



WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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- For more information about these and related statistics, contact Robin Dalby on Perth 08 9360 5254 or the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
	December 2000	18 January 2001
	March 2001	12 April 2001



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE ABS statistical series are being impacted to varying degrees as a result of The New Tax System, introduced in Australia from 1 July 2000. The New Tax System includes the removal of Wholesale Sales Tax and the introduction of a Goods and Services Tax (GST) and, as a result, a number of ABS data series will reflect significant immediate and subsequent impacts. In future issues, implications of The New Tax System on series will be footnoted at the bottom of tables. For more information, please see the Notes section in relevant publications.



SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">ABARE</td> <td>Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ABS</td> <td>Australian Bureau of Statistics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GSP</td> <td>Gross State Product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GST</td> <td>Goods and Services Tax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n.a.</td> <td>not available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n.e.c.</td> <td>not elsewhere classified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n.e.s.</td> <td>not elsewhere specified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n.p.</td> <td>not available for publication but included in totals where applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n.y.a.</td> <td>not yet available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>p</td> <td>preliminary figure or series subject to revision</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>..</td> <td>not applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution</td> </tr> <tr> <td>**</td> <td>estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is</td> </tr> </table>	ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	GSP	Gross State Product	GST	Goods and Services Tax	n.a.	not available	n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified	n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified	n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable	n.y.a.	not yet available	p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision	—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)	..	not applicable	*	estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution	**	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is
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EXPLANATORY NOTES The statistics shown are the latest available as at 15 September 2000.

Explanatory notes in the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*. Readers are directed to the explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.



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

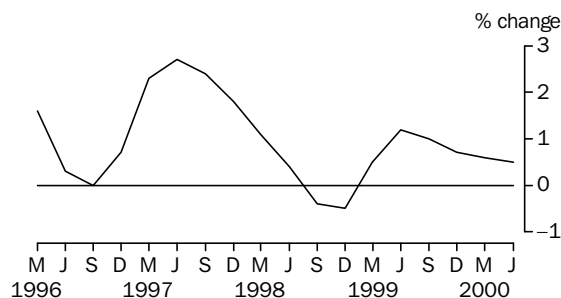
COLIN NAGLE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand (trend) grew by 0.5% during the June quarter 2000, the sixth successive quarter of positive growth. Growth from the same quarter of the previous year was 2.9%.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Trend estimates



The June quarter increase, in trend terms, was fuelled by continued growth in household consumption expenditure, up by \$123 million (1.4%), general government consumption expenditure (\$76 million; 2.7%) and dwelling investment (\$47 million; 4.4%). Business investment on other buildings and structures; and machinery and equipment detracted from June quarter growth, falling by \$102 million (5.4%).

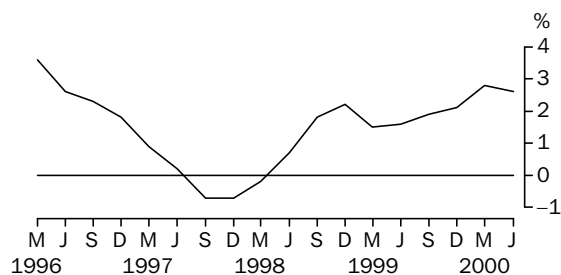
The continued growth in household consumption in part reflects continuing moderate growth in retail turnover evident since August 1999, while dwelling investment for the June quarter 2000 (\$1,122 million) was the highest on record.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The CPI increased by 0.7% in the June quarter 2000, the fifth consecutive quarter of growth. Main contributors were clothing (mainly women's clothing) – up 3.0% after recording price falls for the previous three quarters; tobacco and alcohol (mainly as a result of an increase in excise duty on alcoholic drinks) – up 1.6%; household equipment and operation (particularly household supplies and furniture) – up 1.1%; and transportation (mainly automotive fuel and vehicle insurance) – up 1.0%.

When comparing changes for a quarter against the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the June quarter 2000 CPI grew by 2.6% following on from the 2.8% increase recorded for the March quarter 2000. Main contributors to this latest increase were rises in housing rents; transportation prices – through sustained increases in the price of oil; and tobacco and alcohol prices – due in part to a per stick rate of duty on tobacco products introduced on 1 November 1999 and to increases in excise duty on alcoholic drinks.

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



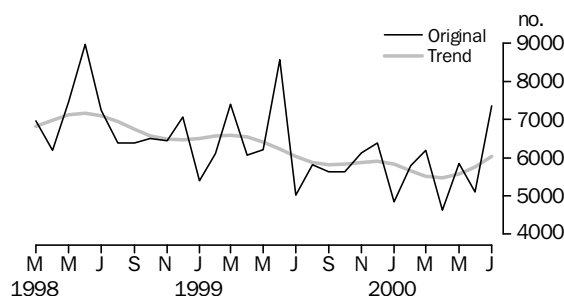
CONSUMPTION

New Motor Vehicle Registrations (excluding motorcycles and scooters)

In original terms, new motor vehicle registrations rose sharply in July 2000 to be 44.4% higher than June 2000 and 46.9% higher than July 1999. Registrations for May and June 2000 were unseasonally low. Some commentators have attributed this, in part, to potential buyers holding back their purchase until the introduction of the GST on 1 July 2000, when abolition of the wholesale sales tax was expected to result in lower vehicle prices. The large increase in July reflects the release of this restrained demand.

In trend terms the rise in July 2000 was 4.6%.

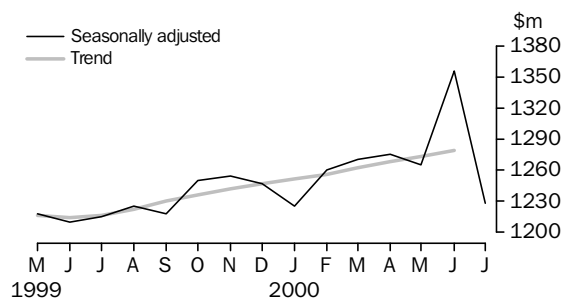
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS



Retail Trade

In trend terms, retail turnover for the 12 months to June 2000 has risen steadily at an average of 0.4% per month. Main contributors to this growth were clothing and soft goods, recreational goods and other retailing.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER



In June 2000, the seasonally adjusted estimate increased by 7.1%. The July 2000 estimate subsequently fell 9.4%, with decreases recorded across all commodity groups.

Trend estimates for retail turnover have been suspended beyond June 2000 until the impact of the GST on spending has been further analysed, and underlying spending habits stabilise.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The trend estimate at current prices for private new capital expenditure in Western Australia continued its downward movement in the March quarter 2000, falling by 9.0%. In the short term, businesses expect capital expenditure in Western Australia to increase by 0.7% in the June quarter 2000 and by 3.7% in the September quarter 2000.

In the period from March quarter 1999 to March quarter 2000, the level of new capital expenditure fell (in original terms) by \$557 million (or 34.0%), largely as a result of significant falls in expenditure by the mining industry (down \$502 million). The current low levels of capital expenditure reflects the completion of a number of major mining related construction projects as well as delays in commencement of other significant capital projects. The WA Treasury outlook is for a gradual increase in business investment during 2000–2001, underpinned by a number of large resource projects expected to move into their construction phase.

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

Short-term: Reduced operating incomes and profits are expected in the September quarter 2000 from business in Western Australia, the increases anticipated to be 0.4% and 0.9% respectively, following expected increases of 0.8% and 3.6% reported for the previous quarter. Inventories are expected to decrease by 0.8% in the September quarter 2000, the third consecutive quarter of decline.

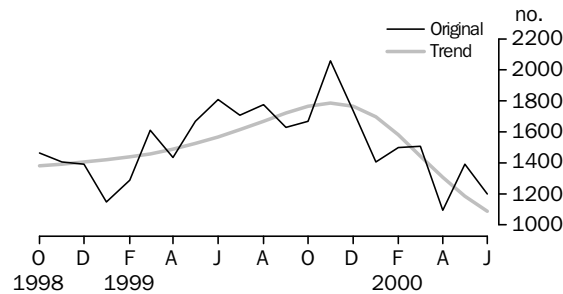
Medium-term: Profits from business in Western Australia are expected to increase into 2001, with capital expenditure expected to return to positive growth over the remainder of 2000 and into 2001. Inventories are expected to drop slightly in the medium-term.

CONSTRUCTION

Building Approvals

The trend estimate of the number of house approvals peaked in November 1999 reflecting reports that new home buyers had brought forward their building plans to avoid increases in construction costs resulting from the introduction of the GST. Since that time, the trend has been in decline, with June 2000 house approvals down 8.3% from the previous month, and 30.5% from the level recorded in June 1999. This period of decline also coincides with increases in official interest rates.

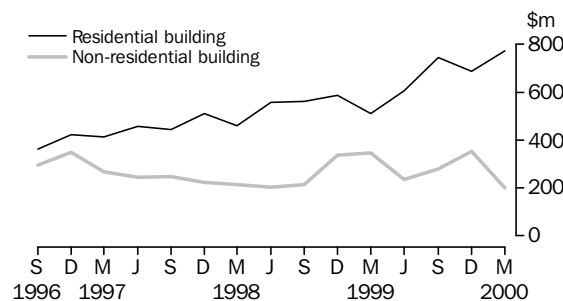
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Houses



Building Activity

Strong growth in 1999 residential approvals continues to flow through to record levels of residential building commencements and work under construction. March quarter 2000 residential building commencements (including alterations and additions) increased to \$772.4 million, up \$85.8 million (12.5%) compared with the December quarter 1999. The value of residential building under construction at the end of March was a record \$1,710.1 million, up 13.3% on December quarter 1999 and 47.2% on March quarter 1999. WA Treasury report that the strong housing demand has created shortages in labour and building materials with many contracts consequently running behind schedule. This suggests that the value of residential commencements and work under construction will remain at relatively high levels into the June quarter 2000.

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMMENCED



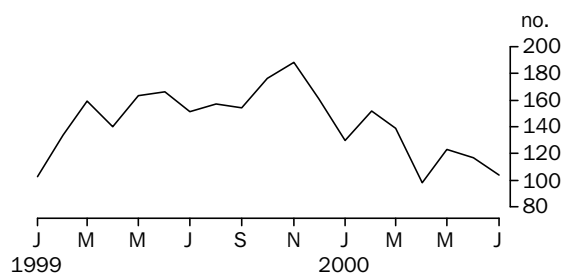
In contrast to residential building, the value of non-residential building commencements in the March quarter 2000 fell by \$152 million (43.3%) to \$199 million, the lowest recorded since December quarter 1995. The decrease was, to a significant degree, the result of construction commencing in the December quarter on (mainly public sector) education buildings worth \$148 million.

FINANCE

After peaking in December 1999, the trend value of lending commitments to individuals for housing has been in steady decline.

The value, in original terms, of lending commitments to individuals for housing in the four months to July 2000 was down by \$466 million (or 15.4%) compared with the previous four months. This decline was mainly influenced by decreases in levels of lending to individuals for the purchase of established dwellings, down by \$338 million (or 17.7%) while lending for the construction of dwellings and for the purchase of newly erected dwellings fell by \$140 million (or 24.1%).

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



While the number of dwellings financed by first home buyers declined sharply in the three months to June 2000, the number of dwellings financed in July rebounded strongly to 1,462, up 88.4% from the 776 recorded in June 2000. This follows the introduction on 1 July 2000 of the \$7,000 First Home Owner Grant as part of The New Tax System.

The average borrowing size of secured housing finance has decreased over the three months to June 2000 coinciding with the increases in official interest rates.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

In original terms, mineral exploration expenditure for the March quarter 2000 fell 22% to \$85 million. Exploration for gold declined by \$14 million (23%) to \$47 million, and is currently at its lowest level since March quarter 1991. Contributing to these falls were the flow-on effects of low world commodity prices, lack of capital and unusual cyclonic weather and resultant flooding.

TOURISM

Short Term Arrivals on Holiday

In the three months to May 2000, 52,610 short-term visitors arrived by air on holiday, an increase of 5.6% over the same period in 1999. Just under a quarter of the arrivals (23.9%) were from Singapore. During the same period, the number of visitors from Indonesia decreased by 35.8% to 2,100. Over the last two financial years to 1998–1999, visitor numbers from Indonesia have decreased by 21,100 (or 62.3%). This significant decline can be attributed, in part, to internal unrest and to a subsequent drop in the value of the Indonesian currency.

Tourist Accommodation

Comparing March quarter 1999 with March quarter 2000, the total number of hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments increased by 19 to 323, providing an additional 1,329 guest rooms. As a result, although guest arrivals rose by 11.7% to 666,000 between these two periods, room occupancy rates decreased slightly to 54.5%, while takings rose 8.5% to \$90 million.

