



# WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 16 APR 2008

## CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes .....	2
Overview .....	3

### FEATURE ARTICLES

Regional household and family characteristics in Western Australia . . .	14
Retail industry in Western Australia .....	32

### TABLES

List of tables .....	48
Summary of statistical indicators .....	50
State accounts .....	51
Prices .....	53
Consumption .....	57
Investment and finance .....	60
Construction .....	65
Trade .....	71
Mining and energy .....	76
Agriculture .....	77
Tourism .....	79
Labour market .....	83
Population .....	90
Crime .....	91
Social trends - Families and households .....	92

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Appendix: Index of feature articles .....	94
---	----

## INQUIRIES

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

# NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i> June 2008	<i>RELEASE DATE</i> 16 July 2008
CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE	No changes in this issue.	
EXPLANATORY NOTES	The statistics shown are the latest available as at 20 March 2008. Explanatory Notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in <i>Western Australian Statistical Indicators</i> . Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.	
REVISIONS	Data contained in this publication are subject to revision as more complete and accurate information becomes available each quarter.	
INQUIRIES	For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.	
ABBREVIATIONS	ABARE Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations Aust. Australia ERP estimated resident population n.e.s. not elsewhere specified n.f.d. not further defined SITC Standard International Trade Classification WA Western Australia	

Michael Tindall  
Regional Director, Western Australia

## OVERVIEW

### ECONOMIC SUMMARY

Western Australia's state final demand increased by 1.2% to \$31,249 million for the December quarter 2007 in trend chain volume terms. This growth was third highest among states and territories, with Tasmania (up 1.6%) recording the largest growth. Nationally, domestic final demand grew by 1.1%. In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, Western Australia recorded a 1.5% growth in state final demand, to \$31,206 million over the same period. The rise was mainly driven by increased final consumption expenditure, with household consumption up 2.4% (\$345 million) and general government consumption up 1.8% (\$70 million) in the December quarter 2007.

Western Australia's trade surplus declined by 4.5% (\$457 million) to \$9,604 million through the year to December quarter 2007, mainly due to imports growth (11.3% or \$630 million) exceeding exports growth (1.1% or \$173 million). Western Australia's balance of trade fell with Japan (down \$496 million), India (down \$493 million) and Finland (down \$426 million). There were significant gains in the state's trade surpluses with United Kingdom (up \$1,353 million), Republic of Korea (up \$245 million) and United States of America (up \$195 million).

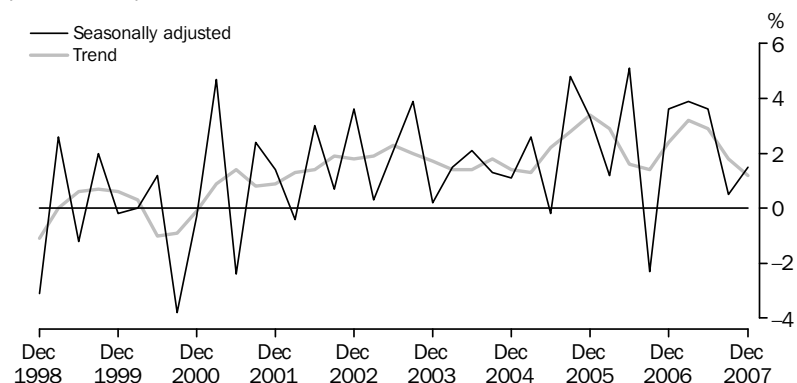
Full-time employment (trend) in Western Australia rose by 1.1% (9,000) to 815,600 persons in the three months to February 2008, with both male (0.9% or 4,700) and female employment (1.6% or 4,300) recording growth. Total employment in the state increased by 0.9% (9,600) to 1,131,900 persons in the three months to February 2008. Over the same period, Western Australia's unemployment rate (trend) fell from 3.3% in November 2007 to 3.1% in February 2008.

### STATE ACCOUNTS

#### STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand in Western Australia (trend chain volume terms) has slowed steadily over the last three quarters, from a growth of 3.2% (\$923 million) in the March quarter 2007, decelerating by 1.2% (\$383 million) or \$31,249 million in the December quarter 2007. Western Australia's increase of 1.2% in the current quarter was the third highest increase among the states and territories, behind Tasmania (up 1.6%) and Victoria (up 1.4%). Nationally, domestic final demand grew by 1.1%.

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



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

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### STATE FINAL DEMAND *continued*

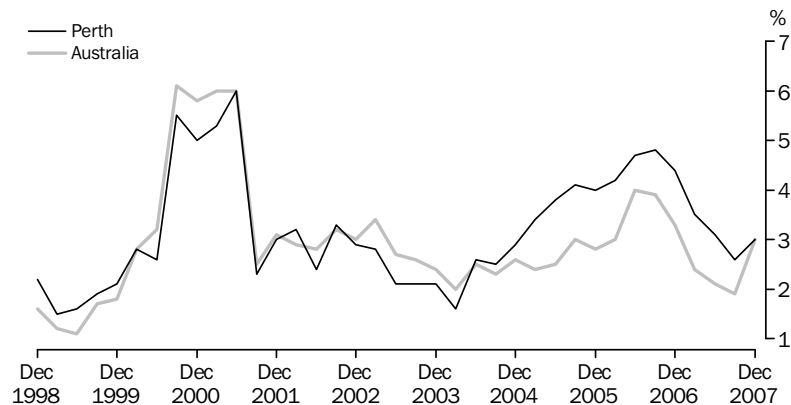
In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, Western Australia's state final demand rose 1.5% (\$459 million) to \$31,206 million in the December quarter 2007, higher than the increase of 0.5% recorded in the previous quarter. The rise was attributable to final consumption expenditure, with household consumption up 2.4% (\$345 million) and general government consumption up 1.8% (\$70 million). Growth was also recorded in the private gross fixed capital formation, with business investment increasing in machinery and equipment (up 4.9% or \$155 million) and dwellings (up 1.5% or \$34 million). Detracting from growth in the December quarter 2007 were falls in non-dwelling construction (down 4.0% or \$180 million), intangible fixed assets (down 4.2% or \$37 million) and ownership transfer costs (down 1.7% or \$10 million).

### PRICES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.8% in the December quarter 2007, slightly up from the 0.6% recorded in the previous quarter. Nationally, prices rose 0.9% in the current period. A major contributor to Perth's slowing CPI growth was declining prices in pharmaceuticals, down 4.3% in the December quarter 2007. The fall in the net cost of pharmaceuticals is due to the cyclical effect of the Pharmaceutical Benefit Scheme (PBS) safety net. The number of people accessing the PBS Safety Net benefits peaked in the December quarter. Other significant price falls in Perth included fruit (down 11.8%) and vegetables (down 2.8%).

The main driver of Perth's CPI growth in December quarter 2007 was automotive fuel (up 4.8%). Other major contributors were rents (up 3.2%), domestic holiday travel and accommodation (up 5.1%) and overseas holiday travel and accommodation (up 3.5%). Prices also rose for deposit and loan facilities (up 2.6%).

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



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

Through the year to December quarter 2007, Perth's CPI increased by 3.0%, following a rise of 2.6% in the previous period. Perth's CPI growth equalled the national growth and was the third highest among Australian capital cities, behind Brisbane (3.9%) and Melbourne (3.3%). The main contributors to Perth's CPI growth during the year were rents (up 11.2%), house purchases (up 3.3%) and automotive fuel (up 13.4%). Partially offsetting these rises were declining prices in fruits (down 24.6%), child care (down 26.2%) and audio, visual and computing equipment (down 12.7%). The rate of CPI growth recorded nationally reached the top of the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA)

## OVERVIEW *continued*

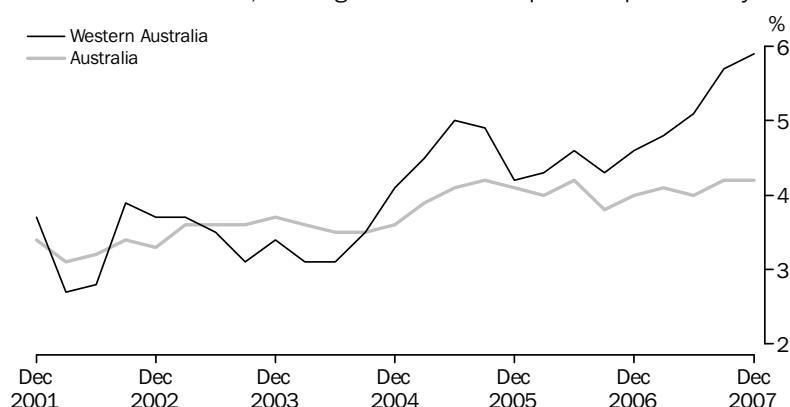
### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

medium-term target range for inflation of 3.0%, which influenced a decision by the RBA to increase official interest rates by 25 basis points to 6.5% in August 2007, 6.75% in November 2007 and 7.0% in February 2008.

### WAGE PRICE INDEX

Western Australia's Wage Price Index (WPI) of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for all sectors rose 1.3% in the December quarter 2007, following an increase of 1.8% the previous quarter. Private sector wage prices grew 1.3%, marginally higher than public sector wage prices at 1.2%. Western Australia's all sectors WPI growth for the quarter is the highest wage price growth amongst the states and territories and exceeded the Australian WPI growth of 1.0%.

#### WAGE PRICE INDEX, Change from same quarter previous year



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

Through the year to December quarter 2007, Western Australia all sectors recorded the highest WPI growth (5.9%) since the series began in September quarter 1997. This increase was considerably higher than other states and territories, with South Australia showing the next highest increase of 4.9%. At the Australia level, the WPI increased by 4.2% through the year to December quarter 2007. Australia level all sectors and private sector wage price growth, through the year to December quarter 2007, is higher than public sector growth for the first time in five years.

In Western Australia, wage price growth was strongest in the Construction (7.8%), Manufacturing (7.5%) and Personal and other services (7.1%) industries, while Education (4.4%) and Health and community services (4.4%) industries both showed the least growth. In the occupation categories, wage prices for Tradespersons and related workers (9.0%), Intermediate production and transport workers (7.0%) and Labourers and related workers (6.6%) showed strong growth.

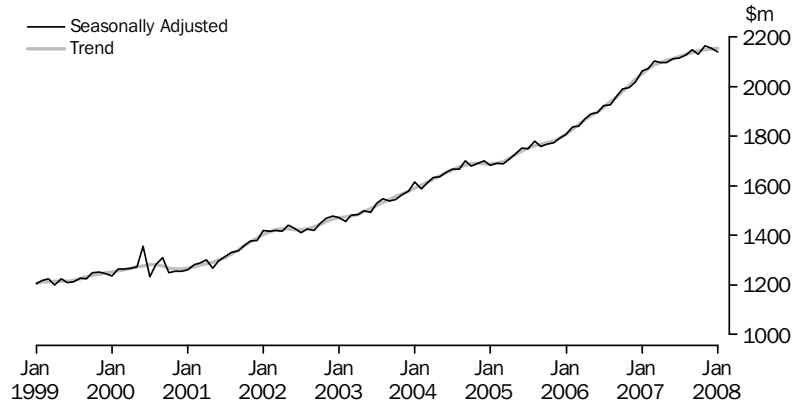
### CONSUMPTION RETAIL TRADE

Retail turnover (trend) in Western Australia rose by 0.7% (\$44 million) to \$6,455 million for the three months to January 2008, compared to the previous three month period. The increase was lower than the 1.2% (\$73 million) rise recorded in the three months to October 2007. Nationally, retail turnover was higher at 1.5% in the three months to January 2008, following an increase of 2.1% in the previous three month period.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### RETAIL TRADE *continued*

#### MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER, Current prices



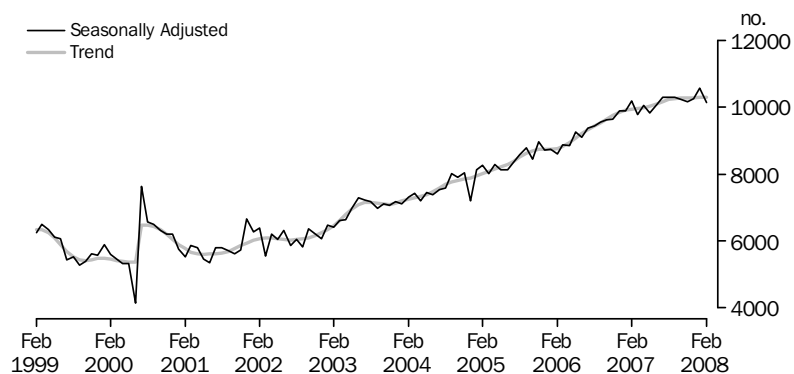
Source: Retail Trade, Australia, cat. no. 8501.0.

The main industry group driving Western Australia's growth in retail turnover (trend) in the three months to January 2008 was other retailing, up \$19 million (3.1%). Other retailing includes pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, toiletries, antiques and used goods, garden supplies, flowers, watches and jewellery. Food retailing (up \$15 million or 0.6%), recreational good retailing (up \$8 million or 3.1%) and hospitality and services (up \$8 million or 1.0%) also attributed to the state's retail turnover growth. In contrast, household good retailing (down \$17 million or 1.5%) experienced a downfall in growth over the same period.

### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Sales of new motor vehicles (trend) in Western Australia rose 0.2% (66) to 30,894 in the three months to February 2008, compared to the previous three months period. Growth in new motor vehicle sales was driven by other vehicles (includes utilities, vans, trucks and buses), up 3.6% (263) and sports utility vehicles (up 2.0% or 131). Passenger vehicle sales fell 1.9% (328) to 16,688 in the three months to February 2008.

#### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES



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

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

### INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

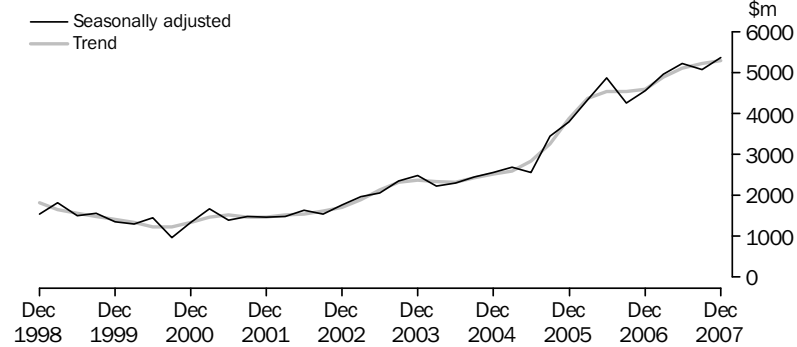
Private new capital expenditure (trend chain volume measure) in Western Australia increased by 1.5% (\$77 million) to \$5,301 million in the December quarter 2007, lower than the growth of 2.1% (\$109 million) recorded in the previous quarter. The rise in the December quarter 2007, was driven by investment in both buildings and structures (up \$50 million or 1.5%) and equipment, plant and machinery (up \$23 million or 1.2%).

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

Western Australia's growth in private new capital expenditure over this period was considerably higher than the national growth of 0.3%.

#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Chain volume measures



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

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

In original current price terms, Western Australia's business investment rose 20.4% (\$1,038 million) to \$6,114 million through the year to December quarter 2007. This rise was mainly driven by increased investment in the mining industry, up \$730 million (20.5%). Other selected industries (including retail trade, property and business services and construction) (up \$169 million or 14.9%) and manufacturing (up \$139 million or 37.6%) also recorded growth over the same period.

### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of dwellings financed for owner occupation (trend) in Western Australia increased 1.2% (305 commitments) in the three months to January 2008, compared to the previous three month period. Since September 2007 (8,357), the number of dwellings financed has risen for four successive months to 8,554 in January 2008. However, in original terms, there were 24,239 dwellings financed in Western Australia in the three months to January 2008, 3.5% (875) less than in the previous three months. Dwellings financed by non-first home buyers fell 3.7% (764), while dwellings financed by first home buyers also declined 2.5% (111).

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Number of dwellings financed



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

## OVERVIEW *continued*

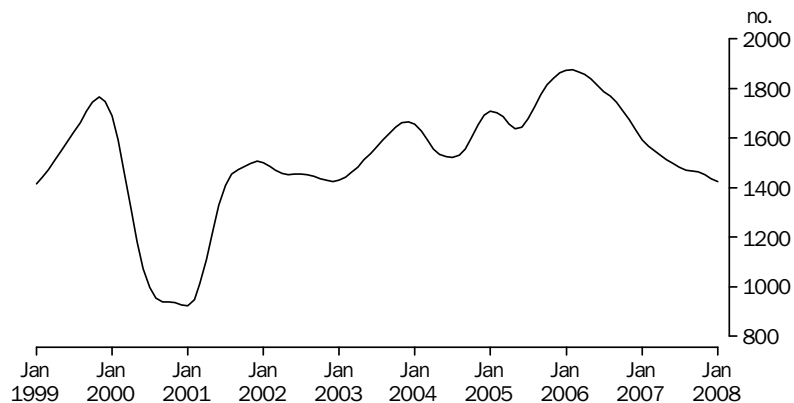
### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS *continued*

The total value of housing finance for owner occupation (original) in Western Australia decreased 6.5% (\$392 million) in the three months to January 2008, compared to the previous three month period. The average loan size for first home buyers fell 3.8% (\$9,300) and for non-first home buyers it fell 3.0% (\$7,100). The difference between the average loan size for first home buyers and non-first home buyers has narrowed considerably in Western Australia in recent months. In July 2007, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$259,500) was \$23,700 higher than the non-first home buyers (\$235,800), but in January 2008 the average loan size for first home buyers (\$231,100) was \$1,700 less than the non-first home buyers (\$232,800).

### CONSTRUCTION BUILDING APPROVALS

The number of building approvals (trend) in Western Australia has fallen for twenty three consecutive months, from 1,875 approvals in February 2006 to 1,424 approvals in January 2008 — down 24.1% or 451 approvals. In the three months to January 2008, there were 4,312 houses approved for construction, 2.0% (89) less in the previous three months. The rate of decline remained the same as the rate recorded for the three months to October 2007 (down 2.0% or 91). In contrast, other residential dwelling approvals grew 7.2% (103) to 1,524 approvals in the three months to January 2008 — other dwellings comprise semi-detached houses, townhouses and flats, units and apartments.

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



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

In the three months to January 2008, the number of new house approvals (original) in Western Australia fell by 9.1% or 413 approvals, from the previous three month period. This decline coincided with a 1.3% (\$14 million) fall in the total value of new house approvals, down to \$1,123 million. The total number of building approvals also declined from 5,918 approvals in the three months to October 2007 to 5,612 approvals in the three months to January 2008 (down 5.2% or 306 approvals). In contrast, the value of total building approvals increased by 38.0% (\$938 million) to \$3,411 million and the value of new residential buildings also rose, by 13.2% (\$194 million) to \$1,666 million in the three month period to January 2008 (compared to the previous period).



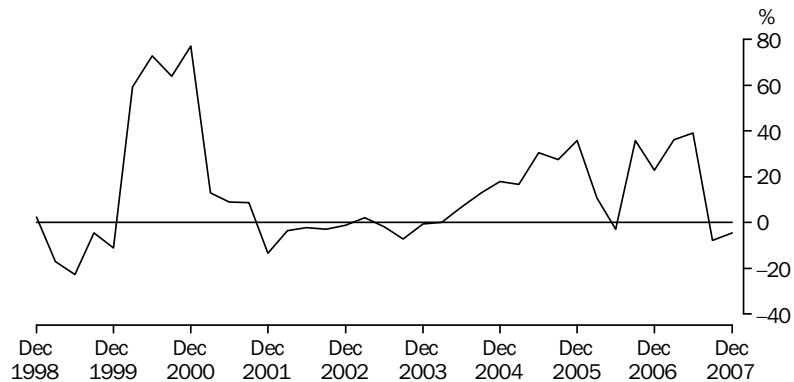
## OVERVIEW *continued*

### TRADE

#### BALANCE OF TRADE

The value of Western Australia's trade surplus declined by 4.5% (\$457 million) to \$9,604 million through the year to December quarter 2007, following a decrease in the previous period of 7.7% (\$766 million) through the year to September quarter 2007. The decline was the result of imports growth (11.3% or \$630 million) exceeding exports growth (1.1% or \$173 million).

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



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

The declining growth in Western Australia's trade surplus between the December quarter 2006 and 2007, was mainly the result of the state's trade balance falling with Japan (down \$496 million), closely followed by India (down \$493 million) and Finland (down \$426 million). There were significant gains, however, in the state's trade surpluses with United Kingdom (up \$1,353 million), Republic of Korea (up \$245 million) and United States of America (up \$195 million).

### EXPORTS

The value of Western Australia's exports rose by 1.1% (\$173 million) to \$15,283 million through the year to December quarter 2007. The major commodities contributing to the increase were crude petroleum oils (up \$526 million or 30.0%), non-monetary gold (up \$413 million or 17.1%), iron ore and concentrates (up \$164 million or 4.1%), ores and concentrates (up \$103 million or 51.7%) and natural gas (up \$64 million or 5.8%). Commodities detracting from exports growth were mainly combined confidential items (down \$443 million or 16.3%), nickel ores and concentrates (down \$325 million or 64.4%), nickel (down \$123 million or 34.5%) and wheat (down \$99 million or 24.2%).

### IMPORTS

The value of Western Australia's imports rose by 11.3% (\$630 million) to \$6,218 million through the year to December quarter 2007. Strong imports growth was primarily driven by crude petroleum oils (up \$202 million or 47.2%), non-monetary gold (up \$153 million or 12.5%), refined petroleum oils (up \$106 million or 29.6%), fertilizers (up \$90 million or 2446.2%) and civil engineering plant and equipment (up \$71 million or 33.6%).

### MINING

#### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

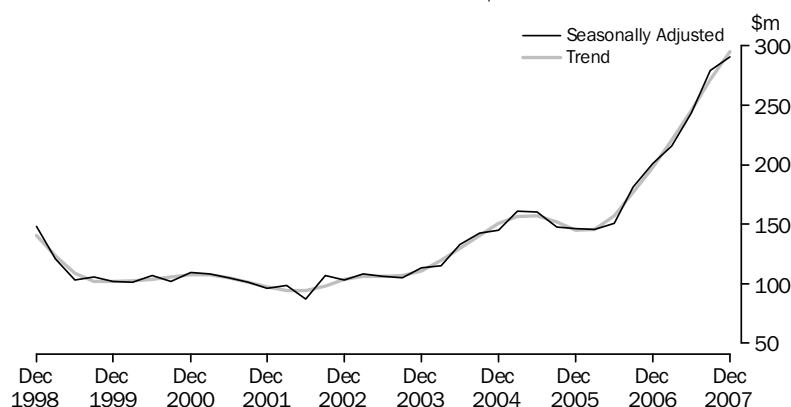
Expenditure on mineral exploration (trend) in Western Australia rose 8.7% (\$24 million) to \$295 million in the December quarter 2007. This rise was slightly lower than the previous period growth of 10.6% (\$26 million) in the September quarter 2007. Despite the state's lower growth in the current quarter, it was the eighth consecutive quarterly

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE *continued*

rise since December quarter 2005 (\$145 million) and was higher than the national growth (7.4%).

#### MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total minerals



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

In original terms, Western Australia's mineral exploration expenditure grew 44.4% (\$97 million) through the year to December quarter 2007. All of the major minerals showed growth over this period, with nickel and cobalt (up \$42 million or 114.3%) having the largest increase. Iron ore (up \$23 million or 32.4%), silver, lead and zinc (up \$11 million or 123.9%), gold (up \$8 million or 10.3%) and copper (up \$4 million or 87.5%) recorded growth through the year to December quarter 2007.

### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

Between the December quarters 2006 and 2007, production of most mineral types fell in Western Australia, including diamonds (down 24.4%), ilmenite (down 12.5%), nickel (down 11.8%) and gold (down 9.3%). However, there were increased production in iron ore (up 10.7%), zinc (up 6.3%) and bauxite (up 1.2%). In terms of energy production, natural gas recorded a rise of 0.3%, while electricity (down 0.1%) and crude oil (down 9.5%) decreased through the year.

### TOURISM SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS HOLIDAY ARRIVALS

Western Australia recorded a decline in the number of holiday-makers arriving from overseas in the December quarter 2007. During this period there were 7,766 (8.8%) less overseas visitors to Western Australia than the corresponding quarter of 2006. Much of the decline can be attributed to less holidaymakers from United Kingdom and Ireland (down 6,919 or 23.9%), Japan (down 1,650 or 21.0%) and Malaysia (down 1,002 or 15.5%). However, there were significantly more holiday travellers from Thailand (up 793 or 70.7%), South Africa (up 419 or 22.1%) and New Zealand (up 217 or 5.8%).

### SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS HOLIDAY DEPARTURES

There were 21,763 (25.1%) more Western Australians holidaying overseas in the December quarter 2007, compared to the same period of 2006. Overseas destinations that recorded the largest influx of Western Australian holiday travellers were Indonesia (up 9,779 or 60.6%), Singapore (up 3,883 or 50.1%) and Thailand (up 2,559 or 19.0%). There were, however, less Western Australians holidaying in New Zealand (down 988 or 11.1%) and Malaysia (down 525 or 7.2%) over the same period.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

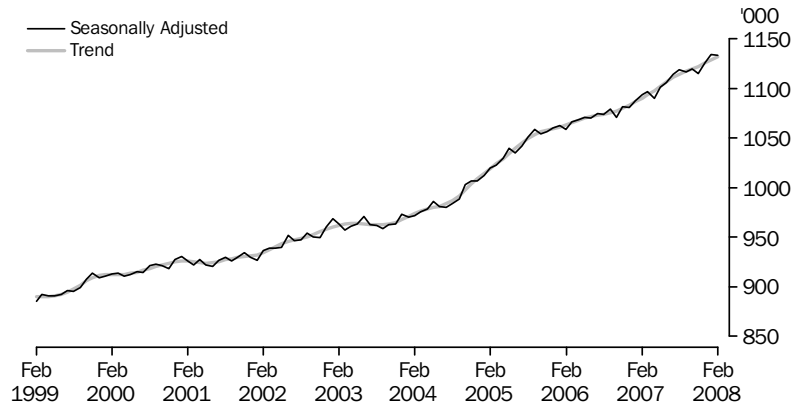
### LABOUR MARKET JOB VACANCIES

Job vacancies in Western Australia have risen for eight consecutive quarters since November quarter 2005. There were 32,600 job vacancies in Western Australia in the November quarter 2007, an increase of 9.8% (or 2,900) compared to the previous period. Through the year to November quarter 2007, job vacancies in the state increased by 36.3% (8,700) to 32,600. The vast majority of vacancies were created in the private sector (up 7,700 or 34.0%), with public sector vacancies also rising over the same period (up 1,000 or 73.4%).

### EMPLOYMENT

Full-time employment (trend) in Western Australia rose by 1.1% (9,000) to 815,600 persons in the three months to February 2008, following an increase of 1.0% (7,900) in the previous three month period. All of the increase in the last three months was attributable to both male and female full-time employment. Female full-time employment rose by 1.6% (4,300), while male full-time employment increased by 0.9% (4,700). Estimated part-time employment in Western Australia rose 0.2% (600) to 316,300 persons in the three months to February 2008, mainly attributable to increased male part-time employment (up 2.1% or 1,800). Female part-time employment, however, was down by 0.6% (1,300). Overall, employment rose 0.9% (9,600) to 1,131,900 persons in the three months to February 2008.

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS, Total



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

The main industries contributing to Western Australia's employment growth (original) of 3.6% (up 39,600) through the year to February 2008 were construction (up 12.5% or 13,800), education (up 17.7% or 12,600) and transport and storage (up 24.3% or 9,800). The number of employed persons declined in accommodation, cafe and restaurants (down 17.7% or 8,600), government administration and defence (down 11.3% or 6,100) and retail trade (down 2.2% or 3,400). The major occupations driving the state's employment growth over the same period were professionals (up 12.6% or 25,000), tradespersons and related workers (up 7.7% or 11,800), and associate professionals (up 7.6% or 10,100).

### UNEMPLOYMENT

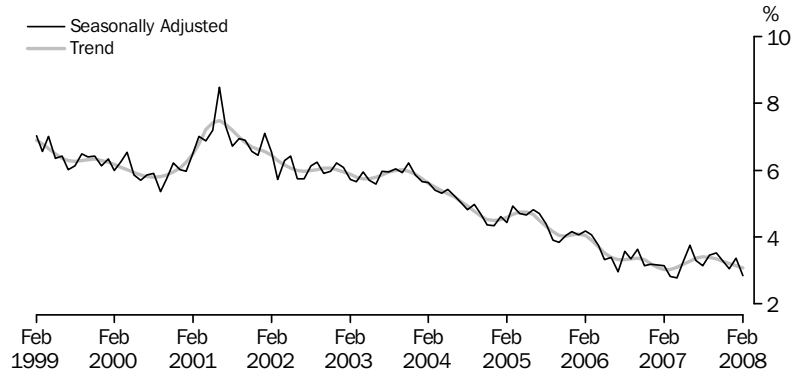
The number of unemployed persons (trend) in Western Australia fell by 5.8% (2,200) to 35,900 persons in the three months to February 2008. The fall was attributable to decreases in both male and female unemployment, with male unemployment falling by 6.9% (down 1,400) to 18,800 and female unemployment falling by 3.9% (down 700) to

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### UNEMPLOYMENT *continued*

17,200. The unemployment rate (trend) in Western Australia fell from 3.3% in November 2007 to 3.1% in February 2008. Nationally, the unemployment rate also declined, from 4.3% to 4.1% between November 2007 and February 2008.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



(a) Break in trend series at April 2001.

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

### POPULATION

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Western Australia was 2,118,532 in the September quarter 2007, an increase of 12,749 persons (0.6%) from the previous quarter. The state's quarterly population growth was second to the Northern Territory (0.7%) and above the national increase of 0.4%. In the September quarter 2007, Western Australia recorded a natural increase of 4,391 persons (7,773 births less 3,382 deaths), while net overseas migration (up 7,667 persons) and net interstate migration (up 691 persons) also added to the state's population.

### SOCIAL TRENDS

#### FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

#### MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

In 2006, 11,600 marriages were registered in Western Australia, an increase of 500 (4.3%) from 2005. All states and territories recorded an increase in registered marriages Western Australia ranked third behind New South Wales (6.0%) and Victoria (5.1%). The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) for Western Australia also increased from 5.5 in 2005 to 5.6 in 2006. This was lower than the rate in 1996 (5.8).

