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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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CONTENTS

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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
December 2005	11 January 2006
March 2006	5 April 2006

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

FEATURE ARTICLES

All published feature articles are available on the Australian Bureau of Statistics web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au>. Go to Themes–Regional–Western Australia–WA Data on the Web–Feature Articles from Western Australian Statistical Indicators.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 22 September 2005. Explanatory Notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

INQUIRIES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CPI	consumer price index
ERP	estimated resident population
LGA	local government area
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.f.d.	not further defined
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
SD	statistical division
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
WA	Western Australia

Alan Hubbard
Regional Director, Western Australia

OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

The Western Australian domestic economy continued to grow at a steady pace, with state final demand (trend chain volume terms) rising by 1.4% in the June quarter 2005, following increases of 1.4% and 1.3% in the previous two quarters. Growth in the June quarter was mainly driven by public sector investment, up 30.2% ($273 million) in seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, with state and local public corporations contributing most to the rise (70.0%). Expenditure by households also rose during the quarter, up 1.5% ($175 million), mainly on food, recreation and culture, rent and other dwelling services and hotels, cafes and restaurants. Offsetting a large proportion of growth in the June quarter was business investment, which declined by 4.4% (or $179 million), with expenditure on machinery and equipment and non-dwelling construction accounting for the entire fall. The decline in business investment, however, comes after a sustained period of strong growth and remains at a high level by historical standards.

The value of Western Australia's exports rose by 29.4% between the June quarters of 2004 and 2005, climbing to its highest quarterly level on record ($10,906 million). Driving the increase were iron ore exports, which almost doubled in value over the period (up 92.6% or $1,373 million). Other notable gains were in exports of crude petroleum oils (up 81.3% or $650 million) and natural gas (up 64.6% or $337 million). Each of these commodities benefited from recent production capacity expansions and higher global prices. The main detractor from the state's export growth was wheat, which declined in value by 52.1% ($312 million). Based on International Monetary Fund forecasts, the outlook for Western Australia's exports is positive for 2006, with economic conditions expected to either improve or remain strong in the state's major export markets. Growth in the Japanese economy is forecast to more than double to 1.9% in 2006, supported by anticipated growth of 3.6% in the United States economy. The rapid expansion of China and India is expected to continue in 2006, although at a slightly lower rate, with China forecast to grow by 8.0% and India by 6.4%. Growth in newly industrialised Asian economies (including Hong Kong SAR, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan) is also expected to accelerate in 2006, from 4.0% in 2005 to 4.8% in 2006.

Sustained high levels of economic activity in Western Australia's domestic economy and strong growth in resource sector exports have flowed into the state's labour market. Full-time employment rose by 1.5% (11,000 persons) over the three months to August 2005, as the number of unemployed persons fell by 2.1% (1,100 persons) and participation in the labour force rose from 68.0% to 68.4% of the state's civilian population aged 15 years and over. As a result, the unemployment rate reached a record low in August 2005, falling to 4.6% from 4.8% in May 2005.

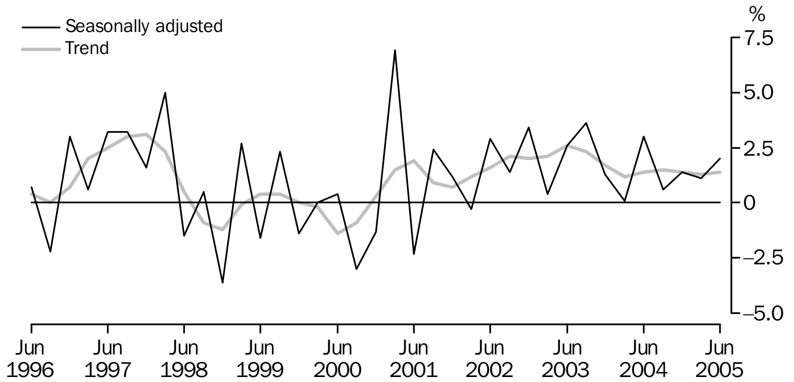
The estimated resident population of Western Australia increased by 9,838 persons in the March quarter 2005 to surpass 2 million persons. Net overseas migration contributed 5,701 new residents while natural increase (3,595 persons) and net interstate migration (542 persons) made up the balance of the population increase.

STATE ACCOUNTS

State final demand

State final demand (trend chain volume terms) in Western Australia continued to grow at a steady pace, rising by 1.4% ($303 million) in the June quarter 2005, following increases of 1.4% and 1.3% in the previous two quarters. In comparison, national domestic final demand increased by 1.0% in the June quarter 2005.

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



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

In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, state final demand in Western Australia increased by 2.0% ($444 million) in the June quarter 2005, driven by increases in government investment and government consumption expenditure, as well as steady gains in household spending. The largest contributor to growth during the quarter was gross fixed capital formation by state and local public corporations, increasing by 42.0% ($191 million), mainly due to increased investment expenditure by electricity and water utilities. General government investment also rose over the period, up 18.4% ($83 million). Final consumption expenditure by households and government increased by 1.5% ($175 million) and 3.2% ($109 million) respectively during the quarter. Household spending gains were mostly on food, recreation and culture, rent and other dwelling services and hotels, cafes and restaurants.

The main detractor from growth in state final demand in the June quarter 2005 was business investment, which decreased by 4.4% ($179 million). The decline was mostly driven by large falls in investment on machinery and equipment, which was down by 7.0% or $143 million. The strength of investment activity in the mining sector was offset by weaker investment in other sectors, notably non-dwelling construction (down by 4.5% or $68 million) which was mainly due to a decrease in engineering construction.

PRICES

Consumer Price Index

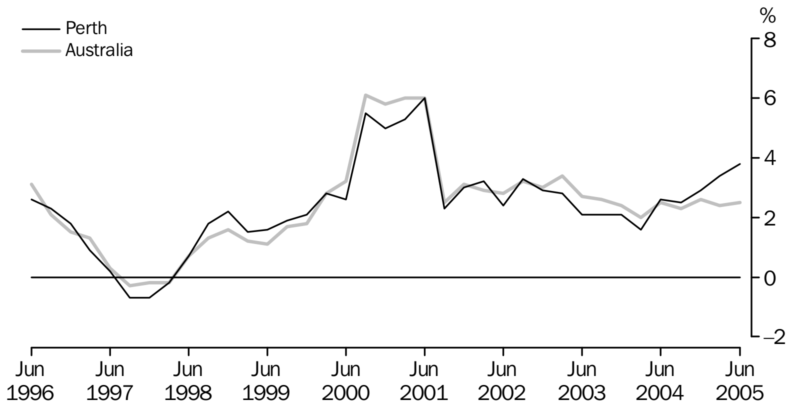
Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 1.3% in the June quarter 2005, following an increase of 0.8% in the previous quarter. Prices growth in Perth was more than double the national average of 0.6% in the June quarter, mainly due to above average increases for food, housing and household furnishings, supplies and services.

Consumer Price Index continued

The main contributor to Perth's CPI growth was housing, which increased by 2.1% in the June quarter 2005, largely due to the continued rise in house purchase prices. In comparison, the cost of housing rose by only 0.6% nationally over the period, aided by falling house prices in Sydney and Melbourne. Other notable contributions to Perth's CPI growth included transportation (up 1.9%), driven by rising automotive fuel prices; food (up 1.4%), mainly due to increased prices of vegetables and dairy and related products; and household furnishings, supplies and services (up 3.1%), mostly due to the end of widespread discounting associated with post-Christmas sales.

The only detractors from prices growth in Perth in the June quarter 2005 were recreation (down 0.6%), due to a fall in domestic holiday travel and accommodation; and communication (down 0.9%).

