58.6	6.5
May	213.0	411.5	29.9	441.4	58.5	6.8
June	211.1	410.6	30.5	441.1	58.4	6.9
July	210.0	410.5	30.2	440.7	58.3	6.8
August	209.2	410.6	29.2	439.8	58.1	6.6
September	208.5	410.7	28.3	439.0	57.9	6.4
October	207.5	410.8	27.6	438.4	57.7	6.3
November	206.2	411.2	27.3	438.5	57.7	6.2
December	205.3	411.9	27.0	438.9	57.6	6.2
2002						
January	205.4	412.9	26.4	439.3	57.6	6.0
February	206.6	414.2	25.4	439.6	57.6	5.8
March	208.3	415.3	24.3	439.6	57.5	5.5
April	210.2	416.0	23.4	439.4	57.4	5.3
May	211.9	416.4	22.7	439.1	57.3	5.2
			PERSONS			
2001						
March	670.6	940.3	68.5	1 008.8	67.1	6.8
April	667.6	939.4	71.2	1 010.6	67.1	7.0
May	664.9	938.1	73.3	1 011.4	67.1	7.2
June	663.2	937.5	74.2	1 011.7	67.0	7.3
July	662.7	938.0	73.5	1 011.5	66.9	7.3
August	662.9	939.0	71.8	1 010.8	66.8	7.1
September	663.6	940.3	69.9	1 010.2	66.6	6.9
October	664.1	941.8	68.2	1 010.0	66.5	6.8
November	664.3	943.7	66.7	1 010.4	66.5	6.6
December	664.5	945.7	65.6	1 011.3	66.4	6.5
2002						
January	665.0	947.8	64.7	1 012.5	66.4	6.4
February	666.1	949.8	63.9	1 013.7	66.4	6.3
March	667.7	951.5	63.3	1 014.8	66.4	6.2
April	669.6	952.8	63.1	1 015.9	66.4	6.2
May	671.2	953.4	63.2	1 016.6	66.4	6.2