Of all marriages in Western Australia, more than two thirds (67.1%) were first time marriages for both partners (compared to 68.5% nationally). The median age for first time marriage for both males and females decreased slightly in Western Australia. In 2006, the median age was 29.9 years for men and 27.7 years for women, compared to 30.3 and 28.3 years respectively in 2005. In 1996, the respective median ages for first time marriage were 27.8 and 25.8 years.

In Western Australia, there were 5,500 divorces in 2006. The crude divorce rate (the number of divorces per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) declined from 2.8 in 1996 to 2.7 in 2006. The median duration between marriage and divorce has increased from 8.4 years in 1996 to 9.6 years in 2006.

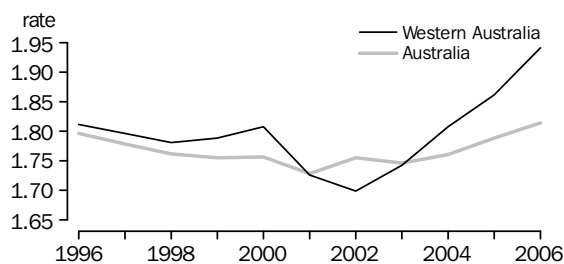
## OVERVIEW *continued*

### FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS *continued*

#### FERTILITY

There were 27,800 births registered in Western Australia in 2006. This was 5.8% higher than in 2005 (26,300 births), 9.8% higher than in 2004 (25,300 births) and 12.0% higher than in 1996 (24,800). The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of babies that a woman could expect to bear during her reproductive lifetime based on current age-specific fertility trends. The TFR in Western Australia had generally decreased over a long period falling to a low of 1.70 in 2002. However, it has since increased, reaching 1.86 in 2005 and 1.94 in 2006. Apart from a short period between 2001 and 2003 the TFR for Western Australia has been higher than for Australia over the past decade. Australia's TFR was 1.81 in 2006.

#### TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (a)



(a) Births per women.

Source: *Births, Australia*, cat. no. 3301.0.

A recent trend has been the increase in births to mothers aged more than 35 years. In Western Australia, the proportion increased from 13.6% in 1996 to 20.8% in 2006. There have been small fluctuations in the proportion of births to mothers aged under 20 years over the same period (5.7% in 1996 and 5.0% in 2006).

#### FAMILIES AND WORK

In June 2007, 11.8% of children aged under 15 years (49,200) in Western Australia were living in families where no parent was employed, decreasing from 16.3% in June 1997. Over the same period the proportion of couple families with neither parent employed fell from 6.1% to 3.5%. In June 2007, more than half (56.4%) of couple families with children aged under 15 years had both parents employed, which has steadily increased from 53.1% in 1997. The proportion of lone parent families, where the parent was employed, increased from 43.3% to 60.3% over the same period.

## FEATURE ARTICLE 1

### REGIONAL HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

#### INTRODUCTION

Western Australia's population has increased substantially in recent years, creating challenges for state and local governments in the areas of planning, service delivery and infrastructure needs. The recent changes to patterns of migration and internal mobility, as well as family and household composition, highlight the effects of the recent significant economic growth on Western Australia's home life and local communities.

This article analyses how the latest Western Australian population data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing has changed from the previous Census collections in 1996 and 2001. This analysis complements the Regional Housing in Western Australia article (released in this publication for the December 2007 quarter) to provide an holistic analysis of economic and social data for selected regions in Western Australia.

#### DIFFERING POPULATION MEASURES

##### *Census of Population and Housing*

The Census of Population and Housing is conducted every 5 years and provides a rich data source for measuring changes in population numbers and characteristics for various geographic areas in Australia. The Census provides two important population counts for areas in Australia:

- Place of enumeration - is a count of the number of people based on where they slept on Census night.
- Place of usual residence - the Census asks people to provide their usual address (i.e. for more than 6 months of the year), if they were not staying at home on Census night.

##### *Estimated Resident Population*

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) series is the official measure of population change for areas in Australia. The ERP provides a more accurate measure than the Census of population growth and decline as it adjusts for known limitations in Census data. While the Census aims to count everyone in Australia on Census night, some people are missed or counted more than once. The ABS conducts a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) after each Census to estimate the number of people who were missed or counted more than once in the Census. In Census years, the PES results allow Census data to be adjusted to more accurately reflect actual resident populations for areas in Australia. Other adjustments applied to Census counts to obtain ERP in Census years include removing the count of overseas visitors, adding Australian residents temporarily overseas and timing adjustments which take into account that the Census is conducted in August while ERP is calculated for 30 June. For a more detailed explanation about ERP see *Demography, Australia* (cat. no. 3101.0). The table below illustrates how the 2006 Census data was adjusted to obtain 30 June 2006 ERP.

Estimated Resident  
Population continued

ADJUSTMENT COMPONENTS OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION,  
preliminary - 30 June 2006

	WA
.....	
Components as at 8 August 2006:	(000)
Census count, place of enumeration	1 986.2
plus - residents absent interstate	19.2
less - interstate visitors	25.1
less - overseas visitors	21.3
<i>equals - Census count, place of usual residence</i>	<i>1 959.1</i>
plus - allowance for under-enumeration(a)	64.1
plus - demographic adjustment(a)(b)	-1.4
plus - residents temporarily overseas(a)	41.7
<i>equals - ERP as at 8 August 2006(a)</i>	<i>2 063.6</i>
less - births(a)(c)	3.0
plus - deaths(a)(c)	1.3
less - net interstate migration(a)(c)	0.4
less - net overseas migration(a)(c)	2.5
<b>equals - preliminary ERP 30 June 2006</b>	<b>2 059.0</b>

- .....
- (a) These estimates are preliminary and may change in compilation of final rebased estimates.
  - (b) Demographic adjustments are designed to resolve any statistical anomalies in the age sex composition of the derived population estimates.
  - (c) Component data calculated for the period 1 July to 8 August 2006.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2007, cat. no. 3101.0)

For the purposes of the regional analysis in this article, the Census usual residence counts will be used, because additional information about household or family composition is sourced from Census data, rather than ERP. However, as ERP is the official population measure, the table below has been included for the selected regions to show the official population changes for the last ten years.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), selected local government areas, 1996 to 2006

	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE	
	1996	2001	2006	1996-2001		2001-2006	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
Albany (C)	28 148	31 236	33 144	3 088	11.0	1 908	6.1
Beverley (S)	1 453	1 573	1 638	120	8.3	65	4.1
Chittering (S)	2 409	2 936	3 683	527	21.9	747	25.4
Northam (T)	6 471	6 573	6 412	102	1.6	-161	-2.4
Northam (S)	3 239	3 670	3 959	431	13.3	289	7.9
Toodyay (S)	3 363	4 068	4 309	705	21.0	241	5.9
York (S)	2 904	3 233	3 260	329	11.3	27	0.8
Avon Arc	19 839	22 053	23 261	2 214	11.2	1 208	5.5
Broome (S)	9 766	13 196	14 436	3 430	35.1	1 240	9.4
Bunbury (C)	27 641	30 493	31 421	2 852	10.3	928	3.0
Busselton (S)	18 158	23 099	26 638	4 941	27.2	3 539	15.3
Dalwallinu (S)	1 767	1 882	1 443	115	6.5	-439	-23.3
Geraldton (C)	20 200	20 130	20 233	-70	-0.3	103	0.5
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	29 587	29 651	30 399	64	0.2	748	2.5
Leonora (S)	2 774	1 998	1 529	-776	-28.0	-469	-23.5
Mandurah (C)	40 460	48 877	58 457	8 417	20.8	9 580	19.6
Roebourne (S)	13 829	15 058	17 671	1 229	8.9	2 613	17.4
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>1 765 256</b>	<b>1 901 159</b>	<b>2 059 045</b>	<b>135 903</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>157 886</b>	<b>8.3</b>

(a) The regions selected are for local government areas only. This article includes Census geography which combines local government areas and statistical local areas. As ERP is not generated for the Census regions, the population data is not directly comparable for all geographic regions.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, 1996 to 2006, cat. no. 3218.0.*

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

To complement the Regional Housing in Western Australia article published last quarter, the same geographic regions for analysis have been included. These areas were chosen to provide a diverse picture of Western Australia that is often masked by whole of state analysis. Large population numbers in urban areas, such as Perth, often disguise regional trends and patterns.

Below is a description of the geographic areas included in this article which relate to the *2006 Australian Standard Geographic Classification* (cat. no. 1216.0).

- Albany, identified as the City of Albany.
- Avon Arc, is a region east of Perth which comprises the Shires of Beverley, Chittering, Toodyay, York, Northam and the Town of Northam. This region is recognised by state government agencies for planning and development resources as well as associations, such as the Real Estate Institute of WA (REIWA). The Town and Shire of Northam were amalgamated in July 2007.
- Broome, identified as the Shire of Broome.
- Bunbury is the Bunbury Statistical Subdivision which covers the LGAs of the City of Bunbury plus the Statistical Local Areas (SLA) of Capel Part A, Dardanup Part A and Harvey Part A. The Part A SLAs are an urban fringe which surrounds the City of Bunbury.
- Busselton, identified as the Shire of Busselton.
- Dalwallinu, identified as the Shire of Dalwallinu.
- Geraldton, which is covered by the Geraldton Statistical Subdivision. This includes the City of Geraldton and the adjoining urban portion of the Shire of Greenough. These two LGAs were amalgamated in mid-2007.



REGIONAL ANALYSIS

continued

- Kalgoorlie is the SLA of Kalgoorlie Part A which covers the urban portion of the City of Kalgoorlie/Boulder.
- Leonora, identified as the Shire of Leonora.
- Mandurah is the Mandurah Statistical Subdivision which comprises the LGAs of the City of Mandurah and the Shire of Murray.
- Roebourne, identified as the Shire of Roebourne.

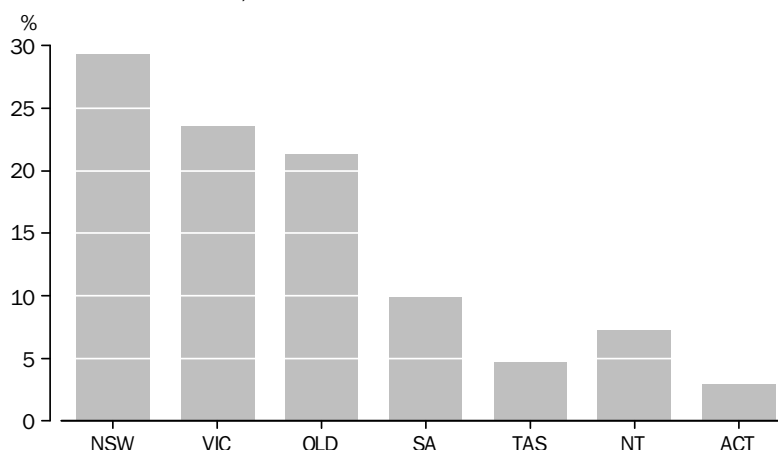
WESTERN AUSTRALIA -  
usual residence

Western Australia's usual resident population was 1,959,090 in 2006, an increase of 153,570 people (8.5%) from 2001. The 2001 to 2006 population increase in Western Australia was the second highest of all states and territories, behind Queensland (11%), and higher than the national average (5.5%).

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL RESIDENCE FIVE YEARS AGO)

Migration was the most significant contributor to Western Australia's population increase between 2001 and 2006. It is therefore not surprising that in the 2006 Census, almost one in ten (9% or 165,460) Western Australian residents (aged 5 years or older) indicated that their usual residence had been outside the state in 2001. The majority of these movers had been living overseas in 2001 (61%), while the remainder had lived in another state or territory (39%). Of the 64,370 people who had lived elsewhere in Australia in 2001, almost one-third had lived in New South Wales (29%), a further one-quarter in Victoria (24%) and 21% in Queensland.

WA CHANGE OF ADDRESS, Inter-state movers (state or territory usual residence in 2001)



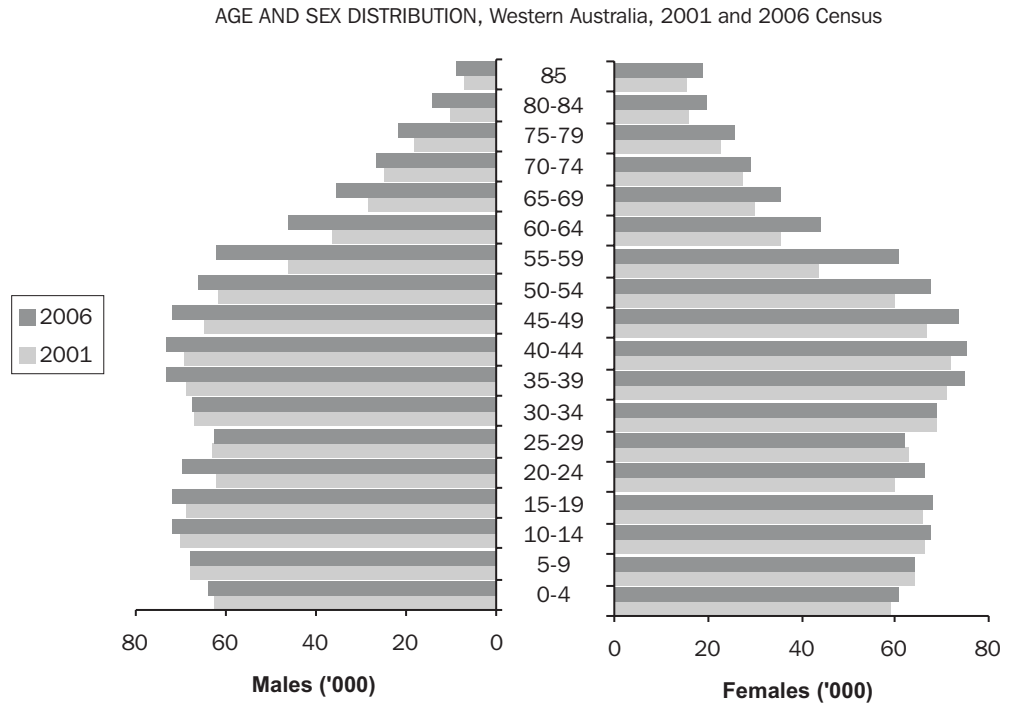
AGE AND SEX PROFILE

The median age for Western Australians in 2006 was 36 years, three years older than in 1996 (33 years). The changing proportions of children (less than 15 years) and older people (aged 65 years or more) highlights our ageing population. Between 1996 and 2006, the proportion of children in the state decreased from 23% to 20%, while the proportion of older people increased from 10% to 12%. Even though the number in both age groups grew over the ten year period, the increase in the number of older people was five times higher than that of children (57,900 and 11,400 persons respectively).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA -  
usual residence continued

AGE AND SEX PROFILE continued

The increase in the number of females (76,030) residing in Western Australia was slightly less than that of males (77,540) between 2001 and 2006. This was reflected in the slight shift in the sex ratio which increased from 99.1 to 99.3 males per 100 females.



HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

In 2006, there were 703,170 households in Western Australia, 6.6% more than were counted in the 2001 Census. While family households (72%) remained the dominant household type in Western Australia, non-family households, such as lone person and group households, increased more rapidly between 2001 and 2006. Family households increased by 6% compared with 8% in the number of non-family households.

Families with children remained the largest household type in Western Australia in 2006, with one-third of all households being couples with children (32%) and a further 10% being one parent families. However, couple only families with no children experienced the largest growth of all household types, increasing by 12% (21,090 households) between 2001 and 2006. This increase was almost five times greater than the increase in couple with children households over the same period (2% or 4,540 households). The number of one parent households grew by 2% over this period, though the proportion decreased slightly (11% down to 10%). The large growth in couple only households can be partly attributed to an ageing population, with increasing numbers of households becoming 'empty nesters' as adult children leave home. The trend among younger adults starting families later could also be a contributing factor.

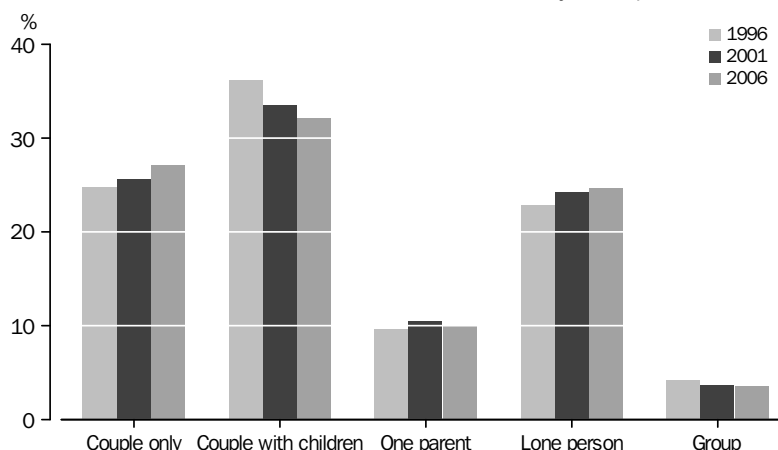
In 2006, more than one-quarter of households in Western Australia were non-family households (28% or 198,870 households). The majority were lone person households (87%), which had the second highest growth of all household types between 2001 and 2006 (8.3%). Group households, consisting of unrelated individuals living together,

WESTERN AUSTRALIA -  
usual residence continued

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION continued

increased by 2% over the same period. The graph below shows how household types have changed as a proportion of total households counted in the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census. Therefore the proportional changes represented are different from the changes discussed above, which identify changes between Censuses for individual household types.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Household and family composition



ALBANY - usual residence

The City of Albany had a usual resident population of 31,580 in 2006, which is an increase of 9% since the 2001 Census and an increase of 15% since the 1996 Census. The growth in the population was slightly higher than the population growth for Western Australia (8.5%).

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS FIVE YEARS AGO)

Almost one-third of Albany usual residents stated they lived at a different address outside the LGA five years prior to the 2006 Census (32% or 9,420). One in five residents had previously lived in the Perth metropolitan area (22%) while 7% had lived in the surrounding LGAs of Denmark and Plantagenet and 5% in the South-West. A further 8% lived in another state or territory.

AGE AND SEX PROFILE

Albany had a high median age of 39 years, 3 years older than the WA median age (36 years). Albany's median age followed similar trends of other regional communities in Western Australia increasing by 2 years from 2001. Albany had a large proportion of its population over 65 years old (16% compared with 12% for Western Australia). The only other selected region which had a higher proportion of usual residents aged 65 years or older was Mandurah (20%).

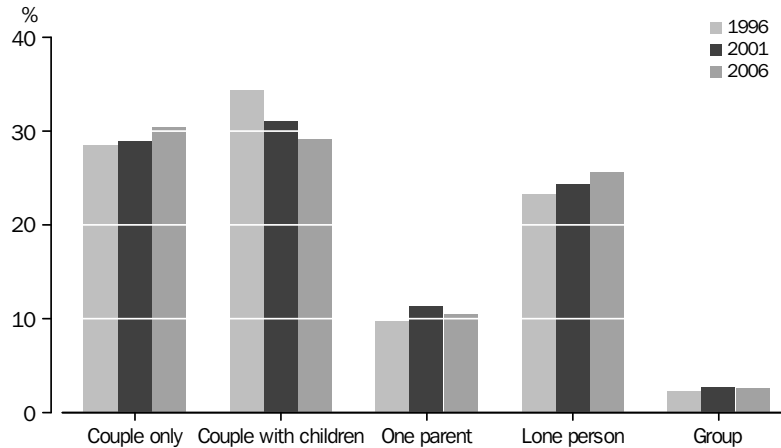
Albany had a sex ratio of 97.8 males per 100 females, which was slightly lower than WA's 99.3 males per 100 females.

ALBANY - usual residence  
continued

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

The number of households in Albany grew by 7% between 2001 and 2006. Household types which increased the most were lone person households (13%) and couple only families (12%). The graph below shows how household types have changed as a proportion of total households counted in the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census. Therefore the proportional changes represented are different from the changes discussed above, which identify changes between Censuses for individual household types.

ALBANY, Household and family composition



AVON ARC - usual residence

In 2006 there were 22,100 usual residents living in the Avon Arc region, an 8% increase from 2001 and a 14.5% increase from 1996. There were considerable differences between the region's LGAs. In 2006, the largest number of residents in the Avon Arc lived in the Town of Northam (6,010) and the Shire of Toodyay (4,110) while the Shire of Beverley (1,560) had the smallest number. The Shire of Chittering experienced the largest increase in the region, growing by 28% from 2,750 to 3,520 between 2001 and 2006, proportionately more than three times the WA increase (8.5%). This LGA is located next to the Shire of Wanneroo which had the largest growth between 2001 and 2006 or all LGAs in Western Australia (37%). Therefore the increases shown in the Shire of Chittering could reflect the expansion of the metropolitan area due to housing affordability and the availability of nearby service infrastructure in Wanneroo.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO)

Although one in three residents in the Avon Arc had lived at a different address within or outside the region five years earlier (33%), the majority had resided in Western Australia (88%). Of these, 60% had moved from Perth, evidence the region is seen as a popular 'tree change' destination, with improved infrastructure access to the Perth metropolitan area.

AGE AND SEX PROFILE

The Avon Arc region had an older age structure compared to WA (median 41 years compared to 36 years). In 2006, the Shire of Beverley had the oldest median age in the region and in the state (49 years). All the other LGAs had median ages above the state average, except for the Town of Northam (36 years).

AVON ARC - usual residence continued

AGE AND SEX PROFILE continued

Between 2001 and 2006, the proportion of older residents (aged 65 years or more) living in the Avon Arc region increased from 12% to 14%. Overall the number of older people increased by almost one-quarter (23%). There was no change in the proportion of children aged under 15 years (22% for 2001 and 2006).

In 2006 the sex ratio of the Avon Arc region was 101.6 males for every 100 females, slightly above the state sex ratio of 99.3 males for every 100 females. The Shire of Beverley had the highest sex ratio in the Avon Arc region, with 107.4 males for every 100 females while the Town of Northam had the lowest, 95.4 males per 100 females.

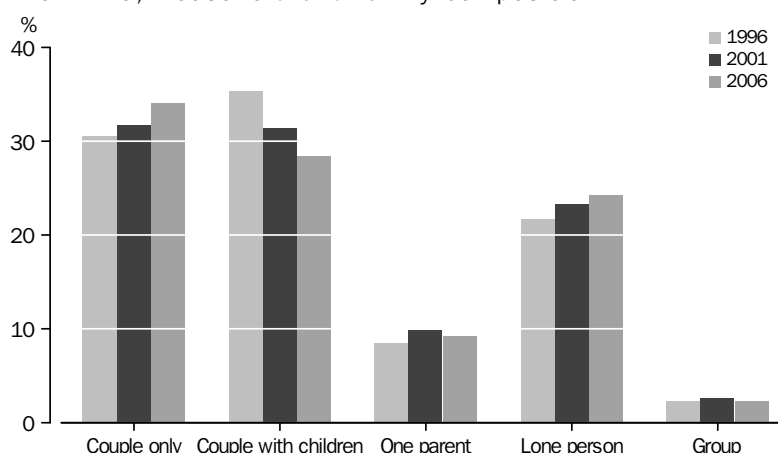
HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

In 2006, there were 8,160 households in the Avon Arc region, an increase of 8% from 2001. The Shire of Chittering experienced the highest household growth of all LGAs (30%), followed by the Shire of Toodyay (11%). The Town of Northam was the only LGA in the region to experience a fall in the number of households between 2001 and 2006 (decrease of 2%).

Households were more likely to consist of couple only families (34%). There were also less couple families with children in the region compared to the state (28% compared to 33%). Couple only families experienced the highest increase of all selected households in the Avon Arc region between 2001 and 2006 (16%). This trend is consistent with the older age profile of the region, with many couple families likely to be 'empty nesters' whose children have left home. Lone person households made up almost one-quarter (24%) of the selected household group in Avon Arc region, a similar proportion for Western Australia (25%).

The graph below shows how household types have changed as a proportion of total households counted in the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census. Therefore the proportional changes represented are different from the changes discussed above, which identify changes between Censuses for individual household types.

AVON ARC, Household and family composition



BROOME - usual residence

In the 2006 Census there were 13,060 usual residents counted in the Shire of Broome, 6% (760 people) more than 2001 and an increase of 3,550 residents from 1996.

*BROOME - usual residence continued*

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO)

Almost one third of people living in Broome (aged 5 years and over) in 2006 had lived outside the shire in 2001 (32% or 3790 people). Of these, almost two-thirds had lived elsewhere in Western Australia (64%). It should be noted that Broome had a high proportion of persons who did not state their usual address five years ago (19% compared to 8% for Western Australia). Therefore, it is probable that a higher proportion of residents had lived outside of Broome in 2001.

AGE AND SEX PROFILE

The population of Broome had one of the youngest age profiles in Western Australia, with a median age of 32 years (36 years for Western Australia). Unlike most regions, the median age of Broome had not changed between 2001 and 2006. This is reflected in the higher proportion of children aged under 15 years (24% compared with 20% for Western Australia). Even though the proportion of children in Broome remained high between 2001 and 2006, the number of children declined from 3,210 to 3,140.

A lower proportion of people aged 65 years or older lived in Broome (5%) compared with Western Australia (12%). Another factor contributing to the younger age profile was the high proportion of Indigenous people living in the shire (3,560 or 27%). The median age of the Indigenous population was 22 years, 13 years lower than the non-Indigenous population (35 years).

The sex ratio of Broome residents was 106.8 males per 100 females.

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

Between 2001 and 2006 there was only a 1% increase in the number of households in Broome (3,800 to 3,830 households), whereas visitor only and other non classifiable households increased by 27% (2,160 to 2,740). Broome also had the lowest proportion of family households of all the selected regions (69%). Lone person households in Broome had increased by 10% between 2001 and 2006.

Broome had the highest proportion of group households of all the selected regions (7% compared to 4% for Western Australia). It should be noted that the proportion of households in Broome that were not classified to a household type was considerably higher than the state average and therefore changes over time and comparisons with other regions should be used cautiously (42% compared to 7% for Western Australia).

*BUNBURY - usual residence*

There were 54,970 usual residents counted in the Bunbury region in 2006, which has more than doubled since 1996 (26,700 persons). Most of this population increase occurred in the statistical local areas (SLAs) of Capel Part A (172%), Dardanup Part A (77%) and Harvey Part A (46%) which surround the City of Bunbury. The SLA of Capel Part A had the greatest population increase in the Bunbury region, almost tripling in size from 2,150 to 5,870 between 1996 and 2006.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO)

In 2006, approximately one in three persons living in the Bunbury region (under 5 years) had lived outside the area in 2001 (34% or 17,200). The majority had resided in Western Australia in 2001 (81%). Almost one-quarter had lived in other regions of the South-West (22%), in particular the SLAs of Capel Pt B, Harvey Pt B and Dardanup Pt B and the Shires

**BUNBURY - usual residence continued**

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO) continued**

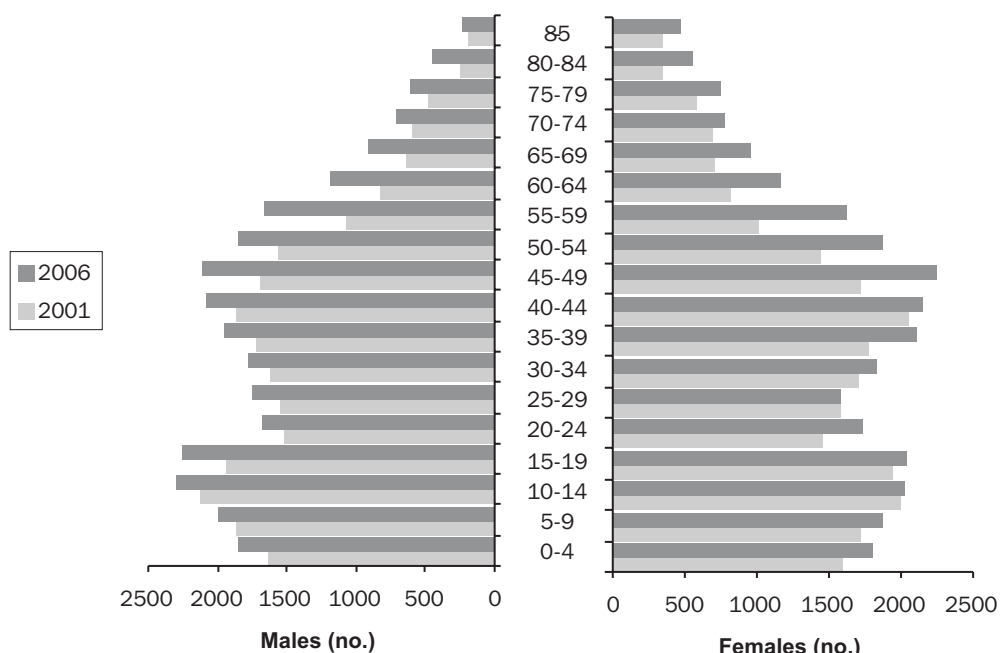
of Collie and Busselton. Previous addresses also included the Perth metropolitan region (17%), another state or territory (9%) and overseas (10%).

**AGE AND SEX PROFILE**

The median age of usual residents in the Bunbury region, rose from 33 years in 2001 to 36 years in 2006. This increase is the result of a higher increase in the number of older people, aged 65 years or more (1,580 or 33%), compared with children aged 0-14 years (920 or 8%). The proportion of older people increased from 10% to 12% between 2001 and 2006, whereas the proportion of children decreased from 23% to 22%.

In 2006 there were 99.1 males for every 100 females residing in the Bunbury region, similar to the sex ratio for Western Australia and the region in 2001.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION, Bunbury, 2001 and 2006 Census



**HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION**

In 2006, there were 19,490 households in the Bunbury region, an increase of 15% or 2,520 more than in 2001. This increase was proportionately more than twice that for Western Australia (7%). Family households accounted for three-quarters of all households (75%), a slightly higher proportion than the state average of 72%. Almost one-quarter of Bunbury households were lone person households (22%), the lowest proportion of all the selected regions.