The Hospitality Industry

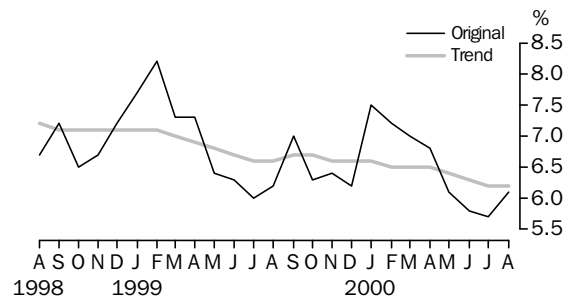
Retail turnover in the hospitality and services industry has been trending downward, decreasing by 5.0% in the twelve months to June 2000. On the other hand, the number of persons employed in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry has increased in each of the last three reference periods to be 44,100 in May 2000, up by 23.2% compared with May 1999.

THE LABOUR MARKET

Employment

The number of employed persons in Western Australia in trend terms has risen for the third consecutive month to 926,500 in August 2000, up by 500 on July 2000. Unemployment continues to trend downward, falling by 300 in August 2000 to 61,000 persons, the lowest level in over ten years. The August unemployment rate of 6.2% is the lowest recorded since October 1989. While the State's labour force has been in decline over the first seven months of 2000, the trend series increased marginally in August to be 987,500, resulting in a participation rate of 66.3%. For the last two years, Western Australia's participation rate has been consistently higher than the Australian rate, while the State's unemployment rate has exceeded the national rate on only one occasion.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



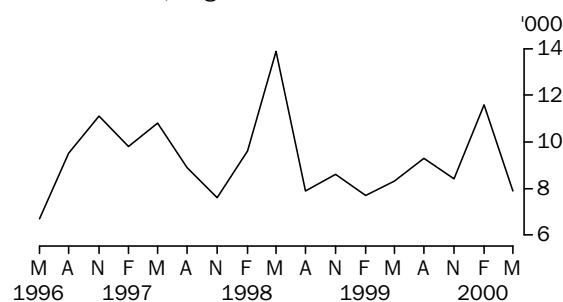
Trend estimates of the gender mix of employed persons in Western Australia has been fluctuating over time, with the proportion of females increasing to 43.3% of all persons in August 2000. This was just below the highest proportion on record of 43.4% recorded in each of the four months to January 2000. The August movement was driven by an increase in female part-time employment, whereas in the four months to January 2000 it related to an increase in full-time employment.

A comparison of the May quarter 2000 industry information for employed persons with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, shows increases in the manufacturing industry (up 10,500), accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (up 8,300), and construction industry (up 7,200). Growth in the construction industry mostly occurred in the May quarter 2000, increasing by 9,100 persons from the February quarter 2000. This increase coincides with record levels of residential building commencements and work under construction.

Job Vacancies

After reaching a peak of 11,600 in February 2000, the number of job vacancies fell to 7,900 in May 2000, the lowest level since February 1999. The fall can be attributed to a drop of 4,200 in the number of private sector vacancies to a four year low of 6,100. The job vacancy rate, which is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies, now stands at 1.08%.

JOB VACANCIES, Original

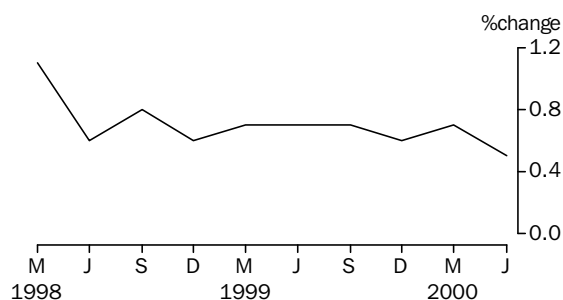


When comparing the total number of job vacancies to the number of unemployed persons in Western Australia, there were approximately 7.5 unemployed people for each vacancy in May 2000, compared with 6.2 people in February 2000.

Wages

The June quarter 2000 increase in the Wage Cost Index of 0.5% for Western Australia was the lowest rate of growth since September 1997, the start of the series. The average quarterly wage growth for the series prior to this latest estimate was 0.7%. New South Wales and Victoria are the only States to have recorded an average quarterly wage growth higher than Western Australia.

WAGE COST INDEX, All Industries



The rate of growth for both private and public sectors was lower in the June quarter 2000. Private sector earnings increased 0.5% after an increase of 0.7% in March quarter 2000. Wages growth in the public sector was 0.2% in June quarter 2000 after strong growth over the preceding quarters.

The mining industry recorded the largest wage growth of all industries in the June quarter 2000, increasing by 1.0% compared with the March quarter 2000. This was the most significant growth in this industry over the year. Education and Property and business services recorded zero and negative growth respectively.

Over the four quarters to June quarter 2000, Government administration and defence recorded the strongest growth of 4.8%, while the Property and business services and Education industries changed the least, recording growth of only 1.1%. The level of growth in the Consumer Price Index over this period was 2.6%.

INTRODUCTION

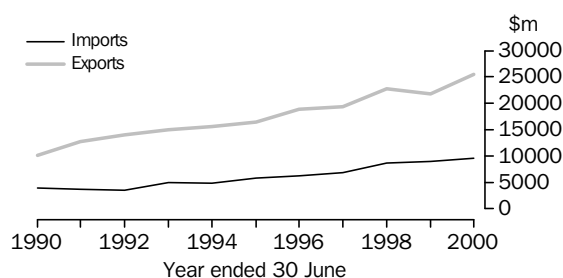
Western Australia's continuing strong growth in international merchandise trade is making a significant contribution to the State's buoyant economy. While Western Australia's Gross State Product (GSP) has been growing at an average annual rate of 6% in the nine years to 1998–1999 (the latest data available), the trade surplus (Exports less Imports) has been growing at an average annual rate of 9%. The State's ability to trade successfully with the rest of the world is helping to consolidate Western Australia's position as one of Australia's leading exporting States.

PATTERN OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

Western Australia's goods exports continue to be firmly based on extensive natural resources. In 1999–2000, exports of gold bullion, iron ore, nickel, natural gas and petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 53% of the State's exports to foreign countries.

Over the last ten years, the value of exports has increased by an average of 11% annually, from \$10,139 million in 1989–1990 to \$25,428 million in 1999–2000. Imports also increased by an average of 11% annually over the same period, from \$3,983 million to \$9,518 million. The trade surplus in 1999–2000 was \$15,910 million. Since the 1950's, Western Australia has enjoyed a trade surplus. This contrasts markedly with the national position, where Australia's merchandise trade has been in deficit for the last six financial years, the highest deficit over this period of \$12,898 million being recorded in 1999–2000.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

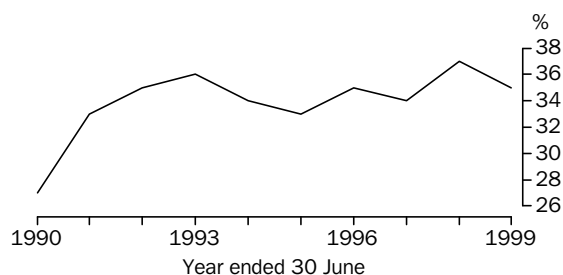


Western Australian exports have risen significantly in two of the last three financial years - up 18% in 1997–1998 and 17% in 1999–2000. In the intervening year, exports fell by 4%, reflecting the impact of the Asian financial crisis on key Asian export markets as well as interruptions and disruption in the supply of some commodities.

The significance of Western Australia's continuing growth in international merchandise trade is reflected in increases in the contribution its exports make to Australia's exports and to the states' economic growth:

- Since 1989–1990, Western Australia has been Australia's major exporting State, accounting for a quarter of Australia's total exports. By contrast, the State's merchandise imports have averaged 8% of the value of Australia's imports over the same period; and
- In 1989–1990, Western Australia's exports comprised 27% of GSP. By 1998–1999, the proportion was 35%, down on the 37% recorded in 1997–1998. By comparison, Australia's exports were 19% of gross domestic product in 1998–1999, increasing only marginally from 16% in 1989–1990.

CONTRIBUTION OF WA EXPORTS TO GROSS STATE PRODUCT



EXPORTS

Major commodities

Western Australia's position as Australia's major exporting State is based on exports of goods classified to four of the ten main commodity groups:

- Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (Petroleum and petroleum products and Natural gas): comprising 24% of the value of Western Australia's exports in 1999–2000;
- Crude materials, inedible, except fuels (mainly Iron ore and Textile fibres): 21%;
- Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified, which includes Combined confidential items (including Alumina, mineral sands and some agricultural products): 19%; and Non-monetary gold: 12%; and
- Food and live animals (mainly Wheat and Fish and crustaceans): 12%.

These groups contributed 88% of the State's export income in 1999–2000.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS — SELECTED COMMODITIES, By Value of Trade

Commodity	1989–1990.....		1999–2000.....	
	\$m	% of total	\$m	% of total
Food and live animals(a)	1 646	16.2	2 970	11.7
Cereals and cereal preparations	1 010		1 642	
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	226		526	
Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	68		299	
Beverages and tobacco	2	0.0	19	0.1
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(a)	3 412	33.7	5 430	21.4
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2 407		4 426	
Textile fibres and their wastes	772		469	
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	—		294	
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials(a)	938	9.3	6 111	24.0
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	600		3 746	
Gas, natural and manufactured	338		2 365	
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	13	0.1	20	0.1
Chemical and related products(a)	272	2.7	790	3.1
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	178		407	
Inorganic chemicals	87		209	
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(a)	127	1.3	1 509	5.9
Non-ferrous metals	14		1 109	
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	86		224	
Machinery and transport equipment(a)	146	1.4	626	2.5
Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	62		222	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	31	0.3	77	0.3
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.(a)	3 549	35.0	7 876	31.0
Combined confidential items	2 904		4 768	
Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	332		3 008	
Total Exports	10 139	100.0	25 428	100.0

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

Source: ABS FASTTRACCS Service, July 2000.

In the ten years to 1999–2000, the value of exports increased by \$15,289 million. Commodity exports which increased significantly in value during this period were Petroleum and petroleum products, contributing \$3,146 million of the increase in the value of exports; Non-monetary gold, contributing \$2,676 million; and Natural and manufactured gas, contributing \$2,026 million.

Other commodities to record significant export growth were Non-ferrous metals — from \$14 million in 1989–1990 to \$1,109 million in 1999–2000 (of which nickel accounted for \$1,029 million); Live animal exports — from \$68 million to \$299 million; Oil seeds (Canola) — from an insignificant amount to \$294 million; and Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles), around 95% comprising ships and boats, which increased in value from \$62 million to \$222 million.

Another view of Western Australian exports is provided by the ABS' Manufacturing Industry Survey. In 1997–1998 (the latest data available), Western Australian manufacturers directly exported 24% of the goods that they produced. This compares with 20% in 1994–1995 when this information was first collected. In 1997–1998, manufacturers exports were valued at \$3,923 million, of which Metal product manufacturers contributed \$2,039 million (or 52%).

Major export markets

Western Australia's top export markets (those with a value of export trade over \$1,000 million) accounted for 68% of exports in 1999–2000. Japan continues to be the State's major export partner with exports in 1999–2000 worth \$6,580 million (or 26% of export trade).

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS — MAJOR DESTINATIONS, By Value of Trade(a)(b)

	1989–1990.....		1999–2000.....	
	\$m	% of total	\$m	% of total
COUNTRIES				
Japan	2 751	27.1	6 580	25.9
Republic of Korea	478	4.7	2 318	9.1
United States of America	1 699	16.8	2 287	9.0
Singapore	473	4.7	1 905	7.5
China	501	4.9	1 867	7.3
Taiwan	280	2.8	1 351	5.3
United Kingdom	232	2.3	1 065	4.2
Total Exports	10 139	100.0	25 428	100.0
COUNTRY GROUPS(c)				
Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC)	7 045	69.5	19 042	74.9
Developing Countries	3 560	35.1	11 413	44.9
European Union	1 385	13.7	3 502	13.8
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	983	9.7	3 414	13.4

(a) The sum of the components do not add to totals as all countries are not listed in the breakdown.

(b) Excludes data subject to confidentiality restrictions.

(c) A country may belong to more than one country group e.g. China is included in APEC and Developing Countries. A list of component countries is published in *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (Catalogue No. 5422.0)

Source: ABS FASTTRACCS Service, July 2000.

Since 1989–1990, the United States of America moved from being the State's second largest export destination in dollar terms (with 17% of exports) to our third largest destination in 1999–2000 (with 9% of exports). While exports to the United States have increased by a significant \$588 million over that ten year period, there has been a stronger rate of growth in exports to South East Asian and North Asian countries. The Republic of Korea led the way, with exports to that country increasing five times to be worth \$2,318 million in 1999–2000 making it Western Australia's second largest export destination. Korea, together with Singapore (which increased four times to \$1,905 million), China (increasing almost four times to \$1,867 million) and Taiwan (increasing almost five times to \$1,351 million) accounted for 29% of the State's export market in 1999–2000, up from 17% of the market ten years ago.