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

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

Status	2001 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2002 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	62.2	61.6	60.9	61.9	60.0	59.5	61.6	60.1	60.1	59.6	59.0	56.2	63.4	65.0	63.6
Unemployed ('000)	4.5	6.8	4.2	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	1.7	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.7
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	9.9	6.5	4.3	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	2.7	4.6	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.1
Participation rate (%)	68.1	67.5	62.5	62.2	61.4	64.7	62.7	61.9	61.6	59.6	64.1	60.2	64.2	65.4	65.1
EASTERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	112.7	113.0	115.0	109.3	110.8	114.4	113.5	115.3	112.8	109.6	112.2	109.9	112.1	112.5	108.3
Unemployed ('000)	10.2	9.2	7.9	7.6	9.3	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.9	7.4	8.9	10.0	8.6	8.7	8.3
Unemployment rate (%)	8.3	7.5	6.4	6.5	7.8	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.3	6.3	7.3	8.4	7.2	7.2	7.1
Participation rate (%)	69.1	68.1	69.3	65.7	66.8	67.5	65.9	66.5	65.6	64.0	65.1	66.0	67.1	66.4	66.2
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	213.7	215.3	214.6	215.8	216.4	216.6	218.7	220.6	224.7	227.5	225.8	215.6	221.3	214.4	212.9
Unemployed ('000)	18.0	20.2	17.6	14.7	19.9	13.0	12.4	14.5	12.7	12.8	13.4	16.6	15.6	15.0	17.7
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	8.6	7.6	6.4	8.4	5.7	5.4	6.2	5.4	5.3	5.6	7.1	6.6	6.5	7.7
Participation rate (%)	67.9	68.1	68.2	68.0	70.0	68.9	69.3	69.6	70.4	70.7	69.7	66.8	67.9	66.5	66.0
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	142.1	138.4	140.4	138.9	142.5	146.7	145.9	145.8	140.0	141.6	148.7	144.8	140.7	138.1	142.0
Unemployed ('000)	12.1	9.3	10.3	12.2	10.1	10.5	10.2	9.0	10.8	11.8	11.7	12.6	14.4	10.8	10.8
Unemployment rate (%)	7.9	6.3	6.8	8.1	6.6	6.7	6.5	5.8	7.2	7.7	7.3	8.0	9.3	7.3	7.0
Participation rate (%)	65.8	64.5	65.3	63.4	63.1	63.5	64.7	64.7	62.6	63.0	65.3	64.6	64.7	61.2	62.5
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	161.3	160.3	163.9	158.7	157.4	150.7	151.9	155.7	156.4	161.9	163.3	161.9	164.6	168.4	168.2
Unemployed ('000)	13.1	12.4	11.5	12.4	13.8	16.0	12.2	14.4	12.2	11.8	9.9	15.9	13.5	8.8	8.1
Unemployment rate (%)	7.5	7.2	6.6	7.3	8.1	9.6	7.5	8.5	7.2	6.8	5.7	8.9	7.6	5.0	4.6
Participation rate (%)	65.5	65.4	65.6	65.2	65.7	62.7	62.2	64.8	64.0	66.0	66.1	67.6	67.7	67.6	65.9
LOWER WESTERN WA															
Employed ('000)	127.6	127.9	130.1	129.6	124.9	134.1	128.7	126.4	126.4	128.0	131.3	130.5	136.2	133.0	137.3
Unemployed ('000)	12.0	12.8	11.5	12.4	11.5	8.9	7.2	11.1	7.6	6.7	7.1	9.3	9.6	7.5	7.7
Unemployment rate (%)	8.6	9.1	8.1	8.7	8.5	6.2	5.3	8.1	5.7	5.0	5.2	6.7	6.6	5.4	5.3
Participation rate (%)	64.0	63.9	63.6	65.2	64.6	65.7	65.5	65.0	64.2	65.0	65.2	62.9	64.7	65.5	65.4
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA															
Employed ('000)	118.9	115.6	116.5	116.0	122.6	117.4	117.8	117.3	123.0	122.3	120.2	112.7	115.1	120.2	119.5
Unemployed ('000)	7.9	7.2	6.7	9.2	9.9	6.9	11.4	10.1	8.2	8.1	7.4	11.4	8.5	7.4	8.9
Unemployment rate (%)	6.3	5.8	5.4	7.4	7.5	5.6	8.8	7.9	6.2	6.2	5.8	9.2	6.9	5.8	7.0
Participation rate (%)	76.3	74.7	75.8	74.6	75.6	73.5	71.9	72.2	73.1	71.9	72.1	74.1	75.0	72.6	75.9