**BUSSELTON - usual residence**

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO) continued**

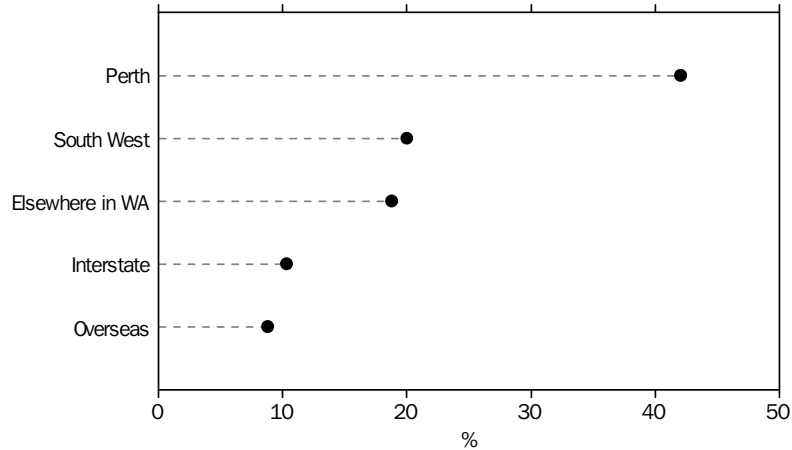
In 2006 there were 25,350 usual residents counted in the Shire of Busselton, 19% (4,020) more than in 2001 and 45% (7,910) more than in 1996.

*BUSSELTON - usual residence continued*

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO)

In 2006, more than one in four Busselton residents (aged over 5 years) had resided outside the region in 2001 (28%). Of these, just under half (42%) had lived in the Perth metropolitan area, primarily in the LGAs of Joondalup, Stirling and Melville. A further 20% had previously resided in other areas of the South-West region, most commonly the LGAs of Augusta-Margaret River, Manjimup and Bunbury.

BUSSELTON CHANGE OF ADDRESS, usual residence in 2001



AGE AND SEX PROFILE

In 2006, the median age of usual residents in Busselton was 38 years which was two years older than the median age for Western Australia (36 years). Over this period, the number of residents aged more than 65 years increased by almost one-third (30%), a higher rate than the state increase (18%), but lower than the growth of this age group in Mandurah (43%) and Bunbury (33%).

The number of children in Busselton also increased by 10% between 2001 and 2006, which was substantially higher than the overall increase of children in Western Australia (2%).

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

The number of households in the Shire of Busselton grew by 16% between 2001 and 2006 (7,770 to 9,050 households). The largest numeric increase in household type was for couple only families, which grew by 500 households (21%) between 2001 and 2006.

In 2006, family households accounted for approximately three-quarters of households in Busselton. Couple families with children and couple only families were the largest household types (32% and 31% respectively). Lone person households represented 22% of households in Busselton, a smaller proportion than the Western Australia average (25%).

*DALWALLINU - usual residence*

The Shire of Dalwallinu is located in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia. Against the trend of population increase for Western Australia, many of the LGAs located in the Wheatbelt experienced population declines between 2001 and 2006. In 2006 the usual resident population of Dalwallinu was 1,370, a decline of 23% from 1,770 residents in 2001.



DALWALLINU - usual residence continued

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO)

In 2006, residents of Dalwallinu were the least likely of all the selected regions to have been living outside the shire in 2001 (19%). Most Dalwallinu residents, who had lived elsewhere in 2001, had lived in the Perth metropolitan area (29%).

AGE AND SEX PROFILE

The age profile of Dalwallinu underwent a substantial change between 2001 and 2006. In 2001, Dalwallinu along with the Shire of Roebourne, had the youngest median age (31 years) of all the selected regions. By 2006, the median age of Dalwallinu residents increased by five years to 36 years (equal to the Western Australia median).

In 2001, the younger median age was largely due to the proportion of children (under 15 years) (28%). In 2006, while the proportion of children in Dalwallinu's population (24%) remained higher than the state average (20%), there were fewer children living in the area compared with 2001 (500 down to 320).

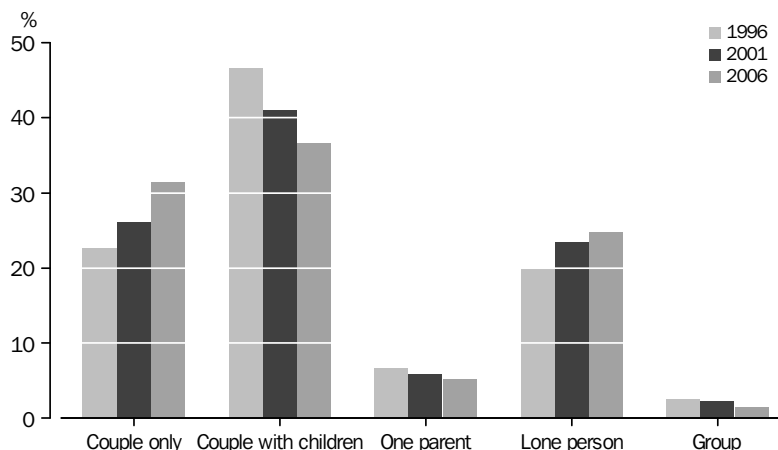
Dalwallinu had a male dominated population. In 2006, 111.3 males per 100 females lived in the Shire compared with 114.5 males per 100 females in 2001. As the population base is low, this is not a significant change with a similar percentage decline in both males and females over the 5 year period.

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

Dalwallinu experienced a 13% decrease in the number of households counted between 2001 and 2006. By 2006, the number of households had fallen from 560 to 480. The proportion of couple with children families declined by 22% (50 households). While couple with children families continued to be the largest household type in Dalwallinu (37%), they represented fewer households compared to 2001 (41%).

The following graph shows how household types have changed as a proportion of total households counted in the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census. Therefore the proportional changes represented are different from the changes discussed above, which identify changes between Censuses for individual household types.

DALWALLINU, Household and family composition



GERALDTON - usual residence

In 2006, there were 31,560 usual residents counted in the urban Geraldton region, an increase of 8% from 2001 (29,180). Most of the population growth in the Geraldton region occurred in the SLA of Greenough Part A (14%), the urban area surrounding the City of Geraldton. The number of usual residents in the City of Geraldton increased less over the same period (3%).

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO)

In 2006, more than one in four usual residents had been living elsewhere within or outside the region in 2001 (27%), with the majority having previously lived in Western Australia (83%). Of these, 39% had lived in Perth, 11% in the Pilbara region and 6% in the Shire of Northampton.

AGE AND SEX PROFILE

In 2006, the median age of usual residents in the Geraldton urban region was 35 years, two years older than in 2001 (33 years). With 24% of its population aged under 15 years, Geraldton had a slightly higher proportion of children compared to the state (20%). The proportion of older residents (more than 65 years old) increased by 22% from 2001. Approximately three-quarters of people aged 65 years old or more in the region, lived in the City of Geraldton.

The sex ratio of the population was 96.7 males per 100 females, similar to the ratio in 2001.

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

The number of households in the Geraldton region grew by just under 3% between 2001 to 2006 (10,610 to 10,890 households). Over the same period, the number of couple only families increased by 13%, while one parent families fell by 8% (1,360 down to 1,240 households).

KALGOORLIE - usual residence

According to the 2006 Census, the urban area of Kalgoorlie/Boulder had a usual resident population of 28,240, an increase of 4% from the 2001 Census. This represented the smallest increase for all of the larger Western Australian urban localities.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS FIVE YEARS AGO)

In 2006, just under one-third of Kalgoorlie residents (aged over 5 years) were living elsewhere within or outside the region in 2001 (30%). Over half lived in Western Australia (56%) and a further one-quarter were previously living interstate (of these 50% were from Victoria and Queensland combined). Of all the selected regions, Kalgoorlie had the highest proportion of residents who had lived overseas five years before the 2006 Census (18%).

AGE AND SEX PROFILE

Kalgoorlie's population shared the youngest median age (31 years) with Leonora and Roebourne (compared to 36 years for Western Australia). The median age for Kalgoorlie has followed the ageing trend in other regions, increasing by 2 years from 2001. Approximately one-quarter of Kalgoorlie's population were aged under 15 years and

*KALGOORLIE - usual residence continued*

**AGE AND SEX PROFILE *continued***

there was a relatively small proportion of older people (aged more than 65 years) (5% compared with 12% for WA).

Kalgoorlie had a higher ratio of males in the population with 108.8 males per 100 females. This compares with the Western Australia sex ratio of 99.3 males per 100 females. In the five years from 2001, the female population has grown slightly faster than the male population (5% and 3% respectively).

**HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION**

Kalgoorlie had the lowest proportion of couple only households in the state (24% compared with 27% for Western Australia). This reflects the higher proportion of children living in couple with children families (37% compared to 32% for Western Australia).

*LEONORA - usual residence*

In 2006, the Shire of Leonora recorded a usual resident population of 1,410, a fall of 27% from the 2001 Census. The population has almost halved since 1996 (a decrease of 47% or 1,260 residents).

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO)**

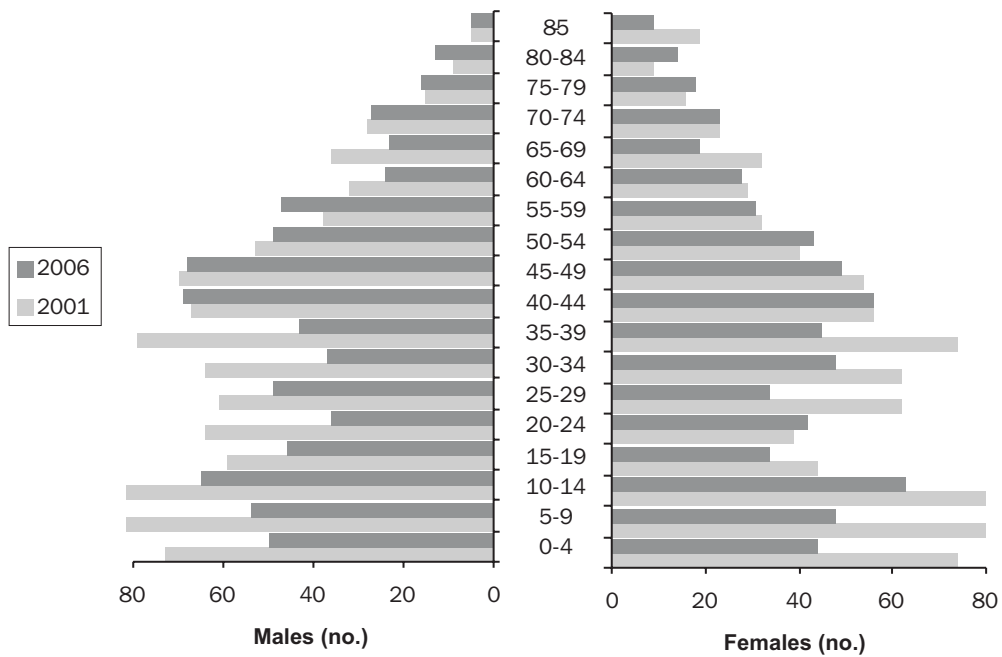
Due to the volatility of mining projects in mining regions such as Leonora, population turnover is normally high and is dependant on project venture timing. Therefore it is not surprising that over half of the usual resident population of Leonora had lived outside the LGA five years earlier (53%). More than one-third (35%) had previously lived in Perth and a further 27% in another state or territory.

**AGE AND SEX PROFILE**

In 2006, the median age of Leonora's residents was 31 years. While other selected regions had a median age increase from the 2001 Census, Leonora's median population age actually declined by 2 years. Leonora had a high proportion of under 15 year olds (25%). The over 65 year old population was one of the smallest of all the selected regions (3%).

Leonora had a very high young male population. In 2006, for every 100 females there were 142.8 males, the highest ratio for all the selected regions due to the mining industry. From 2001 this ratio had declined due to the number of males, rather than females, leaving the LGA (167.1 males per 100 females in 2001). The male population dropped by 380 residents (31%), while the female population declined by 140 residents).

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION, Leonora, 2001 and 2006 Census



LEONORA - usual residence continued

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

Leonora experienced a 10% decline in the number of households between 2001 and 2006 (430 down to 390 households). A high proportion of these households were persons living alone (26%), the highest proportion for all selected regions.

MANDURAH - usual residence

In 2006, there were 67,790 usual residents counted in the Mandurah region, 21.5% (12,000) more than in 2001 and 40% (19,410) up from 1996. Most (85%) of this population growth occurred in the City of Mandurah, which increased its usual resident count by 10,220 people. The Mandurah region grew at more than twice the rate for Western Australia (22% and 8.5% respectively) and had the highest growth of all the selected regions between 2001 and 2006.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO)

Nearly one-third (30%) of Mandurah residents in 2006 had lived elsewhere within or outside the region in 2001. Of the people moving into Mandurah, 78% had previously lived elsewhere in Western Australia, with more than half from the Perth metropolitan area (56%). Coupled with age profile data, the mobility trend highlights Mandurah as a 'sea change' and retirees destination.

AGE AND SEX PROFILE

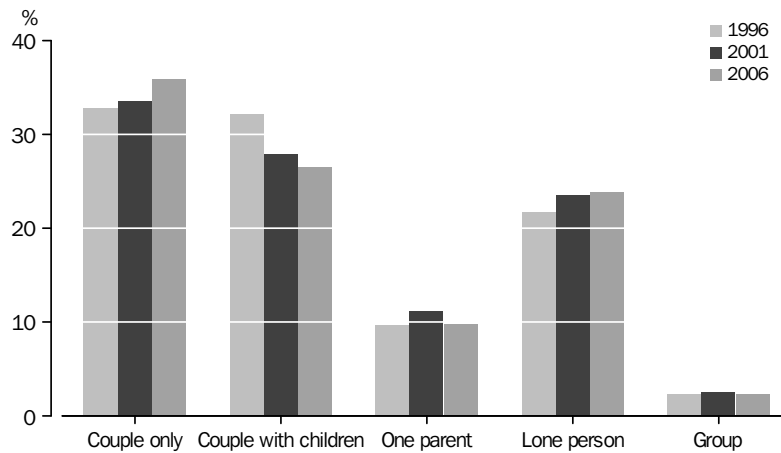
Mandurah's population had a median age that was 9 years higher than the WA average (43 years compared to 36 years). Between 2001 and 2006 the median age had risen by 3 years, resulting from the population aged under 15 years decreasing from 21% to 19% and the proportion of those aged 65 years or older increasing from 18% to 20%.

MANDURAH - usual residence continued

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

Mandurah had the highest growth rate in the number of households in Western Australia between 2001 and 2006 (18% compared to 9% for Western Australia), resulting in an increase of 3,850 households for the region. The number of couple only households grew by 26% and the number of lone person households grew by 20%. The graph below shows how household types have changed as a proportion of total households counted in the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census. Therefore the proportional changes represented are different from the changes discussed above, which identify changes between Censuses for individual household types.

MANDURAH, Household and family composition



ROEBOURNE - usual residence

In 2006, the Shire of Roebourne usual resident population was counted as 16,420, an increase of 15% (2,170) from 2001. This was the largest growth in population outside the selected South-West areas of Mandurah, Bunbury and Busselton. Most residents in the Shire of Roebourne lived in the urban centre of Karratha (11,720 residents), which increased by 9% between 2001 and 2006.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (USUAL ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO)

In 2006, 6,000 or 40% of usual residents living in Roebourne had not lived in the LGA five years earlier, the highest proportion of all the selected regions. Over one third (35%) of these residents had been living in Perth, while 22% had lived in another state or territory. A further 10% had been living overseas in 2001. Karratha had similar figures to the Shire of Roebourne with 44% of the population living elsewhere in 2001. However, it should be noted that 16% (2,410) of Roebourne residents did not answer the Census question on where they lived 5 years earlier, therefore, the number of people who had lived somewhere else in 2001 could be higher.

AGE AND SEX PROFILE

In 2006, the median age of Roebourne's usual resident population remained unchanged from 2001 (31 years). The median age in 2006 was five years younger than the Western Australia average of 36 years. Karratha residents had a slightly younger age profile with a median age of 30 years in 2006. Among all the selected regions, Roebourne had the highest proportion of children (aged 0-14 years) within its population, 24% or 3,920 people. Like most of the other selected regions, the proportion of children declined

ROEBOURNE - usual residence continued

AGE AND SEX PROFILE continued

from 2001 (28%), though it remained substantially higher than the Western Australian average (20%). Roebourne's lower median age also resulted from far fewer older residents (aged 65 years or more) (2% compared to 12% for Western Australia).

The sex ratio among usual residents of Roebourne was relatively constant between 2001 and 2006 at 117 males per 100 females. Only Leonora had a higher male to female ratio of the selected regions in 2006.

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

In 2006, there were 4,690 households in the Shire of Roebourne, an increase of 5% (200) since 2001. Over this period, the number of couple only families rose by 13% (150), whereas one parent households decreased by 11%. Like the Shire of Broome, there was a high proportion of visitor only or unclassifiable households (23% or 1,400 households), therefore changes over time and comparisons with other regions should be used cautiously.

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

Age and sex profile

As the following table illustrates, there are many differences between the selected regions in this article. The Mandurah region had the highest median age (43 years), which is reflected in the proportion of people aged 65 years or more (20.3%). Conversely Roebourne, Leonora, Kalgoorlie and Dalwallinu had the youngest age profile (median 31 years). The sex ratio for these regions have a higher proportion of males than females, which highlights the attraction of young males to employment in the mining and farming industries.

AGE AND SEX PROFILE, Regional comparison, 2006 Census

.....

	Median Age	Aged under 15 years	Aged over 65 years	Sex Ratio Males per 100 females
	years	%	%	ratio
Albany (C)	39	20.6	16.1	97.8
Avon Arc	41	21.6	14.1	101.6
Broome (S)	32	24.1	4.5	106.8
Bunbury (SSD)	33	21.6	11.7	99.1
Busselton (S)	38	21.9	15.3	97.3
Dalwallinu (S)	31	23.8	12.6	111.3
Geraldton (SSD)	33	23.7	11.8	96.7
Kalgoorlie (SSD)	31	24.9	5.2	108.8
Leonora (S)	31	24.1	3.4	142.8
Mandurah (SSD)	43	18.9	20.3	96.6
Roebourne (S)	31	25.9	1.9	117.0
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>99.3</b>

.....

Source: Published 2006 Census Quickstats data.

Household and family composition

Closely related to a region's age and sex profile are the types of household and family formations. Mandurah and the Avon Arc regions had a higher proportion of couple only families (36% and 34% respectively). As their age profiles are older, 'empty nesters' are more prevalent which is further supported by the regions' popularity with retirees looking for a sea or tree change. The regions that have a younger age profile share a

Household and family composition continued

close correlation with higher proportions of couple with children families. The Shire of Roebourne had the highest proportion of couple with children families (44%) which is reflected in the higher proportion of children aged under 15 years (26%). Lone person households can reflect either an ageing or a younger population. The Shire of Leonora had the highest proportion of lone person households (26%), which due to the mining industry, probably reflects young male lone person households. Albany also had a relatively high proportion of lone person households, however this probably reflects older persons living alone, due to the higher proportion of people aged 65 years or more(16%).

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION, Regional comparison, 2006 Census

	Couple only	Couple with children	One parent	Lone person	Group
	%	%	%	%	%
Albany (C)	30.4	29.2	10.6	25.7	2.6
Avon Arc	34.1	28.4	9.2	24.3	2.4
Broome (S)	25.5	29.4	10.6	24.0	6.5
Bunbury (SSD)	28.6	33.6	11.0	22.3	2.8
Busselton (S)	31.4	31.9	10.0	22.4	2.9
Dalwallinu (S)	31.4	36.6	5.2	24.8	1.4
Geraldton (SSD)	28.1	32.2	11.4	23.9	2.6
Kalgoorlie (SSD)	24.4	36.6	10.2	23.3	4.3
Leonora (S)	26.2	36.8	7.7	26.2	3.1
Mandurah (SSD)	35.9	26.5	9.8	23.9	2.4
Roebourne (S)	27.2	43.9	7.1	17.4	3.5
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>

Source: Published 2006 Census table data.

FURTHER DATA

The data included in this article has been sourced primarily from published 2006 Census and Estimated Resident Population data which is available for free from our website. For information on how to source this data, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

### RETAIL INDUSTRY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

#### INTRODUCTION

The retail industry employs more workers (150,000) than any other industry in Western Australia and accounts for around 5% (\$6 billion) of Gross State Product (GSP) each year. Retail trade has been the focus of much discussion and review in Western Australia in recent years, as it remains the only state without extended retail trading hours. This article will examine various performance indicators of Western Australia's retail industry during a decade of restricted trading hours and will compare it to the performance of other states where trading laws have been deregulated.

#### RETAIL TRADING HOURS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The *Retail Trading Hours Act 1987* applies to retail shops in Western Australia south of the 26th parallel. Retail trading hours are set down for three categories of retail: general retail shops; small shops (exempted general retail shops); and special retail shops. The trading hours of restaurants, cafes and takeaway food shops are not covered by the Act.

General retail shops are all retail businesses that are not categorised as either small shops or special retail shops. They are allowed to trade between 8.00am and 6.00pm on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, between 8.00am and 9.00pm on Thursday and between 8.00am and 5.00pm on Saturday. These shops cannot open on Sundays or public holidays.

Expanded general retail hours are available to car yards; shops in the central tourism precincts of Perth and Fremantle; those outside of the Perth metropolitan area and metropolitan local government authorities; and metropolitan shopping centres during special events. By comparison, general retail shops in other states and territories are permitted to trade, without restriction, seven days a week. Perth is the only capital city with restricted Sunday trading.

Small shops, or exempted general retail shops, are shops owned by up to six people who operate no more than three retail shops, and in which a maximum of ten people work at any one time. They may sell goods other than motor vehicles. They are permitted to trade up to 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

Special retail shops are considered necessary for emergency, convenience or recreational supplies and include newsagencies, bookshops, pharmacies, garden nurseries, hardware, home improvement shops, video shops, art and craft shops, souvenir shops, duty free shops, shops at sporting venues, boating shops, motor vehicle spare parts shops and shops at international standard hotels. These shops may trade between 6.00am and 11.30pm seven days a week. Service station trading hours are completely deregulated in all areas.

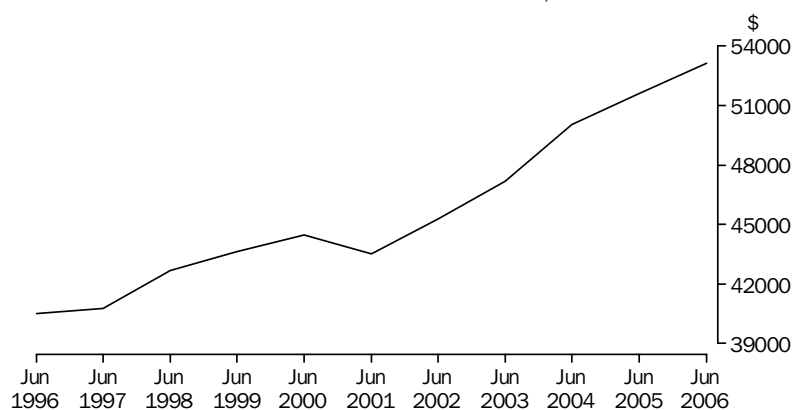
#### ECONOMIC GROWTH AND HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION SPENDING

It is important to note that this analysis of Western Australia's retail industry is during a period of strong economic growth having a positive impact on retail spending. The retail industries of some other states have not had the same positive influence (with the exception of Queensland). A decade of strong economic growth in Western Australia, particularly over the 5 years from 2001 to 2006, has helped fuel retail spending in the state. GSP per capita increased 31% (\$12,600) to \$53,000 in Western Australia from June 1996 to June 2006.



ECONOMIC GROWTH AND  
HOUSEHOLD  
CONSUMPTION SPENDING  
*continued*

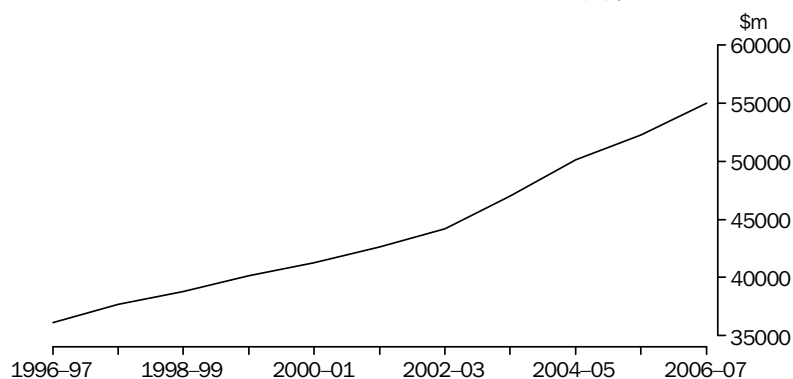
REAL GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER CAPITA, Western Australia



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, cat. no. 5220.0.

Strong economic growth led to increased spending by households between 1996–97 and 2006–07. Much of household spending, which rose 52% (\$19 billion), or 4% (\$2 billion) per year (on average) in real terms, was directed toward the retail industry.

REAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION SPENDING (a), Western Australia



(a) Household final consumption expenditure in trend chain volume terms.

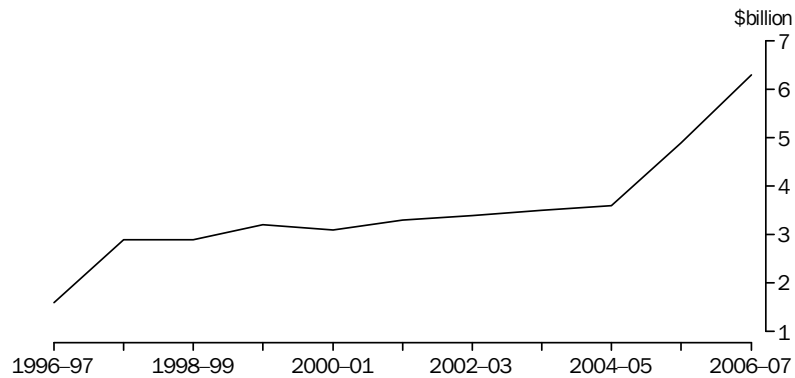
Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, cat. no. 5206.0.

USE OF CREDIT

Further fuelling growth in household spending has been the greater use of credit and personal loans to fund consumption expenditure in Western Australia between 1996–97 and 2006–07. Revolving credit (or the value of new and increased credit limits) quadrupled (up 298%) to \$6.3 billion in current terms in Western Australia, with much of that growth occurring in the last two years. The value of fixed personal loans for the purchase of household goods doubled from 1996–97 to 2006–07 (up 97% to \$0.2 billion) and personal loans for motor vehicles rose 20% to \$1.4 billion.

USE OF CREDIT *continued*

VALUE OF REVOLVING CREDIT(a), Western Australia



(a) New and increased credit limits during the year.

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

RETAIL TURNOVER BY  
INDUSTRY GROUP

Over the 10 years to 2006–07, retail turnover in Western Australia rose by 61% (\$9 billion) to \$24 billion in real terms. On average, retail turnover grew 5% (\$900 million) per year. There was a small decline in retail turnover of 1.2% (\$196 million) in 2000–01 coinciding with the introduction of the GST. Retail turnover, at the national level, rose by 52% over the 10 year period.

Western Australia recorded the equal second highest rate of increase in retail turnover along with Victoria (61%). Queensland (72%) had the greatest proportionate rise. The remaining states of New South Wales (36%), Tasmania (43%) and South Australia (49%) recorded significantly lower increases.

REAL RETAIL TURNOVER(a), Western Australia



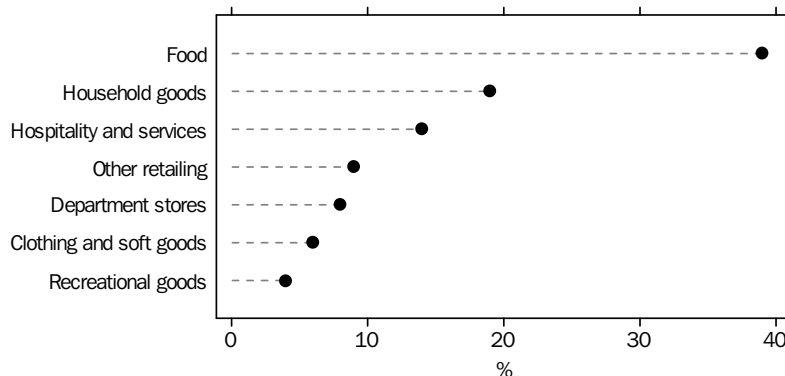
(a) Retail turnover in trend chain volume terms.

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

In 2006–07, Western Australia's retail spending was mainly on food (39%), household goods (19%) and hospitality and services (14%). These proportions were much the same as in 1996–97. Food retailing includes supermarkets, grocery stores, takeaway food outlets and other specialised food retailing. Household goods retailing comprises furniture, floor coverings and domestic hardware, houseware, appliances and recorded music. Hospitality and services consists of hotels, licensed pubs, cafes, restaurants and services such as video hire outlets, hairdressing and beauty salons.

RETAIL TURNOVER BY  
INDUSTRY GROUP  
*continued*

RETAIL TURNOVER(a) BY INDUSTRY GROUP, Western  
Australia—2006–07

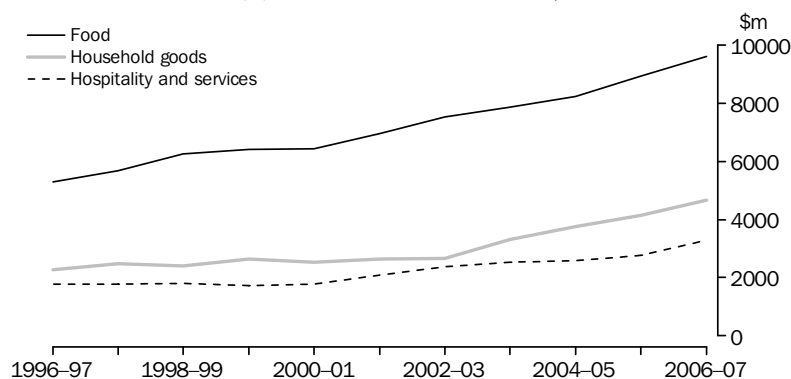


(a) Retail turnover in trend current price terms.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia, 8501.0.

The industry groups of food, household goods and hospitality and services drove most (74%) of the growth in retail turnover in Western Australia between 1996–97 and 2006–07. Food retailing increased \$4.3 billion (81%), household goods retailing rose \$2.4 billion (106%) and hospitality and services grew \$1.5 billion (87%).

RETAIL TURNOVER(a) BY INDUSTRY GROUP, Western Australia



(a) Retail turnover in trend current price terms.

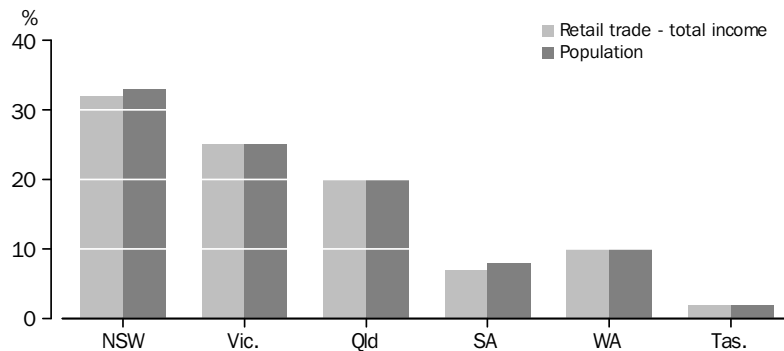
Source: Retail Trade, Australia, cat. no. 8501.0.