Of the selected country groups with which Western Australia trades, exports to ASEAN (up an average annual increase of 16%) and to Developing Countries (up an average annual increase of 13%) recorded the greatest increases in the ten years to 1999–2000. For our ASEAN neighbours, Singapore continues to dominate exports (56% of total State exports to ASEAN in 1999–2000) while strong growth was recorded for Thailand (from \$30 million in 1989–1990 to \$333 million in 1999–2000), the Philippines (from \$48 million to \$201 million) and Viet Nam (\$516 thousand to \$57 million).

Selected export commodities and their destinations

A significant proportion of Western Australia's commodity exports are, for data confidentiality reasons, unable to be published according to their country of destination. Commodities subject to restrictions include Natural gas, Wheat, Nickel and Alumina.

The more significant commodities exported in 1999–2000, not subject to confidentiality restrictions, were:

- Iron ore and concentrates (15% of State exports). Japan dominated the market, accounting for 46% of total Iron ore exports. China ranked second, receiving just under a quarter (23%) of exports. Iron ore exports to China in 1999–2000 represented 46% of the State's exports to that country;
- Petroleum and petroleum products (15% of State exports). The Republic of Korea has risen steadily to become the State's top Petroleum export destination in 1999–2000 (\$756 million), just ahead of the United States of America (\$734 million); and
- Non-monetary gold (12% of State exports). Singapore received 38% of Western Australia's Non-monetary gold exports in 1999–2000. At \$1,150 million, this represents 60% of the State's exports to Singapore.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS : SELECTED MAJOR COMMODITIES AND MAJOR DESTINATIONS,
By Value of Trade(a)(b), 1999–2000

Commodity and destination	\$m	Commodity and destination	\$m
Iron ore and concentrates–	3 769	Natural gas–	1 949
Japan	1 730	No country details	
China	850	Wheat (incl. spelt) and meslin, unmilled–	1 568
Republic of Korea	495	No country details	
Taiwan	263	Nickel–	1 029
United Kingdom	115	No country details	
France	100	Petroleum and petroleum products–	3 746
Petroleum and petroleum products–	3 746	Republic of Korea	756
Republic of Korea	756	United States of America	734
United States of America	734	Japan	678
Japan	678	Taiwan	502
Taiwan	502	United States of America	84
Singapore	484	Hong Kong (Sar of China)	70
New Zealand	260	Singapore	17
Non-monetary gold–	3 008	Fish and crustaceans–	526
Singapore	1 150	Japan	194
United Kingdom	501	Taiwan	132
Republic of Korea	429	United States of America	84
Japan	283	Hong Kong (Sar of China)	70
Thailand	137	Singapore	17
Switzerland	107	Wool–	468
		China	161
		Italy	80
		France	58
		India	42
		Germany	33

(a) The sum of the components may not add to the totals as some countries are not listed in the commodity breakdown.

(b) Excludes data subject to confidentiality restrictions.

Source: ABS FASTTRACCS Service, July 2000.

Japan and China are also important markets for a number of other commodity exports. In 1999–2000, Japan received \$320 million of Liquefied Petroleum Gas, and \$194 million (or 37%) of Fish and crustaceans exports. China accounted for \$161 million (34%) of the State's wool exports and \$160 million (54%) of the growing Canola exports.

IMPORTS

While strong world demand for Western Australia's rich resources has positioned the State as Australia's leading exporter, demand for merchandise imports is driven more by the need to sustain the State's industry and population. As such, Western Australia ranked fourth (after the larger Eastern States) in terms of its contribution to the value of Australia's imports (9% in 1999–2000).

Major commodities

Of all Western Australian imports, 70% of the total value in 1999–2000 related to three commodity groups:

- Machinery and transport equipment: accounting for 38% of Western Australia's imports. In the main, this group comprised Road vehicles (\$1,053 million); Machinery specialised for particular industries (\$661 million); and Office machines and computing equipment (\$613 million);
- Non-monetary gold: 19% of the State's imports; and
- Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials: 13% of the State's imports and comprised almost entirely of imports of Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials worth \$1,282 million.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS: SELECTED COMMODITIES, By Value of Trade

Commodity	1989–1990.....		1999–2000.....	
	\$m	% of total	\$m	% of total
Food and live animals	98	2.5	184	1.9
Beverages and tobacco	16	0.4	29	0.3
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	110	2.8	81	0.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials(a)	670	16.8	1 282	13.5
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	669		1 282	
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	10	0.2	16	0.2
Chemicals and related products(a)	294	7.4	795	8.4
Organic chemicals	46		288	
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	72		214	
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	592	14.9	1 016	10.7
Machinery and transport equipment(a)	1 671	41.9	3 635	38.2
Road vehicles (incl. air-cushion vehicles)	399		1 053	
Machinery specialised for particular industries	371		661	
Office machines and computing equipment	51		613	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	267	6.7	488	5.1
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.(a)	255	6.4	1 992	20.9
Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	1		1 781	
Combined confidential items	219		199	
Total Imports	3 983	100.0	9 518	100.0

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

Source: ABS FASTTRACCS Service, July 2000.

Non-monetary gold imports have been the major growth commodity, increasing substantially from negligible value ten years ago to be worth \$1,781 million in 1999–2000. The next highest valued import was Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials which contributed 13% of total imports.

Other imported commodities to have increased significantly in value over the last ten years have been Office machines and computing equipment, increasing twelve times to \$613 million in 1999–2000 and Organic chemicals, increasing over six times to \$288 million.

Major import markets

The United States of America and Japan have traditionally vied as Western Australia's major source of imports. In 1999–2000, the United States of America was the State's main supplier with 17% (\$1,587 million) of imports followed by Japan with 10% (\$985 million). The Republic of Korea was the State's third largest source of imported commodities, having increased markedly from supplying 2% of State imports ten years ago to 9% in 1999–2000.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS: MAJOR SOURCES, By Value of Trade(a)(b)

	1989–1990.....		1999–2000.....	
	\$m	% of total	\$m	% of total
COUNTRIES				
United States of America	639	16.0	1 587	16.7
Japan	798	20.0	985	10.3
Republic of Korea	68	1.7	858	9.0
Singapore	145	3.6	628	6.6
Indonesia	131	3.3	496	5.2
United Kingdom	259	6.5	470	4.9
Viet Nam	2	0.1	424	4.4
Total Imports	3 983	100.0	9 518	100.0

COUNTRY GROUPS(c)				
Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC)	2 307	57.9	6 779	71.2
Developing Countries	1 288	32.3	4 165	43.8
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	375	9.4	2 039	21.4
European Union	891	22.4	1 681	17.7

(a) The sum of the components do not add to totals as all countries are not listed in the breakdown.

(b) Excludes data subject to confidentiality restrictions.

(c) A country may belong to more than one country group e.g. Republic of Korea is included in APEC and Developing Countries. A list of component countries is published in *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (Catalogue No. 5422.0).

Source: ABS FASTTRACCS Service, July 2000.

The majority of Western Australia's goods imports are sourced from APEC and European Union countries. Countries comprising our nearest neighbour ASEAN have, in the main, significantly increased their contribution to State imports, particularly Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. As a result, the value of goods imported from ASEAN in 1999–2000 accounted for 21% of the State's import trade compared with 9% ten years ago.

Selected import commodities and their country of origin

The Republic of Korea and Viet Nam were the main contributors to Western Australia's top commodity imports (Non-monetary gold and Crude petroleum) in 1999-2000:

- Non-monetary gold (19% of State imports). The Republic of Korea provided 35% of Non-monetary gold imports. Of total imports sourced from Korea, Non-monetary gold accounted for 73%; and
- Crude petroleum (11% of State imports). Viet Nam has risen markedly over the last ten years to become the State's main supplier (40%) of this commodity,

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS: SELECTED MAJOR COMMODITIES AND MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN,
By Value of Trade (a)(b), 1999–2000

<i>Commodity and country of origin</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>Commodity and country of origin</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Non-monetary gold–	1 781	Automatic data processing machines (mainly computers)–	401
Republic of Korea	625	Singapore	239
United States of America	478	Malaysia	66
Indonesia	215		
New Zealand	160		
Crude petroleum–	1 009	Motor vehicles for transporting goods(including off-road vehicles)–	318
Viet Nam	409	Japan	125
Indonesia	186	United States of America	98
United Arab Emirates	155	Thailand	52
Malaysia	93		
Private motor vehicles–	606	Aircraft and associated equipment–	317
Japan	377	Canada	234
Republic of Korea	78	United States of America	40
Germany	48		

(a) The sum of the components may not add to the totals as some countries are not listed in the commodity breakdown.

(b) Excludes data subject to confidentiality restrictions.

Source: ABS FASTTRACCS Service, July 2000.

Japan's dominance as a supplier of motor vehicle imports continued in 1999–2000, with 62% of Private motor vehicles and 39% of Motor vehicles for transporting goods (including off-road vehicles). Singapore was the leading supplier (38%) of the high growth import commodity Automatic data processing machines (mainly computers).

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1

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: Australian Comparison

Indicator	Period	Unit	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.....			AUSTRALIA.....		
			% change from.....			% change from.....		
			Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year	Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year
State Accounts								
State final demand								
Original	Jun qtr 2000	\$m	16 154	7.0	4.7	166 765	8.3	7.3
Trend	Jun qtr 2000	\$m	15 855	0.5	2.9	162 223	1.0	5.3
Price Indexes								
Consumer price index								
All groups	Jun qtr 2000	index no.	124.0	0.7	2.6	126.2	0.8	3.2
Housing price indexes								
Materials used in house building	Jun qtr 2000	index no.	118.7	0.5	2.4	125.5	1.4	5.3
Established homes	Jun qtr 2000	index no.	129.9	2.5	7.0	147.3	2.4	9.7
Project homes	Jun qtr 2000	index no.	115.6	-0.1	7.5	122.9	0.4	7.1
Transport								
New motor vehicle registrations								
Original	Jul 2000	no.	7 360	44.1	46.6	78 958	29.7	22.6
Trend	Jul 2000	no.	6 024	4.5	-0.1	63 030	2.5	1.2
Retail								
Monthly retail turnover								
Original	Jul 2000	\$m	1 175.4	-8.2	-1.9	11 671.6	-7.0	-2.0
Trend	Jul 2000	\$m	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Finance and Investment								
Banking								
Total deposits	Jul 2000	\$m	27 972	2.3	6.1	405 485	-0.5	7.2
Loans	Jul 2000	\$m	45 881	1.5	10.6	481 370	0.5	12.3
Private new capital expenditure								
Original	Mar 2000	\$m	1 081	-19.4	-34.0	9 690	-9.7	-7.1
Trend	Mar 2000	\$m	1 187	-9.0	-25.5	10 725	1.2	-3.4
Construction								
Dwelling units approved								
Original	Jun 2000	no.	1 717	-5.0	-29.2	9 281	-15.3	-36.8
Trend	Jun 2000	no.	1 497	-4.0	-23.7	10 218	-9.4	-27.6
Value of total buildings approved								
Original	Jun 2000	\$m	285.5	-30.9	-18.0	2 580.4	-22.0	-11.5
Value of Building activity commenced								
New residential building	Mar qtr 2000	\$m	710.8	13.5	57.4	5 333.2	0.8	32.7
Total non-residential building	Mar qtr 2000	\$m	199.3	-43.3	-42.5	2 693.7	-9.6	-9.4
Value of Building activity completed								
New residential building	Mar qtr 2000	\$m	527.1	-2.4	12.1	4 328.4	-14.4	21.6
Total non-residential building	Mar qtr 2000	\$m	360.9	40.8	36.9	2 753.5	-37.5	-20.3
Merchandise Trade								
Imports	Jun qtr 2000	\$m	2 518	14.3	26.7	28 803	9.0	21.9
Exports	Jun qtr 2000	\$m	7 429	12.1	54.7	25 127	11.5	31.3
Mineral Exploration								
Gold	Mar qtr 2000	\$m	47.2	-23.0	-29.8	71.9	-21.5	-27.7
All other minerals	Mar qtr 2000	\$m	37.8	-20.4	7.5	64.8	-24.0	-4.6
Tourism								
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals by air	May 2000	'000	14.6	-15.6	3.6	319.3	-21.3	-4.4
Short-term departures of residents by air	May 2000	'000	18.3	-3.0	11.9	284.9	-7.4	8.6
Hotels, motels etc and serviced apartments								
Guest arrivals	Mar qtr 2000	'000	666	-3.9	11.7	7 931	-4.6	4.4
Room occupancy rates	Mar qtr 2000	%	54.5	-5.4	-2.3	58.2	-2.5	0.2
Takings from accommodation	Mar qtr 2000	\$'000	89 801	-4.5	8.5	1 088 603	-2.1	8.5
Labour Market								
Total employed								
Trend p	Aug 2000	'000	926.5	0.1	2.1	9 119.2	0.3	3.5
Total unemployed								
Trend p	Aug 2000	'000	61.0	-0.5	-5.6	623.2	-1.1	-8.0
Participation rate								
Trend p	Aug 2000	%	66.3	-0.2	0.0	63.9	0.0	1.1
Unemployment rate								
Trend p	Aug 2000	%	6.2	0.0	-6.1	6.4	-1.5	-9.9
Job vacancies	May 2000	'000	7.9	-32.0	-5.7	106.8	-5.2	20.1
Wage cost index (total hourly rate excluding bonuses)	Jun qtr 2000	index no.	108.0	0.5	2.5	108.4	0.6	2.8
Population								
Estimated resident population	Dec qtr 1999	'000	1 873.8	0.3	1.5	19 080.8	0.3	1.2
Natural increase	Dec qtr 1999	no.	3 197	-4.7	-5.3	31 774	21.4	1.2