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

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

Industry	Feb 2001 '000	May 2001 '000	Aug 2001 '000	Nov 2001 '000	Feb 2002 '000	May 2002 '000
			MALES			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.1	28.6	35.2	31.9	31.0	31.4
Mining	31.4	27.6	24.0	23.7	30.2	29.3
Manufacturing	72.4	75.0	70.2	71.6	75.1	74.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.5	7.4	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.5
Construction	68.0	67.4	70.0	69.4	66.0	66.6
Wholesale trade	30.6	32.0	29.3	30.7	33.2	37.3
Retail trade	60.4	63.1	64.2	74.3	81.2	74.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	18.5	22.6	20.9	18.9	19.5	18.2
Transport and storage	32.0	30.2	30.1	28.3	32.4	28.6
Communication services	8.6	9.7	8.8	7.5	8.0	7.8
Finance and insurance	8.7	9.2	10.5	11.8	11.6	12.4
Property and business services	63.5	63.1	62.3	61.5	54.7	55.1
Government administration and defence	21.1	20.7	20.1	22.3	23.3	22.5
Education	22.8	21.2	21.6	20.4	20.5	19.7
Health and community services	18.9	19.9	17.3	17.4	16.2	19.5
Cultural and recreational services	10.5	8.6	12.9	11.9	9.5	11.3
Personal and other services	20.1	16.2	22.2	28.2	20.3	20.9
Total	*528.1*	*522.5*	*525.2*	*535.0*	*537.5*	*534.8*
			FEMALES			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.2	15.1	15.9	16.2	14.5	13.7
Mining	5.1	6.3	4.1	5.3	5.6	7.0
Manufacturing	23.7	21.0	19.6	16.1	16.5	20.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
Construction	11.4	10.7	12.7	12.2	13.6	12.5
Wholesale trade	12.4	12.4	10.8	15.2	18.3	16.2
Retail trade	72.3	70.2	77.9	75.5	78.1	79.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	24.0	29.7	32.2	29.0	26.4	25.9
Transport and storage	14.3	11.5	9.1	9.1	10.9	7.6
Communication services	5.1	6.7	4.3	3.9	5.6	3.4
Finance and insurance	15.6	15.3	14.4	16.8	18.5	16.8
Property and business services	50.9	46.9	47.4	42.8	43.0	42.4
Government administration and defence	16.5	13.8	14.6	14.1	18.1	18.0
Education	44.0	42.5	45.2	50.0	49.6	48.6
Health and community services	71.5	78.3	74.8	72.9	64.5	65.8
Cultural and recreational services	9.7	8.7	7.6	11.9	12.0	12.7
Personal and other services	18.0	17.8	21.0	23.1	19.3	17.3
Total	*410.3*	*407.9*	*413.0*	*415.6*	*415.9*	*409.5*
			PERSONS			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.4	43.7	51.1	48.2	45.5	45.1
Mining	36.4	33.9	28.1	29.0	35.7	36.2
Manufacturing	96.1	95.9	89.8	87.6	91.6	95.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	9.1	8.4	7.0	6.8	6.2	6.1
Construction	79.4	78.1	82.8	81.6	79.5	79.2
Wholesale trade	43.0	44.4	40.1	45.9	51.5	53.4
Retail trade	132.7	133.3	142.1	149.8	159.3	154.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	42.5	52.3	53.0	47.9	45.9	44.0
Transport and storage	46.3	41.7	39.2	37.5	43.3	36.2
Communication services	13.7	16.4	13.1	11.3	13.6	11.3
Finance and insurance	24.3	24.4	24.9	28.5	30.1	29.3
Property and business services	114.4	110.1	109.7	104.2	97.7	97.5
Government administration and defence	37.7	34.6	34.7	36.4	41.5	40.5
Education	66.8	63.7	66.7	70.4	70.1	68.3
Health and community services	90.4	98.2	92.1	90.3	80.7	85.3
Cultural and recreational services	20.2	17.3	20.5	23.8	21.5	24.1
Personal and other services	38.1	34.0	43.2	51.3	39.7	38.2
Total	**938.5**	**930.4**	**938.1**	**950.5**	**953.4**	**944.5**

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

34 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a): Original

Period	FULL–TIME WORKERS Males	FULL–TIME WORKERS Females	PART–TIME WORKERS Males	PART–TIME WORKERS Females
1998–1999	43.4	37.7	15.3	15.2
1999–2000	43.3	37.8	15.2	15.4
2000–2001	42.6	37.5	15.3	15.4
2001				
February	44.4	39.8	16.2	16.2
March	42.6	37.0	15.9	15.4
April	41.6	36.8	15.7	15.1
May	44.9	40.3	17.1	16.4
June	42.2	37.7	15.4	15.6
July	42.6	37.5	15.5	15.3
August	43.4	39.0	16.3	15.7
September	43.4	39.2	15.0	15.8
October	39.5	33.3	16.2	13.6
November	45.5	40.2	15.5	16.0
December	45.4	40.7	16.4	16.7
2002				
January	39.9	33.4	15.7	14.0
February	44.0	39.6	16.1	16.0
March	42.2	37.5	16.9	16.0
April	41.1	36.6	15.7	15.0
May	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

35 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED, By Occupation: May 2002