SUMMARY OF RETAIL  
TRADE OPERATIONS BY  
STATE

Western Australia accounted for 10% (\$34 billion) of the total income generated by the Australian retail industry in 2005–06. This proportion was in line with Western Australia's share of the Australian population in June 2006 (10%). The larger retail markets of New South Wales (32%), Victoria (25%) and Queensland (20%) also had shares about equal to their proportion of the Australian population. Therefore, despite Western Australia's restricted retail trading hours, its retail industry generated an equal share of national retail income relative to the size of its population.

SUMMARY OF RETAIL  
TRADE OPERATIONS BY  
STATE *continued*

RETAIL TRADE INCOME AND POPULATION (a), By state, Proportion of Australian total—2005-06

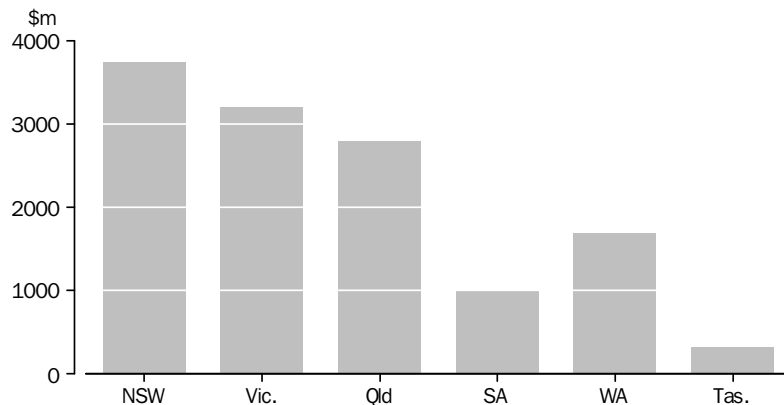


(a) Estimated resident population as at June 2006.

Source: Australian Industry, *Experimental Estimates*, cat. no. 8155.0;  
Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0.

Western Australia's retail industry made an operating profit of \$1.7 billion, before tax, in 2005-06, accounting for 13% of Australia's retail industry profits. This proportion was notably higher than its share of the Australian retail market (10%). New South Wales (29%) and Victoria (24%) had lower proportions than their share of the national retail market of 33% and 25% respectively.

RETAIL TRADE, OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE TAX, By state—2005-06



Source: Australian Industry, *Experimental Estimates*, cat. no. 8155.0.

Between 2002-03 and 2005-06, Western Australia's retail industry recorded the largest proportionate increases in business income (up 26.1% or \$7 billion) and operating profits, which include change in inventories, (up 63% or \$0.7 billion) among the states. Following Western Australia, South Australia's total income was up 25.8% and Victoria with operating profits up 41%.

SUMMARY OF RETAIL  
TRADE OPERATIONS BY  
STATE *continued*

## RETAIL TRADE, Summary of Operations (\$m), by State

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Change 2002-03 to 2005-06	% change 2002-03 to 2005-06
	(\$Million)	(\$Million)	(\$Million)	(\$Million)	(\$Million)	%
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>						
Wages and salaries	9 598	9 847	10 393	10 790	1 192	12.4
Total income	93 979	97 017	104 151	104 438	10 759	11.5
Total expenses	91 450	94 421	100 989	100 819	9 369	10.2
Operating profit before tax	2 877	3 259	3 609	3 753	879	30.4
<b>VICTORIA</b>						
Wages and salaries	6 892	7 360	7 779	8 347	1 455	21.1
Total income	66 971	73 550	78 300	81 904	14 933	22.3
Total expenses	65 053	71 531	75 664	78 901	13 848	21.3
Operating profit before tax	2 271	2 748	3 048	3 201	930	41.0
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>						
Wages and salaries	5 307	5 654	6 228	6 541	1 234	23.3
Total income	52 726	57 398	66 736	64 143	11 417	21.7
Total expenses	51 051	55 377	64 387	61 619	10 568	20.7
Operating profit before tax	2 021	2 496	2 827	2 792	771	38.1
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>						
Wages and salaries	1 944	2 071	2 236	2 490	546	28.1
Total income	18 961	20 905	22 897	23 860	4 899	25.8
Total expenses	18 337	20 153	22 152	22 900	4 563	24.9
Operating profit before tax	730	841	859	994	264	36.2
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>						
Wages and salaries	2 689	2 871	3 205	3 279	590	21.9
Total income	26 711	30 713	34 706	33 672	6 961	26.1
Total expenses	25 851	29 581	33 290	32 200	6 349	24.6
Operating profit before tax	1 044	1 348	1 676	1 696	652	62.5
<b>TASMANIA</b>						
Wages and salaries	542	614	660	708	166	30.6
Total income	5 388	6 150	6 717	6 757	1 369	25.4
Total expenses	5 192	5 907	6 403	6 446	1 254	24.2
Operating profit before tax	235	283	361	319	84	35.7

Source: Australian Industry, Experimental Estimates, cat. no. 8155.0.

AVERAGE RETAIL  
COMMODITY PRICES

Perth consumers generally pay more for retail commodities than consumers in other state capital cities. Across a range of 52 selected retail commodities, Perth had the highest average price for 20 (39%) of those items in the June quarter 2007, followed by Hobart with 14 (27%). Other cities had highest average prices ranging from 4 items (8%) in Adelaide to 8 items (15%) in Melbourne.

In the June quarter 2007, Perth consumers paid the highest average prices across the states for meat; processed fruit and vegetables; and alcoholic drinks. In particular, they paid more for lamb chops (\$0.37 more per kg); pork chops (\$0.84 more per kg); chicken (\$0.57 more per kg); sausages (\$0.30 more per kg); and bacon (\$1.00 more per 250g).

Perth consumers also paid more for processed peaches (\$0.14 more per 825g); pineapples (\$0.09 more per 450g); and peas (\$0.03 more per 500g), as well as low alcohol beer (\$3.63 more per carton); full strength beer (\$0.86 more per carton); and a nip of scotch in a public bar (\$0.67 more per 30ml). Among the state capitals, Perth consumers also paid the highest average retail prices for cheese; flour; rice; oranges; bananas; eggs; baby food; toilet paper; low alcohol draught beer served in public bars; and toilet soap.

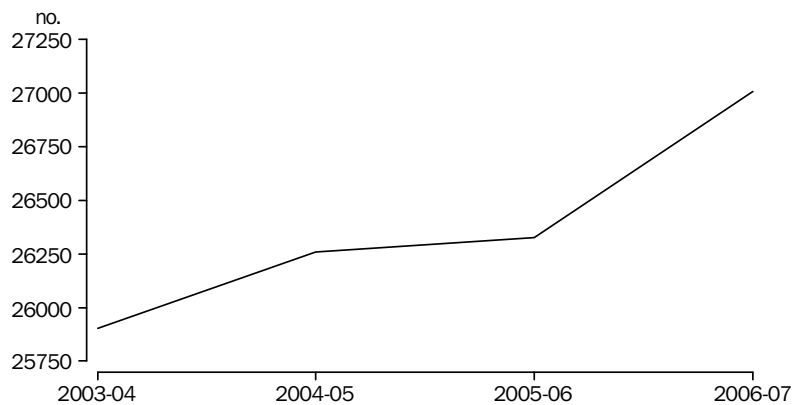
AVERAGE RETAIL  
COMMODITY PRICES  
*continued*

However, consumers in Perth paid the lowest average retail prices across the states for biscuits (\$0.13 less per 250g); rump steak (\$1.19 less per kg); carrots (\$0.39 less per kg); onions (\$0.19 less per kg); chocolate (\$0.43 less per 250g); and dishwashing detergent (\$0.29 less per 450ml) in the June quarter 2007.

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES  
OPERATING IN RETAIL  
TRADE

There were 27,000 businesses operating in Western Australia's retail industry in 2006–07, 4% (1,100) more than in 2003–04. This growth rate was the second highest among the states behind Queensland with 6% (2,900). The remaining states had much lower rates of growth in retail business numbers, ranging from 1% (800) in New South Wales to 3% (2,300) in Victoria.

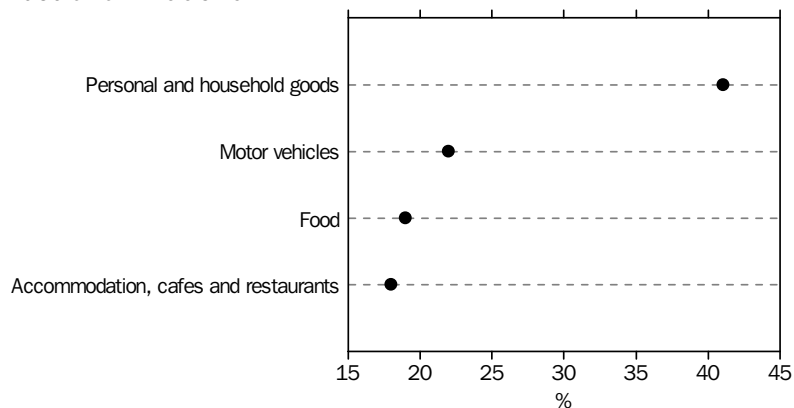
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES, Retail trade—Western Australia



Source: Counts of Australian Businesses, cat. no. 8165.0.

In 2006–07, Western Australia's retail industry was divided into personal and household goods retailing (41%), motor vehicle retailing and services (22%), food retailing (19%) and accommodation, cafes and restaurants (18%).

CONCENTRATION OF BUSINESSES, Retail trade—Western Australia—2006–07



Source: Counts of Australian Businesses, cat. no. 8165.0.

Among personal and household goods retailing, other personal and household goods retailing had the most operating businesses (4,563), including retailing n.e.c. (2,352), domestic appliance retailing (1,224) and clothing retailing (1,044). Food retailing mainly comprised businesses in specialised food retailing (4,455), with almost half being

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES  
OPERATING IN RETAIL  
TRADE *continued*

takeaway food retailing (2,094). There were many more businesses in motor vehicle services (5,133) than motor vehicle retailing (732), while cafes and restaurants (2,793) dominated accommodation, cafe and restaurant retailing.

RETAIL TRADE, Counts of Businesses, Western Australia, 2006-07

	<u>Business Counts</u>	
	No.	%
<b>Food</b>		
Supermarket and grocery stores	705	2.6
Specialised food	4 455	16.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 160</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>Personal and household goods</b>		
Personal and household goods		
Department stores	24	0.1
Clothing and soft goods	1 362	5.0
Furniture houseware and appliances	2 775	10.3
Recreational goods	1 623	6.0
Other personal and household goods	4 563	16.9
Household equipment repair services	654	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 001</b>	<b>40.7</b>
<b>Motor vehicles</b>		
Motor vehicles	732	2.7
Motor vehicle services	5 133	19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 865</b>	<b>21.7</b>
<b>Accommodation, cafes and restaurants</b>		
Accommodation	1 329	4.9
Pubs, taverns and bars	591	2.2
Cafes and restaurants	2 793	10.3
Clubs (Hospitality)	270	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 983</b>	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Retail trade - Total</b>	<b>27 009</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Counts of Australian Businesses, cat. no. 8165.0.

The industry classes, within the industries listed above, that recorded the largest increases in business numbers in Western Australian retail trade between 2003-04 and 2006-07 were cafes and restaurants (243 or 10%); takeaway food retailing (222 or 12%); clothing retailing (138 or 15%); automotive repair and services n.e.c. (135 or 5%); and car retailing (114 or 28%). There were major declines, however, in automotive fuel retailing (down 135 or 21%) and domestic appliance retailing (down 114 or 9%).

SMALL BUSINESS IN THE  
RETAIL INDUSTRY

More than half (52% or 14,040) of the businesses operating in Western Australia's retail industry in 2006-07 were small businesses (1-19 employed persons). The remainder were non-employed businesses (38% or 10,347), medium-sized businesses (20-199 employed persons) (10% or 2,556) and large businesses (200 or more employed persons) (0.3% or 93).

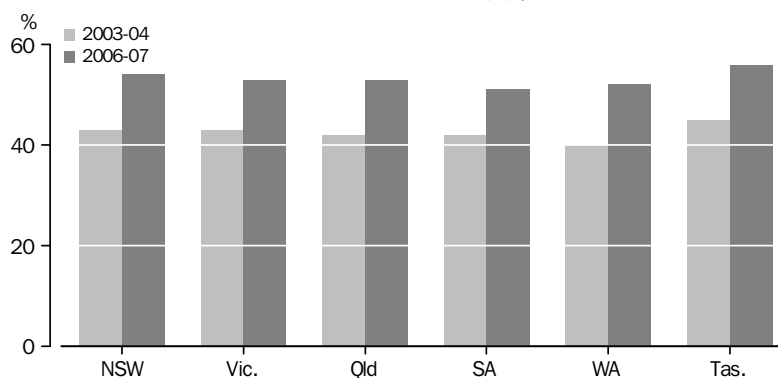
SMALL BUSINESS IN THE  
RETAIL INDUSTRY  
continuedRETAIL TRADE, Number of Small Businesses (1-19 employed  
persons)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Change from 2003-04 to 2006-07.....	
					No.	%
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>						
Small businesses (no.)	39 720	46 704	48 471	50 313	10 593	26.7
Proportion of total businesses (%)	43	51	52	54	11 pts	na
<b>VICTORIA</b>						
Small businesses (no.)	28 569	33 663	34 701	36 723	8 154	28.5
Proportion of total businesses (%)	43	49	51	53	10 pts	na
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>						
Small businesses (no.)	21 768	26 109	27 690	29 265	7 497	34.4
Proportion of total businesses (%)	42	49	51	53	11 pts	na
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>						
Small businesses (no.)	7 959	9 279	9 405	9 780	1 821	22.9
Proportion of total businesses (%)	42	48	49	51	9 pts	na
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>						
Small businesses (no.)	10 476	12 375	13 107	14 040	3 564	34.0
Proportion of total businesses (%)	40	47	50	52	12 pts	na
<b>TASMANIA</b>						
Small businesses (no.)	2 856	3 258	3 453	3 597	741	25.9
Proportion of total businesses (%)	45	51	53	56	11 pts	na

Source: Counts of Australian Businesses, cat. no. 8165.0.

In 2006–07, the proportion of small businesses operating in Western Australia's retail industry (52%) was similar to the proportion operating in the retail industries of New South Wales (54%), Victoria (53%), Queensland (53%), South Australia (51%) and Tasmania (56%). All states recorded increased proportions of small retail businesses between 2003–04 and 2006–07: New South Wales (43% to 54%), Victoria (43% to 53%), Queensland (42% to 53%), South Australia (42% to 51%), Western Australia (40% to 52%), narrowly the highest proportionate increase, and Tasmania (45% to 56%).

## PROPORTION OF SMALL BUSINESSES (a), Retail trade



(a) Businesses with 1–19 employed persons.

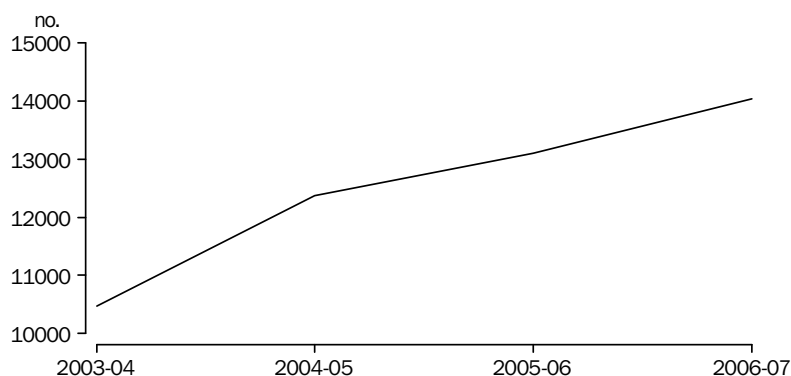
Source: Counts of Australian Businesses, cat. no. 8165.0.

The number of small businesses operating in Western Australia grew by 34.0% (3,564) between 2003–04 and 2006–07, the second highest percentage rise after Queensland (34.4% or 7,497). Growth in retail small business in other states ranged from just under 23% (1,821) in South Australia to 29.5% (8,154) in Victoria.



SMALL BUSINESS IN THE  
RETAIL INDUSTRY  
*continued*

NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a), Retail trade—Western Australia



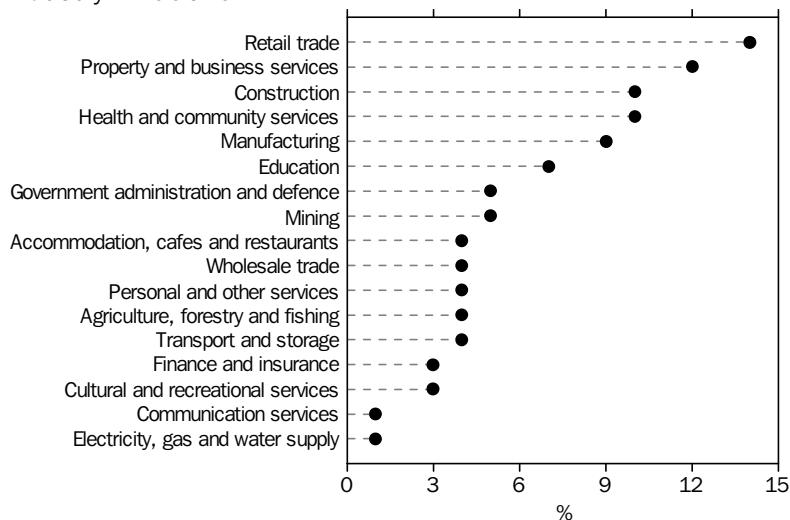
(a) Businesses with 1–19 employed persons.

Source: Counts of Australian Businesses, cat. no. 8165.0.

EMPLOYMENT

Retail trade employs more people in Western Australia than any other industry. In 2006–07, 14% (201,500) of workers were employed in retail trade (201,500 when including accommodation, cafes and restaurants), followed by property and business services (12%), construction (10%) and health and community services (9.6%). These results were very similar to the Australian average where retail trade (14%), property and business services (12%) and manufacturing (10%) accounted for the highest proportions of employed persons in 2006–07.

PROPORTION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, By industry—2006–07

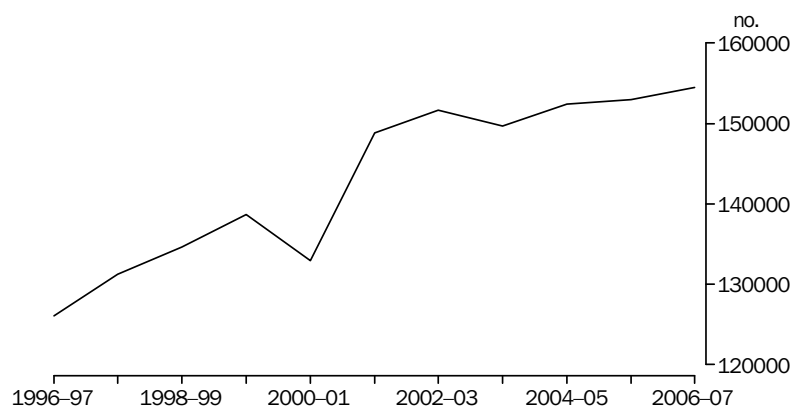


Source: Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0.

Between 1996–97 and 2006–07, retail industry employment grew by nearly 23% (28,400) in Western Australia, higher than the national rise of 21%. Among the states, Western Australia's percentage growth ranked second behind Queensland with 34% (83,100). The remaining states recorded growth ranging from 8% (2,600) in Tasmania to 20% (18,300) in South Australia. The larger states of New South Wales (19% or 74,800) and Victoria (15% or 47,700) recorded increases below the Australian average (21%).

EMPLOYMENT *continued*

## TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS, Retail trade—Western Australia



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

In 2006–07, employment in Western Australia's retail industry (including accommodation, cafes and restaurants) was concentrated in specialised food retailing (16% or 32,000), supermarket and grocery stores (14% or 27,000) and cafes and restaurants (12% or 23,000).

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, Retail Industry, Western Australia

Selected industry group	1996-97	2006-07	Change	% change
			1996-97 to 2006-07	1996-97 to 2006-07
	No.	No.	No.	%
Specialised food retailing	22 317	31 773	9 456	42.4
Supermarket and grocery stores	22 895	27 435	4 541	19.8
Cafes and restaurants	18 599	23 381	4 781	25.7
Motor vehicle services	22 471	17 618	-4 853	-21.6
Furniture, houseware and appliance retailing	11 442	17 221	5 779	50.5
Other personal and household good retailing	15 225	15 778	553	3.6
Accommodation	10 845	13 353	2 508	23.1
Clothing and soft good retailing	8 827	11 448	2 620	29.7
Department stores	9 163	10 226	1 063	11.6
Recreational good retailing	6 662	8 523	1 861	27.9
Motor vehicle retailing	5 296	8 419	3 123	59.0
Pubs, taverns and bars	5 433	8 308	2 875	52.9
Household equipment repair services	1 693	1 945	252	14.9
Clubs (hospitality)	2 355	1 612	-743	-31.6

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

Between 1996–97 and 2006–07, employment growth was highest in specialised food retailing (up 9,456 or 42.4%), followed by furniture, houseware and appliance retailing (up 5,779 or 50.5%) and cafes and restaurants (up 4,781 or 25.7%). There were two industry groups showing declines in employment over the period: motor vehicle services (down 4,853 or 21.6%) and clubs (down 743 or 31.6%).

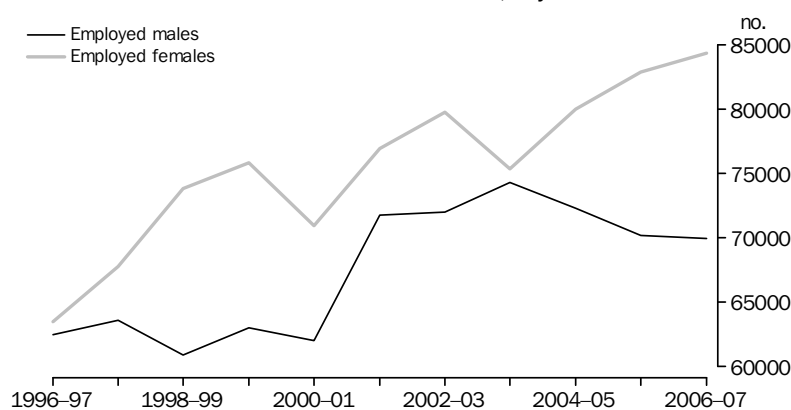
## MIX OF MALE-FEMALE WORKERS

In 2006–07, there were approximately 14,400 more females (84,400) employed in Western Australia's retail industry than males (70,000). Females accounted for 55% of employed persons and males 45%. Female employment grew 33% (21,000) between 1996–97 and 2006–07, almost three times the rate of male employment (up 12% or

MIX OF MALE-FEMALE  
WORKERS *continued*

7,000). In 1996–97 the ratio of males to females was virtually 50:50. In the national retail industry, male employment grew 15% (higher than in Western Australia) and female employment rose 27% (lower than in Western Australia). The mix of male and female workers in Australian retail trade was similar to that of Western Australia in both 1996–97 and 2006–07.

EMPLOYED PERSONS IN RETAIL TRADE, By sex—Western Australia



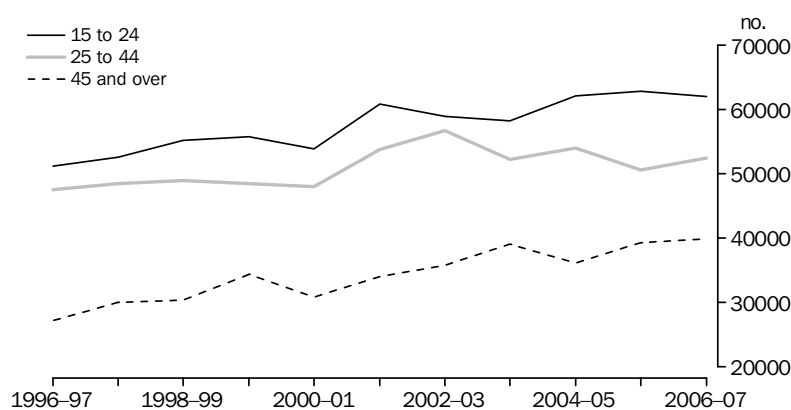
Source: Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0.

AGE OF WORKERS

In 2006–07, 40% of workers in Western Australia's retail industry were aged 15–24, 34% were aged 25–44 and 26% were aged 45 and over. The proportion of workers aged 15–24 (41% in 1996–97) and 25–44 (38% in 1996–97) decreased, while the proportion of those aged 45 and over (21% in 1996–97) increased. These proportions were very similar to those of the Australian retail industry.

Between 1996–97 and 2006–07, employment growth was strongest in Western Australia's retail industry in the age group 45 and over (up 47% or 12,700), followed by those aged 15–24 (up 21% or 10,800) and 25–44 (up 10% or 4,900). This growth was in line with national increases.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN RETAIL TRADE, By age—Western Australia

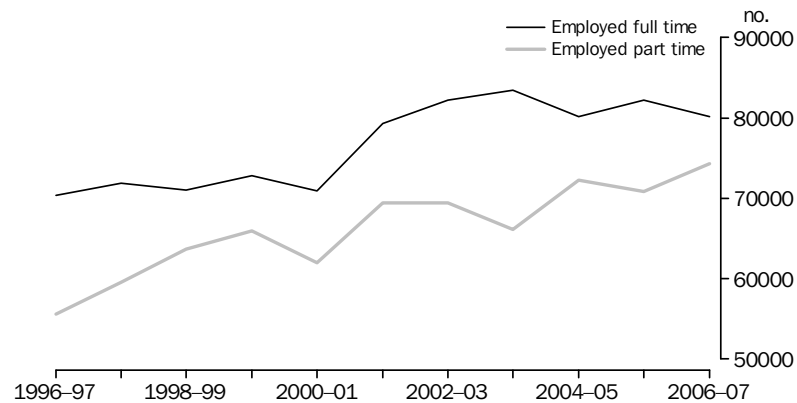


Source: Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0.

HOURS WORKED

In 2006–07, there were almost as many part-time workers (74,400) in Western Australia's retail industry as full-time workers (80,200). Part-time workers (up 34% or 18,800) have increased almost two and half times the rate of full-time workers (up 14% or 9,800) since 1996–97. These increases correlate closely with the Australian retail industry, with part-time employment up 30% and full-time employment up 14%.

NUMBER OF FULL TIME AND PART TIME WORKERS, Retail trade—Western Australia



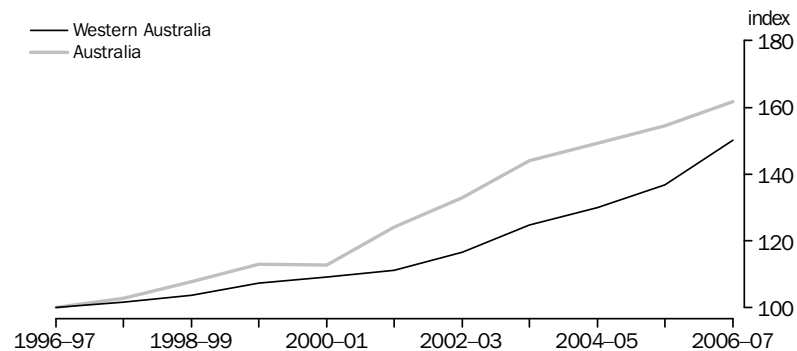
Source: Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0.

In Western Australian retail trade, the average weekly hours worked by those employed full-time (43) and part-time (16) were very similar to the national averages of 43 hours per week and 15 hours per week respectively. Average weekly hours worked by retail workers declined for full-time workers from 44 hours in 1996–97 but have increased from 14 hours for part-time workers. These changes reflect of the changes in average weekly hours worked at the national level.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Labour productivity is measured by the ratio of output (industry total factor income) to labour input (hours worked). Labour productivity in Western Australia's retail industry rose approximately 50% between 1996–97 and 2006–07. This result was lower than the 62% rise in labour productivity in the Australian retail industry. It is important to note that part of the rise in labour productivity is due to 'capital deepening' (an increase in the ratio of capital to labour).

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY(a), Retail trade



(a) Index of the ratio of Retail trade Total Factor Income to Total Hours Worked.

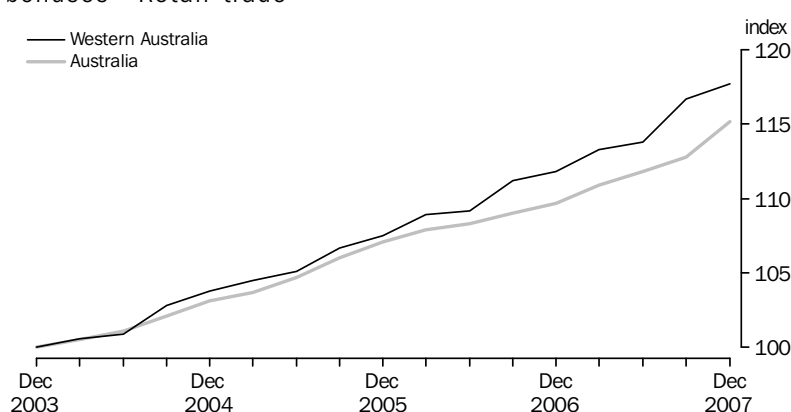
Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, cat. no. 5220.0; Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0.

WAGE PRICE INDEX OF  
TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF  
PAY (EXCLUDING  
BONUSES)

The wage price index measures changes over time in the price of labour in the Australian labour market by following changes to a fixed 'basket' of labour services and is, therefore, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed (i.e. pure price changes).

Generally, since 2006, wage price growth in Western Australia's retail trade industry has outpaced growth for the Australian level. From the June quarter 2006 to the December quarter 2007, wage prices in Western Australia's retail trade industry grew by 7.8% (or an average of 1.3% per quarter) compared to 6.4% (or 1.0% per quarter) for the Australian level.