2

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Current Prices

	Mar qtr 1999	Jun qtr 1999	Sep qtr 1999	Dec qtr 1999	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Jun qtr 1999 to Jun qtr 2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	% change
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 339	2 648	2 543	2 741	2 733	2 866	8.2
Households	7 965	8 201	8 348	9 113	8 330	8 717	6.3
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	885	951	1 000	1 011	1 040	1 203	26.5
Other buildings and structures	747	846	793	763	552	569	-31.9
Machinery and equipment	1 503	1 476	1 470	1 451	1 089	1 293	-12.4
Livestock	51	51	54	54	54	54	5.9
Intangible fixed assets	370	345	336	328	330	354	2.6
Ownership transfer costs	221	254	249	251	238	254	0.0
Total private	3 778	3 922	3 902	3 857	3 302	3 727	-5.0
Public	655	663	570	673	733	843	27.1
State final demand	14 737	15 433	15 363	16 384	15 099	16 154	4.7
Compensation of employees	6 650	7 101	6 959	7 572	7 281	7 767	9.4
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 520	2 555	2 604	2 685	2 769	2 845	11.4
Households	8 285	8 328	8 422	8 564	8 707	8 830	6.0
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	900	947	988	1 030	1 075	1 122	18.5
Other buildings and structures	809	798	780	708	620	565	-29.2
Machinery and equipment	1 507	1 501	1 462	1 346	1 261	1 214	-19.1
Livestock	51	52	53	53	54	54	3.8
Intangible fixed assets	369	355	335	331	333	338	-4.8
Ownership transfer costs	223	241	252	251	246	240	-0.4
Total private	3 859	3 895	3 870	3 722	3 590	3 505	-10.0
Public	561	625	682	712	715	687	9.9
State final demand	15 224	15 402	15 578	15 681	15 781	15 855	2.9
Compensation of employees	6 802	6 941	7 126	7 332	7 515	7 661	10.4

Source: Australian National Accounts, Quarterly State Details (Cat no. 5206.0.40.001).

3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By Group: Perth(a)

Period	All Groups	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education
ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1997-1998	118.0	122.9	106.2	89.2	113.7	121.4	155.2	147.0	118.7
1998-1999	120.1	128.0	105.3	90.5	113.6	122.3	159.2	149.0	121.1
1999-2000	122.9	129.7	104.2	94.7	113.1	129.1	165.7	148.8	122.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)									
1997-1998	-0.2	1.5	0.1	-7.5	0.5	-0.8	2.0	0.1	2.3
1998-1999	1.8	4.1	-0.9	1.5	-0.1	0.7	2.5	1.4	2.0
1999-2000	2.4	1.3	-1.1	4.7	-0.4	5.6	4.1	-0.1	1.3
QUARTERS									
1999									
March	119.8	128.4	104.6	90.6	112.7	121.1	159.4	145.0	122.0
June	120.8	129.6	105.3	91.3	113.3	123.2	161.5	145.6	122.4
September	121.9	129.4	105.1	93.1	113.0	127.4	161.8	147.5	122.3
December	122.7	129.3	103.6	95.1	113.5	127.0	164.6	147.4	123.7
2000									
March	123.1	130.4	102.5	95.1	112.4	130.4	166.9	149.5	121.7
June	124.0	129.7	105.6	95.4	113.6	131.7	169.5	150.7	122.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)									
1999									
March	1.5	4.6	-1.2	2.4	-0.9	-0.1	2.0	-1.0	1.9
June	1.6	4.0	-1.0	2.7	-0.8	1.7	2.5	-4.4	2.7
September	1.9	2.3	-0.4	3.9	-0.9	3.9	2.3	-3.7	2.7
December	2.1	1.3	-2.1	5.2	-0.7	3.9	4.4	-3.2	2.4
2000									
March	2.8	1.6	-2.0	5.0	-0.3	7.7	4.7	3.1	-0.2
June	2.6	0.1	0.3	4.5	0.3	6.9	5.0	3.5	0.3
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)									
1999									
March	-0.3	0.6	-1.1	0.2	-1.4	-0.9	1.1	-4.8	1.0
June	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.3
September	0.9	-0.2	-0.2	2.0	-0.3	3.4	0.2	1.3	-0.1
December	0.7	-0.1	-1.4	2.1	0.4	-0.3	1.7	-0.1	1.1
2000									
March	0.3	0.9	-1.1	0.0	-1.0	2.7	1.4	1.4	-1.6
June	0.7	-0.5	3.0	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.9

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

Source: Unpublished data, Consumer Price Index.

4

PRICE INDEX OF ALL WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRODUCED HARDWOODS

Period	Index number(a)	% change from corresponding quarter of previous period	% change from previous period
1997–1998	107.3	..	-0.6
1998–1999	105.6	..	-1.6
1999–2000	110.6	..	4.7
1999			
March	105.7	-1.0	0.6
June	105.5	-0.2	-0.3
September	108.0	2.0	2.4
December	112.4	6.9	4.1
2000			
March	116.5	10.2	3.6
June	117.7	11.6	1.0

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

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

5

SELECTED HOUSING PRICE INDEXES: Perth(a)

Period	Materials used in house building	Established homes	Project homes
1997–1998	115.9	113.3	102.2
1998–1999	116.1	118.9	106.1
1999–2000	117.7	125.9	114.8
1999			
March	116.0	120.8	106.2
June	115.9	121.4	107.5
September	116.9	121.6	111.5
December	117.1	125.3	116.2
2000			
March	118.1	126.7	115.7
June	118.7	129.9	115.6

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

Source: *Materials Used in House Building* (Cat no. 6408.0); *House Price Indexes* (Cat no. 6416.0).

6

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

Period	SPECIAL SERIES.....					SELECTED MAJOR BUILDING MATERIALS.....				
	All groups	All electrical materials	All mechanical services	All plumbing materials	Structural timber	Clay bricks	Ready mixed concrete	Structural steel	Aluminium windows	
1997-1998	114.6	109.3	113.4	124.6	106.8	127.8	117.4	116.5	117.9	
1998-1999	114.1	107.8	116.1	124.3	105.0	131.4	114.5	117.5	115.0	
1999-2000	115.4	108.4	117.6	130.1	103.3	132.9	114.1	119.2	116.6	
1999										
March	113.9	107.9	116.3	124.8	105.0	131.4	113.3	117.4	113.8	
June	114.1	107.8	116.5	124.5	103.9	131.2	113.9	117.4	115.2	
September	114.4	107.5	117.4	127.6	100.8	134.8	113.8	117.1	115.2	
December	115.0	108.0	117.8	129.8	101.6	133.3	114.5	118.5	116.4	
2000										
March	115.8	108.6	117.7	131.4	104.6	131.7	114.0	120.5	116.4	
June	116.5	109.4	117.6	131.4	106.3	131.7	114.0	120.5	118.5	

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

Source: *Materials Used in Building Other than House Building* (Cat no. 6407.0).

7 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: Original(a)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA..... PERTH
STATISTICAL
DIVISION.....

Period	Passenger vehicles	Light commercial vehicles	Trucks and buses	Total(b)	Motorcycles and scooters	Total(b)
1997-1998	67 675	11 486	2 295	81 456	3 103	63 131
1998-1999	66 574	10 823	2 374	79 771	3 160	62 268
1999-2000	54 697	10 401	1 884	66 982	3 210	52 479
1999						
May	5 128	878	197	6 203	223	4 871
June	7 015	1 281	281	8 577	208	6 484
July	4 206	685	119	5 010	269	4 135
August	4 779	843	185	5 807	268	4 594
September	4 692	756	181	5 629	275	4 517
October	4 657	801	177	5 635	316	4 434
November	5 064	880	190	6 134	363	4 808
December	5 296	925	164	6 385	329	5 024
2000						
January	4 110	610	122	4 842	237	3 770
February	4 738	915	131	5 784	236	4 533
March	5 036	1 003	150	6 189	311	4 863
April	3 874	647	106	4 627	238	3 626
May	4 576	1 115	152	5 843	234	4 488
June	3 669	1 221	207	5 097	134	3 687
July	6 578	670	112	7 360	269	n.y.a.

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

(b) Excludes motor cycles.

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Western Australia (Cat no. 9303.0.40.003).

8 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: Trend(a)

Month	Passenger vehicles	Other	Total (b)
1999			
May	5 376	1 035	6 411
June	5 201	1 023	6 224
July	4 996	1 029	6 025
August	4 835	1 044	5 879
September	4 766	1 054	5 820
October	4 781	1 056	5 837
November	4 836	1 041	5 877
December	4 902	1 017	5 919
2000			
January	4 839	994	5 833
February	4 676	982	5 657
March	4 539	982	5 521
April	4 496	985	5 481
May	4 579	989	5 568
June	4 771	989	5 760
July	5 034	990	6 024

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

(b) Excludes motor cycles.

Source: Unpublished data, New Motor Vehicle Registrations.

	Food	Department stores	Clothing and soft goods	Household goods	Recreational goods	Hospitality and services	Other	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
1999								
May	535.0	109.2	60.2	191.1	56.0	151.0	115.5	1 218.0
June	539.2	103.3	57.8	191.4	55.5	148.6	113.7	1 209.5
July	540.6	104.1	59.8	195.3	52.3	150.4	112.2	1 214.6
August	540.6	104.7	59.1	200.2	52.3	149.8	117.9	1 224.5
September	541.5	108.8	60.6	196.2	47.7	147.1	116.2	1 218.0
October	560.4	107.8	60.6	193.1	56.5	154.3	116.8	1 249.5
November	563.0	109.0	65.9	189.4	61.0	149.3	116.8	1 254.3
December	565.7	108.0	62.7	193.5	54.0	146.2	117.1	1 247.4
2000								
January	530.8	106.0	57.1	190.8	66.4	141.4	132.6	1 225.1
February	543.2	109.5	63.9	191.0	64.9	154.2	132.9	1 259.7
March	546.9	105.2	61.7	200.8	67.6	148.2	139.6	1 270.0
April	555.1	109.0	69.8	189.4	71.1	139.9	140.9	1 275.2
May	548.0	105.4	71.0	187.8	70.0	140.4	142.6	1 265.3
June	555.4	122.2	87.2	221.8	74.1	145.2	149.8	1 355.7
July	539.9	90.3	65.1	185.8	70.1	141.8	134.8	1 227.9
TREND ESTIMATES (a)								
1999								
May	539.7	103.5	58.3	189.7	55.9	152.0	117.4	1 215.8
June	539.2	104.0	58.7	192.7	54.6	150.4	115.5	1 214.2
July	539.7	105.0	59.3	194.7	53.9	149.7	114.3	1 216.2
August	541.8	106.2	60.1	195.7	54.0	149.7	114.0	1 222.1
September	544.5	107.1	60.9	195.4	54.7	149.7	114.7	1 229.6
October	546.5	107.8	61.5	194.3	55.5	149.3	116.4	1 236.4
November	547.1	108.0	61.7	193.1	55.9	148.4	119.2	1 241.8
December	546.7	108.1	61.8	192.7	56.0	147.0	123.2	1 246.7
2000								
January	546.1	107.8	62.1	192.9	(b) 66.9	145.5	128.0	1 251.3
February	546.0	107.4	63.0	193.0	67.2	144.3	133.0	1 256.2
March	546.8	107.1	64.6	192.4	68.0	143.5	137.4	1 261.7
April	548.4	106.9	66.7	190.8	69.4	143.0	140.8	1 267.6
May	550.1	106.7	68.8	188.6	70.9	142.8	143.5	1 273.1
June	551.9	106.7	70.9	186.1	72.6	142.9	145.3	1 278.7
July	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.

(a) Trend calculated on data up to June 2000 including adjustments for pre-GST impacts. For more information, refer to source publication.