Occupation	*Employee(a) total* '000	*Aggregate weekly hours worked* '000	*Average weekly hours* no.
Managers and administrators	39.2	1 818.8	46.4
Professionals	148.5	4 979.1	33.5
Associate professionals	97.0	3 848.7	39.7
Tradespersons and related workers	94.9	3 895.2	41.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	37.6	1 085.7	28.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	146.1	4 241.6	29.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	72.0	2 755.7	38.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	90.7	2 135.9	23.5
Labourers and related workers	71.0	2 169.0	30.6
All occupations	**797.1**	**26 929.8**	**34.5**

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

36 UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES, By Age: Original

Month	15–19 YEARS Unemployment rate	15–19 YEARS Participation rate	20–24 YEARS Unemployment rate	20–24 YEARS Participation rate	25–34 YEARS Unemployment rate	25–34 YEARS Participation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2001						
March	18.9	63.5	13.4	82.9	7.3	80.5
April	18.0	63.9	11.3	82.2	6.3	81.7
May	17.1	64.9	10.9	79.9	6.3	80.5
June	18.6	66.9	12.3	80.6	7.6	81.4
July	14.7	66.7	10.8	79.3	6.3	82.2
August	11.5	65.1	11.0	80.7	6.6	81.1
September	16.9	67.1	10.7	82.7	7.0	80.4
October	16.4	66.5	9.5	81.7	6.2	80.9
November	15.4	64.9	8.6	80.9	5.5	80.3
December	14.5	71.2	10.1	83.8	5.7	80.9
2002						
January	17.3	70.7	12.1	80.3	9.5	80.0
February	16.0	68.4	10.7	82.9	7.6	80.9
March	14.3	65.2	7.4	81.6	6.5	78.9
April	14.4	63.7	8.1	80.5	6.7	79.7
May	15.9	64.3	8.7	79.1	6.7	78.1

Month	35–44 YEARS Unemployment rate	35–44 YEARS Participation rate	45–54 YEARS Unemployment rate	45–54 YEARS Participation rate	55 YEARS AND OVER Unemployment rate	55 YEARS AND OVER Participation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2001						
March	5.6	83.7	4.3	83.0	2.7	27.5
April	5.8	83.9	3.8	81.4	2.8	28.1
May	6.2	83.4	4.3	80.8	4.1	27.4
June	6.0	83.7	3.7	80.2	5.3	28.6
July	5.6	82.8	3.5	79.5	4.1	27.6
August	5.3	82.0	3.9	80.6	4.8	27.4
September	5.1	82.0	4.4	81.8	4.0	27.8
October	4.6	80.9	3.6	81.7	3.6	27.3
November	4.7	81.4	3.8	82.1	3.5	28.7
December	4.8	81.3	3.0	81.4	3.0	28.0
2002						
January	5.1	80.1	4.5	81.4	3.8	28.0
February	6.8	82.2	3.5	81.9	3.2	29.4
March	5.8	81.3	3.2	82.1	3.4	29.2
April	5.6	81.2	4.2	83.0	3.0	29.5
May	5.3	81.4	3.6	82.4	3.2	28.9

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

37 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT: Original(a)