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



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

Between the June quarters of 2004 and 2005 Perth's CPI rose by 3.8%. Nationally, the CPI rose by 2.5% over the same period – within the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) target range of 2.0%–3.0%. The RBA expects recent increases in international oil prices to exert some upward pressure on producer and consumer prices in the September quarter 2005. However, it also anticipates that the slower pace of domestic demand this year will have a moderating effect on consumer price increases.

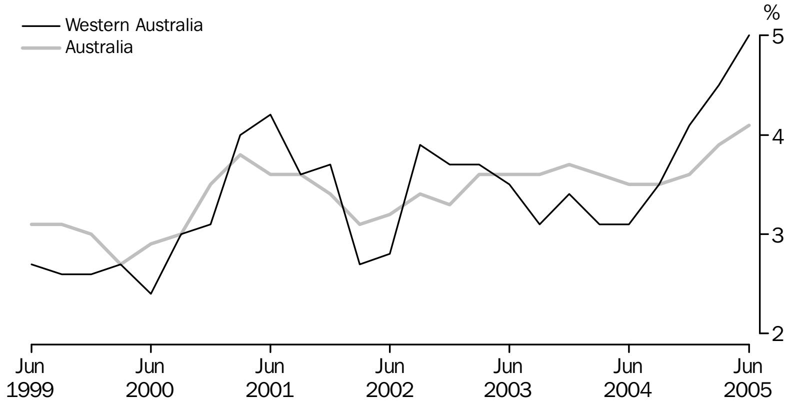
Wage Price Index

Wages in Western Australia grew faster than the national average in the June quarter 2005, with the quarterly index of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for the state rising by 1.0%, compared to an increase of 0.7% nationally. Western Australia's growth in wages was the highest of all states and territories during the quarter.

Selected industries recording the largest wages growth in Western Australia during the June quarter 2005 were government administration and defence (up 1.8%), education (up 1.7%) and mining (up 1.5%). Among selected occupations, the highest quarterly growth was recorded by intermediate production and transport workers (up 1.4%), professionals (up 1.3%) and managers and administrators (up 1.2%).

Wage Price Index continued

WAGE PRICE INDEX, Change from same quarter previous year



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

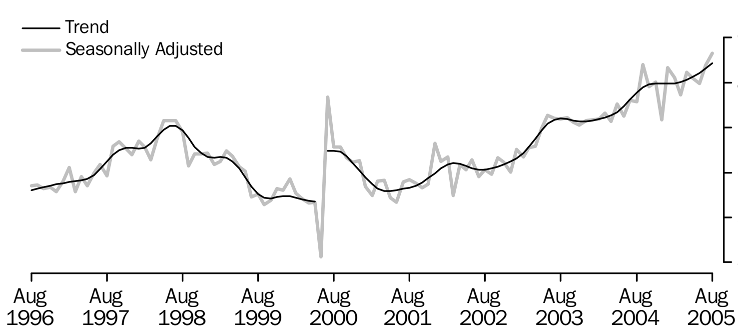
Western Australia recorded wages growth of 5.0% between the June quarters of 2004 and 2005. This result was well above the national increase of 4.1%, and the highest rate of any state or territory – reflecting the relative strength of the state's economy and associated high levels of demand for labour over the period. The selected industries showing the largest annual growth in wages were construction (up 13.4%), government administration and defence (up 6.1%) and mining (up 5.7%). Labourers and related workers (up 8.0%) and tradespersons and related workers (up 7.6%) recorded the highest annual wages growth among the selected occupations.

CONSUMPTION

New motor vehicle sales

Sales of new motor vehicles (trend) in Western Australia increased for the seventh consecutive month in August 2005, rising by 1.5% to 8,429 vehicles. Strong consumer confidence, a high Australian dollar and the effect of tariff reductions in January 2005 on import prices have driven the state's vehicle sales to historically high levels.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES



(a) Break in time series for trend between June and July 2000. See the Explanatory Notes in the publication: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (Electronic Publication), cat. no. 9314.0.

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, cat. no. 9314.0.55.001.

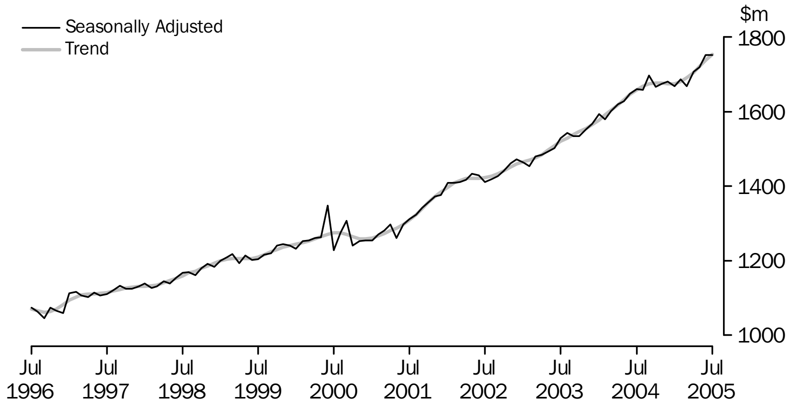
New motor vehicle sales continued

In the three months to August 2005, sales of new motor vehicles in Western Australia rose by 3.1% (757 vehicles) compared to the previous three month period, while national motor vehicle sales declined by 0.5% over the same period. Sales of other vehicles (including vans, trucks and buses) increased by 6.5% (345 vehicles), accounting for almost half of the total increase (45.6%). Passenger vehicles sales increased by 2.0% (278 vehicles) and sales of sports utility vehicles rose by 2.9% (134 vehicles), with Western Australia the only state or territory to record an increase in sports utility vehicle sales.

Retail trade

Western Australia's retail turnover (trend) increased by 2.7% in the three months to July 2005, compared to the previous three month period – more than double the increase recorded nationally (1.3%). The recent upturn in Western Australian retail sales has coincided with rising levels of household wealth associated with continued house price growth in Perth, easing expectations over interest rate increases and strong employment growth.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER, Current prices



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

The main industry groups driving Western Australia's increase in retail turnover over the three months to July 2005 were food retailing (up $83 million or 3.9%), hospitality and services (up $26 million or 4.2%) and household goods retailing (up $14 million or 1.6%). These increases were partly offset by a $13 million (2.6%) decline in other retailing (which includes pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, antiques, garden supplies and jewellery).

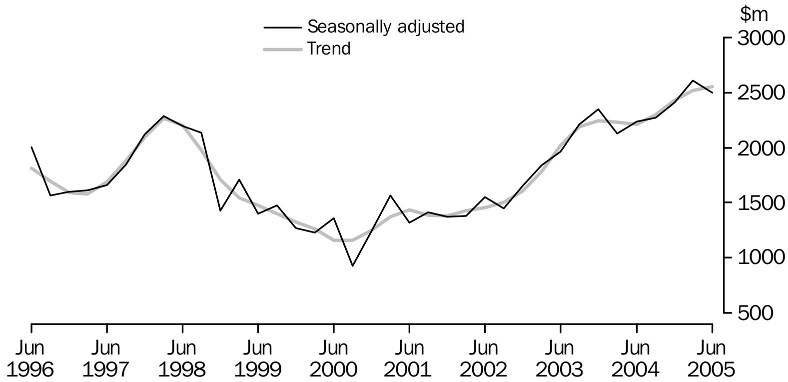
INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Private new capital expenditure

Growth in business investment (trend chain volume terms) eased to 1.6% (or $39 million) in Western Australia in the June quarter 2005, following increases of 3.6% and 5.7% in the previous two quarters. Investment growth slowed for buildings and structures, down from 4.9% ($58 million) to 2.0% ($25 million); and equipment, plant and machinery, down from 2.2% ($28 million) to 0.3% ($4 million), in the June quarter. Despite the deceleration, business investment still remains at record high levels in Western Australia ($2,553 million), with investment in equipment, plant and machinery ($1,286 million) and buildings and structures ($1,258 million) contributing almost equally to the total.