WAGE PRICE INDEX, Total hourly rates of pay excluding  
bonuses—Retail trade



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

AVERAGE WEEKLY  
EARNINGS (FULL-TIME  
ADULT ORDINARY TIME  
EARNINGS)

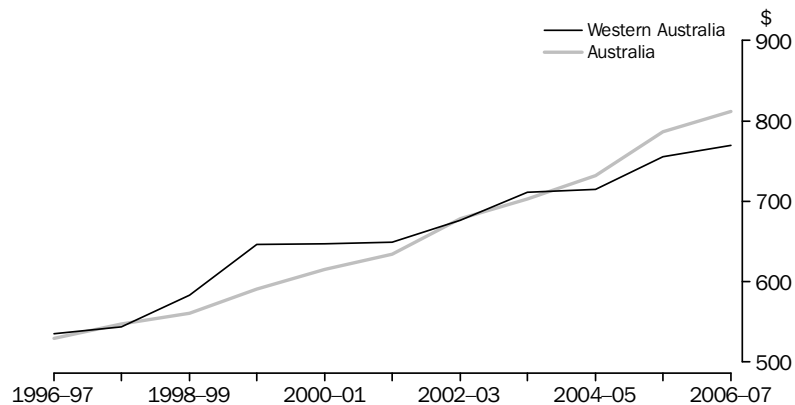
Average weekly earnings measures average gross (before tax) earnings of employees that may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of wage and salary earners in the labour force.

Between 1996–97 and 2003–04, average weekly earnings, of full-time adult employees in Western Australia's retail industry, were consistently higher than the national average. In 1996–97, average earnings in Western Australia was \$535 per week compared to \$530 per week across Australia. Western Australia's retail industry earnings rose to \$711 per week in 2003–04, while the national average increased to \$702 per week. However, after 2003–04, Western Australia's average weekly earnings fell below the Australian average for the retail industry. Between 2004–05 and 2006–07, average weekly retail industry earnings rose from \$715 to \$769 in Western Australia, compared to the national average increase from \$732 to \$812.

In overall growth terms, average weekly earnings, of full-time adult employees, in Western Australia's retail industry grew 44% (\$234) between 1996–97 and 2006–07, while nationally they grew 53% (\$282). Over the three years 2004–05 to 2006–07, however, growth in average weekly earnings in Western Australian retail trade grew by only 8% (\$58), half the rate of national earnings in retail trade (up 16% or \$109).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS) *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Adult ordinary full time earnings—Retail trade



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

SUMMARY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S RETAIL INDUSTRY

- Western Australia's strong economic growth over the last 10 years has had a positive impact on retail spending with GSP per capita increasing by 31% from June 1996 to June 2006.
- Increased spending by Western Australian households rose by 52% (\$19 billion), or 4% (\$2 billion) per year between 1996 and 2006 which was largely directed to the retail industry.
- Increased household spending has also coincided with growth in the use of credit and personal loans. Revolving credit quadrupled to \$6.3 billion in Western Australia between 1996-97 and 2006-07. Meanwhile, the value of fixed personal loans for purchasing household goods doubled over the same period (up 97% to \$0.2 billion), and rose 20% to \$1.4 million for motor vehicles.
- Retail turnover in Western Australia rose by 61% to \$24 billion in real terms between 1996-97 and 2006-07, an average of 5% (\$900 million) per year.
- The industry groups of food, household goods and hospitality and services accounted for 74% of retail turnover growth between 1996-97 and 2006-07.
- Western Australia accounted for 10% (\$34 billion) of the retail industry total income 2005-06, which corresponds to Western Australia's population share (10%).
- Between 2002-03 and 2005-06, Western Australia's retail industry had the largest proportionate increases in business income (up 26.1% or \$7 billion) of all states.
- Perth consumers generally paid more for retail commodities than consumers in other state capital cities. In the June quarter 2007, Perth consumers paid the highest average prices across the states for meat; processed fruit and vegetables; and alcoholic drinks.
- Western Australia recorded the second highest growth rate (behind Queensland) in the number of operating businesses between 2003-04 and 2006-07 (4% or 1,100 businesses). Industries recording the largest increases in business numbers were car retailing (28%), clothing retailing (15%) and takeaway food retailing (12%).
- More than half (52%) of operating businesses in Western Australia's retail industry in 2006-07 were small businesses, which was similar to the proportion operating in New South Wales (53%), Victoria (53%) and Queensland (53%).
- The number of small businesses operating in Western Australia grew by 34.0% between 2003-04 and 2006-07, the second highest after Queensland (34.4%).

SUMMARY OF WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA'S RETAIL  
INDUSTRY *continued*

- Retail trade employs more people in Western Australia than any other industry. In 2006-07 14% (155,000) workers were employed in retail trade.
- Retail industry employment grew by nearly 23% in Western Australia between 1996-97 and 2006-07, higher than the national rise of 21%.
- Females accounted for 55% of workers employed in Western Australia's retail industry. Female employment grew by 33% between 1996-97 and 2006-07.
- The majority of workers in the retail industry were aged between 15 and 24 years (40%) and a further 34% aged between 25 and 44 years.
- There were almost as many part-time workers in Western Australia's retail industry as full-time workers. The average weekly hours worked by full-time workers was 43 hours and 16 hours for part-time workers.
- From the June quarter 2006 to the December quarter 2007, wage prices in Western Australia's retail trade industry grew by 7.8% (or an average of 1.3% per quarter) compared to 6.4% (or 1.0% per quarter) for the Australian level.
- The average weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in Western Australia's retail industry grew 44% between 1996-97 and 2006-07, while nationally they grew 53%.

## LIST OF TABLES

*page*

### SUMMARY

- 1 Summary of statistical indicators, Australian comparison . . . . . 50

### STATE ACCOUNTS

- 2 Components of state final demand—Chain volume measures . . . . . 51

### PRICES

- 3 Consumer price index, By group—Perth . . . . . 53  
 4 Wage price index, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses: Original . . . . . 55  
 5 House price indexes—Perth . . . . . 56  
 6 Price index of materials used in house building, By material—Perth . . . . . 56

### CONSUMPTION

- 7 Retail trade, Monthly turnover by industry group—Current prices: All series . . . . . 57  
 8 Retail trade, Quarterly turnover—Chain volume measures: All series . . . . . 58  
 9 New motor vehicle sales, By type of vehicle: All series . . . . . 59

### INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

- 10 Private new capital expenditure, By type of asset—Chain volume measures: All series . . . . . 60  
 11 Private new capital expenditure, By industry—Current prices: Original . . . . . 60  
 12 Lending finance commitments: Original . . . . . 61  
 13 Housing finance commitments for owner occupation, By dwellings financed: All series . . . . . 62  
 14 Housing finance commitments for owner occupation, By type of buyer: Original . . . . . 63  
 15 Housing finance commitments, By purpose: Original . . . . . 64

### CONSTRUCTION

- 16 Building approvals, By number of dwelling units approved and sector: Trend . . . . . 65  
 17 Building approvals, By number and value of dwelling units approved: Original . . . . . 66  
 18 Building activity, By number of dwelling units and stage of production: Original . . . . . 67  
 19 Building activity, By value and stage of production—Current prices: Original . . . . . 68  
 20 Engineering construction activity, By value, stage and type of construction—Current prices: Original . . . . . 69  
 21 Engineering construction activity, By value of work done—Chain volume measures: All series . . . . . 70

### TRADE

- 22 International merchandise trade, By major commodity: Original . . . . . 71



## LIST OF TABLES *continued*

*page*

### TRADE *continued*

- 23 International merchandise trade, By commodity: Original . . . . . 72  
 24 International merchandise trade, By selected country: Original . . . . . 75

### MINING AND ENERGY

- 25 Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure, By selected mineral . . . . . 76  
 26 Mineral and energy production: Original . . . . . 76

### AGRICULTURE

- 27 Livestock slaughtered and red meat produced: All series . . . . . 77  
 28 Wheat and live sheep exports—Current prices: Original . . . . . 78  
 29 Wool receivals: Original . . . . . 78

### TOURISM

- 30 Overseas arrivals and departures: Original . . . . . 79  
 31 Short-term overseas visitor arrivals and resident departures, By air on  
 holiday: Original . . . . . 80  
 32 Tourist accommodation, Summary of hotels, motels and serviced  
 apartments: Original . . . . . 81  
 33 Tourist accommodation, Summary of caravan parks, holiday flats, units  
 and houses and visitor hostels: Original . . . . . 82

### LABOUR MARKET

- 34 Labour force status (aged 15 years and over), By sex: Trend . . . . . 83  
 35 Number of employed persons, By industry and occupation: Original . . . . . 84  
 36 Number of employees and hours worked, By industry: Original . . . . . 85  
 37 Number of employees and hours worked, By occupation: Original . . . . . 86  
 38 Average weekly earnings of employees: All series . . . . . 87  
 39 Average weekly earnings of employees, By industry: Original . . . . . 88  
 40 Industrial disputes which occurred during the period: Original . . . . . 89  
 41 Job vacancies for employees, By sector: Original . . . . . 89

### POPULATION

- 42 Estimated resident population and components of population change . . . . . 90

### CRIME

- 43 Reported offences . . . . . 91

### SOCIAL TRENDS - FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

- 44 Family formation . . . . . 92  
 45 Households and families . . . . . 93  
 46 Families and work . . . . . 93

Indicator	Reference period	WESTERN AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA		
		Current figure	Change from previous period (%)	Change from same period previous year (%)	Current figure	Change from previous period (%)	Change from same period previous year (%)
<b>State final demand: Trend(a) (\$m)</b>	Dec qtr 2007	31 249	1.2	9.5	266 734	1.1	5.3
<b>Prices</b>							
Consumer Price Index, All groups: Original (index)	Dec qtr 2007	160.2	0.8	3.0	160.1	0.9	3.0
Wage Price Index, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses: Original (index)	Dec qtr 2007	120.0	1.3	5.9	116.5	1.0	4.2
Established house price index: Original(b) (index)	Dec qtr 2007	197.0	0.9	1.1	128.1	3.2	12.3
Project home price index: Original(b) (index)	Dec qtr 2007	148.3	0.5	3.5	117.8	1.4	4.6
Price index of materials used in house building, All groups: Original(c) (index)	Dec qtr 2007	149.0	0.7	3.7	150.9	0.9	2.9
<b>Consumption</b>							
Retail turnover: Trend (\$m)	January 2008	2 153.8	0.1	4.9	20 183.2	0.4	7.4
Sales of new motor vehicles: Trend (no.)	February 2008	10 306	0.1	3.6	91 300	0.4	6.6
<b>Investment and finance</b>							
Private new capital expenditure: Trend(a) (\$m)	Dec qtr 2007	5 301	1.5	15.2	20 453	0.3	11.5
Commercial finance commitments: Original (\$m)	January 2008	2 533	-48.3	5.5	40 458	-16.2	49.0
Personal finance commitments: Original (\$m)	January 2008	988	-6.3	0.4	6 530	-4.6	9.0
Housing finance commitments: Trend(d) (no.)	January 2008	8 554	1.0	0.9	66 981	1.2	5.2
<b>Construction</b>							
Houses approved: Trend (no.)	January 2008	1 424	-0.8	-10.6	9 279	-0.3	6.5
New residential building activity commenced: Original (no.)	Sep qtr 2007	5 755	3.5	-17.9	39 719	8.3	-0.2
New residential building activity yet to be done: Original (\$m)	Sep qtr 2007	3 067.3	0.4	12.0	15 687.7	4.5	11.2
Engineering construction activity commenced: Original (\$m)	Sep qtr 2007	13 489.5	498.5	336.1	27 673.2	109.7	99.5
Engineering construction activity yet to be done: Original (\$m)	Sep qtr 2007	22 200.6	74.1	74.4	47 470.1	46.1	72.7
<b>International merchandise trade</b>							
Exports: Original (\$m)	Dec qtr 2007	15 823	2.9	1.1	43 020	0.5	-0.5
Imports: Original (\$m)	Dec qtr 2007	6 218	—	11.3	50 429	5.8	8.0
<b>Mining and energy</b>							
Total mineral exploration expenditure: Trend (\$m)	Dec qtr 2007	295.0	8.7	49.2	574.5	7.4	38.8
Total petroleum exploration expenditure: Original (\$m)	Dec qtr 2007	512.7	-6.2	48.1	770.0	10.3	41.4
<b>Agriculture</b>							
Exports of wheat: Original (\$m)	Dec qtr 2007	309.0	-12.9	-24.2	425.7	-22.1	-37.8
Exports of wool: Original (\$m)	Dec qtr 2007	78.9	45.5	-43.0	770.1	54.2	10.0
Exports of live sheep: Original (\$m)	Dec qtr 2007	70.4	58.5	-14.2	91.1	44.6	-6.8
<b>Tourism</b>							
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals, By air on holiday (no.)	December 2007	34 024	46.6	-14.8	328 061	29.8	-10.0
Short-term holiday departures of residents, By air on holiday (no.)	December 2007	47 497	74.5	21.0	329 289	68.6	17.4
<b>Labour market</b>							
Number of persons employed full-time: Trend ('000)	February 2008	815.6	0.4	5.5	7 617.4	0.1	2.6
Number of persons employed: Trend ('000)	February 2008	1 131.9	0.3	3.8	10 649.7	0.2	2.7
Unemployment rate: Trend (%)	February 2008	3.1	-0.1 pts	0.1 pts	4.1	-0.1 pts	-0.4 pts
Participation rate: Trend (%)	February 2008	68.4	0.0 pts	0.9 pts	65.2	0.0 pts	0.3 pts
<b>Estimated resident population ('000)</b>	September 2007	2 118.5	0.6	2.4	21 097.1	0.4	1.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Chain volume measures.

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

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

(d) Owner occupation housing.

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

	2006		2007			
	September	December	March	June	September	December
TREND (\$ m)						
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>						
General government	3 951	3 971	3 956	3 956	3 980	4 005
Households	13 455	13 664	13 865	14 082	14 319	14 568
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	17 406	17 635	17 821	18 038	18 299	18 573
<b>Private gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2 616	2 739	np	np	np	np
Non-dwelling construction	3 458	3 654	np	np	np	np
Livestock	37	28	28	32	37	41
Intangible fixed assets	547	620	740	817	871	891
<i>Total private business investment(b)</i>	6 653	7 039	np	np	np	np
Dwellings	1 993	2 035	2 093	2 171	2 248	2 306
Ownership transfer costs	713	633	595	598	592	580
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	9 364	9 710	10 489	11 102	11 383	11 504
<b>Public gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Public corporations	613	634	np	np	np	np
General government	503	551	606	641	655	658
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	1 115	1 187	np	np	np	np
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>27 879</b>	<b>28 540</b>	<b>29 463</b>	<b>30 327</b>	<b>30 866</b>	<b>31 249</b>

## TREND (percentage changes)

<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>						
General government	1.5	0.5	-0.4	—	0.6	0.6
Households	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5
<b>Private gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	-1.2	4.7	np	np	np	np
Non-dwelling construction	4.7	5.7	np	np	np	np
Livestock	-22.9	-24.3	np	14.3	15.6	10.8
Intangible fixed assets	14.0	13.3	19.4	10.4	6.6	2.3
<i>Total private business investment(b)</i>	2.8	5.8	np	np	np	np
Dwellings	1.6	2.1	2.9	3.7	3.5	2.6
Ownership transfer costs	-9.5	-11.2	-6.0	0.5	-1.0	-2.0
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	1.5	3.7	8.0	5.8	2.5	1.1
<b>Public gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Public corporations	-0.6	3.4	np	np	np	np
General government	3.3	9.5	10.0	5.8	2.2	0.5
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	1.2	6.5	np	np	np	np
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not published due to break in series

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

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

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

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

	2006		2007			
	September	December	March	June	September	December
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ m)						
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>						
General government	4 003	3 937	3 971	3 943	3 965	4 035
Households	13 473	13 627	13 921	14 054	14 281	14 626
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	17 476	17 564	17 892	17 997	18 246	18 661
<b>Private gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2 514	2 689	3 043	3 277	3 133	3 288
Non-dwelling construction	3 039	3 722	4 090	4 329	4 493	4 313
Livestock	29	29	29	29	40	40
Intangible fixed assets	576	640	661	884	886	849
<i>Total private business investment(b)</i>	6 157	7 080	7 824	8 519	8 552	8 490
Dwellings	2 019	2 035	2 056	2 197	2 258	2 292
Ownership transfer costs	689	614	577	634	582	572
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	8 865	9 729	10 457	11 350	11 392	11 353
<b>Public gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Public corporations	606	594	597	565	487	526
General government	500	551	593	687	622	665
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	1 106	1 145	1 190	1 252	1 109	1 192
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>27 447</b>	<b>28 437</b>	<b>29 539</b>	<b>30 599</b>	<b>30 747</b>	<b>31 206</b>

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (percentage changes)

<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>						
General government	3.1	-1.6	0.9	-0.7	0.6	1.8
Households	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.6	2.4
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.4	2.3
<b>Private gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	-7.6	7.0	13.2	7.7	-4.4	4.9
Non-dwelling construction	-19.9	22.5	9.9	5.8	3.8	-4.0
Livestock	-47.3	—	—	—	37.9	—
Intangible fixed assets	26.3	11.1	3.3	33.7	0.2	-4.2
<i>Total private business investment(b)</i>	-12.2	15.0	10.5	8.9	0.4	-0.7
Dwellings	3.7	0.8	1.0	6.9	2.8	1.5
Ownership transfer costs	-19.2	-10.9	-6.0	9.9	-8.2	-1.7
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	-9.8	9.7	7.5	8.5	0.4	-0.3
<b>Public gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Public corporations	-4.6	-2.0	0.5	-5.4	-13.8	8.0
General government	3.3	10.2	7.6	15.9	-9.5	6.9
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	-1.0	3.5	4.0	5.2	-11.4	7.5
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

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

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

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By group—Perth

Reference period	All groups	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household contents and services
FINANCIAL YEARS (a) (index)						
<b>2004–2005</b>	144.0	153.9	210.6	105.7	120.2	117.1
<b>2005–2006</b>	150.1	161.1	217.6	103.0	131.0	119.1
<b>2006–2007</b>	156.1	169.8	225.5	102.1	140.7	121.8
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)						
<b>2004–2005</b>	3.2	2.7	3.2	-2.8	7.0	-0.8
<b>2005–2006</b>	4.2	4.7	3.3	-2.6	9.0	1.7
<b>2006–2007</b>	4.0	5.4	3.6	-0.9	7.4	2.3
QUARTERS (a) (index)						
<b>2006</b>						
September	154.9	169.3	223.5	101.6	138.7	120.9
December	155.5	170.4	224.3	102.8	139.7	122.4
<b>2007</b>						
March	155.8	168.0	225.7	101.7	141.3	120.6
June	158.0	171.3	228.3	102.3	142.9	123.2
September	158.9	173.5	231.4	101.8	145.1	121.0
December	160.2	174.2	232.8	102.2	146.3	121.2
CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR (%)						
<b>2006</b>						
September	4.8	7.6	3.9	-3.6	9.3	1.6
December	4.4	6.7	3.9	-1.6	7.7	2.6
<b>2007</b>						
March	3.5	4.4	3.0	1.2	6.9	1.8
June	3.1	2.9	3.6	0.6	5.7	3.2
September	2.6	2.5	3.5	0.2	4.6	0.1
December	3.0	2.2	3.8	-0.6	4.7	-1.0
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)						
<b>2006</b>						
September	1.1	1.7	1.5	-0.1	2.6	1.3
December	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.2
<b>2007</b>						
March	0.2	-1.4	0.6	-1.1	1.1	-1.5
June	1.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.1	2.2
September	0.6	1.3	1.4	-0.5	1.5	-1.8
December	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2

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

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

Reference period	Health	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Financial and insurance services(a)
FINANCIAL YEARS (b) (index)						
<b>2004–2005</b>	195.3	145.7	109.4	127.0	221.4	100.0
<b>2005–2006</b>	203.3	154.3	107.8	129.7	234.8	100.4
<b>2006–2007</b>	214.0	158.0	109.2	132.1	250.9	102.4
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)						
<b>2004–2005</b>	5.1	2.9	1.0	1.1	5.3	..
<b>2005–2006</b>	4.1	5.9	-1.5	2.1	6.1	0.4
<b>2006–2007</b>	5.3	2.4	1.3	1.9	6.9	2.0
QUARTERS (b) (index)						
<b>2006</b>						
September	209.6	159.8	108.6	130.6	241.2	101.8
December	208.7	154.7	109.2	134.3	241.2	102.6
<b>2007</b>						
March	216.0	156.0	109.4	132.2	260.5	102.3
June	221.6	161.5	109.5	131.3	260.5	103.0
September	221.0	160.4	109.5	133.3	260.3	104.5
December	219.9	162.9	109.5	135.2	260.3	106.3
CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR (%)						
<b>2006</b>						
September	5.2	5.1	0.5	1.2	5.8	3.1
December	5.0	1.7	1.8	3.9	5.8	2.1
<b>2007</b>						
March	5.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	7.8	2.0
June	5.3	1.6	1.5	0.8	7.8	0.9
September	5.4	0.4	0.8	2.1	7.9	2.7
December	5.4	5.3	0.3	0.7	7.9	3.6
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)						
<b>2006</b>						
September	-0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.3
December	-0.4	-3.2	0.6	2.8	—	0.8
<b>2007</b>						
March	3.5	0.8	0.2	-1.6	8.0	-0.3
June	2.6	3.5	0.1	-0.7	—	0.7
September	-0.3	-0.7	—	1.5	-0.1	1.5
December	-0.5	1.6	—	1.4	—	1.7

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

	2006		2007				CHANGE FROM	
	September	December	March	June	September	December	Previous quarter	Same quarter previous year
	index	index	index	index	index	index	%	%
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Sector</b>								
Private	112.5	113.4	114.8	116.6	119.2	120.7	1.3	6.4
Public	110.6	112.8	113.4	115.5	116.3	117.7	1.2	4.3
<b>Selected Industries</b>								
Mining	116.8	117.0	118.4	120.6	123.9	124.8	0.7	6.7
Manufacturing	111.9	112.7	114.3	117.1	120.2	121.1	0.7	7.5
Construction	125.6	126.5	129.8	130.7	133.6	136.4	2.1	7.8
Retail trade	111.0	111.6	113.1	113.6	116.5	117.5	0.9	5.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	108.8	109.0	110.8	113.3	114.4	115.2	0.7	5.7
Transport and storage	109.4	110.4	111.3	114.0	116.6	117.0	0.3	6.0
Property and business services	111.9	113.5	114.0	117.3	118.3	120.6	1.9	6.3
Government administration and defence	108.8	112.6	112.8	115.8	116.3	118.0	1.5	4.8
Education	110.3	112.1	113.2	114.8	115.6	117.0	1.2	4.4
Health and community services	110.5	111.1	112.2	113.7	115.3	116.0	0.6	4.4
Personal and other services	111.2	113.2	115.0	115.9	119.1	121.2	1.8	7.1
<b>Selected Occupations</b>								
Managers and administrators	112.8	113.9	115.5	117.9	119.3	120.3	0.8	5.6
Professionals	112.0	113.7	114.2	116.6	118.0	119.5	1.3	5.1
Associate professionals	111.5	112.7	113.6	115.6	118.2	119.1	0.8	5.7
Tradespersons and related workers	115.2	116.2	118.8	120.5	123.3	126.7	2.8	9.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	111.1	112.5	113.1	114.2	116.1	118.0	1.6	4.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	112.5	112.7	114.4	117.4	119.9	120.6	0.6	7.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	110.3	110.7	112.0	112.5	114.9	116.3	1.2	5.1
Labourers and related workers	116.0	118.7	120.8	121.7	125.7	126.5	0.6	6.6

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

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

## 5

## HOUSE PRICE INDEXES (a)—Perth

Reference period	ESTABLISHED HOMES (b) index	Change from previous period (b)	PROJECT HOMES index	Change from previous period
		%		%
<b>2004–2005</b>	114.4	14.4	111.9	12.0
<b>2005–2006</b>	145.7	27.4	130.3	16.4
<b>2006–2007</b>	p192.8	p32.3	144.1	10.6
<b>2006</b>				
September	188.4	11.1	142.0	3.0
December	194.8	3.4	143.3	0.9
<b>2007</b>				
March	195.8	0.5	144.7	1.0
June	192.1	-1.9	146.3	1.1
September	p195.2	p1.6	147.6	0.9
December	p197.0	p0.9	148.3	0.5

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

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

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

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

## 6

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

Material group	2006		2007				PERCENTAGE CHANGE	
	September	December	March	June	September	December	Sep Qtr 2007 to Dec Qtr 2007	Dec Qtr 2006 to Dec Qtr 2007
	index	index	index	index	index	index	%	%
<b>All groups</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>145.9</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Cement products	136.1	146.4	137.8	131.1	134.3	134.3	—	-8.3
Ceramic products	153.1	153.5	156.7	157.4	159.2	160.1	0.6	4.3
Concrete, cement and sand	145.6	148.0	149.7	151.5	153.3	156.8	2.3	5.9
Electrical equipment	111.5	111.1	111.2	112.6	114.0	116.4	2.1	4.8
Installed gas and electrical appliances	136.3	134.8	137.7	139.0	138.8	140.3	1.1	4.1
Other materials	161.8	163.6	164.5	166.3	169.3	169.5	0.1	3.6
Other metal products	137.0	140.8	142.3	143.3	144.6	146.6	1.4	4.1
Plumbing products	127.2	131.0	132.8	133.4	134.4	135.1	0.5	3.1
Steel products	173.7	178.1	184.2	184.6	184.8	184.8	—	3.8
Timber, board and joinery	127.5	130.8	131.2	130.2	133.3	134.7	1.1	3.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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



Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$m)								
<b>2006</b>								
November	800.9	187.4	136.1	403.3	^ 93.8	203.4	276.8	2 101.7
December	912.0	291.7	185.6	493.4	^ 138.1	278.9	300.8	2 600.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	799.4	137.8	118.2	388.5	^ 90.6	181.3	279.3	1 995.1
February	752.9	120.4	110.1	340.5	^ 74.0	178.5	265.1	1 841.7
March	842.1	151.5	126.7	380.9	^ 79.1	196.0	296.7	2 073.1
April	817.9	147.4	132.1	351.6	^ 75.7	175.2	277.3	1 977.2
May	822.5	159.5	143.2	388.3	^ 76.2	187.7	283.2	2 060.6
June	811.2	160.2	131.3	407.1	^ 73.0	178.6	271.9	2 033.2
July	837.7	162.5	132.1	368.5	^ 83.0	185.4	278.3	2 047.5
August	864.8	150.1	132.6	379.0	^ 80.2	195.3	285.4	2 087.5
September	843.0	154.0	132.6	385.6	^ 83.9	179.4	282.4	2 060.9
October	869.8	166.6	151.9	392.2	^ 88.8	203.2	289.6	2 162.1
November	889.5	194.6	158.9	415.0	^ 92.5	223.4	308.8	2 282.7
December	994.4	311.0	200.4	495.9	^ 127.2	299.2	326.1	2 754.4
<b>2008</b>								
January	857.5	154.0	^ 136.1	364.4	^ 101.8	201.0	281.4	2 096.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)								
<b>2006</b>								
November	789.3	159.8	127.0	380.2	89.4	185.2	265.9	1 996.8
December	785.8	162.8	130.3	386.1	88.4	192.6	270.2	2 016.2
<b>2007</b>								
January	811.8	162.7	127.4	396.3	86.1	194.2	284.8	2 063.2
February	818.9	161.2	136.6	390.8	81.9	197.5	284.4	2 071.5
March	825.5	166.2	138.4	396.9	82.5	200.2	291.7	2 101.4
April	830.4	161.9	137.5	400.9	82.8	198.1	286.4	2 098.1
May	833.4	166.4	138.2	395.9	83.2	189.2	289.4	2 095.7
June	848.4	162.2	132.8	396.7	81.4	199.6	290.2	2 111.2
July	853.9	173.3	138.1	381.6	87.4	200.5	280.6	2 115.5
August	855.5	170.2	142.7	386.8	84.6	201.2	287.6	2 128.6
September	872.1	172.4	142.5	393.0	90.6	191.6	287.7	2 149.9
October	864.0	172.5	146.0	380.1	94.2	198.8	275.6	2 131.2
November	863.4	171.8	146.9	396.8	88.3	203.4	292.7	2 163.3
December	868.2	171.1	142.0	384.6	86.4	209.6	292.9	2 154.7
<b>2008</b>								
January	866.6	173.6	141.4	366.7	95.9	209.1	286.3	2 139.5
TREND (\$m)								
<b>2006</b>								
November	786.8	159.4	128.7	388.1	86.3	186.8	268.5	2 004.6
December	797.0	161.0	130.2	389.3	86.5	191.3	274.1	2 029.4
<b>2007</b>								
January	806.7	162.3	132.1	391.4	85.7	194.5	279.9	2 052.5
February	815.5	163.1	134.0	394.1	84.4	196.4	284.7	2 072.2
March	823.7	163.5	135.6	396.2	83.1	197.3	287.7	2 087.0
April	831.5	164.1	136.5	396.8	82.3	197.5	289.1	2 098.0
May	839.1	165.4	137.1	395.3	82.6	197.4	288.8	2 105.7
June	846.2	167.1	137.9	392.7	83.9	197.1	287.4	2 112.2
July	853.0	168.9	139.2	390.6	85.6	197.0	285.9	2 120.1
August	858.8	170.4	140.9	389.1	87.2	197.5	285.2	2 129.1
September	862.8	171.5	142.7	388.0	88.6	198.9	285.3	2 137.6
October	865.2	172.1	143.9	386.8	89.7	200.8	286.0	2 144.3
November	866.6	172.4	144.3	384.8	90.6	203.0	287.1	2 148.9
December	867.5	172.6	144.3	382.2	91.4	205.3	288.2	2 151.9
<b>2008</b>								
January	867.9	172.3	143.7	379.7	91.8	207.7	289.4	2 153.8

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

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

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

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

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Original</i> \$m	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i> \$m	<i>Trend</i> \$m
<b>2004–2005</b>	20 751.3	20 751.1	20 745.2
<b>2005–2006</b>	21 743.6	21 743.5	21 729.5
<b>2006–2007</b>	23 798.0	23 798.0	23 798.3
<b>2006</b>			
September	5 564.3	5 725.6	5 744.8
December	6 570.0	5 885.7	5 904.7
<b>2007</b>			
March	5 800.2	6 094.6	6 036.2
June	5 863.5	6 092.1	6 112.6
September	5 950.8	6 153.6	6 160.2
December	6 921.0	6 209.4	6 196.6

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.  
 Note: Historical data has been revised as a result of changes to the survey design.