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

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

10

BANKING STATISTICS: All Banks(a)

Month	DEPOSITS.....				LOANS	
	Current bearing interest	Current not bearing interest	Term deposits(b)	Other(c)	Total deposits	Other lending(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1999						
May	6 992	1 296	12 402	5 167	25 857	40 338
June	6 865	1 321	12 632	5 188	26 007	40 814
July	6 998	1 283	12 853	5 229	26 363	41 502
August	7 026	1 345	13 016	5 264	26 651	42 081
September	7 023	1 360	13 186	5 324	26 892	42 009
October	6 898	1 363	13 123	5 232	26 616	42 627
November	6 946	1 406	12 937	5 260	26 549	43 049
December	7 131	1 502	13 010	5 303	26 946	43 598
2000						
January	7 158	1 445	13 409	5 239	27 252	43 906
February	7 094	1 435	13 501	5 215	27 247	44 193
March	7 163	1 489	12 648	5 240	26 540	43 716
April	7 203	1 537	12 747	5 207	26 694	43 900
May	7 171	1 462	13 104	5 196	26 932	44 567
June	7 124	1 475	13 623	5 132	27 355	45 214
July	7 134	1 666	14 055	5 117	27 972	45 881

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

(b) Includes certificates of deposit.

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

(d) Excludes non-residential loans.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

11

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), Type of Borrower

Month	FIRST HOME BUYERS.....				OTHER.....			
	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size
	no.	%	\$m	\$'000	no.	%	\$m	\$'000
1999								
May	1 181	19.2	130	109.8	4 971	80.8	577	116.0
June	1 324	21.9	143	108.3	4 710	78.1	571	121.2
July	1 282	22.5	141	109.8	4 408	77.5	526	119.3
August	1 373	23.5	153	111.3	4 476	76.5	534	119.4
September	1 269	21.6	140	110.5	4 600	78.4	548	119.1
October	1 373	21.9	152	110.9	4 898	78.1	592	120.9
November	1 581	23.0	180	113.8	5 292	77.0	638	120.5
December	1 393	23.1	165	118.6	4 631	76.9	582	125.6
2000								
January	1 113	21.3	135	121.5	4 101	78.7	504	123.0
February	1 593	24.1	189	118.8	5 026	75.9	642	127.7
March	1 544	23.0	176	114.1	5 171	77.0	639	123.5
April	980	20.0	114	116.6	3 908	80.0	473	121.1
May	1 046	16.5	114	108.7	5 293	83.5	612	115.6
June	776	14.7	91	117.1	4 514	85.3	524	116.1
July	1 462	26.8	168	114.9	3 986	73.2	470	117.9

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

Source: Unpublished data, *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation*.

12

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Dwelling Units

Month	ORIGINAL.....		TREND ESTIMATES.....	
	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitment	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitment
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
1999				
May	6 152	706	5 701	665
June	6 034	714	5 777	677
July	5 690	666	5 886	691
August	5 849	687	6 019	708
September	5 869	688	6 161	728
October	6 271	744	6 295	750
November	6 873	818	6 373	767
December	6 024	747	6 361	774
2000				
January	5 214	640	6 237	763
February	6 619	831	6 036	738
March	6 715	815	5 823	707
April	4 888	588	5 651	679
May	6 339	726	5 523	656
June	5 290	615	5 436	638
July	5 448	638	5 367	625

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

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

Period	LENDING COMMITMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS.....					TOTAL LENDING COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING(b).....	
	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(a)	Refinancing of existing dwellings	Lending commitments for alterations and additions	Original	Trend
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1997-1998	1 211	228	3 809	1 236	283	6 484	..
1998-1999	1 386	215	4 484	1 235	287	7 319	..
1999-2000	1 505	241	5 255	1 564	323	8 564	..
1999							
May	139	24	430	113	26	706	665
June	148	18	418	131	28	714	677
July	135	16	407	109	26	666	691
August	139	18	415	116	30	687	708
September	137	17	423	112	32	688	728
October	154	22	445	123	31	744	750
November	171	17	488	142	29	818	767
December	142	19	461	124	28	747	774
2000							
January	108	22	386	124	19	640	763
February	126	26	533	146	27	831	738
March	118	21	528	147	28	815	707
April	84	14	381	109	18	588	679
May	108	15	438	164	31	726	656
June	84	33	350	149	25	615	638
July	92	12	401	133	23	638	625

(a) Excludes refinancing.

(b) Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: Unpublished data, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation.

14

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Original

Period	SELECTED INDUSTRIES.....			TYPE OF ASSET.....		TOTAL
	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ACTUAL						
1996-1997	4 158	625	1 834	2 412	4 206	6 617
1997-1998	5 759	1 049	1 953	2 438	6 323	8 760
1998-1999	3 645	1 284	2 037	2 395	4 570	6 965
1998						
December	824	304	509	618	1 019	1 637
1999						
March	893	332	413	577	1 061	1 638
June	738	240	498	467	1 009	1 476
September	740	270	470	430	1 050	1 480
December	513	292	537	396	946	1 342
2000						
March	391	293	397	349	732	1 081
EXPECTED						
1999-2000	2 654	998	1 677	1 587	3 741	5 328
2000-2001	2 449	523	1 166	1 566	2 572	4 139

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

15

ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Trend

Period	TYPE OF ASSET.....		TOTAL
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	
	\$m	\$m	\$m
1996-1997	2 451	4 315	6 765
1997-1998	2 489	6 268	8 756
1998-1999	2 396	4 638	7 033
1998			
December	649	1 169	1 818
1999			
March	558	1 036	1 594
June	486	1 021	1 507
September	440	1 003	1 443
December	390	914	1 304
2000			
March	361	826	1 187

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

16

BUILDING APPROVALS: Original

Period	NEW HOUSES.....		NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL..		NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(a).....		TOTAL BUILDING
	Dwelling units	Value	Dwelling units	Value	Dwelling units	Value	Private sector	Public sector	Value
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1997-1998	15 828	1 634.2	2 526	222.0	18 420	2 043.9	706.7	193.3	2 943.8
1998-1999	17 490	1 912.9	2 949	298.3	20 578	2 436.0	897.5	210.7	3 544.3
1999-2000	18 653	2 173.7	4 004	497.2	22 805	2 915.4	666.0	495.6	4 076.8
1999									
April	1 435	156.5	189	20.4	1 624	195.5	62.4	9.2	267.1
May	1 663	181.5	306	26.7	1 974	226.4	48.8	16.9	292.1
June	1 806	211.1	612	46.2	2 426	274.2	57.0	17.2	348.3
July	1 705	187.3	345	42.9	2 089	256.4	59.2	45.4	361.0
August	1 773	194.8	292	26.9	2 089	246.9	61.7	51.7	360.3
September	1 629	185.7	451	43.1	2 081	247.5	60.2	74.6	382.2
October	1 666	193.6	170	17.4	1 841	230.5	71.5	65.4	367.4
November	2 055	243.0	365	34.4	2 432	303.8	48.8	46.9	399.5
December	1 734	201.3	239	23.5	1 995	243.0	44.8	17.5	305.2
2000									
January	1 403	169.6	249	25.6	1 671	211.8	38.6	18.7	269.2
February	1 498	167.9	452	101.2	1 972	289.3	54.3	9.5	353.1
March	1 507	189.0	249	24.3	1 766	232.7	38.9	35.2	306.7
April	1 093	128.8	278	42.0	1 373	186.4	63.0	24.5	273.8
May	1 392	172.2	397	68.3	1 808	265.2	68.3	79.4	412.9
June	1 198	140.5	517	47.6	1 717	201.9	56.7	26.8	285.5

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

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

17

BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend

Month	HOUSES	OTHER DWELLINGS	TOTAL DWELLINGS.....	\$m	NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS(a)	TOTAL BUILDING
	no.	no.	no.		\$m	\$m
1999						
April	1 488	314	1 802	213.9	82.6	296.5
May	1 526	360	1 886	222.8	78.5	301.2
June	1 568	394	1 962	232.1	83.5	315.5
July	1 616	405	2 021	240.7	94.9	335.6
August	1 667	395	2 062	247.3	106.8	354.0
September	1 720	375	2 095	253.2	112.3	365.5
October	1 764	355	2 119	258.9	109.4	368.3
November	1 784	337	2 121	262.8	99.1	362.0
December	1 767	317	2 084	264.1	87.6	351.7
2000						
January	1 698	305	2 003	260.6	80.9	341.5
February	1 582	305	1 887	251.5	80.6	332.1
March	1 444	318	1 762	238.6	85.5	324.1
April	1 309	340	1 649	224.5	91.1	315.6
May	1 187	372	1 559	211.0	95.8	306.8
June	1 089	408	1 497	199.9	99.6	299.5

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

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

Period	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....		NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....								Total
	New residential building	Alterations and additions	Hotels etc(a)	Shops	Factories	Offices	Other business premises	Education	Health	Other(b)	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
COMMENCED											
1996-1997	1 477.9	174.5	79.2	176.5	112.1	146.0	175.3	98.9	225.1	142.0	1 155.0
1997-1998	1 787.4	188.1	56.0	176.7	91.2	127.1	151.6	121.4	50.4	113.9	888.3
1998-1999	2 038.4	226.7	51.3	380.3	90.0	101.6	163.0	108.7	57.5	177.5	1 129.9
1998											
December	525.5	60.7	16.9	141.8	18.4	20.1	35.8	39.5	7.2	55.7	335.3
1999											
March	451.6	60.1	20.6	128.7	24.5	37.8	31.4	23.4	27.4	53.2	346.9
June	543.6	62.3	7.1	61.2	20.7	19.0	55.3	24.0	9.8	36.9	234.0
September	669.8	74.7	18.2	50.6	18.4	15.9	29.0	34.3	10.4	101.2	278.0
December	626.1	60.5	6.5	32.8	34.9	34.5	26.1	148.1	26.7	42.0	351.5
2000											
March	710.8	61.6	11.3	41.8	23.7	24.1	34.3	25.2	18.6	20.3	199.3
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD											
1996-1997	800.8	70.9	62.5	109.8	52.1	73.6	93.9	88.1	227.8	85.6	793.4
1997-1998	915.0	76.8	49.9	77.5	33.7	65.8	63.5	60.2	149.9	89.4	589.9
1998-1999	1 076.6	112.5	58.0	290.8	43.2	54.9	73.3	62.2	47.1	130.2	759.7
1998											
December	1 058.2	86.8	43.5	179.0	37.0	54.7	45.2	64.3	77.1	94.7	595.5
1999											
March	1 048.5	113.3	55.2	254.6	41.1	45.0	43.3	69.7	41.9	133.4	684.2
June	1 076.6	112.5	58.0	290.8	43.2	54.9	73.3	62.2	47.1	130.2	759.7
September	1 307.5	124.2	47.6	276.5	36.4	45.8	62.8	77.7	39.4	206.8	793.0
December	1 400.8	108.3	38.5	236.6	54.9	62.4	44.9	205.9	58.0	201.4	902.6
2000											
March	1 591.6	118.5	39.4	150.0	56.9	59.0	58.0	177.6	57.4	152.0	750.4
COMPLETED											
1996-1997	1 430.1	179.2	121.9	128.2	101.4	130.4	128.1	90.5	29.2	157.3	887.1
1997-1998	1 719.2	188.6	80.7	216.8	114.7	140.3	179.7	153.0	134.4	116.7	1 136.4
1998-1999	1 892.8	200.5	46.1	179.4	82.3	111.2	156.1	110.0	164.7	135.3	985.1
1998											
December	457.7	52.2	9.1	52.0	13.0	36.9	54.5	27.1	47.4	30.8	270.7
1999											
March	470.0	42.7	10.7	53.3	21.3	46.6	33.8	19.3	63.5	15.0	263.6
June	521.6	58.6	4.2	31.6	19.7	9.5	25.9	32.4	4.5	39.1	167.0
September	446.9	64.5	31.2	68.5	25.6	25.4	41.6	19.5	18.0	24.7	254.6
December	540.3	77.6	17.0	83.4	15.4	17.8	43.2	20.0	7.6	51.8	256.3
2000											
March	527.1	52.9	10.4	130.5	24.7	28.0	22.5	55.3	19.4	70.2	360.9

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

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

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

	JUNE QTR 2000....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE QTR 1999.....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE QTR 2000.....	
	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Section						
0 Food and live animals	823 042	42 608	3 174 771	178 153	2 969 788	184 325
1 Beverages and tobacco	5 103	8 180	14 115	27 267	19 208	28 892
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 571 418	18 911	5 368 163	93 968	5 430 161	80 569
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	1 890 853	390 498	3 289 668	794 359	6 111 236	1 282 477
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4 905	4 623	23 561	20 397	19 735	15 821
5 Chemical and related products	218 191	235 910	688 607	766 940	789 882	794 760
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	474 749	265 001	711 973	1 161 739	1 509 318	1 016 206
7 Machinery and transport equipment	208 504	950 666	791 369	3 496 830	625 630	3 634 524
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	23 899	117 943	103 799	667 270	76 764	487 968
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	2 207 877	483 170	7 610 564	1 804 888	7 876 112	1 992 393
93 Special transactions and commodities	4 646	339	16 755	1 957	16 201	1 338
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender	12 663	106	111 981	4 331	83 526	4 865
96 Coin (excl gold coin), not being legal tender	4	3	412	95	227	6 268
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	758 157	414 999	4 068 262	1 590 853	3 007 985	1 781 079
98 Combined confidential items of trade	1 432 406	67 723	3 413 153	207 651	4 768 174	198 844
Total	7 428 541	2 517 510	21 776 590	9 011 811	25 427 833	9 517 936

Source: ABS FASTTRACCS Service.