Private new capital expenditure continued

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Chain volume measures



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

In original current price terms, business investment in Western Australia rose by 15.6% ($356 million) in the June quarter 2005, compared to the same quarter of 2004. Over the period, investment was driven by the industries of mining (up 26.3% or $321 million) and manufacturing (up 29.7% or $93 million), while other selected industries (comprising retail trade, construction, and property and business services) detracted marginally from growth (down 7.9% or $59 million). Much of the rise in business investment can be attributed to the recent expansion in the state's resources sector, which includes mining and the downstream mineral processing activities of the manufacturing industry. Of the $2,632 million of business investment in Western Australia during the June quarter, 58.5% ($1,541 million) was attributable to the mining industry while 15.4% ($406 million) came from the manufacturing industry.

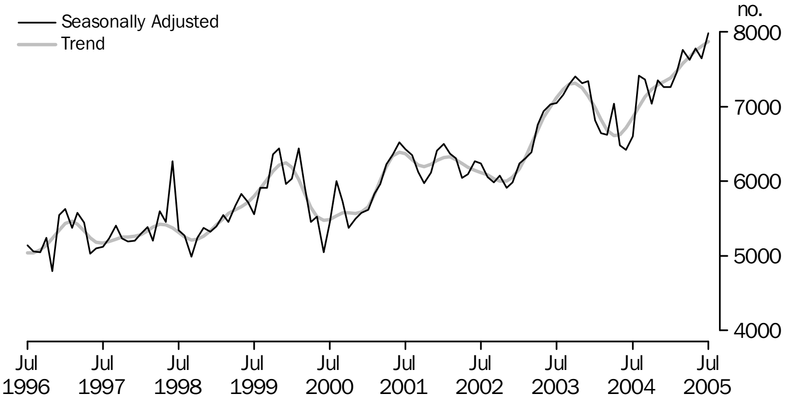
Housing finance commitments

In Western Australia, the number of housing finance commitments for owner occupation (trend) rose by 3.1% (713 commitments) in the three months to July 2005, compared to the previous three month period. In contrast, national housing finance commitments fell by 0.1% over the same period. The number of housing finance commitments in Western Australia rose to 7,871 in July 2005, the highest level recorded since the monthly series began in 1985.

In original terms, the number of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in Western Australia rose by 20.5% (4,161 commitments) in the three months to July 2005, compared to the equivalent period of 2004. The increase was driven by both non-first home buyers (up 17.9% or 3,090 commitments) and first home buyers (up 35.0% or 1,071 commitments), with first home buyers benefiting from stamp duty concessions introduced in July 2004.

Housing finance commitments continued

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Number of dwellings financed



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

The total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation (trend) in Western Australia increased by 6.0% ($236 million) in the three months to July 2005, compared to the previous three months. Nationally, the total value of housing finance rose by 0.5% over the same period. In original terms, the value of housing finance in Western Australia rose by 34.1% ($1,113 million) in the three months to July 2005, compared to the corresponding period of 2004. The increase over the period was mainly driven by finance commitments for the purchase of new and other established dwellings, up 39.2% ($769 million). Refinancing of established dwellings also grew strongly over the period (up 37.3% or $289 million).

The total value of housing finance for the construction of new dwellings (original) in Western Australia rose by 11.9% ($70 million) in the three months to July 2005, compared to the previous three months. The increase was driven by both owner occupiers (up 12.4% or $65 million) and investors (up 8.3% or $6 million) over the period. Based on this growth, the level of housing construction activity can be expected to rise, or at least be maintained, until early 2006.

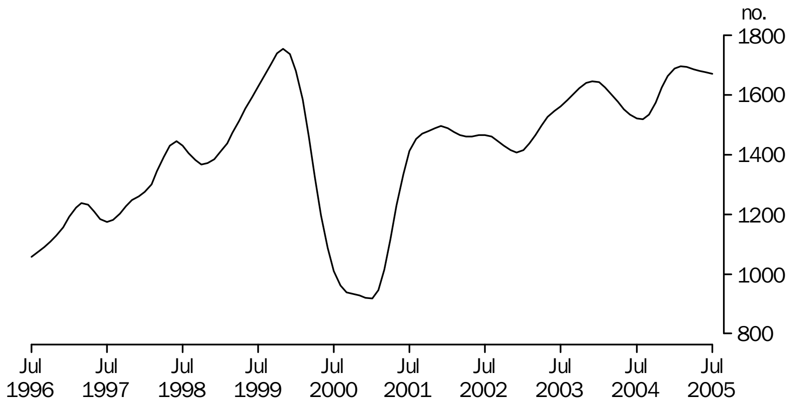
CONSTRUCTION

Building approvals

The number of houses approved (trend) for construction in Western Australia fell by 0.9% (47 approvals) in the three months to July 2005, compared to the previous three month period. Nationally, the number of house approvals rose by 4.5% over the same period. Monthly house approvals in Western Australia have moderated since peaking in February 2005 (1,696 approvals), but still remained at a high level in July 2005 (1,672 approvals). Despite the indication of a slowing in house construction activity in the second half of 2005, the high volume of houses still being approved for construction in Western Australia suggest building activity should remain high for the remainder of 2005.

Building approvals continued

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



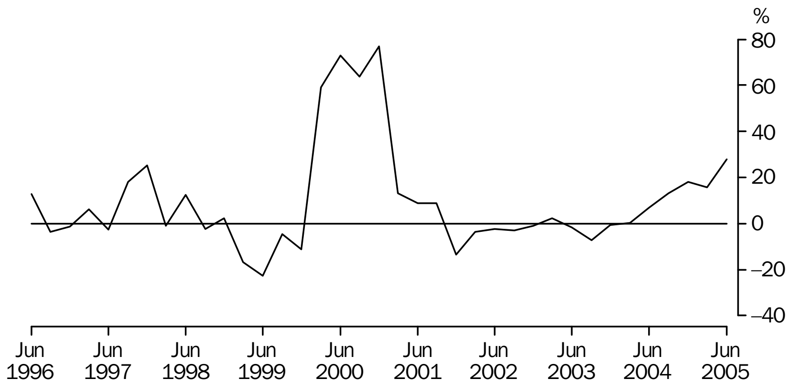
Source: Building Approvals, Australia, cat. no. 8731.0.

In current price terms, the value of new houses approved in Western Australia rose by 22.9% ($182 million) in the three months to July 2005, from the previous three month period. Nationally, the value of new house approvals increased by 18.7% over the same period. Growth in new house approvals in Western Australia, coupled with an increase in the value of new residential building construction yet to be done at the end of the March quarter 2005 (up 4.5% to $1,721 million), further supports the likely continuation of high levels of building activity in the housing sector for the rest of 2005 and into 2006.

TRADE

The value of Western Australia's trade surplus rose by 27.9% between the June quarters of 2004 and 2005, to reach $7,003 million – the largest surplus recorded since the December quarter 2000 ($6,001 million). The increase was driven by strong exports growth, up $2,480 million, bolstered by recent capacity increases in the resources sector and higher international commodity prices. Imports also grew over the period (up $954 million), supported by high levels of consumer confidence and business investment, as well as a strong domestic currency.