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

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

Month	Passenger	Sports	Other	Total
	vehicles	utility	vehicles	vehicles
	no.	no.	no.	no.
ORIGINAL				
<b>2006</b>				
December	5 567	1 972	1 932	9 471
<b>2007</b>				
January	5 059	2 064	1 806	8 929
February	5 307	2 037	2 281	9 625
March	5 704	2 314	2 512	10 530
April	4 963	1 621	2 117	8 701
May	5 350	2 221	2 601	10 172
June	6 565	2 354	3 076	11 995
July	5 373	1 920	2 352	9 645
August	6 093	2 210	2 427	10 730
September	6 085	1 869	2 290	10 244
October	5 812	2 124	2 524	10 460
November	5 867	2 059	2 509	10 435
December	5 527	2 014	2 268	9 809
<b>2008</b>				
January	5 137	2 382	2 131	9 650
February	5 239	2 165	2 548	9 952
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
<b>2006</b>				
December	5 654	2 112	2 131	9 897
<b>2007</b>				
January	5 648	2 052	2 192	9 892
February	5 683	2 077	2 424	10 184
March	5 370	2 103	2 322	9 795
April	5 756	1 942	2 364	10 062
May	5 447	2 012	2 372	9 831
June	5 770	1 949	2 366	10 085
July	5 791	2 087	2 414	10 292

Month	Passenger	Sports	Other	Total
	vehicles	utility	vehicles	vehicles
	no.	no.	no.	no.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <i>cont.</i>				
<b>2007 cont.</b>				
August	5 743	2 168	2 382	10 293
September	5 804	2 086	2 411	10 301
October	5 493	2 218	2 531	10 242
November	5 600	2 065	2 497	10 162
December	5 681	2 111	2 458	10 250
<b>2008</b>				
January	5 702	2 265	2 610	10 577
February	5 362	2 200	2 588	10 150
TREND				
<b>2006</b>				
December	5 594	2 043	2 209	9 846
<b>2007</b>				
January	5 598	2 063	2 248	9 909
February	5 594	2 058	2 294	9 946
March	5 593	2 039	2 335	9 967
April	5 609	2 019	2 363	9 991
May	5 646	2 014	2 376	10 036
June	5 687	2 030	2 384	10 101
July	5 716	2 060	2 394	10 170
August	5 725	2 092	2 412	10 229
September	5 708	2 120	2 438	10 266
October	5 674	2 138	2 467	10 279
November	5 634	2 151	2 498	10 283
December	5 597	2 165	2 528	10 290
<b>2008</b>				
January	5 562	2 180	2 556	10 298
February	5 529	2 195	2 582	10 306

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

10

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

Reference period	ORIGINAL			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			TREND		
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>2004–2005</b>	5 484	4 712	10 267	5 485	4 712	10 267	5 505	4 818	10 398
<b>2005–2006</b>	10 142	6 329	16 471	10 142	6 329	16 471	9 898	6 163	16 066
<b>2006–2007</b>	12 400	6 608	19 009	12 401	6 608	19 009	12 570	6 597	19 157
<b>2006</b>									
September	2 727	1 294	4 021	2 853	1 406	4 259	3 072	1 483	4 547
December	3 226	1 674	4 900	3 009	1 549	4 558	3 049	1 553	4 601
<b>2007</b>									
March	3 000	1 554	4 554	3 257	1 707	4 964	(b)3 172	(b)1 721	(b)4 894
June	3 447	2 087	5 534	3 282	1 946	5 228	3 277	1 840	5 115
September	3 093	1 656	4 749	3 262	1 818	5 080	3 331	1 893	5 224
December	3 704	2 082	5 786	3 453	1 933	5 386	3 381	1 916	5 301

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

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

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

11

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

Reference period	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>2004–2005</b>	5 531	1 410	3 008	9 949
<b>2005–2006</b>	10 733	1 850	3 889	16 471
<b>2006–2007</b>	13 542	1 492	4 683	19 717
<b>2006</b>				
September	2 847	283	994	4 125
December	3 568	370	1 138	5 076
<b>2007</b>				
March	3 283	^375	^1 080	4 737
June	3 844	^464	^1 471	5 779
September	3 602	318	^1 103	5 023
December	4 298	^509	^1 307	6 114

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

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

Reference period	COMMERCIAL FINANCE			PERSONAL FINANCE			Total lease finance commitments
	Fixed loans(a)	Revolving credit(b)	Total	Fixed loans(a)	Revolving credit(b)	Total	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
<b>2004-2005</b>	14 612.7	6 580.7	21 193.4	4 701.9	3 628.3	8 330.2	420.3
<b>2005-2006</b>	22 526.5	7 851.7	30 378.2	5 801.4	4 930.5	10 731.9	448.4
<b>2006-2007</b>	23 634.6	13 340.5	36 975.1	6 735.4	6 257.2	12 992.7	427.2
<b>2006</b>							
November	1 912.4	730.8	2 643.2	575.1	506.9	1 082.0	35.8
December	1 775.5	671.5	2 447.0	542.9	506.5	1 049.5	32.9
<b>2007</b>							
January	1 637.5	763.0	2 400.5	498.4	485.0	983.3	26.7
February	2 038.6	888.9	2 927.5	531.3	439.3	970.6	30.4
March	1 796.3	2 781.4	4 577.7	577.1	506.1	1 083.1	38.2
April	1 743.6	1 866.1	3 609.7	500.7	421.0	921.7	43.7
May	2 354.1	930.6	3 284.7	628.6	587.7	1 216.3	39.4
June	2 881.8	1 375.2	4 257.0	686.0	781.1	1 467.1	59.1
July	3 587.1	917.2	4 504.3	502.8	586.9	1 089.6	32.9
August	2 178.6	918.6	3 097.1	544.3	562.7	1 106.9	37.8
September	1 665.0	1 125.3	2 790.3	448.8	500.9	949.7	42.2
October	2 080.2	np	2 809.2	553.6	556.7	1 110.3	63.9
November	2 159.7	2 369.6	4 529.4	590.9	552.8	1 143.6	46.5
December	3 895.5	1 008.2	4 903.7	486.3	567.8	1 054.1	38.9
<b>2008</b>							
January	1 929.4	603.5	2 532.9	494.3	493.3	987.6	37.3

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

(a) Includes refinancing.

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

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

## All series

Reference period	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
<b>2004–2005</b>	89 460	15 283.0	89 587	15 305.1	89 453	15 282.7
<b>2005–2006</b>	106 827	20 692.8	106 620	20 661.7	106 563	20 674.1
<b>2006–2007</b>	104 597	23 448.7	104 933	23 510.4	104 778	23 239.1
<b>2006</b>						
November	8 743	1 930.9	8 472	1 867.9	8 625	1 887.3
December	8 289	1 804.5	8 789	1 927.9	8 515	1 880.4
<b>2007</b>						
January	7 477	1 646.7	8 408	1 874.0	8 474	1 889.6
February	7 772	1 770.9	8 275	1 888.7	8 495	1 909.4
March	8 645	1 991.6	8 368	1 912.8	8 545	1 932.4
April	8 257	1 781.4	9 074	1 992.0	8 593	1 956.6
May	9 509	2 293.9	8 410	1 985.5	8 604	1 977.1
June	9 111	2 264.1	8 760	2 229.9	8 573	1 991.3
July	8 966	2 150.7	8 453	2 002.1	8 497	1 995.5
August	9 134	2 207.6	8 316	1 990.8	8 406	1 990.8
September	7 660	1 842.3	8 364	1 994.2	8 357	1 984.8
October	8 320	1 981.8	8 207	1 961.2	8 368	1 982.4
November	8 783	2 049.6	8 513	1 988.5	8 412	1 983.4
December	7 742	1 796.7	8 338	1 955.9	8 470	1 986.8
<b>2008</b>						
January	7 714	1 793.2	8 808	2 033.5	8 554	1 991.4

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

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

Reference period	FIRST HOME BUYERS			NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS		
	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Average loan size	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Average loan size
	no.	\$m	\$'000	no.	\$m	\$'000
<b>2004-2005</b>	16 328	2 767.2	169.5	73 132	12 515.8	171.1
<b>2005-2006</b>	17 746	3 415.6	192.5	89 081	17 277.3	194.0
<b>2006-2007</b>	13 789	3 027.2	219.5	90 808	20 421.5	224.9
<b>2006</b>						
November	1 088	240.8	221.3	7 655	1 690.1	220.8
December	1 019	217.2	213.1	7 270	1 587.3	218.3
<b>2007</b>						
January	983	213.2	216.9	6 494	1 433.6	220.8
February	970	205.7	212.1	6 802	1 565.2	230.1
March	1 061	230.4	217.1	7 584	1 761.3	232.2
April	1 035	203.0	196.1	7 222	1 578.5	218.6
May	1 206	282.7	234.4	8 303	2 011.2	242.2
June	1 460	356.9	244.5	7 651	1 907.1	249.3
July	1 550	402.2	259.5	7 416	1 748.6	235.8
August	1 591	390.5	245.5	7 543	1 817.0	240.9
September	1 285	307.9	239.6	6 375	1 534.4	240.7
October	1 496	359.9	240.6	6 824	1 621.9	237.7
November	1 478	356.4	241.1	7 305	1 693.3	231.8
December	1 366	308.3	225.7	6 376	1 488.4	233.4
<b>2008</b>						
January	1 417	327.5	231.1	6 297	1 465.7	232.8

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

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

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

Reference period	OWNER OCCUPATION (SECURED FINANCE)				INVESTMENT HOUSING (b)		
	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of other established dwellings	Refinancing of established dwellings	Construction of dwellings for rent or resale	Purchase of dwellings by individuals for rent or release	Purchase of dwellings by others for rent or resale
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>2004-2005</b>	2 171.4	505.8	9 250.0	3 355.8	320.6	5 423.8	401.0
<b>2005-2006</b>	2 403.3	979.9	12 357.6	4 952.0	362.4	8 451.8	577.4
<b>2006-2007</b>	2 311.2	1 224.6	12 973.4	6 939.6	404.2	9 511.9	717.1
<b>2006</b>							
November	198.4	93.9	1 036.9	601.6	36.7	751.1	46.0
December	185.6	87.8	968.3	562.8	57.6	670.9	38.6
<b>2007</b>							
January	177.9	75.4	866.0	527.4	14.9	652.9	59.0
February	156.7	97.9	975.2	541.1	25.0	701.5	58.0
March	171.4	113.8	1 101.1	605.2	29.9	773.1	57.2
April	147.5	80.6	984.7	568.6	14.0	735.8	53.8
May	203.0	124.1	1 309.1	657.7	41.9	958.4	70.4
June	208.6	147.8	1 310.6	597.0	30.2	1 025.0	86.0
July	189.9	121.4	1 289.7	549.7	51.0	848.9	59.5
August	217.1	125.9	1 295.2	569.4	34.8	861.3	69.9
September	185.8	96.7	1 043.2	516.6	36.8	695.8	55.3
October	207.9	93.9	1 138.2	541.9	51.6	824.0	64.6
November	195.8	81.3	1 193.9	578.6	44.1	795.3	103.6
December	161.0	90.6	1 018.8	526.2	45.4	668.3	71.5
<b>2008</b>							
January	188.1	58.2	1 048.8	498.1	18.3	626.2	56.6

- (a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.  
 (b) Excludes revolving credit.

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



Reference period	HOUSES		OTHER DWELLINGS		TOTAL DWELLINGS	
	Private	Total	Private	Total	Private	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2004–2005</b>	19 106	19 582	4 033	4 621	23 139	24 203
<b>2005–2006</b>	21 284	21 821	3 735	4 262	25 019	26 083
<b>2006–2007</b>	19 111	19 568	4 422	5 005	23 533	24 573
<b>2006</b>						
November	1 637	1 675	364	432	2 001	2 107
December	1 598	1 633	337	407	1 935	2 040
<b>2007</b>						
January	1 559	1 593	324	389	1 883	1 982
February	1 532	1 567	326	382	1 858	1 949
March	1 512	1 548	334	378	1 846	1 926
April	1 495	1 531	350	386	1 845	1 917
May	1 476	1 513	372	406	1 848	1 919
June	1 459	1 496	397	432	1 856	1 928
July	1 445	1 483	414	454	1 859	1 937
August	1 431	1 471	419	466	1 850	1 937
September	1 425	1 467	419	472	1 844	1 939
October	1 418	1 463	425	483	1 843	1 946
November	1 405	1 452	434	495	1 839	1 947
December	1 386	1 436	442	505	1 828	1 941
<b>2008</b>						
January	1 372	1 424	460	524	1 832	1 948

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

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

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>New houses</i>	<i>New other residential building</i>	<i>New residential building</i>	<i>Total residential building(a)</i>	<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>Total building</i>
NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS (no.)						
<b>2004–2005</b>	19 444	4 653	24 097	24 201	31	24 232
<b>2005–2006</b>	21 769	3 886	25 655	25 834	18	25 852
<b>2006–2007</b>	19 499	5 374	24 873	25 063	35	25 098
<b>2006</b>						
November	1 939	480	2 419	2 459	—	2 459
December	1 487	525	2 012	2 021	4	2 025
<b>2007</b>						
January	1 281	345	1 626	1 651	2	1 653
February	1 331	249	1 580	1 600	1	1 601
March	1 656	240	1 896	1 904	—	1 904
April	1 443	308	1 751	1 757	10	1 767
May	1 725	526	2 251	2 259	5	2 264
June	1 437	718	2 155	2 206	4	2 210
July	1 522	262	1 784	1 816	10	1 826
August	1 414	557	1 971	1 981	—	1 981
September	1 629	452	2 081	2 084	15	2 099
October	1 485	339	1 824	1 832	6	1 838
November	1 699	454	2 153	2 170	10	2 180
December	1 202	592	1 794	1 815	5	1 820
<b>2008</b>						
January	1 214	383	1 597	1 610	2	1 612
VALUE OF APPROVAL (\$m)						
<b>2004–2005</b>	3 337.5	773.5	4 110.9	4 470.6	1 978.4	6 449.1
<b>2005–2006</b>	4 269.2	772.9	5 042.3	5 519.5	2 322.9	7 842.3
<b>2006–2007</b>	4 584.6	1 369.2	5 954.0	6 463.8	2 758.6	9 222.2
<b>2006</b>						
November	442.0	126.3	568.3	613.4	378.2	991.6
December	348.9	156.9	505.8	548.5	231.5	780.0
<b>2007</b>						
January	314.0	72.2	386.1	425.7	314.0	739.7
February	330.1	93.5	423.6	470.2	400.2	870.4
March	392.5	51.8	444.3	495.7	234.4	730.1
April	348.9	70.7	419.7	454.9	221.0	675.9
May	435.4	129.1	564.5	614.1	156.2	770.2
June	371.1	203.9	575.1	623.4	169.5	792.9
July	376.3	82.3	458.6	514.6	397.0	911.6
August	360.5	107.1	467.7	515.5	224.5	740.1
September	411.5	124.6	536.0	581.6	277.7	859.2
October	364.7	104.1	468.8	515.4	357.7	873.1
November	469.3	117.8	587.1	647.4	703.0	1 350.3
December	331.9	246.2	578.1	622.4	276.2	898.6
<b>2008</b>						
January	321.2	180.0	501.2	550.6	611.3	1 161.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

Reference period	New houses no.	New other residential building no.	New residential building no.	Total residential building(a) no.	Total non-residential building no.	Total building no.
COMMENCED						
<b>2004–2005</b>	18 226	4 608	22 834	22 924	23	22 947
<b>2005–2006</b>	21 529	4 014	25 543	25 724	30	25 754
<b>2006–2007</b>	19 810	4 743	24 553	24 668	56	24 724
<b>2006</b>						
June	5 498	1 353	6 852	6 884	1	6 885
September	5 521	1 487	7 008	7 015	6	7 021
December	5 200	1 117	6 317	6 359	2	6 361
<b>2007</b>						
March	4 646	1 019	5 665	5 713	21	5 733
June	4 443	1 120	5 563	5 581	27	5 609
September	4 377	1 378	5 755	5 790	10	5 800
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
<b>2004–2005</b>	12 984	4 928	17 912	17 994	51	18 045
<b>2005–2006</b>	16 064	5 565	21 629	21 828	31	21 859
<b>2006–2007</b>	15 057	6 440	21 497	21 710	55	21 765
<b>2006</b>						
June	16 064	5 565	21 629	21 828	31	21 859
September	16 668	6 174	22 841	23 018	25	23 043
December	16 465	6 512	22 976	23 188	16	23 204
<b>2007</b>						
March	16 646	6 705	23 351	23 598	41	23 639
June	15 057	6 440	21 497	21 710	55	21 765
September	14 380	6 525	20 905	21 142	62	21 204
COMPLETED						
<b>2004–2005</b>	15 886	3 425	19 311	19 375	33	19 408
<b>2005–2006</b>	18 279	3 352	21 631	21 694	53	21 747
<b>2006–2007</b>	20 759	3 861	24 621	24 731	30	24 761
<b>2006</b>						
June	5 032	657	5 689	5 693	36	5 729
September	4 936	894	5 830	5 855	10	5 865
December	5 402	779	6 180	6 190	11	6 202
<b>2007</b>						
March	4 440	824	5 264	5 281	3	5 285
June	5 982	1 365	7 347	7 404	6	7 410
September	5 016	1 286	6 302	6 311	3	6 314

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

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

## BUILDING ACTIVITY, By value and stage of production—Current prices: Original

Reference period	New houses \$m	New other residential building \$m	New residential building \$m	Total residential building(a) \$m	Total non-residential building \$m	Total building \$m
.....						
COMMENCED						
<b>2004–2005</b>	3 143.4	796.6	3 940.0	4 307.9	1 771.9	6 079.8
<b>2005–2006</b>	4 212.6	860.8	5 073.4	5 556.7	2 212.5	7 769.2
<b>2006–2007</b>	4 739.0	1 194.8	5 933.7	6 442.3	2 924.3	9 366.6
<b>2006</b>						
June	1 094.6	325.9	1 420.5	1 542.4	646.5	2 188.8
September	1 236.4	339.0	1 575.5	1 702.0	421.7	2 123.7
December	1 185.0	328.6	1 513.5	1 626.2	967.1	2 593.3
<b>2007</b>						
March	1 100.3	268.5	1 368.8	1 497.5	816.1	2 313.6
June	1 217.2	258.7	1 475.9	1 616.5	719.4	2 335.9
September	1 148.8	402.1	1 550.9	1 714.5	744.0	2 458.5
.....						
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
<b>2004–2005</b>	2 522.2	930.0	3 452.2	3 690.5	1 582.3	5 272.8
<b>2005–2006</b>	3 555.7	1 345.1	4 900.8	5 232.2	2 353.2	7 585.4
<b>2006–2007</b>	4 206.7	1 840.9	6 047.6	6 495.7	3 381.8	9 877.5
<b>2006</b>						
June	3 555.7	1 345.1	4 900.8	5 232.2	2 353.2	7 585.4
September	3 869.6	1 525.0	5 394.6	5 773.4	2 559.5	8 332.9
December	3 990.2	1 743.4	5 733.6	6 134.0	2 896.4	9 030.5
<b>2007</b>						
March	4 201.2	1 832.8	6 033.9	6 458.0	3 273.1	9 731.0
June	4 206.7	1 840.9	6 047.6	6 495.7	3 381.8	9 877.5
September	4 213.4	1 997.9	6 211.3	6 696.0	3 299.5	9 995.5
.....						
COMPLETED						
<b>2004–2005</b>	2 576.0	529.2	3 105.2	3 455.0	1 470.0	4 925.0
<b>2005–2006</b>	3 218.9	608.8	3 827.7	4 230.7	1 593.8	5 824.6
<b>2006–2007</b>	4 251.7	749.3	5 000.9	5 439.1	2 159.8	7 598.8
<b>2006</b>						
June	924.6	183.3	1 107.9	1 217.1	463.0	1 680.1
September	944.9	174.7	1 119.6	1 214.3	351.5	1 565.8
December	1 109.7	129.8	1 239.5	1 342.2	751.4	2 093.6
<b>2007</b>						
March	909.0	173.7	1 082.6	1 185.1	411.9	1 597.0
June	1 288.1	271.1	1 559.2	1 697.4	645.0	2 342.5
September	1 092.2	294.2	1 386.4	1 528.0	936.8	2 464.8
.....						
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
<b>2004–2005</b>	1 329.0	475.0	1 804.0	1 896.7	807.8	2 704.4
<b>2005–2006</b>	1 815.0	681.2	2 496.2	2 660.2	1 120.0	3 780.2
<b>2006–2007</b>	2 257.0	799.2	3 056.2	3 235.9	1 641.3	4 877.2
<b>2006</b>						
June	1 815.0	681.2	2 496.2	2 660.2	1 120.0	3 780.2
September	1 950.7	788.5	2 739.3	2 917.7	1 077.7	3 995.4
December	2 113.8	844.2	2 958.0	3 122.3	1 479.8	4 602.1
<b>2007</b>						
March	2 140.7	828.9	2 969.6	3 143.9	1 674.4	4 818.2
June	2 257.0	799.2	3 056.2	3 235.9	1 641.3	4 877.2
September	2 178.8	888.5	3 067.3	3 265.6	1 629.5	4 895.2

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

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

Reference period	Roads, highways and subdivisions \$m	Bridges, railways and harbours \$m	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines \$m	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage \$m	Telecommunications \$m	Heavy industry \$m	Recreation and other \$m	Total \$m
WORK COMMENCED								
<b>2004–2005</b>	927.2	681.6	1 036.1	432.3	347.0	5 165.8	321.5	8 911.6
<b>2005–2006</b>	1 332.2	1 890.1	1 345.1	298.3	519.1	11 254.8	335.5	16 975.1
<b>2006–2007</b>	2 039.9	2 229.6	2 709.5	362.0	566.8	7 190.6	426.1	15 524.3
<b>2006</b>								
June	305.0	381.1	1 080.3	^ 51.0	194.3	5 876.5	*120.2	8 008.3
September	478.6	657.1	342.9	^ 57.3	113.6	1 314.0	^ 129.5	3 093.0
December	389.2	*34.0	1 108.1	^ 93.1	125.9	2 983.7	*101.6	4 835.6
<b>2007</b>								
March	*854.6	1 469.2	645.9	66.3	100.4	2 109.8	*95.7	5 341.8
June	^ 317.5	69.4	612.6	145.2	226.9	^ 783.2	*99.3	2 254.0
September	^ 513.3	109.1	231.8	*83.6	85.5	12 321.9	*144.3	13 489.5
WORK DONE								
<b>2004–2005</b>	976.3	1 142.5	597.9	343.8	323.1	2 484.6	316.3	6 184.4
<b>2005–2006</b>	1 197.1	1 314.5	1 141.2	383.5	515.1	6 645.4	293.6	11 490.2
<b>2006–2007</b>	1 582.1	1 985.5	2 378.0	346.1	515.8	9 204.7	394.8	16 407.1
<b>2006</b>								
June	360.9	376.7	424.9	110.5	197.6	2 468.9	^ 90.7	4 030.0
September	^ 343.1	425.6	484.3	84.1	104.2	1 720.0	^ 88.8	3 250.1
December	371.4	428.2	554.9	^ 95.1	125.4	2 676.7	^ 99.2	4 350.8
<b>2007</b>								
March	420.4	518.7	640.2	^ 82.0	98.8	2 224.6	^ 100.1	4 084.8
June	447.3	613.1	698.5	^ 84.9	187.4	2 583.4	^ 106.8	4 721.4
September	^ 399.9	595.2	646.3	^ 122.0	85.5	2 920.4	*80.4	4 849.8
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD								
<b>2004–2005</b>	223.1	1 080.0	939.7	161.1	51.9	3 979.1	42.9	6 477.8
<b>2005–2006</b>	326.2	1 753.2	984.8	96.6	17.8	8 398.5	30.9	11 608.0
<b>2006–2007</b>	750.6	2 309.7	1 338.1	149.3	53.7	8 120.5	30.9	12 752.8
<b>2006</b>								
June	326.2	1 753.2	984.8	^ 96.6	17.8	8 398.5	^ 30.9	11 608.0
September	499.1	2 053.4	859.9	^ 87.6	22.2	9 119.0	^ 85.3	12 726.6
December	489.4	1 880.2	1 443.8	*83.9	19.4	9 302.1	^ 63.5	13 282.4
<b>2007</b>								
March	*957.4	2 754.6	1 451.3	^ 80.2	15.5	9 417.6	^ 67.1	14 743.7
June	750.6	2 309.7	1 338.1	149.3	53.7	8 120.5	^ 30.9	12 752.8
September	861.7	1 824.7	816.6	**216.8	36.3	18 354.6	^ 89.9	22 200.6

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

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

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Original</i> \$m	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i> \$m	<i>Trend</i> \$m
<b>2004–2005</b>	6 551.5	6 551.5	6 610.0
<b>2005–2006</b>	11 490.3	11 490.3	11 153.4
<b>2006–2007</b>	14 724.5	14 724.5	15 035.0
<b>2006</b>			
June	3 892.4	3 771.8	3 330.2
September	2 982.7	3 086.2	3 473.5
December	3 929.4	3 710.1	3 609.0
<b>2007</b>			
March	3 635.4	3 876.0	3 838.1
June	4 177.1	4 052.2	4 114.4
September	4 236.3	4 367.6	4 295.5

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06  
 Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia*, cat. no. 8762.0.

Category of the SITC	2006		2007			
	September	December	March	June	September	December
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES (a)</b>						
001 Live animals	147 283	125 473	99 722	72 265	94 862	103 807
036 Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	41 421	64 689	94 733	127 997	33 262	46 777
041 Wheat	533 063	407 730	424 116	331 000	354 774	309 047
268 Wool and other animal hair	109 903	138 367	150 702	117 902	54 182	78 856
281 Iron ore and concentrates	3 894 354	3 987 995	3 469 273	3 998 962	4 076 080	4 152 442
284 Nickel ores and concentrates	241 668	504 130	361 833	204 252	249 062	179 282
287 Ores and concentrates of base metal	188 277	198 826	150 642	126 723	185 012	301 522
333 Crude petroleum oils	1 838 159	1 752 137	1 673 747	1 667 795	1 936 697	2 278 131
334 Refined petroleum oils	156 869	133 340	99 763	161 956	184 195	170 025
342 Liquefied propane and butane	164 930	175 191	155 070	173 635	173 187	186 731
343 Natural gas	1 065 213	1 103 841	980 244	890 570	970 616	1 167 691
533 Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	108 234	96 967	97 008	106 609	101 090	94 787
683 Nickel	284 403	355 148	365 547	422 161	215 976	232 624
971 Gold, non-monetary	2 456 577	2 414 868	2 523 937	3 035 286	2 891 601	2 827 643
988 Confidential items	2 276 558	2 719 308	2 634 865	2 822 031	2 476 753	2 276 423

**MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES (b)**

333 Crude petroleum oils	521 716	428 441	481 979	573 135	669 005	630 552
334 Refined petroleum oils	328 715	357 866	324 065	416 660	389 027	463 704
562 Fertilisers	19 689	3 675	123 593	121 309	11 811	93 563
625 Rubber tyres	94 930	94 173	87 891	74 126	82 685	83 731
679 Iron or steel tubes and pipes	61 505	110 412	97 578	81 494	104 101	79 238
723 Civil engineering plant and equipment	189 578	211 272	179 115	223 821	242 983	282 324
728 Other specialised industry machinery and equipment	86 950	74 950	79 237	74 816	94 869	97 742
752 Automatic data processing machines	39 364	53 801	36 656	38 677	43 114	45 245
759 Parts and accessories of office machines	28 669	26 541	36 611	52 763	56 674	61 651
781 Passenger motor vehicles	323 771	395 813	360 974	373 399	351 646	413 691
782 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	177 620	226 711	258 340	254 463	207 283	258 252
792 Aircraft and associated equipment	23 562	33 143	42 857	61 883	34 404	55 690
793 Ships, boats and floating structures	25 998	30 835	79 090	67 758	67 949	42 318
971 Gold, non-monetary	1 039 860	1 219 040	1 201 786	1 455 251	1 741 097	1 371 968
988 Confidential items	168 360	199 560	174 389	183 441	194 939	211 535

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

(b) Customs value.

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

Section and Division of the SITC	EXPORTS (a)			IMPORTS (b)		
	December quarter 2006	September quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	December quarter 2006	September quarter 2007	December quarter 2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>0 Food &amp; live animals</b>						
00 Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates	125 473	94 862	103 807	5	419	776
01 Meat & meat preparations	105 456	82 844	110 457	13 894	4 503	7 561
02 Dairy products & birds' eggs	19 286	12 902	15 492	4 591	4 683	4 190
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates, & preparations thereof	65 195	34 116	47 385	31 490	22 510	22 005
04 Cereals & cereal preparations	441 974	394 508	345 039	8 841	9 460	10 924
05 Vegetables & fruit	19 376	17 462	19 470	19 339	16 585	17 922
06 Sugars, sugar preparations & honey	2 028	803	1 380	2 414	2 447	2 911
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, & manufactures thereof	142	135	108	2 856	3 906	2 991
08 Feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)	40 355	36 960	41 768	5 625	3 520	4 764
09 Miscellaneous edible products & preparations	3 458	2 739	2 589	12 975	13 711	15 998
<i>Total food &amp; live animals(c)</i>	<i>822 745</i>	<i>677 332</i>	<i>687 494</i>	<i>102 029</i>	<i>81 744</i>	<i>90 041</i>
<b>1 Beverages &amp; tobacco</b>						
11 Beverages	12 954	14 321	11 266	16 263	15 771	23 724
12 Tobacco & tobacco manufactures				14	8	19
<i>Total beverages &amp; tobacco(c)</i>	<i>12 954</i>	<i>14 321</i>	<i>11 266</i>	<i>16 277</i>	<i>15 779</i>	<i>23 742</i>
<b>2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>						
21 Hides, skins & furskins, raw	16 358	12 983	15 839	—	—	—
22 Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits	26 154	27 964	17 632	370	397	327
23 Crude rubber (incl. synthetic and reclaimed)	63	38	82	721	662	764
24 Cork & wood	85 910	73 822	82 951	8 742	11 319	11 717
25 Pulp & waste paper	6 631	7 440	9 298	941	1 076	310
26 Textile fibres & their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	138 797	54 696	79 383	1 210	1 073	1 256
27 Crude fertilisers (excl. those of Division 56) & crude minerals (excl. coal, petroleum & precious stones)	38 872	28 028	31 774	12 963	20 392	9 803
28 Metalliferous ores & metal scrap	5 070 733	4 895 375	4 904 047	859	1 423	480
29 Crude animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.	4 669	3 846	5 311	6 586	3 608	5 644
<i>Total crude materials, inedible, except fuels(c)</i>	<i>5 388 187</i>	<i>5 104 194</i>	<i>5 146 318</i>	<i>32 392</i>	<i>39 951</i>	<i>30 299</i>
<b>3 Mineral fuels, lubricants &amp; related materials</b>						
32 Coal, coke & briquettes	270	1 270	3 620	169	267	84
33 Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials	1 885 604	2 120 892	2 448 158	797 896	1 065 966	1 105 825
34 Gas, natural & manufactured	1 279 057	1 143 813	1 354 491	9	41	41
<i>Total mineral fuels, lubricants &amp; related materials(c)</i>	<i>3 164 932</i>	<i>3 265 975</i>	<i>3 806 269</i>	<i>798 075</i>	<i>1 066 274</i>	<i>1 105 950</i>
<b>4 Animal &amp; vegetable oils, fats &amp; waxes</b>						
41 Animal oils & fats	3 732	6 699	7 480	1	—	15
42 Fixed vegetable fats & oils, crude, refined or fractionated	2 334	3 548	2 168	6 515	6 399	4 967
43 Fats & oils (processed), waxes & inedible mixtures or preparations, of animal or vegetable origin, n.e.s.	—	6	105	131	153	309
<i>Total animal &amp; vegetable oils, fats &amp; waxes(c)</i>	<i>6 066</i>	<i>10 252</i>	<i>9 753</i>	<i>6 647</i>	<i>6 552</i>	<i>5 291</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Customs value.