	JUNE QTR 2000.....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE QTR 1999.....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE QTR 2000.....	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei	1 125	33	7 676	84	6 539	47
Indonesia	185 013	97 912	471 113	678 426	596 245	496 360
Laos	4	428	1 692	34	1 089	446
Malaysia	78 998	133 892	297 321	188 403	310 148	316 796
Myanmar	1 374	346	2 185	1 552	3 668	1 336
Philippines	94 131	1 273	112 369	12 875	201 964	5 404
Singapore	492 798	166 045	1 320 413	556 535	1 904 565	628 027
Thailand	124 205	44 079	217 922	131 486	332 188	167 097
Viet Nam	7 757	67 630	78 198	250 885	57 339	423 534
<i>Total</i>	985 405	511 638	2 508 888	1 820 280	3 413 745	2 039 047
European Union (EU)						
Austria	1 505	11 414	7 713	36 296	9 458	39 219
Belgium-Luxembourg	146 210	9 787	474 113	34 662	566 063	31 038
Denmark	533	4 830	2 847	18 939	69 132	21 269
Finland	140 147	20 054	165 923	81 933	350 233	89 802
France	53 582	33 221	215 167	195 174	219 006	144 308
Germany	65 625	98 670	301 187	388 580	230 503	363 159
Greece	36 181	1 148	4 019	5 434	37 645	3 687
Ireland	746	3 394	71 835	23 089	2 144	13 552
Italy	55 989	64 652	263 807	265 538	188 106	272 312
Netherlands	178 121	9 091	227 080	63 662	512 477	60 819
Portugal	3 051	1 355	11 543	4 987	13 010	6 158
Spain	77 079	13 941	133 172	65 997	231 117	78 761
Sweden	2 590	22 076	6 308	86 259	8 035	86 610
United Kingdom	284 776	96 883	1 419 655	466 874	1 065 435	470 400
<i>Total</i>	1 046 135	390 518	3 304 369	1 737 424	3 502 364	1 681 093
Other Countries						
Canada	80 679	100 735	300 785	178 478	326 832	367 280
China	559 743	66 969	1 500 779	247 140	1 867 048	269 478
Hong Kong	77 880	10 428	373 267	95 867	347 476	141 405
Japan	1 918 031	308 030	5 085 755	1 116 055	6 580 213	985 062
Korea, Republic of	655 272	318 954	2 297 685	956 663	2 317 909	858 177
New Zealand	82 691	91 512	262 264	300 190	369 720	310 103
South Africa	157 084	42 103	415 990	110 533	493 722	129 332
Switzerland	19 823	5 809	292 973	23 447	179 494	28 099
Taiwan	451 132	39 584	1 018 581	127 856	1 350 836	147 604
United Arab Emirates	78 465	31 610	339 689	93 971	344 404	162 846
United States of America	814 468	348 591	1 592 633	1 655 126	2 287 048	1 587 386
All other countries	2 533 273	251 030	2 482 932	548 781	8 963 131	811 022
Total Trade	7 428 541	2 517 510	21 776 590	9 011 811	25 427 833	9 517 936

Source: ABS FASTTRACCS Service.

21

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Short-Term Outlook

EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS QUARTER.....

	Jun qtr 1999	Sep qtr 1999	Dec qtr 1999	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Sep qtr 2000
<i>Business Performance Indicators</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating income	0.4	1.3	2.1	-1.0	0.8	0.4
Selling prices	-0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Profit	1.9	9.1	4.0	-1.1	3.6	0.9
Investment						
Capital expenditure	-2.4	0.2	1.3	-0.9	0.7	3.7
Inventories	-0.2	-1.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.8
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	-1.1	-0.1	0.8	0.7	-0.2	-0.2

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

22

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Medium-Term Outlook

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

	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Sep qtr 2000	Dec qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2001	Jun qtr 2001
<i>Business Performance Indicators</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating Income	2.5	5.0	1.8	1.4	2.3	0.7
Selling prices	-0.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	2.2	1.4
Profit	10.9	5.7	4.1	6.6	12.2	5.2
Investment						
Capital expenditure	-0.8	0.2	-0.5	2.5	0.5	4.3
Inventories	0.2	4.0	-1.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.5
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.1

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

23

WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: Original

RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a)..... EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP(b).....

Period			Quantity	Gross value	Gross weight
	Bales	Tonnes	'000	\$'000	'000t
1997-1998	699 492	153 885	3 266.0	130 798	167.0
1998-1999	688 021	142 225	4 033.2	148 855	206.6
1999-2000	735 261	151 620	3 770.3	146 607	185.9
1999					
March	198 316	40 321	1 120.9	40 845	58.0
June	107 068	23 838	870.8	31 015	42.5
September	183 613	37 784	796.9	32 048	40.2
December	221 683	45 341	1 136.4	42 691	56.3
2000					
March	187 251	37 696	955.7	37 240	46.8
June	142 714	30 799	881.2	34 629	42.6

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

(b) Source: ABS FASTTRACCS Service.

24

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED

CATTLE..... OTHER.....

Period	Bulls, bullocks, steers	Cows, heifers	Total (excluding calves)	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL							
1997-1998	196.0	252.0	448.1	5.6	2 717.4	1 856.5	550.0
1998-1999	197.9	240.8	438.8	6.5	1 938.0	2 076.4	558.8
1999-2000	181.5	212.4	393.8	10.6	1 870.6	2 283.1	513.8
1999							
March	45.9	61.0	106.9	1.6	580.7	478.7	150.3
June	40.3	53.6	93.9	1.8	462.0	505.5	138.8
September	42.2	54.0	96.1	2.3	407.0	553.4	143.6
December	55.8	56.2	112.0	3.0	504.9	633.6	128.0
2000							
March	42.3	52.8	95.1	2.9	564.5	528.6	105.8
June	41.2	49.4	90.6	2.4	394.2	567.5	136.4
TREND ESTIMATES							
1999							
March	48.4	58.8	107.2	1.7	495.5	541.5	144.0
June	46.7	59.1	105.8	1.9	500.7	533.4	142.6
September	45.7	56.7	102.4	2.3	482.8	540.0	136.2
December	45.2	52.9	98.1	2.7	471.0	568.0	128.3
2000							
March	44.6	51.3	95.9	2.8	471.5	589.4	122.2
June	44.4	53.0	97.5	2.9	468.3	593.8	117.4

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>Beef</i> tonnes	<i>Veal</i> tonnes	<i>Mutton</i> tonnes	<i>Lamb</i> tonnes	<i>Pig meat</i> tonnes
.....					
ORIGINAL					
1997-1998	102 482	312	56 442	33 581	35 499
1998-1999	104 979	436	37 740	37 471	36 513
1999-2000	94 973	859	38 127	42 960	34 201
1999					
March	25 840	108	11 938	9 100	9 752
June	21 592	133	9 285	9 465	9 649
September	22 568	180	8 209	10 388	9 457
December	27 780	249	10 485	11 839	8 366
2000					
March	23 147	239	11 458	9 881	7 056
June	21 478	191	7 975	10 852	9 322
.....					
TREND ESTIMATES					
1999					
March	25 749	116	10 159	10 224	9 470
June	25 182	142	10 207	10 032	9 470
September	24 454	182	9 824	10 110	9 096
December	23 710	219	9 609	10 646	8 550
2000					
March	23 273	239	9 597	11 067	8 172
June	23 654	243	9 493	11 175	7 932

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

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

26

MINERAL EXPLORATION: Expenditure By Type of Mineral Sought

Period	METALLIC MINERALS.....			NON-METALLIC MINERALS.....		
	Base metals(a)	Gold	Other	Diamonds	Other	Total minerals(b)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1996-1997	88.1	531.7	n.a.	38.6	n.a.	691.7
1997-1998	117.1	459.3	3.8	31.4	2.1	660.4
1998-1999	90.9	330.7	3.4	32.9	0.9	523.1
1998						
December	24.2	102.0	0.9	12.4	0.3	157.3
1999						
March	20.9	67.2	1.1	2.7	0.2	102.3
June	15.5	75.4	0.6	7.4	0.1	109.4
September	16.1	67.9	1.9	10.6	0.2	107.9
December	26.5	61.3	n.p	7.4	n.p	108.8
2000						
March	24.8	47.2	2.1	2.8	0.7	85.0

(a) Includes copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt.

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

Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration (Cat. no. 8412.0); Unpublished data, Mineral and Petroleum Exploration.

27

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Period	Iron ore	Bauxite	Gold	Ilmenite	Nickel	Diamonds
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 carats
1996-1997	150 711	27 466	227.0	1 910	115	37 120
1997-1998	156 973	28 544	240.5	2 220	134	43 046
1998-1999	146 221	29 237	218.2	2 056	130	35 910
1998						
December	38 567	7 416	58.9	531	37	9 056
1999						
March	35 372	7 723	51.9	489	20	7 109
June	34 445	7 116	52.6	443	34	7 264
September	38 613	8 085	54.6	461	35	7 906
December	36 076	7 620	52.5	505	36	7 420
2000						
March	36 129	7 750	47.8	477	36	6 671

Source: ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Coal(a)</i> '000 tonnes	<i>Electricity generated(b)</i> million kWh	<i>Gas for distribution(b)(c)</i> million MJ	<i>Crude oil(d)(e)</i> mega-litres	<i>Natural gas(e)</i> million m ³
1997-1998	5 709	17 203	230 201	17 561	17 707
1998-1999	5 797	16 718	228 774	15 493	18 336
1999-2000	6 504	18 032	n.p.	17 924 p	18 560 p
1999					
March	1 580	4 325	55 033	3 114	4 443
June	1 372	4 007	55 948	2 941	4 439
September	1 611	4 399	59 661	4 036 p	4 861 p
December	1 669	4 541	57 238	4 375 p	4 611 p
2000					
March	1 626	4 797	n.p.	4 713 p	4 526 p
June	1 598	4 295	n.p.	4 766 p	4 302 p

(a) Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

(b) Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing Production.

(c) Available for issue through mains.

(d) Includes condensate.

(e) Source: ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics.

Period	SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS(a).....			LONG-TERM ARRIVALS.....		Total arrivals
	Permanent arrivals	West Australian residents	Overseas visitors	West Australian residents	Overseas visitors	
1996-1997	10 510	334 740	397 610	8 880	11 650	763 410
1997-1998	9 740	379 660	402 390	9 340	12 880	814 000
1998-1999	10 680	397 820	410 840	7 290	13 390	840 010
1999						
March	890	26 070	38 100	580	660	66 300
April	910	28 620	32 390	460	890	63 270
May	910	28 000	27 520	460	640	57 530
June	800	27 920	28 140	550	710	58 110
July	1 030	41 420	33 100	610	2 190	78 350
August	1 050	37 870	32 990	590	720	73 220
September	1 040	38 490	36 070	660	760	77 020
October	920	42 590	40 540	720	920	85 680
November	910	27 470	45 770	1 030	610	75 790
December	860	20 660	44 350	1 200	620	67 690
2000						
January	1 090	45 610	36 980	820	2 100	86 620
February	800	26 400	41 690	590	2 890	72 360
March	1 050	27 070	38 910	560	740	68 320
April	950	30 520	35 300	690	910	68 390
May	840	31 790	27 360	450	610	61 060

Period	SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES(b).....			LONG-TERM DEPARTURES.....		Total departures
	Permanent departures	West Australian residents	Overseas visitors	West Australian residents	Overseas visitors	
1996-1997	3 610	339 980	389 530	8 080	6 180	747 390
1997-1998	4 000	387 480	402 850	8 510	7 450	810 300
1998-1999	3 970	399 610	413 390	8 890	5 020	830 880
1999						
March	410	32 730	37 620	780	340	71 870
April	400	25 220	36 300	770	340	63 030
May	310	31 920	30 650	750	370	64 010
June	340	33 610	34 010	590	530	69 080
July	370	40 280	28 550	710	570	70 490
August	380	36 300	36 500	780	460	74 430
September	310	41 710	30 080	620	440	73 150
October	310	31 180	32 280	680	410	64 860
November	350	27 790	40 890	720	600	70 350
December	390	37 410	41 780	690	1 180	81 460
2000						
January	570	29 330	45 690	1 220	530	77 340
February	340	24 230	36 910	720	440	62 640
March	380	35 590	41 900	780	550	79 210
April	400	34 900	40 250	810	480	76 840
May	370	34 540	37 390	810	400	73 510

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

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

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

Note: Since figures have been rounded to the nearest ten, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.....