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



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

TRADE *continued*

Western Australia's trade surplus with China almost doubled (85.5%) to $1,990 million between the June quarters of 2004 and 2005, largely due to an increase in iron ore exports. The state's trade position with Japan also improved considerably, with the surplus increasing by 45.4% to $2,108 million. In contrast, the state's balance of trade with the United Kingdom fell from a surplus of $121 million to a deficit of $89 million, due to a large fall in non-monetary gold exports, while increased petroleum imports from Saudi Arabia saw the state's deficit with that country rise substantially from $14 million to $367 million.

Exports

The value of Western Australia's exports rose by 29.4% between the June quarters of 2004 and 2005, climbing to its highest level ($10,906 million) since the quarterly series began in March 1988. Driving the increase were iron ore exports, which almost doubled in value over the period, up $1,373 million (92.6%). Growth in the value of iron ore exports was aided by a 71.5% price rise negotiated with Japanese steel mills (taking effect in April 2005), as well as strong growth in export volumes (up 21.6%) over the year. Other notable drivers were exports of crude petroleum oils (up $650 million or 81.3%) and exports of natural gas (up $337 million or 64.6%), both driven by price increases and higher production volumes. The main detractor from the state's export growth over the period was a decline in the value of wheat exports – down $312 million (52.1%) from record high levels in mid-2004.

Imports

The value of Western Australian imports increased between the June quarters of 2004 and 2005, rising by 32.4% to $3,903 million. The main commodity imported was crude petroleum oils, which more than doubled (up $309 million or 131.6%) over the period, as a result of historically high oil prices and a solid increase (up 73.5%) in volumes imported. Other major contributors were non-monetary gold (up $155 million or 33.6%), power generating equipment (up $75 million or 107.5%) and road vehicles (up $65 million or 15.4%).

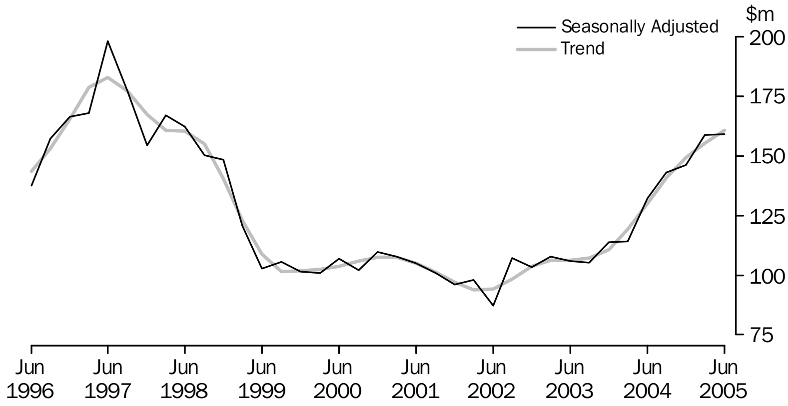
MINING

Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure

Mineral exploration expenditure (trend) in Western Australia rose by 3.4% ($5 million) in the June quarter 2005, reaching the highest level of expenditure since the March quarter 1998 ($161 million). Expenditure on mineral exploration has now increased for thirteen consecutive quarters, resulting in the longest period of growth since the quarterly series began in the September quarter 1988. Strong global demand for raw materials and high commodity prices continue to be the major drivers of growth in mineral exploration expenditure in the state.

Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure continued

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total minerals



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

In original terms, Western Australia's mineral exploration expenditure rose by 20.3% ($28 million) in the June quarter 2005, compared to the same quarter of 2004. The main driver of growth over the period was expenditure on iron ore exploration, up 136.1% ($26 million) as a result of strong demand from China and Japan, as well as higher world prices. Nickel and cobalt exploration expenditure also rose over the period, up 75.6% ($18 million), driven by strong demand from Chinese stainless steel producers. A fall was recorded in expenditure on gold exploration (down 22.8% or $19 million), reflecting the decrease in domestic gold prices since 2003 and rising industry input costs such as labour and fuel.

Petroleum exploration in Western Australia remains below the high levels experienced in mid-2004. Expenditure on petroleum exploration (original) fell by 34.5% ($68 million) in the June quarter 2005, compared to the June quarter 2004, when it peaked at $198 million. Despite the decline, the level of petroleum exploration expenditure in the June quarter ($129 million) was just below the five year average of $143 million.

Mineral and energy production

Almost all of Western Australia's major mineral and energy commodities recorded production increases in the June quarter 2005, compared to the corresponding quarter of 2004. The largest increase over the period was in diamond production, rising 255.0%, as a result of production at the Argyle mine returning to normal levels following processing of lower grade ore in the comparable period of 2004. Zinc production doubled from a very low level in June 2004, supported by the recovery in international demand and prices since mid-2004. Significant production increases were recorded in the energy commodities of crude oil (up 22.7%) and natural gas (up 17.6%), driven by a substantial rise in world oil prices during the year.

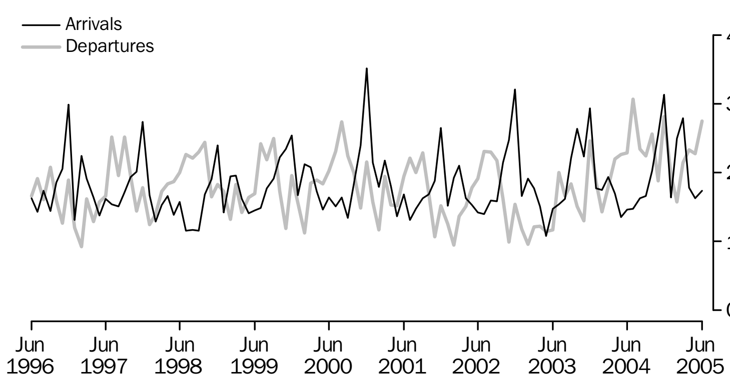
TOURISM

Short-term arrivals on holiday

A total of 51,400 overseas visitors arrived in Western Australia by air on holiday in the three months to June 2005 – 6,353 (14.1%) more than in the same period of 2004. The number of visitors arriving from Singapore increased by 7,200 (80.4%) over the period, which more than offset decreases from a number of other countries, most notably the United Kingdom and Ireland (down 1,277 or 15.9%) and Thailand (down 564 or 28.4%).

In 2004–05, 245,156 overseas visitors arrived by air on holiday in Western Australia – an increase of 13,962 (6.0%) on the number of arrivals in 2003–04, mainly from Singapore, New Zealand and Japan.

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



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

Short-term departures on holiday

The number of Western Australian residents departing by air on holiday increased to 73,453 in the three months to June 2005 – 5,991 (8.9%) more than in the same period of 2004. Notable increases in resident departures were to Singapore (up 2,797 or 74.0%), Indonesia (up 2,443 or 10.6%) and Malaysia (up 1,030 or 30.9%). The largest fall in resident departures was to Thailand (down 749 or 14.8%).

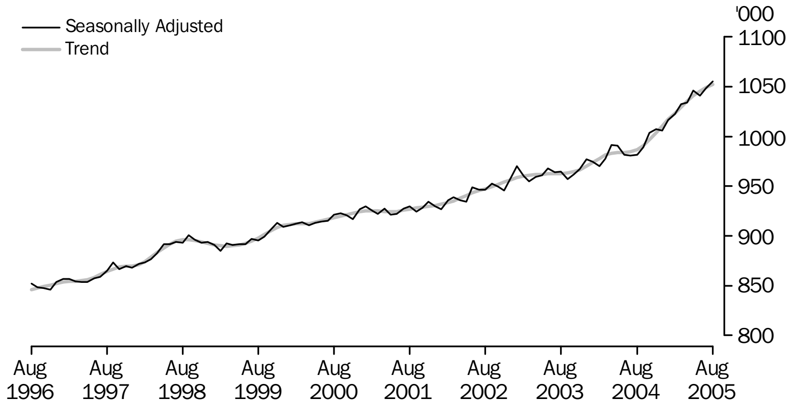
Over 2004–05, there were 279,353 short-term resident departures overseas on holiday from Western Australia – 53,471 (23.7%) more than in the previous year. The increase was largely driven by West Australians holidaying in South-east Asia, with Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand accounting for over two thirds of the rise in total overseas holiday travel. Growth in resident departures over the year was aided by a strengthening Australian dollar and rising incomes and employment in the state.