Period	Under 4 weeks '000	4 and under 13 weeks '000	13 and under 26 weeks '000	26 and under 52 weeks '000	52 weeks and over '000	Total '000
	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR................................					
			SINCE LAST FULL–TIME JOB			
April 1998	10.9	15.2	13.2	7.3	17.2	63.9
April 1999	14.5	17.5	15.9	9.9	12.4	70.2
April 2000	17.3	17.4	12.3	7.4	13.5	68.0
2001						
February	18.2	27.1	8.2	6.8	17.5	77.7
March	20.1	27.2	12.0	6.1	12.4	77.8
April	12.6	22.2	15.5	8.0	11.5	69.7
May	15.1	19.0	17.3	7.4	12.4	71.2
June	18.0	18.7	20.1	8.6	12.8	78.1
July	14.4	15.0	12.1	12.5	12.4	66.3
August	16.3	15.5	9.7	12.1	11.4	64.9
September	15.6	21.1	9.0	10.3	14.9	71.0
October	13.9	15.3	10.1	12.9	11.5	63.7
November	14.1	15.0	7.3	11.7	12.2	60.3
December	19.5	13.3	8.9	7.6	11.9	61.2
2002						
January	24.7	23.1	8.0	10.8	12.7	79.3
February	19.3	22.8	10.4	6.8	14.7	73.9
March	13.8	18.6	10.6	6.4	12.1	61.5
April	13.6	20.2	10.1	8.6	11.7	64.2
May	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
			SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT			
2001						
April	13.6	21.8	15.7	7.9	10.8	69.7
May	15.1	19.4	17.6	8.0	11.1	71.2
June	18.6	20.7	19.5	7.9	11.4	78.1
July	14.8	15.9	11.6	11.9	12.0	66.3
August	16.5	15.6	10.1	11.8	10.8	64.9
September	16.3	21.8	8.9	10.0	14.0	71.0
October	14.7	15.9	10.5	12.3	10.3	63.7
November	14.3	15.3	7.6	11.5	11.5	60.3
December	20.4	13.2	8.9	7.2	11.6	61.2
2002						
January	25.4	23.0	7.8	11.0	12.2	79.3
February	19.3	23.5	11.2	6.4	13.5	73.9
March	14.1	19.2	10.3	6.2	11.7	61.5
April	13.8	20.3	10.5	8.6	10.9	64.2
May	13.3	17.6	13.7	8.5	11.0	64.1

(a) An additional definition has been introduced from April 2001 to allow comparison with international labour force standards. For more information, refer to *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat no. 6203.0).

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

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

Period	*Private sector*	*Public sector*	*Private and public sector*
	ANNUAL AVERAGE		
1998–1999	104.6	103.8	104.4
1999–2000	107.1	106.9	107.1
2000–2001	111.1	110.2	110.9
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)		
1998–1999	3.1	2.9	3.0
1999–2000	2.4	3.0	2.6
2000–2001	3.7	3.1	3.5
	QUARTERS		
2000			
December	110.2	109.4	110.0
2001			
March	111.9	111.2	111.8
June	112.8	111.5	112.5
September	113.4	112.5	113.2
December	114.2	113.4	114.0
2002			
March	115.1	114.5	114.9
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)		
2000			
December	3.3	2.7	3.1
2001			
March	4.1	3.3	4.0
June	4.4	3.4	4.2
September	3.6	3.7	3.6
December	3.6	3.7	3.6
2002			
March	2.9	3.0	2.8
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)		
2000			
December	0.6	0.8	0.6
2001			
March	1.5	1.6	1.6
June	0.8	0.3	0.6
September	0.5	0.9	0.6
December	0.7	0.8	0.7
2002			
March	0.8	1.0	0.8

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

Source: Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat no. 6345.0).

39 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING STOPPAGE OF WORK: Original

Period	*Number of disputes*	*Number of workers involved*	*Working days lost*	*Working days lost per thousand employees, 12 months ended*
	no.	'000	'000	no.
1999	124	32.1	43.4	57
2000	96	24.7	53.6	68
2001	73	20.0	25.0	32
2001				
January	6	0.5	0.9	60
February	7	0.9	1.7	58
March	8	0.8	1.3	42
April	7	1.5	2.4	36
May	5	0.6	0.7	31
June	13	1.2	2.0	28
July	15	1.3	3.7	30
August	8	1.4	3.0	31
September	10	1.0	0.6	24
October	11	0.8	1.9	25
November	18	3.9	5.7	31
December	8	0.9	1.2	32
2002				
January	5	0.4	0.8	31
February	6	0.6	1.6	31
March	12	2.4	3.0	33