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Indonesia	Japan	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	United States	Total(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1996-1997	6 670	24 040	33 880	27 870	23 600	45 350	10 240	2 590	215 820
1997-1998	7 830	27 660	19 570	26 640	23 920	50 470	5 880	3 520	205 550
1998-1999	7 710	34 590	12 770	24 570	17 220	41 710	4 720	3 690	192 550
1999									
March	560	4 250	1 030	2 980	1 360	4 030	370	460	19 520
April	940	2 760	760	1 940	1 910	3 040	1 350	250	16 210
May	450	1 590	1 480	1 150	2 950	3 640	380	150	14 080
June	680	1 750	560	880	1 260	6 720	220	300	14 480
July	490	2 080	790	2 900	960	1 660	310	560	14 890
August	910	1 790	750	3 070	2 000	4 250	410	370	17 720
September	920	3 200	710	2 440	2 220	4 900	290	260	19 120
October	1 030	5 150	650	3 340	1 850	3 420	640	260	22 190
November	540	4 990	340	1 810	2 210	7 380	270	760	23 440
December	720	3 550	1 290	2 670	1 930	5 780	560	500	25 390
2000									
January	630	3 930	990	3 490	1 050	890	290	350	16 660
February	310	4 770	750	3 800	2 550	3 090	290	530	21 210
March	560	3 280	1 050	3 640	2 550	4 960	810	190	20 740
April	780	3 100	450	1 960	2 210	3 390	1 090	340	17 280
May	390	1 610	600	1 560	2 960	4 250	550	230	14 590

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

(b) Total includes countries not listed in this table.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

31

SHORT-TERM HOLIDAY DEPARTURES OF RESIDENTS, By Air to Selected Destinations(a)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION.....

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	United States	Total(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1996-1997	10 860	23 760	72 530	10 650	13 480	9 790	9 530	186 240
1997-1998	12 500	25 910	85 720	12 810	19 500	18 310	11 380	221 920
1998-1999	11 430	19 790	88 360	15 580	21 970	22 040	9 230	222 970
1999								
March	1 670	1 130	5 450	1 760	3 260	1 710	590	18 210
April	1 280	1 350	4 800	1 560	1 260	1 590	720	14 230
May	390	2 370	5 000	1 150	1 590	1 710	990	16 390
June	** 50	2 520	5 210	680	2 310	1 320	1 140	16 900
July	990	2 290	8 510	2 550	2 840	3 210	230	24 160
August	1 180	2 690	7 400	1 420	2 350	2 200	1 090	21 840
September	1 420	2 810	6 850	2 200	2 770	3 370	1 210	24 890
October	690	790	3 440	3 200	1 670	3 940	410	17 220
November	1 220	1 110	2 260	1 180	1 660	1 360	590	11 890
December	2 250	2 570	3 870	1 920	2 070	1 370	1 420	19 580
2000								
January	1 290	890	5 930	1 670	1 570	1 460	580	15 660
February	1 730	370	3 160	920	1 870	1 000	640	11 240
March	1 310	1 700	5 980	2 120	2 660	1 680	680	18 410
April	990	2 210	4 780	1 940	2 480	2 150	1 050	18 920
May	420	2 950	3 610	1 200	2 250	2 070	1 290	18 340

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

(b) Total includes countries not listed in this table.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

32

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: Original

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

Period	Establishments no.	Guest rooms no.	Employment persons	Room	Guest arrivals '000	Takings from
				occupancy rates %		accommodation \$'000
1998						
December	300	17 317	9 961	57.7	640	87 120
1999						
March	304	17 517	9 962	55.8	596	82 786
June	308	17 783	9 785	53.3	625	81 380
September	308	17 804	9 906	58.8	709	90 243
December	318	18 595	10 132	57.6	693	94 014
2000						
March	323	18 846	10 135	54.5	666	89 801

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

EMPLOYED.....

Month	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Total	Total	Participation	Unemployment
	'000	'000	'000	unemployed	labour force	rate	rate
				'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
1999							
June	443.1	65.2	508.2	37.1	545.4	74.7	6.8
July	449.0	64.7	513.7	35.0	548.7	75.0	6.4
August	446.2	66.9	513.1	36.2	549.3	75.0	6.6
September	453.3	65.5	518.8	41.7	560.5	76.4	7.4
October	454.2	68.6	522.9	38.8	561.7	76.4	6.9
November	453.8	66.5	520.2	39.5	559.7	76.0	7.1
December	463.8	66.1	529.9	37.6	567.5	76.9	6.6
2000							
January	453.3	65.1	518.5	46.8	565.3	76.5	8.3
February	461.2	64.9	526.1	43.0	569.0	76.9	7.6
March	456.5	67.3	523.7	39.3	563.0	76.0	7.0
April	458.7	67.6	526.2	34.9	561.1	75.7	6.2
May	455.9	67.5	523.4	33.2	556.6	75.0	6.0
June	454.0	70.3	524.3	31.7	556.0	74.9	5.7
July	461.5	67.1	528.6	33.7	562.3	75.6	6.0
August p	454.9	68.7	523.6	38.0	561.5	75.4	6.8
FEMALES							
1999							
June	204.1	187.5	391.6	23.4	414.9	56.8	5.6
July	207.7	186.6	394.3	23.2	417.5	57.0	5.6
August	205.8	184.5	390.3	23.5	413.8	56.4	5.7
September	205.3	190.3	395.6	27.4	423.0	57.6	6.5
October	212.3	184.4	396.6	22.7	419.3	57.0	5.4
November	218.7	187.5	406.2	24.3	430.4	58.4	5.6
December	219.2	189.1	408.3	24.0	432.3	58.6	5.6
2000							
January	213.3	181.4	394.7	27.4	422.1	57.1	6.5
February	211.5	188.1	399.6	28.6	428.2	57.9	6.7
March	208.7	191.3	400.0	29.8	429.8	58.0	6.9
April	208.7	189.7	398.4	33.0	431.4	58.2	7.7
May	204.9	192.6	397.6	26.4	424.0	57.1	6.2
June	203.9	196.8	400.7	24.9	425.6	57.2	5.9
July	214.0	186.2	400.1	22.1	422.2	56.7	5.2
August p	210.0	195.8	405.8	21.9	427.7	57.4	5.1
PERSONS							
1999							
June	647.2	252.6	899.8	60.5	960.3	65.7	6.3
July	656.7	251.3	908.0	58.2	966.2	66.0	6.0
August	652.0	251.4	903.4	59.7	963.1	65.7	6.2
September	658.6	255.8	914.4	69.1	983.5	67.0	7.0
October	666.5	253.0	919.5	61.5	981.0	66.7	6.3
November	672.4	253.9	926.4	63.8	990.1	67.2	6.4
December	683.0	255.2	938.2	61.5	999.8	67.7	6.2
2000							
January	666.6	246.6	913.2	74.2	987.3	66.8	7.5
February	672.7	253.0	925.7	71.6	997.2	67.4	7.2
March	665.1	258.6	923.7	69.1	992.8	67.0	7.0
April	667.4	257.3	924.6	68.0	992.6	66.9	6.8
May	660.8	260.1	921.0	59.6	980.6	66.0	6.1
June	657.9	267.1	925.0	56.7	981.6	66.0	5.8
July	675.4	253.3	928.7	55.8	984.5	66.2	5.7
August p	664.9	264.5	929.4	59.9	989.3	66.4	6.1

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force.

EMPLOYED.....

Month	Full-time employed '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
MALES						
1999						
June	444.9	511.3	37.8	549.1	75.2	6.9
July	446.2	512.6	38.1	550.7	75.3	6.9
August	448.2	514.5	38.7	553.2	75.5	7.0
September	450.6	516.8	39.4	556.1	75.8	7.1
October	453.0	519.3	39.9	559.2	76.1	7.1
November	455.3	521.5	40.3	561.8	76.3	7.2
December	457.1	523.3	40.3	563.5	76.4	7.1
2000						
January	458.5	524.6	39.8	564.3	76.4	7.0
February	459.1	525.3	38.7	564.1	76.3	6.9
March	459.0	525.7	37.5	563.2	76.0	6.7
April	458.5	525.7	36.5	562.2	75.8	6.5
May	457.9	525.7	35.7	561.4	75.6	6.4
June	457.3	525.7	35.3	561.0	75.5	6.3
July	457.0	525.8	35.3	561.1	75.4	6.3
August p	456.4	525.6	35.8	561.4	75.4	6.4
FEMALES						
1999						
June	202.9	388.6	26.7	415.2	56.8	6.4
July	204.9	390.5	26.2	416.6	56.9	6.3
August	207.1	392.7	25.9	418.6	57.1	6.2
September	209.2	395.3	25.8	421.2	57.4	6.1
October	211.0	398.0	25.6	423.6	57.6	6.0
November	212.5	400.4	25.2	425.6	57.8	5.9
December	213.5	402.0	25.0	427.0	57.9	5.9
2000						
January	213.5	402.6	25.3	427.9	57.9	5.9
February	212.7	402.0	26.1	428.1	57.9	6.1
March	211.5	400.9	26.9	427.8	57.7	6.3
April	210.3	400.0	27.4	427.4	57.6	6.4
May	209.5	399.7	27.3	427.1	57.5	6.4
June	208.9	399.9	26.8	426.7	57.4	6.3
July	208.5	400.3	26.0	426.3	57.3	6.1
August p	208.3	400.8	25.3	426.1	57.2	5.9
PERSONS						
1999						
June	647.8	899.8	64.4	964.3	66.0	6.7
July	651.0	903.1	64.3	967.3	66.1	6.6
August	655.2	907.2	64.6	971.8	66.3	6.6
September	659.8	912.1	65.2	977.3	66.6	6.7
October	664.1	917.2	65.5	982.7	66.8	6.7
November	667.8	921.9	65.5	987.4	67.0	6.6
December	670.6	925.3	65.3	990.6	67.1	6.6
2000						
January	672.0	927.1	65.1	992.3	67.1	6.6
February	671.8	927.4	64.9	992.2	67.1	6.5
March	670.5	926.6	64.5	991.1	66.9	6.5
April	668.8	925.8	63.9	989.6	66.7	6.5
May	667.4	925.5	63.0	988.5	66.6	6.4
June	666.2	925.6	62.1	987.7	66.4	6.3
July	665.5	926.0	61.3	987.4	66.4	6.2
August p	664.7	926.5	61.0	987.5	66.3	6.2

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

	Feb 1999	May 1999	Aug 1999	Nov 1999	Feb 2000	May 2000
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.3	29.9	28.1	29.8	32.3	32.4
Mining	23.5	26.5	26.7	25.6	23.9	22.6
Manufacturing	65.2	67.7	62.5	70.6	77.0	75.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.4	4.7	6.4	7.3	5.4	5.8
Construction	60.2	65.8	65.8	64.9	67.8	74.7
Wholesale trade	37.0	35.5	38.7	36.4	39.2	30.2
Retail trade	59.6	63.8	67.8	64.2	63.1	60.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	19.3	14.2	14.9	15.5	18.2	19.1
Transport and storage	31.1	31.1	33.8	34.2	29.3	32.0
Communication services	8.5	7.8	8.3	8.6	9.4	9.8
Finance and insurance	14.0	10.6	8.6	7.9	9.1	11.8
Property and business services	57.3	56.1	58.1	60.7	59.2	59.7
Government administration and defence	20.0	21.8	19.5	18.9	20.5	20.4
Education	20.7	21.5	23.1	22.8	23.1	20.4
Health and community services	20.7	18.3	16.6	15.0	15.7	17.9
Cultural and recreational services	11.2	11.6	11.9	12.3	11.0	9.9
Personal and other services	20.9	21.8	22.3	25.4	21.8	20.3
Total	502.9	508.7	513.1	520.2	526.1	523.3
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.4	13.1	13.2	13.1	15.3	13.6
Mining	4.4	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	3.3
Manufacturing	20.7	20.3	21.8	24.1	23.6	22.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.6
Construction	12.0	11.9	12.6	10.8	8.0	10.2
Wholesale trade	14.1	15.9	16.8	17.6	15.2	14.0
Retail trade	71.5	81.8	77.5	76.3	77.2	76.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	24.3	21.6	18.9	23.5	24.2	25.0
Transport and storage	12.3	12.7	11.8	10.2	9.4	10.8
Communication services	3.5	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.1
Finance and insurance	17.3	15.4	17.3	15.0	15.9	17.6
Property and business services	42.5	41.1	40.4	44.6	42.3	41.0
Government administration and defence	14.8	18.1	18.5	19.1	14.8	15.2
Education	40.1	43.9	44.3	42.6	43.4	46.3
Health and community services	61.4	55.8	62.9	71.4	69.5	64.7
Cultural and recreational services	9.8	8.9	8.6	9.7	10.6	11.1
Personal and other services	17.6	17.4	15.7	17.3	18.9	19.6
Total	381.4	387.5	390.3	406.2	399.6	397.5
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46.8	42.9	41.3	42.9	47.6	46.0
Mining	27.9	29.9	31.0	30.7	29.6	25.9
Manufacturing	85.9	88.0	84.3	94.6	100.6	98.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.1	5.5	7.9	9.2	6.9	8.3
Construction	72.2	77.7	78.4	75.8	75.8	84.9
Wholesale trade	51.1	51.4	55.5	54.0	54.4	44.2
Retail trade	131.1	145.0	145.3	140.5	140.2	137.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	43.5	35.8	33.8	39.0	42.4	44.1
Transport and storage	43.4	43.9	45.6	44.4	38.6	42.8
Communication services	11.8	12.8	12.5	12.5	13.5	12.9
Finance and insurance	31.3	26.0	25.9	22.9	24.9	29.4
Property and business services	99.8	97.2	98.5	105.3	101.5	100.7
Government administration and defence	34.7	39.8	38.0	38.1	35.3	35.6
Education	60.8	65.4	67.4	65.4	66.6	66.8
Health and community services	82.0	74.1	79.5	86.5	85.2	82.6
Cultural and recreational services	21.0	20.6	20.5	22.0	21.6	21.1
Personal and other services	38.5	39.2	38.0	42.7	40.7	40.0
Total	886.9	895.2	903.4	926.4	925.7	921.1

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force.