LABOUR MARKET

Employment

Western Australia's labour market continued to perform strongly over the three months to August 2005, with the number of employed persons (trend) increasing by 1.1% (11,671 persons) – above the national increase of 0.7%. The number of persons employed full-time rose by 1.5% (10,959 persons) over the three months to August 2005, with males accounting for most of the increase (58.3%). In the year to August 2005, full-time employment in Western Australia grew by 7.7% (53,328 persons), with female full-time employment increasing slightly faster (8.4%) than male (7.3%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Total



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

Industry employment

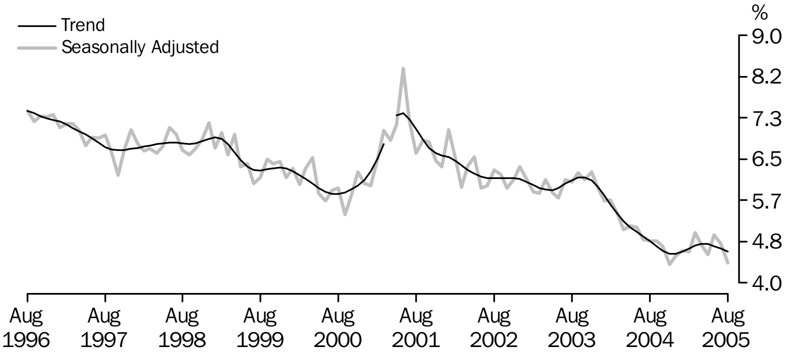
Employment growth in Western Australia was spread across a number of industries over the twelve months to August 2005. The largest increase was recorded by the construction industry, with the number of employed persons rising by 16,795 (20.1%) over the period. Other industries to record strong employment growth were health and community services (up 16,709 persons or 18.6%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (up 13,348 persons or 30.8%), education (up 11,643 persons or 17.1%) and mining (up 10,871 persons or 29.5%). The main industries to record decreases in employment over the twelve months to August 2005 were wholesale trade (down 11,364 persons or 22.3%) and manufacturing (down 8,285 persons or 8.5%).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons (trend) in Western Australia decreased by 2.0% (1,047 persons) over the three months to August 2005 – more than the national decrease of 1.3%. The fall in unemployment occurred as strong job growth absorbed an increase in the number of Western Australians entering the labour market. The state's labour force rose by 10,624 persons between May and August 2005, increasing the labour force participation rate from 68.0% to 68.4% of the state's civilian population aged 15 years and over. In comparison, the national participation rate was 64.7% in August 2005.

Unemployment continued

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



(a) Break in time series for trend at April 2001. See the Explanatory Notes in the publication: Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0.

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

The decrease in the number of unemployed persons in Western Australia has seen the state's unemployment rate fall to a record low of 4.6% in August 2005, down from 4.8% in May 2005. Nationally, the unemployment rate decreased from 5.1% to 5.0% over the same period.

YOUTH IN REGIONAL WESTERN AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

For most young people, the ages between 15 and 24 years represent a period of transition, moving from a situation of dependence on parents and family to living independent lives. During these years many young people engage in further education, enter the workforce, form relationships or leave home for the first time. These experiences can influence the choices of young people later in life in terms of employment, family formation and living arrangements. Young people living outside capital cities face challenges not encountered by other community members or by young people living in more urban areas – including geographical isolation, limited access to services such as post-school education and training, and lack of employment opportunities.

This article provides a statistical snapshot of youth in Western Australia at the time of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. It draws attention to the differing circumstances of young people by comparing youth residing in metropolitan Perth to those in other regional areas. In particular it focuses on key characteristics of population, education, employment, living arrangements and cultural diversity of young people.

METHODOLOGY

Data source

Statistics in this article are taken from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing and are presented on the basis of where people usually live or 'usual residence' counts, rather than where they were located on census night. 'Usual residence' is that address at which the person lived or intended to live for a total of 6 months or more in 2001.

Geographical classification

This study used the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Ten Local Government Areas (LGAs) have been selected, covering 11% of the state's total youth population and all nine Department of Local Government and Regional Development 2005 Development Commission Regions (DCRs) in Western Australia. LGAs are legally designated areas over which incorporated local governments have responsibility.

For comparative purposes data for Perth Statistical Division (SD) and Western Australia have been included. The Perth SD encompasses all LGAs in the Perth capital city area from Wanneroo and Swan in the north to Serpentine–Jarrahdale and Rockingham in the south and Mundaring, Kalamunda and Armadale to the east. The Perth SD is referred to as Perth in the article.

The selected regions are:

- City of Albany (DCR of Great Southern);
- Shire of Broome (DCR of Kimberley);
- City of Bunbury (DCR of South West);
- Shire of Busselton (DCR of South West);
- Shire of Carnarvon (DCR of Gascoyne);
- City of Geraldton (DCR of Mid West);
- City of Kalgoorlie/Boulder (DCR of Goldfields–Esperance);
- City of Mandurah (DCR of Peel);
- Town of Northam (DCR of Wheatbelt); and
- Town of Port Hedland (DCR of Pilbara).

Geographical classification continued

For more information on these geographic areas refer to *Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC), 2001* (ABS cat. no. 1216.0) available on the ABS web site at <www.abs.gov.au>.

Terminology

'Youth' and 'young people' are used interchangeably throughout the article to describe persons aged between 15 and 24 years inclusive.

POPULATION

In 2001 there were 260,600 young people living in Western Australia – 14% of the state's total population. While most young people lived in Perth (77%), one in four lived elsewhere in the state. The differences in the proportion of youth living in each of the selected regional areas was small, ranging from 11% in Mandurah to 15% in Bunbury. The proportion of young people in the Perth population was 15%. However, across LGAs that weren't selected for this study there was greater variability. For instance, in the Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku, the LGA outside of Perth with the highest proportion of young people, nearly a fifth of its total population was aged between 15–24 years. In comparison, Shire of Wyalkatchem had the lowest proportion of youth outside of Perth, with 6% of its population between the ages of 15–24 years.