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

40 JOB VACANCIES: Original

Period	*Job vacancies*	SECTOR *Public*	*Private*	*Job vacancy rate*
	'000	'000	'000	%
2001				
February	9.8	1.6	8.2	1.43
May	6.4	1.3	5.0	0.89
August	9.6	1.2	*8.4	1.37
November	6.2	*1.5	4.7	0.91
2002				
February	8.0	1.8	*6.2	1.18
May	*8.9	1.3	*7.6	*1.24
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)				
2001				
February	14.2	–19.0	23.8	20.0
May	–35.2	–13.8	–39.3	–37.6
August	50.8	–13.2	68.0	54.2
November	–35.2	27.6	–43.9	–33.5
2002				
February	29.5	22.5	31.7	29.1
May	10.8	–26.7	21.8	5.5

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

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

41 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

Period	*Males* no.	*Females* no.	*Persons* no.
1998–1999	930 495	923 918	1 854 413
1999–2000	942 180	937 714	1 879 894
2000–2001	954 243	951 871	1 906 114
1999	936 417	931 289	1 867 706
2000	948 298	945 192	1 893 490
2001 p	960 321	958 484	1 918 805
2000			
September	945 630	941 973	1 887 603
December	948 298	945 192	1 893 490
2001			
March	951 626	948 764	1 900 390
June	954 243	951 871	1 906 114
September p	957 363	955 469	1 912 832
December p	960 321	958 484	1 918 805

(a) All ERP from September Quarter 1996 to June Quarter 2001 are revised, based on the results of the 2001 census.

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

42 POPULATION CHANGE, Components(a)

Period	*Natural increase* no.	*Net estimated overseas migration(b)* no.	*Net estimated interstate migration* no.	*Total increase(c)* no.
1998–1999	14 509	12 157	1 775	r 27 586
1999–2000	13 829	12 947	–684	r 25 481
2000–2001	13 943	14 841	–2 711	r 26 220
1999	14 249	12 196	10	r 25 733
2000	14 084	13 490	–1 550	r 25 784
2001 p	13 227	15 571	–3 555	25 315
2000				
September	3 308	4 930	–568	r 7 709
December	3 653	2 953	–755	r 5 887
2001				
March	3 352	4 087	–572	r 6 900
June	3 630	2 871	–816	r 5 724
September p	3 049	r 4 428	–759	r 6 718
December p	3 196	4 185	–1 408	5 973

(a) Components of population change (natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration) have not been revised, based on the results of the 2001 Census. It is intended that these components will be finalised with the release of 2001 Census based final ERPs in the September Quarter 2002 issue of this publication.

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

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

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

43 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(a)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages	Divorces
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1998–1999	r 25 244	120	10 735	10 496	5 410
1999–2000	24 910	114	11 081	10 742	5 323
2000–2001 p	24 442	118	10 499	10 259	5 132
1999	25 204	114	10 955	10 197	5 301
2000	24 711	114	10 627	11 000	5 276
2001 p	24 007	120	10 780	9 770	5 352
2000					
September	6 103	22	2 795	1 499	1 431
December	6 298	36	2 645	3 698	1 249
2001					
March p	5 800	32	2 448	2 592	1 193
June p	6 241	28	2 611	2 470	1 259
September p	6 023	31	2 974	1 262	1 503
December p	5 943	29	2 747	3 446	1 397

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

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

44 RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(b)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages(a)	Divorces(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1998–1999	13.6	4.8	5.8	5.7	2.9
1999–2000	r 13.3	4.6	5.9	5.7	2.8
2000–2001 p	12.8	4.8	5.5	5.4	2.7
1999	13.5	4.5	5.9	r 5.5	2.8
2000	r 13.1	4.6	5.6	5.8	2.8
2001 p	12.5	5.0	5.6	5.1	2.8
2000					
September	r 13.0	3.6	5.9	3.2	3.0
December	13.3	5.7	5.6	7.8	2.6
2001					
March p	12.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	2.5
June p	13.1	4.5	5.5	5.2	2.6
September p	12.6	5.1	6.2	2.6	3.1
December p	12.4	4.9	5.7	7.2	2.9