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

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



Section and Division of the SITC	EXPORTS (a)			IMPORTS (b)		
	December quarter 2006	September quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	December quarter 2006	September quarter 2007	December quarter 2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>5 Chemicals &amp; related products, n.e.s.</b>						
51 Organic chemicals	558	284	604	51 078	29 513	47 364
52 Inorganic chemicals	126 592	123 757	112 669	12 547	17 655	12 700
53 Dyeing, tanning & colouring materials	96 967	101 090	94 792	4 366	4 240	4 318
54 Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	11 500	11 583	8 899	14 603	19 469	28 583
55 Essential oils & resinoids & perfume materials; toilet, polishing & cleansing preparations	4 114	3 134	3 475	4 826	4 663	5 551
56 Fertilisers (excl. crude)	1 035	634	84	3 675	11 811	93 563
57 Plastics in primary forms	4 125	5 461	5 453	11 299	14 257	13 648
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	2 647	5 844	7 684	27 397	21 280	25 384
59 Chemical materials & products, n.e.s.	5 251	7 710	4 466	22 128	25 084	19 779
<i>Total chemicals &amp; related products, n.e.s.(c)</i>	<i>252 790</i>	<i>259 497</i>	<i>238 126</i>	<i>151 919</i>	<i>147 973</i>	<i>250 890</i>
<b>6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</b>						
61 Leather, leather manufactures, & dressed furskins, n.e.s.	650	305	516	1 509	1 526	1 584
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	4 755	9 803	8 550	113 208	108 436	106 141
63 Cork & wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	2 632	3 022	2 977	17 215	13 689	15 065
64 Paper, paperboard, & articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	1 231	979	1 200	21 677	26 188	27 981
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	1 633	1 252	1 456	33 107	32 215	30 412
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	71 968	53 197	43 955	65 653	59 368	69 571
67 Iron & steel	18 152	12 993	35 563	162 265	158 664	116 225
68 Non-ferrous metals	471 541	305 261	315 612	55 896	46 135	85 511
69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	34 099	28 543	27 483	172 347	205 694	165 044
<i>Total manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(c)</i>	<i>606 661</i>	<i>415 355</i>	<i>437 312</i>	<i>642 877</i>	<i>651 915</i>	<i>617 534</i>
<b>7 Machinery &amp; transport equipment</b>						
71 Power generating machinery & equipment	17 429	6 812	11 286	165 278	181 082	155 446
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	42 892	60 658	55 809	378 329	390 495	419 387
73 Metal working machinery	580	2 857	3 353	11 589	19 183	19 825
74 General industrial machinery & equipment, n.e.s. & machine parts, n.e.s.	36 511	40 705	40 803	489 705	345 105	322 309
75 Office machines & automatic data processing machines	3 795	4 479	7 254	83 454	101 802	107 220
76 Telecommunications & sound recording & reproducing apparatus & equipment	8 676	10 096	8 807	86 625	84 311	83 768
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (incl. non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	20 150	26 187	35 499	109 683	120 540	121 232
78 Road vehicles (incl. air-cushion vehicles)	8 487	9 170	11 614	710 836	633 677	763 940
79 Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	4 109	16 565	63 031	99 155	108 625	192 751
<i>Total machinery &amp; transport equipment(c)</i>	<i>142 631</i>	<i>177 531</i>	<i>237 456</i>	<i>2 134 654</i>	<i>1 984 820</i>	<i>2 185 877</i>
<b>8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>						
81 Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating & lighting fixtures & fittings, n.e.s.	3 022	2 030	2 717	12 110	9 955	11 758
82 Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions & similar stuffed furnishings	4 773	1 789	3 817	76 887	62 005	78 471
83 Travel goods, handbags & similar containers	97	114	16	5 304	5 143	6 324
84 Articles of apparel & clothing accessories	586	604	827	24 939	27 086	28 431
85 Footwear	481	187	563	11 186	20 282	12 098
87 Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus, n.e.s.	13 620	16 706	20 829	57 435	65 086	74 368
88 Photographic apparatus, equipment & supplies & optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	801	637	838	4 606	3 985	5 102
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	14 794	16 868	19 229	90 944	91 239	107 310
<i>Total miscellaneous manufactured articles(c)</i>	<i>38 174</i>	<i>38 935</i>	<i>48 835</i>	<i>283 410</i>	<i>284 782</i>	<i>323 862</i>

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

(b) Customs value.

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

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

Section and Division of the SITC	EXPORTS (a)			IMPORTS (b)		
	December quarter 2006	September quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	December quarter 2006	September quarter 2007	December quarter 2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>9 Commodities &amp; transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</b>						
93 Special transactions & commodities not classified according to kind	10 213	15 754	18 123	573	655	242
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender, & other coin being legal tender	69 955	33 850	77 781	1 122	5	1 167
96 Coin (excl. gold coin), not being legal tender	55	—	—	1	—	6
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores & concentrates)	2 414 868	2 891 601	2 827 643	1 219 040	1 741 097	1 371 968
98 Combined confidential items excl. some of SITC 280 (exports only) & some of SITCs 510 & 520 (imports only)	2 719 308	2 476 753	2 276 423	199 560	194 939	211 535
<i>Total commodities &amp; transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC(c)</i>	5 214 400	5 417 958	5 199 970	1 420 296	1 936 696	1 584 918
<b>Total merchandise trade(c)</b>	<b>15 649 540</b>	<b>15 381 350</b>	<b>15 822 799</b>	<b>5 588 575</b>	<b>6 216 484</b>	<b>6 218 405</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Customs value.

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

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

Country	EXPORTS (a)			IMPORTS (b)			BALANCE OF TRADE		
	December quarter 2006	September quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	December quarter 2006	September quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	December quarter 2006	September quarter 2007	December quarter 2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Austria	8 034	2 372	8 689	47 425	38 103	38 124	-39 391	-35 731	-29 435
Belgium	148 632	89 098	125 139	33 945	19 181	27 626	114 687	69 916	97 513
Canada	118 242	118 769	47 797	50 975	59 320	51 850	67 268	59 449	-4 054
China	3 713 271	3 365 380	3 920 212	446 066	407 126	550 317	3 267 205	2 958 254	3 369 895
Finland	602 694	261 984	184 317	29 706	39 225	37 264	572 988	222 760	147 053
France	78 821	90 194	52 061	51 779	115 871	85 765	27 042	-25 677	-33 704
Germany	41 295	48 140	67 067	296 891	293 887	289 167	-255 596	-245 748	-222 100
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	117 870	71 535	89 310	31 038	15 701	23 177	86 832	55 834	66 133
India	1 288 556	1 237 923	787 537	31 174	33 158	23 302	1 257 382	1 204 765	764 234
Indonesia	320 848	283 171	341 167	233 336	322 221	212 157	87 512	-39 050	129 010
Iraq	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	38
Ireland	711	939	1 037	21 077	30 440	22 746	-20 366	-29 501	-21 709
Israel	14 852	9 644	16 175	11 033	5 403	8 358	3 820	4 241	7 817
Italy	94 421	68 153	58 532	230 636	106 370	96 838	-136 215	-38 217	-38 306
Japan	3 115 603	3 067 508	3 020 817	555 472	552 638	956 225	2 560 131	2 514 869	2 064 592
Korea, Republic of	1 362 679	1 483 565	1 542 689	269 576	136 982	204 265	1 093 103	1 346 583	1 338 423
Kuwait	35 537	14 533	11 872	316	225	369	35 222	14 308	11 503
Malaysia	79 586	155 571	157 911	159 322	178 960	213 450	-79 736	-23 390	-55 539
Mozambique	147 202	94 654	106 829	—	6	2	147 202	94 648	106 827
Netherlands	183 880	155 836	209 116	34 316	35 070	44 553	149 564	120 766	164 563
New Zealand	194 317	287 788	174 377	112 060	135 500	141 761	82 257	152 288	32 616
Norway	4 971	9 978	21 462	9 608	96 577	13 938	-4 637	-86 599	7 525
Pakistan	12 353	9 226	20 575	1 615	2 130	2 574	10 739	7 096	18 001
Papua New Guinea	173 105	120 794	135 251	222 701	147 145	254 598	-49 596	-26 351	-119 347
Philippines	70 830	129 587	104 140	6 423	6 161	6 363	64 407	123 425	97 777
Russian Federation	43 298	41 113	25 301	2 739	1 980	11 469	40 559	39 133	13 832
Saudi Arabia	78 623	81 003	83 754	49 413	14 383	70 135	29 210	66 620	13 618
Singapore	625 977	396 190	505 342	541 594	620 491	651 960	84 383	-224 300	-146 618
South Africa	245 196	216 397	214 729	52 547	52 574	51 746	192 650	163 823	162 983
Spain	60 637	38 240	13 491	29 322	44 536	58 563	31 315	-6 297	-45 071
Sweden	3 274	7 419	14 236	51 135	66 221	86 036	-47 861	-58 802	-71 800
Switzerland	154 169	615 938	70 373	92 810	17 476	38 864	61 359	598 463	31 509
Taiwan	351 646	318 905	235 731	123 896	76 156	96 118	227 749	242 749	139 614
Thailand	253 930	416 170	362 085	191 477	323 831	432 135	62 453	92 339	-70 050
Turkey	29 752	86 268	27 586	52 920	4 631	4 235	-23 168	81 637	23 351
United Arab Emirates	316 496	763 950	192 252	265 395	452 370	435 622	51 101	311 579	-243 371
United Kingdom	797 296	639 345	1 799 642	495 126	1 149 993	144 055	302 170	-510 647	1 655 587
United States of America	374 192	276 152	551 274	571 486	416 828	554 034	-197 293	-140 676	-2 760
Viet Nam	164 576	53 543	246 468	47 621	35 139	89 967	116 955	18 404	156 502
Yemen	32 284	36 203	19 780	—	—	—	32 284	36 203	19 780
All other countries	189 879	218 175	256 637	134 605	162 476	188 677	55 273	55 700	67 960
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>15 649 540</b>	<b>15 381 350</b>	<b>15 822 799</b>	<b>5 588 575</b>	<b>6 216 484</b>	<b>6 218 405</b>	<b>10 060 965</b>	<b>9 164 867</b>	<b>9 604 394</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Customs value.

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

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

## MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a), By selected mineral

Reference period	ORIGINAL							SEAS. ADJ.	TREND	ORIGINAL
	Copper	Silver, lead, zinc	Nickel, cobalt	Gold	Iron ore	Diamonds	Total minerals(b)	Total minerals(b)	Total minerals(b)	Total petroleum(b)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>2004-2005</b>	4.7	4.8	148.7	259.6	136.9	15.9	606.0	608.6	604.9	526.5
<b>2005-2006</b>	9.3	13.9	115.0	240.3	155.6	np	590.2	590.3	599.0	593.6
<b>2006-2007</b>	22.8	41.8	158.2	276.5	272.1	14.2	839.1	841.3	840.3	1 481.0
<b>2006</b>										
September	4.5	8.7	31.3	64.7	66.4	4.7	190.2	181.5	176.5	289.9
December	4.8	8.8	37.1	77.8	71.0	6.7	217.3	201.0	197.7	346.1
<b>2007</b>										
March	4.7	9.5	37.4	63.7	49.6	np	179.9	215.6	220.6	319.5
June	8.8	14.8	52.5	70.3	85.2	np	251.8	243.3	245.5	525.4
September	10.6	16.4	61.2	76.5	104.5	np	293.3	279.2	271.5	546.5
December	9.0	19.7	79.5	85.8	94.0	np	313.8	290.4	295.0	512.7

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

(a) Includes expenditure on Western Australian leases in the Zone of Cooperation Area B.

(b) Includes minerals not listed in the table.

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

## MINERAL AND ENERGY PRODUCTION: Original

Reference period	SELECTED MINERALS							ENERGY		
	Gold(a)	Diamonds	Iron ore(b)	Bauxite	Ilmenite	Nickel	Zinc(c)	Electricity generated	Crude oil(d)	Natural gas(e)
	tonnes	'000 carats	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	million kWh	megalitres	million m <sup>3</sup>
<b>2004-2005</b>	173	32 471	246 260	38 070	1 852	192	47	22 022	16 997	24 582
<b>2005-2006</b>	165	25 339	258 394	39 284	2 355	186	113	21 243	16 635	25 887
<b>2006-2007</b>	163	24 622	281 117	41 363	2 462	192	144	22 460	19 940	27 199
<b>2006</b>										
September	41	8 389	70 835	10 738	644	47	22	5 417	5 392	6 556
December	43	8 127	70 804	10 290	634	51	48	5 620	5 111	7 243
<b>2007</b>										
March	39	3 582	65 505	9 925	616	47	25	5 898	4 536	6 652
June	39	4 524	73 973	10 409	568	47	49	5 525	4 899	6 747
September	38	4 980	71 954	10 211	560	44	57	5 644	4 592	6 970
December	39	6 145	78 404	10 415	555	45	51	5 615	4 625	7 267

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

(b) For use in iron and steel making.

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

(d) Includes condensate.

(e) Commercial sales plus field and plant usage.

Note: Latest figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

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

Reference period	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED(b)					RED MEAT PRODUCED(c)				
	Cattle(d)	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Beef(e)	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
<b>2004-05</b>	510.5	4.3	2 205.2	2 466.7	647.0	131 407	250	43 842	49 122	43 999
<b>2005-06</b>	434.0	3.7	2 120.6	2 798.4	599.2	113 318	250	45 939	58 080	40 977
<b>2006-07</b>	448.7	3.7	2 613.8	2 523.2	568.1	114 434	249	53 553	50 610	38 901
<b>2006</b>										
September	106.2	1.1	560.9	559.5	135.1	27 843	77	11 818	11 318	9 115
December	115.1	0.7	805.3	548.3	140.5	29 466	50	16 721	10 733	9 558
<b>2007</b>										
March	116.4	0.8	697.1	695.8	144.8	29 559	49	14 015	14 062	9 988
June	111.0	1.1	550.5	719.6	147.6	27 565	72	10 999	14 497	10 239
September	115.4	1.1	524.9	592.9	139.0	28 998	76	10 880	11 564	9 570
December	126.5	1.0	765.9	639.3	135.2	32 413	67	16 512	12 753	9 181
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
<b>2004-05</b>	512.4	4.3	2 209.6	2 460.8	646.8	132 188	251	43 996	48 967	43 977
<b>2005-06</b>	434.5	3.7	2 134.4	2 800.5	599.1	113 362	248	46 242	58 128	40 971
<b>2006-07</b>	448.6	3.7	2 618.2	2 517.4	568.2	114 554	247	53 657	50 483	38 916
<b>2006</b>										
September	110.2	1.0	664.3	598.8	134.6	29 222	66	13 900	12 230	9 074
December	109.6	0.7	692.3	541.9	147.1	27 344	51	14 121	10 706	10 151
<b>2007</b>										
March	113.7	0.9	600.7	708.4	145.4	28 631	59	12 232	14 304	10 003
June	115.1	1.1	660.9	668.3	141.1	29 358	71	13 404	13 243	9 689
September	119.6	1.0	622.5	636.0	138.7	30 345	64	12 816	12 536	9 557
December	120.1	0.9	657.1	636.5	141.4	30 266	69	13 902	12 816	9 734
TREND										
<b>2004-05</b>	489.4	4.3	2 202.7	2 495.8	644.6	122 550	254	44 000	49 801	43 844
<b>2005-06</b>	438.4	3.7	2 164.5	2 745.7	596.4	113 904	247	46 633	56 879	40 747
<b>2006-07</b>	449.6	3.6	2 596.0	2 524.9	571.2	114 796	242	53 334	50 676	39 154
<b>2006</b>										
September	109.8	0.9	649.9	607.7	142.0	28 723	58	13 632	12 388	9 668
December	111.0	0.9	663.7	608.6	143.0	28 314	58	13 633	12 245	9 797
<b>2007</b>										
March	112.9	0.9	647.4	643.2	143.8	28 451	60	13 124	12 811	9 888
June	115.9	1.0	635.0	665.4	142.4	29 308	65	12 945	13 231	9 801
September	118.6	1.0	638.8	654.9	140.2	30 071	68	13 196	13 026	9 646
December	120.3	1.0	651.3	631.3	139.6	30 435	68	13 656	12 577	9 609

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

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

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

(d) Excludes calves.

(e) Excludes veal.

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

## WHEAT AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS, Current prices: Original

Reference Period	WHEAT(a)		LIVE SHEEP		
	Gross Weight	Gross value	Gross Weight	Quantity	Gross value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
<b>2004-2005</b>	8 123 349	1 747 563	141 398	2 791 374	176 615
<b>2005-2006</b>	7 739 627	1 614 342	164 687	3 400 560	232 162
<b>2006-2007</b>	7 020 053	1 695 909	153 761	3 258 943	227 854
<b>2006</b>					
September	2 475 500	533 063	49 139	1 017 367	72 913
December	1 654 438	407 730	51 230	1 143 726	82 098
<b>2007</b>					
March	1 641 557	424 116	32 954	698 475	46 735
June	1 248 558	331 000	20 438	399 375	26 108
September	1 261 075	354 774	30 109	656 424	44 467
December	822 312	309 047	46 650	991 143	70 462

(a) Includes smelt and meslin, unmilled.

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

## WOOL RECEIVALS(a): Original

Reference period	Brokers receivals		Dealers receivals		Total receivals	
	'000 bales	tonnes	'000 bales	tonnes	'000 bales	tonnes
<b>2004-2005</b>	495 381	88 049	109 477	19 005	604 858	107 054
<b>2005-2006</b>	543 633	96 885	125 385	21 916	669 018	118 802
<b>2006-2007</b>	461 558	81 930	129 771	22 560	591 329	104 492
<b>2006</b>						
September	125 410	22 366	30 499	5 328	155 909	27 695
December	130 332	23 157	34 746	5 903	165 078	29 061
<b>2007</b>						
March	136 199	24 073	31 569	5 505	167 768	29 578
June	69 617	12 334	32 957	5 824	102 574	18 158
September	94 506	16 824	21 738	3 822	116 244	20 646
December	111 856	19 829	32 654	5 721	144 510	25 550

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

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

Reference period	Permanent no.	LONG-TERM(a)		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total no.
		WA residents no.	Overseas visitors no.	WA residents no.	Overseas visitors no.	
ARRIVALS						
<b>2004-2005</b>	16 318	11 451	20 823	531 400	500 117	1 080 108
<b>2005-2006</b>	17 638	11 840	25 207	556 467	498 622	1 109 772
<b>2006-2007</b>	19 783	12 257	31 222	622 735	528 602	1 214 599
<b>2006</b>						
October	1 823	1 069	2 229	60 917	48 065	114 102
November	1 596	1 171	1 771	43 514	48 600	96 652
December	1 546	1 984	1 583	39 749	74 151	119 014
<b>2007</b>						
January	1 696	1 186	4 514	73 761	43 253	124 409
February	1 565	909	4 758	40 713	51 258	99 203
March	1 829	986	2 388	44 475	50 631	100 309
April	1 527	878	2 327	52 126	43 917	100 775
May	1 652	695	1 779	48 195	33 319	85 641
June	1 883	809	2 249	53 912	33 093	91 946
July	1 554	806	4 939	74 992	39 866	122 157
August	2 089	924	2 718	67 138	38 705	111 575
September	1 615	883	2 624	63 572	42 798	111 492
October	1 768	994	2 830	75 128	49 336	130 056
November	2 127	1 150	2 142	53 425	51 676	110 520
December	1 747	1 886	2 045	46 727	69 908	122 313
DEPARTURES						
<b>2004-2005</b>	6 387	9 683	8 370	531 698	495 331	1 051 467
<b>2005-2006</b>	7 077	10 137	8 331	562 290	503 961	1 091 797
<b>2006-2007</b>	7 524	10 802	10 482	631 309	523 750	1 183 866
<b>2006</b>						
October	546	694	637	49 580	40 241	91 697
November	512	701	930	43 478	46 859	92 481
December	675	975	1 605	69 596	55 467	128 318
<b>2007</b>						
January	1 023	1 639	944	44 714	61 424	109 744
February	538	867	686	34 819	46 266	83 176
March	699	1 003	863	49 565	49 360	101 489
April	802	957	793	54 731	52 825	110 108
May	558	800	759	56 977	35 540	94 633
June	523	749	1 201	64 048	39 885	106 406
July	749	865	1 080	71 918	33 262	107 875
August	697	975	896	65 393	41 381	109 342
September	594	695	906	67 703	36 762	106 660
October	583	679	818	58 699	42 453	103 232
November	580	686	1 188	51 258	49 198	102 910
December	766	859	2 492	81 777	53 336	139 229

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

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

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

Reference period	New Zealand	United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe(b)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(c)	Japan	United States of America	South Africa	Total(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>VISITOR ARRIVALS (e)</b>												
<b>2004-2005</b>	12 043	56 925	30 984	7 810	25 407	47 473	5 324	5 900	31 197	4 323	3 177	245 156
<b>2005-2006</b>	12 119	63 000	33 092	7 625	21 300	40 062	4 542	6 397	28 595	5 114	4 282	242 047
<b>2006-2007</b>	11 996	68 471	33 377	7 616	20 394	40 589	3 921	5 899	24 803	4 807	5 357	245 904
<b>2006</b>												
October	1 178	6 430	3 675	1 313	2 162	3 390	469	553	2 548	275	330	23 475
November	980	6 737	3 731	461	1 811	4 282	191	427	2 778	958	399	24 546
December	1 553	15 734	5 140	1 021	2 484	6 042	462	646	2 544	469	1 163	39 939
<b>2007</b>												
January	633	7 455	3 658	269	494	1 177	151	79	1 538	307	302	17 503
February	366	7 282	3 038	586	2 305	3 228	134	772	2 153	505	345	23 036
March	962	7 775	2 458	441	1 608	3 143	551	584	2 077	639	808	22 612
April	1 104	4 277	1 947	590	2 009	3 559	606	777	1 761	232	510	18 865
May	920	2 185	1 381	575	2 265	4 789	263	256	1 572	263	245	15 885
June	1 056	2 217	1 295	642	1 533	5 384	250	267	1 185	344	358	15 592
July	1 132	3 227	3 074	576	903	1 673	342	555	1 754	341	203	15 861
August	1 102	2 590	2 463	448	2 448	3 428	342	239	2 980	222	214	17 853
September	1 652	3 207	2 578	561	1 404	3 101	1 683	433	2 476	228	464	19 317
October	1 304	5 981	3 719	1 078	1 324	2 999	1 327	388	2 120	481	378	22 957
November	1 015	5 866	3 493	362	1 992	5 404	188	496	1 932	551	501	23 213
December	1 609	10 135	5 161	1 115	2 139	5 395	400	441	2 168	726	1 432	34 024

## RESIDENT DEPARTURES (f)

<b>2004-2005</b>	24 650	20 515	16 547	94 086	17 720	25 455	22 604	5 959	2 684	10 327	3 164	279 353
<b>2005-2006</b>	24 910	26 824	22 549	64 492	23 175	30 758	33 642	8 656	3 035	13 359	3 423	299 305
<b>2006-2007</b>	29 257	30 643	24 664	64 205	25 576	31 436	50 111	9 345	4 303	15 866	4 321	342 132
<b>2006</b>												
October	2 061	1 816	1 139	4 227	2 394	1 945	5 434	721	163	1 168	294	26 235
November	1 932	923	587	5 395	1 242	1 940	3 558	910	113	683	206	21 378
December	4 935	2 565	2 121	6 515	3 705	3 872	4 455	865	641	1 832	1 166	39 248
<b>2007</b>												
January	2 000	1 088	614	4 962	2 406	1 827	2 767	560	736	1 023	384	22 984
February	2 136	668	706	3 283	962	1 547	2 881	497	624	484	124	16 570
March	2 828	1 653	1 379	5 181	1 779	2 470	3 694	773	472	931	408	25 660
April	2 629	2 363	1 977	6 170	2 297	3 085	4 542	680	524	2 069	473	31 302
May	1 062	3 955	3 841	5 559	1 290	3 009	3 701	1 205	226	1 629	204	30 152
June	1 208	5 070	3 782	8 038	2 535	3 229	5 226	668	131	1 613	195	35 826
July	4 431	3 624	3 962	7 912	3 379	4 275	7 020	971	152	870	230	42 057
August	2 539	3 630	4 405	8 925	1 212	3 880	6 440	908	302	1 568	386	38 974
September	2 960	3 328	5 283	8 667	2 108	3 213	6 422	1 044	349	1 973	215	42 643
October	1 962	1 796	1 596	8 389	2 767	2 889	6 699	955	373	1 309	603	33 908
November	2 053	1 082	817	7 434	1 187	3 850	4 428	1 052	240	988	438	27 219
December	3 925	3 211	2 833	10 093	2 862	4 901	4 879	1 398	948	3 408	1 017	47 497

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

(b) Excluding United Kingdom and Ireland.

(c) Special Administrative Region of China.

(d) Total includes countries not listed.

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

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

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



<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Establishments</i> no.	<i>Rooms</i> no.	<i>Room nights occupied</i> '000	<i>Room occupancy rate</i> %	<i>Guest arrivals</i> '000	<i>Takings from accommodation</i> \$'000
HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 5-14 ROOMS						
<b>2006</b>						
June	132	1 113	44.6	44.4	40.4	4 742
September	140	1 178	49.2	45.5	47.8	5 487
December	143	1 211	56.5	50.8	57.1	6 670
<b>2007</b>						
March	145	1 241	57.3	52.4	54.0	6 745
June	142	1 221	55.7	50.1	53.2	6 593
September	142	1 218	53.2	47.9	51.8	6 334
HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS						
<b>2006</b>						
June	350	21 082	1 198.2	62.5	806.9	146 961
September	348	21 172	1 279.4	65.7	906.8	163 219
December	349	21 262	1 356.3	69.5	901.7	181 034
<b>2007</b>						
March	345	21 017	1 312.7	69.9	858.6	177 003
June	347	21 088	1 265.8	66.1	840.9	172 641
September	349	21 172	1 378.2	70.8	925.2	191 220
HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 5 OR MORE ROOMS						
<b>2006</b>						
June	482	22 195	1 242.8	61.6	847.3	151 703
September	488	22 350	1 328.5	64.7	954.6	168 706
December	492	22 473	1 412.7	68.5	958.8	187 704
<b>2007</b>						
March	490	22 258	1 370.0	68.9	912.6	183 749
June	489	22 309	1 321.5	65.2	894.1	179 234
September	491	22 390	1 431.3	69.5	977.0	197 555

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

Quarter	Establishments(a) no.	Capacity(b) no.	Nights occupied(c) '000	Occupancy rate(d) %	Takings from accommodation \$'000
.....					
<b>CARAVAN PARKS (e)</b>					
<b>2006</b>					
June	202	26 154	1 176.8	49.4	28 125
September	198	25 807	1 319.6	55.6	30 962
December	198	25 525	1 120.2	47.9	28 960
<b>2007</b>					
March	194	25 126	1 102.6	49.2	28 089
June	197	25 061	1 195.3	52.5	29 326
September	196	25 119	1 346.5	58.4	34 818
.....					
<b>HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES</b>					
<b>2006</b>					
June	1 215	6 522	62.8	56.8	6 299
September	1 254	6 564	60.3	52.3	6 231
December	1 324	6 843	85.4	70.1	9 084
<b>2007</b>					
March	1 241	6 414	82.4	73.8	9 035
June	1 273	6 512	73.0	63.0	7 868
September	1 295	6 571	68.9	57.8	7 584
.....					
<b>VISITOR HOSTELS (f)</b>					
<b>2006</b>					
June	65	5 003	224.3	49.4	4 748
September	66	5 305	224.5	46.2	4 952
December	66	5 433	283.4	56.7	6 457
<b>2007</b>					
March	65	5 355	302.2	62.7	6 622
June	64	5 343	285.8	58.8	6 468
September	63	5 197	236.9	49.5	5 442

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

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

Month	EMPLOYED		Total unemployed	Labour force(a)	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
	Full-time	Total				
	'000	'000				
MALES						
<b>2006</b>						
December	524.7	606.8	18.1	624.9	75.5	2.9
<b>2007</b>						
January	524.8	607.4	17.7	625.1	75.3	2.8
February	525.0	608.6	17.3	626.0	75.3	2.8
March	525.7	610.6	17.3	627.9	75.3	2.8
April	527.2	613.0	17.6	630.6	75.5	2.8
May	529.6	615.5	18.2	633.7	75.7	2.9
June	532.5	617.8	19.0	636.8	75.9	3.0
July	535.5	619.9	19.8	639.7	76.1	3.1
August	538.0	621.7	20.4	642.1	76.2	3.2
September	539.5	623.4	20.6	644.1	76.3	3.2
October	540.6	625.3	20.5	645.7	76.3	3.2
November	541.6	627.3	20.2	647.5	76.3	3.1
December	543.0	629.6	19.8	649.4	76.4	3.1
<b>2008</b>						
January	544.5	631.8	19.3	651.2	76.4	3.0
February	546.3	633.8	18.8	652.6	76.5	2.9
FEMALES						
<b>2006</b>						
December	245.0	476.3	17.8	494.1	59.4	3.6
<b>2007</b>						
January	246.6	479.2	16.9	496.1	59.5	3.4
February	248.2	481.4	16.6	498.0	59.7	3.3
March	249.9	483.1	16.8	499.9	59.8	3.4
April	252.1	484.6	17.4	502.0	59.9	3.5
May	254.5	486.5	18.1	504.6	60.1	3.6
June	257.0	488.9	18.7	507.6	60.4	3.7
July	259.1	491.2	19.0	510.1	60.6	3.7
August	260.8	492.9	19.0	511.9	60.7	3.7
September	262.3	493.9	18.7	512.6	60.6	3.6
October	263.7	494.4	18.3	512.7	60.5	3.6
November	265.0	495.0	17.9	512.9	60.4	3.5
December	266.5	495.9	17.6	513.6	60.4	3.4
<b>2008</b>						
January	268.0	497.0	17.4	514.4	60.4	3.4
February	269.3	498.0	17.2	515.2	60.4	3.3
PERSONS						
<b>2006</b>						
December	769.8	1 083.1	35.9	1 119.0	67.4	3.2
<b>2007</b>						
January	771.4	1 086.6	34.6	1 121.2	67.4	3.1
February	773.2	1 090.0	33.9	1 124.0	67.5	3.0
March	775.7	1 093.6	34.1	1 127.8	67.5	3.0
April	779.3	1 097.5	35.0	1 132.5	67.7	3.1
May	784.1	1 102.0	36.3	1 138.2	67.9	3.2
June	789.6	1 106.8	37.6	1 144.4	68.2	3.3
July	794.6	1 111.1	38.8	1 149.8	68.3	3.4
August	798.7	1 114.6	39.4	1 154.0	68.5	3.4
September	801.8	1 117.4	39.3	1 156.7	68.5	3.4
October	804.3	1 119.6	38.7	1 158.4	68.4	3.3
November	806.6	1 122.3	38.1	1 160.4	68.4	3.3
December	809.5	1 125.5	37.5	1 163.0	68.4	3.2
<b>2008</b>						
January	812.5	1 128.9	36.7	1 165.6	68.4	3.2
February	815.6	1 131.9	35.9	1 167.8	68.4	3.1

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

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

	2006	2007				2008
	November	February	May	August	November	February
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Western Australia</b>	1 081.6	1 091.7	1 103.6	1 110.3	1 115.1	1 131.3
<b>Industry(b)</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42.0	45.0	43.0	44.1	43.0	42.6
Mining	52.3	51.9	49.6	52.0	51.9	55.9
Manufacturing	98.2	101.4	97.8	95.6	98.2	104.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	11.6	10.7	13.1	11.0	10.9	11.2
Construction	115.2	110.5	105.9	106.2	126.1	124.3
Wholesale trade	46.0	44.8	45.8	47.1	44.7	45.2
Retail trade	154.7	156.7	158.9	155.9	147.1	153.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	45.4	48.5	48.9	45.4	42.5	39.9
Transport and storage	40.1	40.3	45.6	49.0	52.8	50.1
Communication services	14.4	14.2	17.8	16.3	16.7	16.2
Finance and insurance	28.7	29.5	32.5	32.6	28.4	31.1
Property and business services	128.3	131.9	134.2	143.9	135.4	136.8
Government administration and defence	54.8	54.1	51.4	46.9	47.7	48.0
Education	73.7	71.1	76.1	77.9	82.0	83.7
Health and community services	99.7	109.7	107.9	115.2	115.6	112.7
Cultural and recreational services	30.5	27.4	30.1	28.1	28.2	28.9
Personal and other services	45.8	44.0	45.2	43.1	43.8	46.4
<b>Occupation(c)</b>						
Managers and administrators	79.3	81.2	82.6	88.2	90.7	87.2
Professionals	191.7	197.8	213.5	227.1	221.9	222.8
Associate professionals	135.3	133.7	142.0	137.0	137.9	143.8
Tradespersons and related workers	158.0	153.2	146.2	147.6	161.5	165.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	39.4	37.1	37.9	37.4	38.5	33.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	176.0	186.4	182.7	177.2	171.0	179.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	107.8	105.8	102.6	103.0	110.6	113.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	94.5	101.0	98.4	97.8	90.8	91.3
Labourers and related workers	99.7	95.6	97.6	95.0	92.3	94.9

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

(b) ANZSIC Division.