POPULATION — 15–24 year olds

Statistical area	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Proportion of statistical area*	*Proportion of Western Australia*
	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Albany	1 910	1 810	3 720	12.5	1.4
Broome	945	934	1 879	14.8	0.7
Bunbury	2 209	2 177	4 386	15.2	1.7
Busselton	1 349	1 190	2 539	11.6	1.0
Carnarvon	371	378	749	11.7	0.3
Geraldton	1 361	1 339	2 700	14.2	1.0
Kalgoorlie/Boulder	2 124	1 892	4 016	14.2	1.5
Mandurah	2 748	2 582	5 330	11.5	2.0
Northam	439	446	885	14.3	0.3
Port Hedland	892	763	1 655	13.7	0.6
Perth SD	101 105	98 637	199 742	14.9	76.6
Western Australia	**133 397**	**127 234**	**260 631**	**14.3**	**100.0**

Source: ABS data available on request, *2001 Census of Population and Housing.*

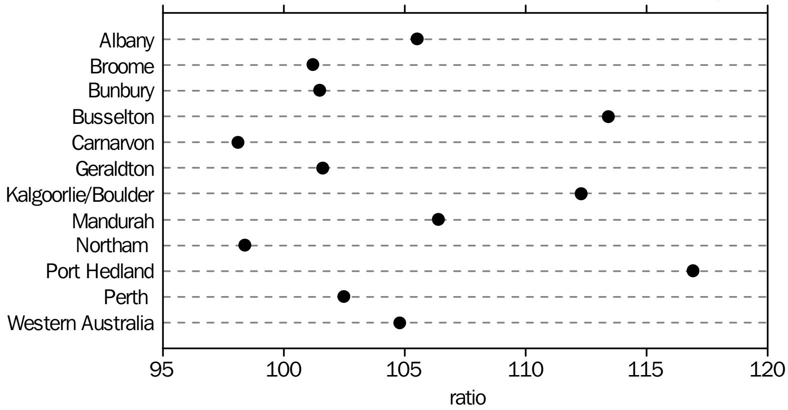
Sex ratio

Recently there has been considerable interest in the perceived imbalance in the ratio of men to women outside of Perth, where there is thought to be a ‘shortage’ of women in the younger age groups. In both Perth and a number of the selected regional areas, there were more male than female youth, although the difference was not greater than would be expected in the wider population (ABS 2001a). In Perth there were 102.5 young males for every 100 young females and for the total youth population in Western Australia there were 104.8 males for every 100 females. Ratios for Albany, Broome, Bunbury, Geraldton and Mandurah were similar to the state's sex ratio for youth, ranging from 101.2 young males for every 100 young females in Broome to 106.4 young males for every 100 young females in Mandurah.

Sex ratio continued

In Busselton, Kalgoorlie/Boulder and Port Hedland there were considerably more male than female youth. Of these, Port Hedland had the greatest imbalance with 116.9 males for every 100 females aged 15–24 years, reflecting the influence of the male dominated industry of mining in the area where there were 79 young men employed in mining compared to 30 young women. The Port Hedland Detention/Immigration Centre is also likely to affect the sex ratio in this area as there were significantly more men (108) than women (8) of the same age living in a prison, corrective or detention institution. In two of the selected regional areas there were more young females than males: Carnarvon had 98.1 young males for every 100 young females and Northam 98.4 young males for every 100 young females.

SEX RATIO, Number of males per 100 females—15–24 year olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

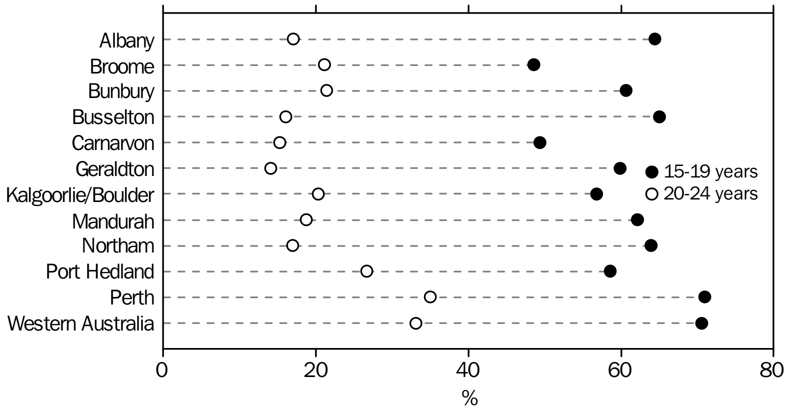
PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION

Students living outside major cities often have lower rates of participation in education. The range of subjects, levels of study and access to technology can limit participation. Restricted employment opportunities outside of Perth can be a further disincentive to study beyond compulsory schooling. However, residential colleges or boarding schools and post-compulsory (from the beginning of the year in which a person reaches the age of 16) educational facilities in the regions offer important educational opportunities for youth living outside of Perth.

In 2001 more than half of all young people in Perth were participating in education (53%). Across the selected regional areas, the proportion was considerably lower. Carnarvon (23%) and Broome (23%) had the lowest proportions of young people participating in education, followed by Port Hedland (27%) and Kalgoorlie/Boulder (30%). Of the remaining selected regional areas the proportion participating in education ranged from 37% in Geraldton to 42% in Albany and Northam.

PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION *continued*

PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION, Proportion—15–24 year olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

As would be expected, there were higher participation rates among 15–19 year olds compared to 20–24 year olds across the selected regional areas and Perth, reflecting youth in compulsory schooling. The proportion of 15–19 year olds participating in education in the selected regional areas was lower when compared to Perth (71%). For the selected LGAs less than half of all young people aged 15–19 years living in Broome and Carnarvon were participating in education whilst Albany, Busselton, Mandurah and Northam had around two thirds of youth in this age group participating in education.

Participation in education at the older age group of 20–24 years is likely to reflect access to post-compulsory schooling. In Perth, where there are considerably more post-compulsory education options, 35% of those aged 20–24 years were participating in education. Across the selected regional areas the proportions were lower. Port Hedland (27%) had the highest proportion of students (20–24 years) among the selected regional areas. In Bunbury, Broome and Kalgoorlie/Boulder around one fifth of 20–24 year olds were participating in education. Geraldton (14%) and Carnarvon (15%) had the lowest proportion of youth in this age group who were students.

Educational facilities

Education facilities such as universities and technical and further education facilities are important for youth wanting to study beyond compulsory schooling. Access to post-compulsory educational facilities, especially universities, is often limited outside Perth. This is reflected by the higher participation of youth attending universities or tertiary institutions in Perth (19%) than in the selected regional areas. Proportions ranged from less than 1% in Port Hedland to 6% in Bunbury and Kalgoorlie/Boulder. The higher proportions of youth attending a university or tertiary institution in Bunbury and Kalgoorlie/Boulder is likely to reflect the existence of the South West campus of Edith Cowan University in Bunbury and the Kalgoorlie Campus of Curtin University of Technology, specifically the WA School of Mines.

Technical or further education institutions (including TAFE colleges) are important for youth in regional areas as they provide skills relevant to the local area or may be their only available post-compulsory schooling option. There was a higher proportion of youth attending a technical or further educational institution in Albany (12%), Bunbury (11%), Northam (11%), Busselton, Geraldton and Mandurah (all 10%) than youth living in Perth (9%). In the other selected regional areas the proportions ranged from 5% in Broome to 8% in Port Hedland, Kalgoorlie/Boulder and Carnarvon.

Residential colleges and boarding schools

Residential colleges and boarding schools allow youth across Western Australia to undertake study while living away from home. In a number of the selected regional areas there were considerably higher proportions of youth living in residential colleges, halls of residence and boarding schools than youth in Perth. In Perth around 2% of youth were living in a residential college, hall of residence or boarding school. Among the selected regional areas Northam and Geraldton had the highest proportion of youth living in such facilities (both 4%). The other selected regional areas had proportions similar to Perth (ranging from 1% to 2% of youth).

PARTICIPATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Many people enter the work force for the first time between the ages of 15 and 24 years. There are a variety of different pathways in the transition from education to a career. Some young people combine employment with ongoing study, some spend time seeking employment or working in a variety of temporary jobs, while others settle into an initial career path quite quickly. Importantly, employment for young people provides the opportunity to develop work and social skills (ABS 2004a). There were a number of similar characteristics of youth employment in Perth and in the selected regional areas, including that youth employment often begins with part-time work, is frequently in the retail industry and is characterised by jobs that require less experience or skill.