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

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

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

45 REPORTED OFFENCES, By Region

	2000				2001				2002
	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr p	Dec qtr p	Mar qtr p
Selected Offences	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	1	2	1	3	4	1	—	—	2
Assault(b)	517	408	398	470	564	471	443	446	449
Robbery(c)	81	100	64	96	100	87	63	96	75
Burglary(d)	1 351	1 024	1 010	1 216	1 313	1 317	1 188	1 353	1 359
Theft	3 088	3 072	3 266	3 576	3 160	3 066	2 956	3 311	3 532
Steal motor vehicle	423	324	369	378	367	323	332	362	390
Property damage	780	733	885	870	810	781	734	842	845
Graffiti	320	347	434	474	474	523	821	438	378
Drugs	418	433	540	453	398	444	497	357	403
Total reported offences(e)	*7 380*	*6 982*	*7 575*	*8 029*	*7 725*	*7 474*	*7 470*	7 594	7 911
EASTERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	3	2	2	4	1	5	6	—	2
Assault(b)	413	380	370	527	503	474	393	447	443
Robbery(c)	76	58	47	69	76	68	77	48	35
Burglary(d)	1 657	1 581	1 462	1 969	1 910	2 221	1 620	1 858	1 765
Theft	2 045	2 209	2 597	2 480	2 198	2 270	2 264	2 409	2 540
Steal motor vehicle	287	265	327	374	280	314	362	337	380
Property damage	730	822	902	931	923	856	895	931	910
Graffiti	353	445	403	270	358	238	304	259	131
Drugs	440	383	412	359	418	362	310	293	323
Total reported offences(e)	*6 324*	*6 538*	*6 921*	*7 389*	*7 175*	*7 181*	6 578	6 908	7 049
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	3	2	4	3	—	2	4	1	1
Assault(b)	747	651	706	740	861	754	551	690	758
Robbery(c)	139	137	133	150	126	144	97	122	105
Burglary(d)	3 570	3 080	3 044	3 596	3 651	3 632	3 035	3 233	3 150
Theft	4 373	4 820	4 736	4 791	4 732	4 819	4 748	4 978	4 797
Steal motor vehicle	829	823	726	741	688	690	838	747	625
Property damage	1 612	1 539	1 581	1 645	1 752	1 750	1 677	1 716	1 601
Graffiti	982	969	1 358	1 037	999	1 111	1 271	1 329	1 219
Drugs	501	636	734	556	669	669	628	614	603
Total reported offences(e)	*13 464*	*13 429*	*13 870*	*14 108*	*14 377*	*14 323*	*13 571*	14 196	13 725
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	6	3	2	—	1	—	—	2	2
Assault(b)	465	433	422	559	620	498	522	r 588	558
Robbery(c)	71	60	64	74	62	73	79	70	75
Burglary(d)	2 344	1 935	2 020	2 034	2 111	1 823	r 1 803	r 1 947	2 165
Theft	3 114	2 913	3 027	3 524	3 330	3 125	r 3 161	r 3 598	3 767
Steal motor vehicle	566	505	447	472	519	447	422	492	527
Property damage	1 082	1 121	1 179	1 227	1 152	1 078	r 1 209	r 1 365	1 363
Graffiti	179	200	208	181	189	213	485	564	375
Drugs	485	630	652	605	637	659	r 726	r 556	638
Total reported offences(e)	*8 687*	*8 167*	*8 403*	*9 100*	*9 050*	*8 323*	*r 8 788*	r 9 686	9 903
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	4	3	4	2	2	3	5	4	7
Assault(b)	685	655	587	743	745	759	687	788	927
Robbery(c)	91	134	115	143	96	130	94	118	116
Burglary(d)	3 612	3 312	3 163	3 604	3 266	3 360	3 149	3 583	3 560
Theft	3 697	3 514	3 842	4 328	3 989	4 068	4 591	4 724	4 764
Steal motor vehicle	911	699	718	820	644	720	763	845	829
Property damage	1 361	1 404	1 429	1 492	1 481	1 582	1 643	1 945	1 861
Graffiti	136	176	852	1 769	1 507	1 470	963	1 356	497
Drugs	329	483	483	366	440	435	441	440	427
Total reported offences(e)	*11 516*	*10 938*	*11 888*	*13 992*	*12 952*	*13 092*	*13 029*	14 474	13 764