36

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a): Original

Period	FULL-TIME WORKERS.....		PART-TIME WORKERS.....	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1997-1998	43.2	37.7	14.5	15.1
1998-1999	43.4	37.7	15.3	15.2
1999-2000	43.3	37.8	15.2	15.4
1999				
May	45.1	39.8	15.8	16.2
June	44.1	37.4	14.8	15.4
July	42.0	34.6	15.4	13.4
August	44.2	39.0	15.8	16.2
September	44.1	39.0	15.8	16.1
October	42.9	37.1	14.3	14.8
November	45.6	39.7	15.1	16.5
December	46.2	39.9	15.7	16.6
2000				
January	35.0	30.4	14.1	12.8
February	44.7	39.9	15.3	15.8
March	43.2	38.3	14.5	15.5
April	44.5	38.1	15.5	15.4
May	45.3	39.5	16.0	16.5
June	42.4	37.5	15.1	15.0
July	43.0	35.8	14.6	14.0

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

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force.

37

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED, By Occupation: May 2000

Occupation	Employee(a) total '000	Aggregate weekly hours worked '000	Average weekly hours no.
Managers and administrators	33.7	1 618.8	48.0
Professionals	140.6	5 345.4	38.0
Associate professionals	96.4	3 832.3	39.8
Tradespersons and related workers	100.6	4 090.2	40.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	38.1	1 115.6	29.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	141.6	4 299.4	30.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	66.2	2 679.3	40.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	88.2	2 263.0	25.7
Labourers and related workers	73.5	2 152.5	29.3
All occupations	778.9	27 396.5	35.2

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

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force.

Month	15-19 YEARS.....		20-24 YEARS.....		25-34 YEARS.....	
	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1999						
May	16.1	61.5	10.1	80.0	6.4	79.7
June	17.5	62.1	8.8	79.4	6.4	79.9
July	14.5	64.8	9.2	81.1	5.9	79.1
August	15.8	62.9	8.2	81.5	5.9	77.1
September	16.9	64.5	10.2	83.2	6.0	80.1
October	15.0	65.4	8.4	84.3	6.1	79.1
November	13.8	64.0	8.2	84.1	7.0	79.8
December	13.7	72.1	6.9	86.5	5.7	79.8
2000						
January	17.9	72.3	9.9	84.5	7.4	79.9
February	18.2	68.1	10.4	85.2	7.1	80.5
March	15.8	63.6	10.7	82.7	7.5	81.4
April	16.9	65.6	9.7	81.1	7.6	81.7
May	14.4	62.3	12.2	80.8	5.7	81.3
June	10.2	59.9	8.9	79.7	6.2	81.2
July	10.7	61.6	9.0	80.5	6.0	81.4

Month	35-44 YEARS.....		45-54 YEARS.....		55 YEARS AND OVER..	
	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1999						
May	3.9	80.8	4.0	80.6	4.8	26.5
June	4.0	81.5	3.6	81.1	4.8	25.9
July	4.1	80.8	3.9	81.6	3.9	26.4
August	4.3	80.8	4.4	82.1	4.6	27.1
September	5.6	82.4	5.5	82.4	3.6	27.3
October	5.3	81.4	4.0	81.7	3.2	27.4
November	4.7	82.9	5.0	83.2	3.8	27.2
December	5.3	83.1	4.7	81.9	3.9	26.3
2000						
January	4.9	81.4	5.3	79.4	5.3	26.3
February	4.7	82.7	4.3	81.0	5.2	27.4
March	5.0	83.3	4.4	82.0	3.7	26.7
April	4.9	82.7	3.6	81.3	4.3	27.0
May	4.1	81.4	3.4	80.8	3.3	26.6
June	5.3	83.2	3.2	80.7	4.2	26.7
July	5.0	82.8	3.2	80.5	3.5	26.6

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force.

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR.....

Period	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 and under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
July 1996	14.9	15.9	7.9	14.5	11.8	65.0
July 1997	12.6	16.5	8.5	9.9	14.3	61.8
July 1998	13.2	17.5	10.5	8.9	15.6	65.7
1999						
May	9.3	17.6	12.8	8.4	13.4	61.4
June	12.6	15.5	10.9	9.7	11.9	60.5
July	15.5	15.1	6.7	9.8	11.2	58.2
August	11.5	16.1	8.7	11.5	11.9	59.7
September	14.4	19.4	9.5	12.8	13.1	69.1
October	15.1	14.3	8.8	11.5	11.8	61.5
November	15.8	16.3	7.8	10.3	13.6	63.8
December	17.5	16.8	7.3	8.3	11.7	61.5
2000						
January	21.3	21.8	9.7	5.8	15.6	74.2
February	21.4	20.2	9.4	7.4	13.2	71.6
March	17.2	22.2	11.3	6.8	11.5	69.1
April	17.3	17.4	12.3	7.4	13.5	68.0
May	12.8	17.7	12.0	6.8	10.4	59.6
June	14.8	16.4	7.4	7.3	10.8	56.7
July	14.5	13.0	6.2	10.9	11.1	55.8

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force.

INDEX NUMBERS.....							Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr			
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	2000 to	1999 to	Jun Qtr	Jun Qtr
	1998	1999	1999	1999	1999	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
								% change	% change		
Selected Industries											
Mining	103.1	105.4	106.9	107.7	108.5	109.2	110.3	1.0	3.2		
Manufacturing	104.6	105.5	106.7	107.2	107.9	108.8	109.2	0.4	2.3		
Construction	105.7	106.3	106.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Retail trade	104.3	104.8	105.0	106.0	106.9	107.5	108.1	0.6	3.0		
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	105.2	105.5	105.5	106.9	107.8	108.0	108.2	0.2	2.6		
Property and business services	103.9	103.7	104.2	105.0	104.9	105.6	105.3	-0.3	1.1		
Government administration and defence	103.5	103.8	104.8	106.4	108.2	109.5	109.8	0.3	4.8		
Education	103.3	103.9	105.5	105.9	105.9	106.7	106.7	0.0	1.1		
Health and community services	104.0	105.0	105.2	105.7	106.1	107.2	107.3	0.1	2.0		
Cultural and recreational services	102.7	103.1	103.4	104.4	104.6	105.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Personal and other services	102.3	102.7	103.9	104.3	105.8	106.4	106.7	0.3	2.7		
All industries	104.0	104.7	105.4	106.1	106.7	107.5	108.0	0.5	2.5		
Occupations											
Managers and administrators	104.0	104.6	105.8	106.3	107.1	107.9	108.4	0.5	2.5		
Professionals	103.9	104.5	105.6	106.1	106.1	106.8	107.0	0.2	1.3		
Associate professionals	104.1	104.6	105.2	105.9	106.8	107.8	108.1	0.3	2.8		
Tradespersons and related workers	104.1	105.0	105.6	106.4	106.8	107.5	108.2	0.7	2.5		
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	103.6	104.4	104.7	105.8	106.6	107.5	107.9	0.4	3.1		
Intermediate production and transport workers	104.8	105.3	106.3	106.7	106.9	107.8	108.7	0.8	2.3		
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	103.3	103.7	103.8	105.3	106.3	108.0	108.2	0.2	4.2		
Labourers and related workers	104.6	104.9	105.2	106.1	106.9	107.8	108.1	0.3	2.8		
All occupations	104.0	104.7	105.4	106.1	106.7	107.5	108.0	0.5	2.5		

Base of each index: September 1997 = 100.0.

Source: Unpublished data, Wage Cost Index.

41

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING STOPPAGE OF WORK: Original

Period	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees, 12 months ended
	no.	'000	'000	no.
1997	71	31.7	60.1	85
1998	78	28.8	61.2	83
1999	124	32.1	43.4	57
1999				
April	6	0.7	2.6	78
May	16	3.5	2.9	79
June	11	2.6	4.7	77
July	18	2.9	3.2	80
August	13	11.1	8.5	76
September	10	2.0	3.2	62
October	17	3.8	8.7	66
November	8	1.1	1.6	61
December	10	1.8	1.8	57
2000				
January	16	4.0	7.5	65
February	19	2.6	2.9	66
March	13	3.9	14.4	81
April	8	1.2	7.2	86
May	13	1.7	4.2	88

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat no. 6321.0); *Unpublished data, Industrial Disputes*.

42

JOB VACANCIES: Original

Period	SECTOR.....				Job vacancy rate %
	Job vacancies	Public	Private		
	'000	'000	'000		
1999					
February	7.7	*1.5	6.2	1.12	
May	8.3	*1.4	6.9	1.15	
August	*9.3	1.2	*8.1	*1.20	
November	8.4	1.5	6.9	1.21	
2000					
February	*11.6	1.2	*10.3	*1.66	
May	7.9	1.7	6.1	1.08	
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)				
1999					
February	-10.9	13.0	-15.2	-11.5	
May	8.6	-5.9	12.1	2.7	
August	12.0	-11.7	16.7	4.5	
November	-10.6	19.3	-15.2	0.8	
2000					
February	38.4	-17.9	50.6	37.3	
May	-32.0	42.2	-40.7	-35.0	

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

43 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Period	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
1996–1997	904 382	893 488	1 797 870
1997–1998	920 549	908 596	1 829 145
1998–1999	937 021	923 995	1 861 016
1997	911 349	900 247	1 811 596
1998	928 961	916 588	1 845 549
1999	943 379	930 463	1 873 842
1998			
September	925 267	912 922	1 838 189
December	928 961	916 588	1 845 549
1999			
March	933 768	920 864	1 854 632
June	937 021	923 995	1 861 016
September	940 483	927 699	1 868 182
December	943 379	930 463	1 873 842

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

44 POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	Natural increase	Net estimated overseas migration(a)	Net estimated interstate migration	Total increase
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1996–1997	14 158	12 267	6 189	32 614
1997–1998	13 715	12 834	4 726	31 275
1998–1999	14 220	15 876	1 775	31 871
1997	13 690	11 239	4 292	30 221
1998	14 215	15 864	3 874	33 953
1999	14 049	14 234	224	28 293
1998				
September	3 348	4 520	1 176	9 044
December	3 375	3 853	132	7 360
1999				
March	3 442	5 210	431	9 083
June	4 055	2 293	36	6 384
September	3 355	3 918	-107	7 166
December	3 197	2 813	-350	5 660

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

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

45

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(a)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages	Divorces
1996–1997	24 744	133	10 586	10 372	4 931
1997–1998	24 705	138	10 990	10 457	5 112
1998–1999	25 010	103	10 790	10 593	5 328
1997	24 514	136	10 839	10 456	5 046
1998	24 965	117	10 750	10 705	5 268
1999	24 906	114	10 857	10 294	5 219
1998					
September	6 328	34	2 980	1 550	1 463
December	6 132	26	2 757	3 688	1 373
1999					
March	5 957	24	2 515	2 753	1 207
June	6 593	19	2 538	2 602	1 285
September	6 376	49	3 021	1 408	1 352
December	5 980	22	2 783	3 531	1 375

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

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

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RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(b)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages(a)	Divorces(a)
1996–1997	13.8	5.4	5.9	5.8	2.7
1997–1998	13.5	5.6	6.0	5.7	2.8
1998–1999	13.4	4.1	5.8	5.7	2.9
1997	13.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	2.8
1998	13.5	4.7	5.8	5.8	2.9
1999	13.3	4.6	5.8	5.5	2.8
1998					
September	13.7	5.4	6.5	3.4	3.2
December	13.3	4.2	6.0	8.0	3.0
1999					
March	12.9	4.0	5.4	6.0	2.6
June	14.2	2.9	5.5	5.6	2.8
September	13.7	7.7	6.5	3.0	2.9
December	12.8	3.7	5.9	7.5	2.9

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

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

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

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