In 2001 the proportion of youth employed in the selected regional areas varied considerably. Geraldton had the lowest proportion of youth employed (49%). Kalgoorlie/Boulder and Busselton had around two thirds (62%) of youth employed, the highest proportion of the selected regional areas. In Perth, 56% of youth were employed.

Hours of work

Part-time employment (employment less than 35 hours a week) is a feature of the youth labour market (ABS 2004a). Young people increasingly combine part-time work with full-time study, either while still at school or in further education. It is often not until they reach the upper end of the youth age range that they take their first full-time job (ABS 2003). However, there may be less opportunities for part-time employment in regional areas or part-time employment may represent limited availability of full-time work or underemployment. Full-time work for youth outside of Perth may be associated with movement to areas that offer suitable employment.

There was a higher proportion of 15–19 year olds working part-time than full-time in both Perth and most of the selected regional areas, reflecting the tendency for younger age groups to combine work and study. However, the proportion working part-time was lower among the selected regional areas than it was in Perth. Among those aged 15–19 years and living in the selected regional areas Mandurah had the highest proportion working part-time with nearly two thirds employed on a part-time basis (63%). In Perth the proportion was 64%. Kalgoorlie/Boulder and Carnarvon had more than half of employed 15–19 year olds working full-time (both 52%). This was significantly higher than in Perth where around a third of those employed were employed on a full-time basis (31%).

Hours of work continued

There were higher proportions of 20–24 year olds working full-time than part-time in both Perth and the selected regional areas although the proportion working full-time was higher in the selected regional areas. Albany had the highest proportion working part-time among the selected regional areas (35%). This was similar to the proportion of youth employed part-time in Perth (37%). Kalgoorlie/Boulder, Northam and Port Hedland had the highest proportions of those employed working full-time (76%, 73% and 73% respectively). The proportion working full-time in Perth was 60%.

HOURS WORKED, By employed 15–24 year olds

	15–19 YEAR OLDS			20–24 YEAR OLDS		
	Part-time	*Full-time*	*Employed*(a)	*Part-time*	*Full-time*	*Employed*(a)
Statistical area	%	%	no.	%	%	no.
Albany	58.6	37.1	1 032	34.5	62.2	965
Broome	55.1	35.6	405	31.3	62.0	721
Bunbury	55.0	39.8	1 110	29.6	67.3	1 427
Busselton	59.4	36.5	789	32.4	62.7	778
Carnarvon	38.7	51.8	168	30.3	62.4	271
Geraldton	55.6	38.7	602	28.2	68.5	714
Kalgoorlie/Boulder	42.4	52.2	951	20.4	75.6	1 524
Mandurah	62.5	32.5	1 491	33.8	62.9	1 321
Northam	52.0	41.3	223	24.3	73.0	263
Port Hedland	48.1	44.8	368	23.9	72.7	528
Perth SD	64.1	30.9	46 636	37.0	59.9	64 801
Western Australia	**61.6**	**33.3**	**61 546**	**35.3**	**61.5**	**83 210**

(a) Includes employed persons aged 15–24 who did not state the number of hours worked.
Source: ABS data available on request, *2001 Census of Population and Housing.*

Occupation

In Perth and regional areas the occupations in which young people are employed reflect lower levels of educational attainment and work experience and were generally less skilled and hence less well paid than those of older employed people (ABS 2004a).

The occupation of elementary clerical sales and service workers includes office trainees, sales assistants, checkout operators and trolley collectors. This was the most common occupation for around a quarter of young people employed in Mandurah (28%), Albany (26%), Geraldton (25%), Busselton (24%), Northam and Bunbury (both 23%). In Perth 25% of employed youth were in this group.

In Broome and Carnarvon the most common occupation group of employed youth was labourers and related workers (21% and 20% respectively). This was almost twice the proportion than in Perth (11%) and includes young people employed in the occupations of cleaner, hand packer, construction assistant, general farm hand, garden labourer and fast food cook.

Tradespersons and related workers was the most common occupation group for employed youth in Kalgoorlie/Boulder (25%) and Port Hedland (21%). In Perth it was the second most common employing occupation group for youth (14%). This group includes fitters, welders, motor mechanics, electricians, shearers and dressmakers.

Industry

A familiar feature of youth employment in both Perth and the selected regional areas was the influence of the retail trade industry. The retail trade industry, which includes work in supermarkets, grocery and department stores, often provides part-time work for young people while they are still at school or studying or to those with limited experience in the labour force.

Retail trade was the most common industry of those employed in both Perth and the selected regional areas. The proportion of employed youth in this industry varied across the selected regional areas from 18% in Broome to 40% in Mandurah. In Perth, a third of employed youth were in the Retail industry (33%).

Youth in regional areas may encounter limited employment opportunities. Regional towns built around specific industries may not offer the variety of job opportunities available in urban areas (ABS 2001b). Conversely, some youth may be drawn to regional areas in search of employment in specific industries. As such, youth employment often reflects the major industries located within different regional areas of Western Australia.

In Broome, 17% of employed youth were in government administration and defence, primarily local government administration, compared to 2% in Perth. Most of these young people were in a Community Development Employment Program (CDEP), a program specifically aimed at employing Indigenous people in their local community. In Carnarvon 14% of employed young people were in the agriculture, forestry or fishing industries. This includes horticulture, fruit growing and marine fishing. In Perth less than 1% of employed youth were in these industries. Kalgoorlie/Boulder and Port Hedland had more than a tenth of their employed youth in the mining industry (13% and 12% respectively). This was markedly higher than in Perth where less than 1% of employed young people were in the mining industry. In Busselton and Broome around a tenth of employed youth (13% and 12% respectively) were in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industries, reflecting tourism to the area. This was similar to the proportion of employed youth in Perth in these industries (10%). Northam and Busselton had around a tenth of employed young people in the construction industry (12% and 11% respectively) compared to 6% in Perth. Bunbury, Mandurah and Busselton had around a tenth of employed youth in manufacturing. In Bunbury this included a variety of manufacturing industries but in Mandurah it related mainly to employment in alumina production and ship/boat building and in Busselton to wine manufacturing. In Perth 9% of employed youth were in the manufacturing industry.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND WORK

Satisfying and rewarding work or education can contribute to a young persons sense of purpose, identity and self worth. Engagement in such activities enables youth to achieve defined goals, and is a means by which they can contribute to their community. Youth that are not in education and are unemployed, or not in the labour force, can be thought of as 'disengaged' from work and education. They may face barriers as a result of a lack of social participation or limited financial means. Youth in the selected regional areas had a greater proportion of disengagement from education and work than youth in Perth. This may reflect limited access to education, the limited availability of jobs or the earlier starting of families.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND WORK *continued*

Young people aged 15–19 years in the selected regional areas had higher rates of disengagement from education or work than those in Perth of the same age. In Perth, 8% of 15–19 years old were not participating in education, employment or the labour force. Across all of the selected regional areas the corresponding proportions were higher. In Broome, 17% of 15–19 years olds were not in education, and were either unemployed or not in the labour force. This was similar to the proportion in Carnarvon (16%) and Geraldton (16%). Among the selected regional areas, Busselton had the lowest proportion of disengaged 15–19 year olds (10%).