45 REPORTED OFFENCES, By Region *continued*

Selected Offences	2000 Mar qtr no.	2000 Jun qtr no.	2000 Sep qtr no.	2000 Dec qtr no.	2001 Mar qtr no.	2001 Jun qtr no.	2001 Sep qtr p no.	2001 Dec qtr p no.	2002 Mar qtr p no.
LOWER WESTERN WA									
Homicide(a)	2	3	3	5	3	3	2	2	4
Assault(b)	536	427	634	498	572	448	508	540	553
Robbery(c)	17	27	18	28	46	23	24	36	32
Burglary(d)	1 524	1 435	1 403	1 524	1 500	r 1 473	1 552	1 668	1 339
Theft	2 225	2 039	2 283	2 579	2 684	2 332	2 324	2 468	2 359
Steal motor vehicle	220	251	201	175	172	213	235	246	203
Property damage	964	1 010	997	1 091	1 138	1 068	1 244	r 1 274	959
Graffiti	54	36	58	51	67	227	89	83	75
Drugs	573	605	484	511	661	739	525	467	685
Total reported offences(e)	*6 527*	*6 186*	*6 454*	*6 790*	*7 231*	*r 6 916*	*6 818*	r 7 065	6 592
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA									
Homicide(a)	4	6	6	7	1	4	6	1	3
Assault(b)	1 133	965	954	1 194	1 268	1 094	r 997	1 089	1 259
Robbery(c)	29	37	28	35	35	28	33	36	27
Burglary(d)	2 377	2 061	1 964	2 049	2 242	r 2 072	1 976	2 201	2 344
Theft	2 543	2 555	2 810	2 719	2 694	2 663	2 629	r 2 861	2 668
Steal motor vehicle	296	275	271	351	314	292	294	297	323
Property damage	1 451	1 383	1 418	1 648	1 617	1 518	1 674	1 773	1 701
Graffiti	55	80	88	52	62	74	72	86	64
Drugs	716	628	835	738	676	725	677	r 686	691
Total reported offences(e)	*8 996*	*8 399*	*8 805*	*9 234*	*9 403*	*r 8 914*	*r 8 780*	r 9 471	9 551
TOTAL									
Homicide(a)	23	21	22	24	12	18	23	10	21
Assault(b)	4 496	3 919	4 071	4 731	5 133	4 498	r 4 101	r 4 588	4 947
Robbery(c)	504	553	469	595	541	553	467	526	465
Burglary(d)	16 435	14 428	14 066	15 992	15 993	r 15 898	r 14 323	r 15 843	15 682
Theft	21 085	21 122	22 561	23 997	22 787	22 343	r 22 673	r 24 349	24 427
Steal motor vehicle	3 532	3 142	3 059	3 311	2 984	2 999	3 246	3 326	3 277
Property damage	7 980	8 012	8 391	8 904	8 873	8 633	r 9 076	r 9 846	9 240
Graffiti	2 079	2 253	3 401	3 834	3 656	3 856	4 005	4 115	2 739
Drugs	3 462	3 798	4 140	3 588	3 899	4 033	r 3 804	r 3 413	3 770
Total reported offences(e)	**62 894**	**60 639**	**63 916**	**68 642**	**67 913**	**r 66 223**	**r 65 034**	**r 69 394**	**68 495**

(a) Includes driving causing death.

(b) Includes sexual assault.

(c) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

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

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

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

Source: Western Australian Police Service, Offence Information System.

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