(c) ASCO Major group.

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

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

ANZSIC Division	2006	2007				2008
	November	February	May	August	November	February
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22.3	23.0	22.2	21.9	20.4	25.3
Mining	50.8	51.4	48.9	51.8	51.2	55.3
Manufacturing	89.0	93.2	90.2	86.1	88.3	97.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	11.6	10.7	12.8	11.0	10.3	11.1
Construction	78.4	78.8	74.1	69.8	80.5	86.0
Wholesale trade	40.6	39.8	42.1	42.9	41.2	40.3
Retail trade	142.9	144.1	142.5	139.0	134.1	138.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	41.0	45.3	44.4	40.8	38.1	37.2
Transport and storage	33.0	33.1	39.9	41.8	45.0	43.0
Communication services	12.9	11.9	15.7	13.8	15.1	14.8
Finance and insurance	25.3	27.2	31.8	31.7	26.6	28.7
Property and business services	109.6	108.2	110.5	117.7	114.3	116.6
Government administration and defence	54.6	53.5	51.4	46.8	47.5	48.0
Education	70.7	69.2	73.7	76.0	79.8	80.9
Health and community services	94.1	104.3	101.0	107.1	106.5	105.9
Cultural and recreational services	26.1	22.7	25.3	23.5	22.0	21.8
Personal and other services	36.2	35.7	37.3	35.0	36.5	38.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>939.1</b>	<b>952.1</b>	<b>963.5</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>957.4</b>	<b>989.9</b>
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	983.6	975.3	981.5	741.3	963.2	1 015.6
Mining	2 503.3	2 243.5	2 349.1	2 130.8	2 233.4	2 400.3
Manufacturing	3 525.6	3 666.2	3 531.8	3 297.9	3 456.6	3 957.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	460.6	386.4	510.9	454.4	463.7	462.2
Construction	3 262.4	3 329.3	3 064.1	2 732.2	3 322.6	3 513.4
Wholesale trade	1 616.7	1 538.5	1 654.6	1 743.0	1 695.9	1 579.3
Retail trade	4 137.0	4 153.3	3 980.8	3 966.5	3 920.0	3 954.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 183.9	1 385.7	1 285.4	1 226.3	1 136.1	1 182.4
Transport and storage	1 364.1	1 417.2	1 624.0	1 729.4	1 819.7	1 612.3
Communication services	455.2	436.0	573.1	447.2	542.7	579.2
Finance and insurance	885.4	958.1	1 087.0	1 070.4	898.4	1 033.5
Property and business services	3 930.4	4 067.1	4 063.1	4 170.6	4 157.7	4 392.2
Government administration and defence	1 841.1	1 793.7	1 705.6	1 549.8	1 639.1	1 645.3
Education	2 277.5	2 274.7	2 436.1	2 589.4	2 645.7	2 737.8
Health and community services	2 790.6	3 018.1	2 892.6	3 098.1	3 225.1	3 101.7
Cultural and recreational services	664.6	552.5	726.5	711.6	671.6	666.3
Personal and other services	1 243.9	1 184.8	1 214.2	1 169.5	1 244.1	1 289.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 126.0</b>	<b>33 380.5</b>	<b>33 680.5</b>	<b>32 828.3</b>	<b>34 035.6</b>	<b>35 122.8</b>
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (no.)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44.0	42.5	44.2	33.9	47.1	40.1
Mining	49.2	43.6	48.1	41.1	43.6	43.4
Manufacturing	39.6	39.3	39.2	38.3	39.2	40.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.6	36.1	40.0	41.4	45.2	41.7
Construction	41.6	42.3	41.3	39.2	41.3	40.9
Wholesale trade	39.8	38.7	39.3	40.6	41.1	39.2
Retail trade	29.0	28.8	27.9	28.5	29.2	28.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	28.9	30.6	29.0	30.0	29.8	31.8
Transport and storage	41.4	42.8	40.7	41.3	40.5	37.5
Communication services	35.2	36.6	36.6	32.4	36.0	39.2
Finance and insurance	35.0	35.2	34.2	33.8	33.8	36.0
Property and business services	35.9	37.6	36.8	35.4	36.4	37.7
Government administration and defence	33.7	33.5	33.2	33.1	34.5	34.3
Education	32.2	32.9	33.1	34.1	33.1	33.8
Health and community services	29.6	28.9	28.6	28.9	30.3	29.3
Cultural and recreational services	25.5	24.4	28.8	30.3	30.5	30.5
Personal and other services	34.4	33.2	32.6	33.4	34.1	33.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>

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

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

ASCO Major group	2006	2007				2008
	November	February	May	August	November	February

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000)

Managers and administrators	58.9	60.1	60.2	64.1	66.6	68.9
Professionals	173.0	179.8	192.5	203.5	199.8	201.9
Associate professionals	117.2	112.4	120.5	111.1	115.3	123.6
Tradespersons and related workers	118.0	119.5	112.8	115.3	122.9	127.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	31.2	29.0	30.6	30.4	31.8	27.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	166.3	177.1	175.3	166.8	162.2	169.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	95.4	93.4	90.6	90.2	96.9	101.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	91.7	97.3	94.0	93.7	85.7	87.7
Labourers and related workers	87.4	83.4	86.9	81.5	76.1	82.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>939.1</b>	<b>952.1</b>	<b>963.5</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>957.4</b>	<b>989.9</b>

## TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED ('000)

Managers and administrators	2 627.4	2 697.2	2 826.2	2 805.0	3 053.9	3 039.3
Professionals	6 254.9	6 473.8	6 957.6	7 300.5	7 126.8	7 315.5
Associate professionals	4 630.5	4 521.4	4 630.0	4 265.0	4 369.1	4 802.3
Tradespersons and related workers	4 878.5	4 896.9	4 711.1	4 531.0	5 145.8	5 090.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	983.7	855.2	940.5	882.9	981.4	844.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	5 115.8	5 347.1	5 315.0	5 080.9	4 909.0	5 337.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	3 823.9	3 679.1	3 319.6	3 355.4	3 859.2	3 889.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	2 197.2	2 374.6	2 277.5	2 209.4	2 201.1	2 161.0
Labourers and related workers	2 614.0	2 535.4	2 703.1	2 398.1	2 389.4	2 643.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 126.0</b>	<b>33 380.5</b>	<b>33 680.5</b>	<b>32 828.3</b>	<b>34 035.6</b>	<b>35 122.8</b>

## AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (no.)

Managers and administrators	44.6	44.9	46.9	43.8	45.8	44.1
Professionals	36.1	36.0	36.1	35.9	35.7	36.2
Associate professionals	39.5	40.2	38.4	38.4	37.9	38.9
Tradespersons and related workers	41.3	41.0	41.7	39.3	41.9	40.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	31.5	29.5	30.8	29.1	30.8	30.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	30.8	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.3	31.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	40.1	39.4	36.6	37.2	39.8	38.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	24.0	24.4	24.2	23.6	25.7	24.7
Labourers and related workers	29.9	30.4	31.1	29.4	31.4	31.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>

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

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

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES: All series

Quarter	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ORIGINAL									
<b>2006</b>									
August	1 222.80	1 295.60	1 082.00	905.30	923.30	606.80	1 122.00	1 177.40	864.40
November	1 232.90	1 299.00	1 097.50	913.90	929.40	623.00	1 130.90	1 180.80	878.50
<b>2007</b>									
February	1 241.80	1 310.10	1 116.90	934.20	949.60	637.70	1 140.50	1 191.40	893.50
May	1 283.30	1 362.60	1 158.10	938.30	958.00	639.60	1 171.50	1 231.40	914.40
August	1 297.20	1 370.30	1 187.20	950.80	971.00	662.60	1 185.80	1 241.90	943.90
November	1 330.40	1 415.00	1 221.50	967.80	987.30	663.20	1 214.40	1 278.20	961.90
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
<b>2006</b>									
August	1 225.70	1 302.00	1 086.50	903.10	922.50	603.10	1 122.50	1 180.30	862.90
November	1 229.70	1 293.90	1 090.90	914.10	927.80	625.50	1 128.80	1 176.90	876.70
<b>2007</b>									
February	1 246.20	1 316.50	1 115.70	933.20	948.50	632.80	1 144.20	1 196.40	891.40
May	1 279.00	1 354.60	1 162.00	941.30	961.50	646.20	1 169.20	1 227.10	920.50
August	1 300.80	1 377.80	1 191.90	948.70	970.40	658.30	1 186.80	1 245.50	942.10
November	1 326.30	1 408.50	1 213.70	967.70	985.20	665.60	1 211.70	1 273.40	959.30
TREND									
<b>2006</b>									
August	1 209.30	1 277.90	1 070.30	899.70	916.20	601.20	1 109.10	1 160.80	851.10
November	1 232.10	1 301.20	1 094.40	916.80	932.60	621.30	1 130.40	1 182.40	875.60
<b>2007</b>									
February	1 252.80	1 323.30	1 123.80	930.10	946.80	635.70	1 148.50	1 201.60	897.50
May	1 275.00	1 348.80	1 155.80	941.20	959.90	646.30	1 166.60	1 222.50	918.00
August	1 301.40	1 379.60	1 189.10	952.50	972.60	656.80	1 188.60	1 248.00	940.50
November	1 326.80	1 408.50	1 218.80	964.10	983.90	666.70	1 210.40	1 272.40	960.70

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

ANZSIC Division	2006		2007			
	August	November	February	May	August	November
FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS (\$)						
Mining	1 711.40	1 772.40	1 832.00	1 906.30	1 919.30	1 982.60
Manufacturing	1 154.20	1 135.70	1 147.40	1 142.70	1 144.80	1 143.40
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 440.50	1 402.40	1 393.00	1 453.20	1 491.10	1 524.70
Construction	1 247.10	1 110.70	1 170.70	1 200.40	1 205.10	1 210.60
Wholesale trade	991.60	1 073.40	1 071.70	1 109.40	1 069.50	1 147.30
Retail trade	738.50	768.50	771.80	798.70	869.80	900.30
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	797.60	897.80	899.70	873.30	888.50	913.20
Transport and storage	1 019.50	986.10	1 029.50	987.50	973.30	987.50
Communication services	1 026.40	1 020.20	998.80	978.30	980.10	1 044.00
Finance and insurance	1 126.90	1 177.60	1 165.30	1 167.00	1 147.40	1 154.60
Property and business services	1 225.00	1 307.90	1 279.10	1 331.90	1 327.50	1 400.40
Government administration and defence	1 051.10	1 083.30	1 071.30	1 075.30	1 086.10	1 090.90
Education	1 071.40	1 087.20	1 077.00	1 082.10	1 100.70	1 124.40
Health and community services	1 009.40	1 008.50	1 037.30	1 140.70	1 205.90	1 132.20
Cultural and recreational services	944.00	946.80	1 004.70	1 049.20	1 088.60	1 134.80
Personal and other services	1 047.00	939.70	949.30	1 025.40	1 057.10	1 028.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 122.00</b>	<b>1 130.90</b>	<b>1 140.50</b>	<b>1 171.50</b>	<b>1 185.80</b>	<b>1 214.40</b>
FULL-TIME ADULT TOTAL EARNINGS (\$)						
Mining	1 768.30	1 828.00	1 853.30	1 924.80	1 947.40	2 010.10
Manufacturing	1 233.30	1 201.80	1 215.60	1 210.90	1 229.40	1 239.10
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 565.00	1 523.00	1 499.20	1 561.00	1 606.60	1 640.50
Construction	1 477.10	1 322.40	1 434.30	1 458.40	1 431.00	1 476.10
Wholesale trade	1 029.20	1 107.60	1 111.40	1 145.30	1 110.90	1 193.60
Retail trade	768.70	800.90	798.00	824.70	890.80	914.10
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	817.00	931.00	927.30	895.40	911.40	963.80
Transport and storage	1 081.20	1 052.20	1 093.90	1 068.90	1 055.20	1 068.80
Communication services	1 096.40	1 078.20	1 043.80	1 039.40	1 036.20	1 124.50
Finance and insurance	1 132.20	1 181.60	1 169.20	1 172.00	1 152.50	1 159.60
Property and business services	1 243.70	1 319.50	1 293.10	1 375.50	1 360.00	1 441.30
Government administration and defence	1 069.10	1 103.90	1 092.20	1 104.70	1 107.80	1 116.60
Education	1 074.40	1 090.70	1 079.60	1 085.70	1 105.30	1 130.80
Health and community services	1 052.20	1 045.10	1 076.60	1 186.20	1 256.60	1 184.30
Cultural and recreational services	955.00	968.60	1 009.30	1 054.20	1 095.00	1 151.40
Personal and other services	1 092.20	986.20	992.70	1 068.80	1 089.40	1 056.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 177.40</b>	<b>1 180.80</b>	<b>1 191.40</b>	<b>1 231.40</b>	<b>1 241.90</b>	<b>1 278.20</b>
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS (\$)						
Mining	1 706.20	1 772.90	1 781.50	1 875.00	1 888.70	1 949.80
Manufacturing	1 121.20	1 124.70	1 140.60	1 124.30	1 144.90	1 152.00
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 515.20	1 473.10	1 460.10	1 516.50	1 559.30	1 595.40
Construction	1 228.30	1 119.30	1 288.50	1 314.60	1 278.40	1 297.40
Wholesale trade	887.00	981.30	978.90	1 014.30	972.90	1 038.50
Retail trade	406.70	459.20	449.50	452.60	484.70	500.80
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	384.40	384.00	434.90	469.10	532.20	600.10
Transport and storage	990.50	940.60	1 002.60	948.10	944.70	965.00
Communication services	953.60	929.80	898.80	892.00	876.10	973.50
Finance and insurance	872.10	870.40	974.20	946.30	982.60	985.30
Property and business services	931.10	987.00	927.60	985.90	1 055.20	1 119.20
Government administration and defence	927.20	943.00	947.90	954.80	960.90	961.20
Education	752.00	755.30	802.80	746.20	775.90	764.90
Health and community services	720.80	744.80	746.30	820.50	845.90	790.00
Cultural and recreational services	640.10	694.80	710.50	658.60	730.70	725.70
Personal and other services	863.90	783.00	748.50	807.80	841.40	830.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>864.40</b>	<b>878.50</b>	<b>893.50</b>	<b>914.40</b>	<b>943.90</b>	<b>961.90</b>

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



## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD: Original

Reference period	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees
	no.	'000	'000	no.
<b>2005</b>	115	23.3	53.5	..
<b>2006</b>	np	3.9	4.5	..
<b>2007</b>	16	2.1	3.1	..
<b>2006</b>				
September	3	0.2	0.2	0.3
December	4	1.2	0.9	1.0
<b>2007</b>				
March	6	0.7	0.5	0.5
June	np	0.4	0.4	0.4
September	5	0.5	0.9	0.9
December	np	0.6	1.3	1.3

.. not applicable

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

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

## JOB VACANCIES FOR EMPLOYEES, By sector: Original

Quarter	PRIVATE		PUBLIC		TOTAL	
	Change from same quarter previous year		Change from same quarter previous year		Change from same quarter previous year	
	Job vacancies '000	%	Job vacancies '000	%	Job vacancies '000	%
<b>2006</b>						
August	21.4	36.4	1.2	-6.2	22.6	33.3
November	22.5	55.3	1.4	4.3	23.9	51.0
<b>2007</b>						
February	23.7	23.0	1.3	np	25.0	21.3
May	25.1	26.9	1.9	28.9	27.0	27.0
August	28.2	31.8	1.6	32.2	29.7	31.8
November	30.2	34.0	2.4	73.4	32.6	36.3

np not published due to break in series

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

Reference period	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(b)			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH					
	Male	Female	Total	Births	Deaths	Natural increase(c)	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration(d)	Total population growth(e)
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
<b>2004–2005</b>	1 016 065	1 000 330	2 016 395	25 439	11 180	14 259	2 218	17 160	34 389
<b>2005–2006</b>	1 039 653	1 019 392	2 059 045	26 908	11 745	15 163	4 017	22 355	42 650
<b>2006–2007</b>	1 064 600	1 041 183	2 105 783	28 608	11 799	16 809	4 410	25 519	46 738
<b>2004</b>	1 005 812	992 332	1 998 144	24 968	11 139	13 829	2 286	13 974	30 811
<b>2005</b>	1 027 107	1 009 675	2 036 782	26 351	11 422	14 929	2 849	19 920	38 638
<b>2006</b>	1 051 194	1 029 773	2 080 967	27 757	11 539	16 218	4 248	23 158	44 185
<b>2006</b>									
June	1 039 653	1 019 392	2 059 045	6 812	2 894	3 918	1 018	3 785	9 005
September	1 045 355	1 024 528	2 069 883	7 074	2 946	4 128	889	5 821	10 838
December	1 051 194	1 029 773	2 080 967	7 061	2 951	4 110	932	6 042	11 084
<b>2007</b>									
March	1 058 490	1 036 059	2 094 549	7 283	2 949	4 334	1 234	8 014	13 582
June	1 064 600	1 041 183	2 105 783	7 190	2 953	4 237	1 355	5 642	11 234
September	1 071 495	1 047 037	2 118 532	7 773	3 382	4 391	691	7 667	12 749

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

(b) At end of reference period.

(c) Births minus deaths.

(d) Adjusted for category jumping.

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

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

## REPORTED OFFENCES (a) (b)

Selected offences	2006		2007			
	September	December	March	June	September	December
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide(c)	22	25	19	16	14	14
Assault(d)	6 465	6 923	7 033	6 230	6 216	6 820
Robbery(e)	471	540	551	488	478	451
Burglary(f)	9 562	10 080	10 265	8 501	9 103	10 005
Steal Motor Vehicle(g)	1 918	1 991	2 058	1 667	1 820	1 897
Theft	21 063	20 481	20 557	19 831	19 387	20 496
Property Damage	10 782	11 340	11 649	10 525	10 754	12 036
Drugs	4 711	4 010	3 856	5 062	4 538	3 511
Other(h)	6 185	6 039	6 312	5 737	5 448	5 274
<b>Total reported offences</b>	<b>61 179</b>	<b>61 429</b>	<b>62 300</b>	<b>58 057</b>	<b>57 758</b>	<b>60 504</b>

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

Note: Graffiti offences no longer appear in the table.

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

Indicator		1996	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Registered marriages</b>						
Number of marriages	no.	10 294	9 549	10 601	11 124	11 602
Crude marriage rate(a)	rate	5.8	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.6
Marriages where both partners married for first time	no.	6 562	6 082	7 002	7 321	7 780
Median age at first marriage						
Males	years	27.8	29.5	29.6	30.3	29.9
Females	years	25.8	27.5	27.6	28.3	27.7
Median age at remarriage - divorced persons						
Males	years	42.2	44.6	45.5	45.7	45.6
Females	years	39.1	41.4	41.8	42.4	42.3
<b>Divorces(b)</b>						
Number of divorces	no.	4 959	5 685	4 337	5 265	5 544
Crude divorce rate(c)	rate	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.7
Median duration between marriage and separation	years	8.4	9.4	9.1	9.5	9.6
Divorces involving children aged under 18(d)	no.	2 651	2 942	2 159	2 680	2 786
Children aged under 18 affected by divorce	no.	na	5 600	4 049	5 126	5 248
<b>Fertility</b>						
Number of births	no.	24 793	24 273	25 295	26 253	27 776
Total fertility rate(e)	rate	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Births to mothers aged under 20	no.	1 425	1 286	1 371	1 446	1 392
Births to mothers aged 35 and over	no.	3 363	4 416	4 674	5 174	5 763
Births outside marriage	no.	7 665	8 762	9 427	9 653	10 393
Births outside marriage acknowledged by father	no.	6 473	7 836	8 457	8 687	9 478

na not available

(a) The number of marriages registered in the calendar year per 1,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.

(b) The lower number of divorces recorded in 2004 was due to processing and timing issues. In general, around 25% of divorces applied in a particular year are registered in the following year. In 2003 more divorces were registered in the year they occurred leading to a fall in the number of late registrations processed in 2004.

(c) The number of divorces granted in the calendar year per 1,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.

(d) Refers to divorces of couples with unmarried children of the registered marriage aged under 18 at the time of application for divorce.

(e) The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Source: *Marriages, Australia* cat. no. 3306.0.55.001; *Divorces, Australia* cat. no. 3307.0.55.001; *Births, Australia* cat. no. 3301.0; ABS data available on request, *Births, Australia*, cat. no. 3301.0; *Demography, Western Australia* cat. no. 3311.5.

Indicator		1997	2005	2006	2007
<b>Families</b>					
Total families	'000	485.0	553.0	557.4	576.9
Total couple families	'000	405.9	462.8	469.5	478.8
Couple families with no dependent children aged 0—24 (of all couple families)	%	50.4	55.5	55.6	57.1
Families with at least one child aged under 5 (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	47.0	46.2	45.9	44.4
Couple families with children under 15 years (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	79.8	78.4	80.5	77.3
Lone father families with children under 15 years (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	2.3	2.1	2.5	3.0
Lone mother families with children under 15 years (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	17.8	19.4	17.0	19.8
Children under 15 years of age living in one parent families (of all children under 15 years)	%	18.8	19.3	17.7	20.2
<b>Persons</b>					
Persons aged 20—24 living with parents (of all persons aged 20—24)(b)	%	38.5	41.9	43.2	40.3
Persons aged 25—34 living with parents (of all persons aged 25—34)	%	9.4	9.8	9.9	11.4
Persons aged 15—64 who live alone (of all persons aged 15—64)	%	7.9	9.7	9.6	9.4
Persons aged 65 and over who live alone (of all persons aged 65 and over)	%	25.2	28.2	27.1	28.2
<b>Average family size (persons)</b>	no.	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0

(a) Data on living arrangements are at June each year.

(b) Refers to unmarried persons with no dependants usually resident in the same household.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families - Electronic Delivery*, cat. no. 6224.0.55.001; ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0.

Indicator		1997	2005	2006	2007
<b>Couple families</b>					
Couple families with children aged under 15	'000	176.4	175.1	180.4	176.1
Both parents employed	%	53.1	55.2	57.1	56.4
Neither parent employed	%	6.1	6.2	3.5	3.5
<b>Lone parent families</b>					
Lone parent families with children aged under 15	'000	44.6	48.1	43.7	51.8
Parent employed	%	43.3	53.2	57.5	60.3
<b>Children</b>					
Children under 15 living in families where no parent is employed (of all children under 15)	%	16.3	14.7	11.6	11.8

(a) Data on families and work are at June each year.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families - Electronic Delivery*, cat. no. 6224.0.55.001.

## APPENDIX INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

MARCH QUARTER 2008	Regional household and family characteristics in Western Australia, pp. 14–31 Retail industry in Western Australia, pp. 32–47
DECEMBER QUARTER 2007	Regional housing in Western Australia, pp. 14–44 Short-term overseas travel to and from Western Australia, pp. 45–62
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2007	Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia - 2001–02 to 2003–04, pp. 14–23 Cultural diversity in Western Australia, pp. 24–35
JUNE QUARTER 2007	Research and experimental development in Western Australia, pp. 15–19 General Social Survey - Western Australian summary, pp. 20–28 Changing water and energy use in Western Australian homes, pp. 29–35
MARCH QUARTER 2007	The resources industry in Western Australia: 2001–02 to 2005–06, pp. 14–34 The agriculture industry in Western Australia, pp. 35–44
DECEMBER QUARTER 2006	Pathways in education and related outcomes in Western Australia, pp. 16–28 Drivers of Perth's rising prices, pp. 29–34 International trade in Western Australia: 2003–04 to 2005–06, pp. 35–42
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2006	Measures of Western Australia's progress, pp. 16–31 Western Australians on the move - A housing perspective, pp. 32–36
JUNE QUARTER 2006	Labour force trends in Western Australia, pp. 14–36 Selected statistics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Western Australia, pp. 37–55
MARCH QUARTER 2006	Skills shortages in Western Australia – Part 2, pp. 14–45 Household expenditure in Western Australia, pp. 46–53
DECEMBER QUARTER 2005	Skills shortages in Western Australia – Part 1, pp. 14–29 State accounts – A snapshot of Western Australia's economy in 2004–05, pp. 30–34
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2005	Youth in regional Western Australia, pp. 16–29
JUNE QUARTER 2005	Western Australia's changing trade relations – The emergence of China and India, pp. 15–28 Disability, ageing and carers in Western Australia, pp. 29–32
MARCH QUARTER 2005	Components of Western Australia's economic growth, pp. 14–21 Social interactions and support in Western Australia, pp. 22–32
DECEMBER QUARTER 2004	The impact of rising house prices on the WA economy, pp. 14–27 State accounts: A snapshot of WA's economy in 2003–04, pp. 28–30
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2004	Intra-state migration, pp. 18–28
JUNE QUARTER 2004	Household water conservation and use in Western Australia, pp. 21–28
MARCH QUARTER 2004	Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia, pp. 20–28 The impact of migration on Western Australia's population, pp. 29–35
DECEMBER QUARTER 2003	The Construction industry in Western Australia, pp. 18–26

## APPENDIX INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES *continued*

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2003	The winemaking industry in Western Australia, pp. 18–28
JUNE QUARTER 2003	Population measures: A case study, pp. 19–24 Salinity and land management on Western Australian farms, pp. 25–31
MARCH QUARTER 2003	Demystifying chain volume measures, pp. 16–25
DECEMBER QUARTER 2002	Western Australia: A small area perspective, pp. 12–26
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2002	Western Australia's age and sex distribution, pp. 13–27
JUNE QUARTER 2002	The resources industry in Western Australia, pp. 12–26 Understanding population measures, pp. 27–33
MARCH QUARTER 2002	Interpreting time series data, pp. 14–25
DECEMBER QUARTER 2001	A view of housing density in Perth, pp. 13–20 Educational participation in Western Australia, pp. 21–28
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2001	A century of population change in Western Australia, pp. 13–25 Foreign capital expenditure in Western Australia, pp. 26–31
JUNE QUARTER 2001	Use of information technology in Western Australia, pp. 12–21 Methods of setting pay in Western Australia, pp. 22–30
MARCH QUARTER 2001	Crime and safety in Western Australia, pp. 13–21
DECEMBER QUARTER 2000	Small business in Western Australia, pp. 11–21
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2000	Western Australia's merchandise trade with the rest of the world, pp. 9–16

## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

*INTERNET*      **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

### INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

*PHONE*                      1300 135 070

*EMAIL*                      [client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au)

*FAX*                              1300 135 211

*POST*                          Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

## FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

*WEB ADDRESS*      [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)