Of 20–24 year olds, the proportion who were not engaged in education, employment or the labour force was higher than those in the younger age group. This reflects the absence of compulsory schooling. Of 20–24 year olds in Perth, 14% were not participating in education or the labour force or were unemployed. This was lower than the corresponding proportion in the selected regional areas. In Geraldton the proportion was more than twice as high with 32% of 20–24 year olds being disengaged. Among the other selected regional areas the proportion ranged from 16% in Kalgoorlie/Boulder to 27% in Mandurah.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND WORK — 15–24 year olds

	15–19 YEAR OLDS NOT ATTENDING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION			20–24 YEAR OLDS NOT ATTENDING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION		
	Unemployed	*Not in the labour force*	*Unemployed or not in the labour force*	*Unemployed*	*Not in the labour force*	*Unemployed or not in the labour force*
Statistical area	%	%	%	%	%	%
Albany	6.4	5.4	11.8	10.9	14.7	25.5
Broome	4.1	12.6	16.7	5.2	12.6	17.7
Bunbury	8.2	5.1	13.3	9.7	12.4	22.1
Busselton	5.8	3.8	9.6	7.9	10.3	18.3
Carnarvon	6.1	10.2	16.3	6.4	14.8	21.2
Geraldton	8.9	7.2	16.1	13.6	18.6	32.1
Kalgoorlie/Boulder	6.0	7.0	13.0	5.4	11.0	16.4
Mandurah	9.0	6.1	15.1	12.4	14.5	26.9
Northam	6.3	6.0	12.3	7.7	12.9	20.6
Port Hedland	5.1	8.3	13.4	5.8	12.0	17.7
Perth SD	4.4	3.7	8.1	6.6	7.8	14.4
Western Australia	**4.8**	**4.5**	**9.3**	**7.0**	**9.3**	**16.3**

Source: ABS data available on request, *2001 Census of Population and Housing.*

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Economic resources including access to affordable and appropriate accommodation, proximity to jobs, education and other facilities as well as lifestyle choices can affect the living arrangements of young people (ABS 1997). Living arrangements also provide indicators of the transition to independence and the starting of families for young people (ABS 2000).

Living with parents

Across Perth and the selected regional areas most youth were living with parents, either as dependent students or non-dependent children. Perth (60%) had a higher proportion of young people living in the parental home than in the selected regional areas. Broome had the lowest proportion of young people living in households as dependent students or children (32%).

Living with parents continued

As would be expected those at younger ages were more likely to be living in the parental home than older youth, however this varied by region. Perth (77%), Mandurah (77%), Albany (75%) and Busselton (74%) had the highest proportions of 15–19 year olds living with parents either as dependent students or non-dependent children. In contrast just over half of those aged 15–19 years living in Broome (52%) and Carnarvon (56%) had this living arrangement.

The proportion of young adults living in the parental home, particularly in the 20–24 years age group, can be attributable in part to the deferral of leaving home until completion of study, first marriage or achievement of financial independence (ABS 2000). Of 20–24 year olds, 41% in Perth were living in the parental home as a dependent student or non-dependent child. This was higher than youth of these ages in the selected regional areas where the proportion ranged between 14% in Port Hedland and 30% in Mandurah. The main reason for this difference was the significantly higher proportion of 20–24 year olds in Perth who were living at home as dependent students, 12% compared with less than 4% in the selected regional areas.

Group households

For many young adults, sharing a group house represents a period of transition between living with parents and the formation of a partnership. Similar proportions of youth in Perth and the selected regional areas lived in group households, although the reason for group living may be different. The proportion of youth living in a group household ranged from around a tenth of youth in Broome, Bunbury and Kalgoorlie/Boulder to 5% in Mandurah. In Perth 9% of youth were living in a group household.

For youth in Perth, group households were a more common living arrangement of students than in the selected regional areas. In Perth 47% of those in a group household were students. In the selected regional areas the proportions were lower, ranging from 12% in Carnarvon to 37% in Northam.

Higher proportions of youth in most of the selected regional areas were employed and living in a group household. In Perth 63% of those living in a group household were employed. In the selected regional areas this ranged from 61% in Northam to 87% in Port Hedland.

Other related individual

Among the selected regional areas, Broome had the highest proportion of youth living as an other related individual (10%). This includes as a brother/sister, cousin, nephew/niece or grandchild. Carnarvon had the next highest proportion (7%) of young people with this living arrangement, followed by Perth (5%). The high proportion of youth living as an other related individual in Broome reflects the high Indigenous youth population. More than three quarters (82%) of youth in Broome living as an other related individual were Indigenous. In Perth and the selected regional areas, the proportions were lower, ranging from 3% in Perth to 61% in Port Hedland.

Living with partners

Across all of the selected regional areas the proportion of youth living as a husband, wife or partner was greater than in Perth. This may reflect the greater proportion of youth living with children in the selected regional areas. Kalgoorlie/Boulder (21%), Carnarvon (20%) and Port Hedland (18%) had the highest proportions of youth living as a husband, wife or partner, approximately double the proportion of youth in Perth (10%) with this living arrangement. The proportion of 20–24 year olds living with a husband, wife or

Living with partners continued

partner ranged from 25% in Broome to 33% in Kalgoorlie compared to 18% in Perth. In all selected regions, these young people were more likely to be female than male.

Living with children may be related to the proportion living as a husband, wife or partner in the selected regional areas. Youth living as a husband, wife or partner were equally or more likely to be living with children in the selected regional areas than in Perth. In Perth almost a third of those living as a husband, wife or partner were living with children (29%). In the selected regional areas the corresponding proportions ranged from 29% in Kalgoorlie/Boulder to 43% in both Albany and Geraldton.

Lone parents

Across all of the selected regional areas there were higher proportions of youth living as lone parents than youth in Perth. In Perth 1% of youth were lone parents. In the selected regional areas, Geraldton had almost four times the proportion of young people who were lone parents (4%) than in Perth. This was the highest proportion of the selected regional areas. Busselton had the lowest proportion of youth living as lone parents (2%).

RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD — 15–24 year olds

Statistical area	Husband, wife or partner	Lone parent	Dependent student	Non-dependent child	Other related individual	Unrelated individual living in family household	Group household member	Lone person
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Albany	13.1	2.3	29.3	26.8	3.7	3.1	6.7	3.5
Broome	15.4	3.2	11.9	19.8	10.3	6.0	10.4	3.6
Bunbury	14.5	2.6	24.7	25.3	4.7	2.8	10.9	4.8
Busselton	13.9	1.8	29.8	24.2	3.1	3.0	9.1	4.1
Carnarvon	19.8	2.1	12.6	25.4	6.8	3.6	8.0	4.3
Geraldton	15.1	3.9	22.2	21.7	4.8	3.3	9.2	5.9
Kalgoorlie/Boulder	20.9	2.3	16.2	22.2	4.8	3.0	10.4	5.2
Mandurah	12.9	2.7	29.9	28.3	3.6	2.9	5.1	3.6
Northam	14.1	3.2	23.6	24.3	4.5	2.6	8.5	4.5
Port Hedland	18.1	2.8	17.7	21.2	5.0	2.7	7.0	5.0
Perth SD	9.7	1.4	34.3	25.7	5.3	2.3	8.6	3.9
Western Australia	**10.9**	**1.7**	**31.5**	**25.3**	**5.2**	**2.4**	**8.1**	**4.0**

Source: ABS data available on request, *2001 Census of Population and Housing*.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY OF YOUTH

Cultural diversity can be recognised through a number of attributes including Indigenous status, religious affiliation, country of birth, the use and range of local and foreign languages and more generally ancestry. It is useful to describe the size of the populations that make up these groups in regional areas given that they may have different experiences when seeking to gain life opportunities such as employment or education. Culture may also have a range of benefits particularly important for young people across all of the state, including the ability to foster self esteem, improve communication and encourage social participation (ABS 2001b).

Ancestry

In the 2001 Census of Population and Housing people were asked to report the ancestries they most commonly identified with as far back as three generations. Ancestry reflects an individuals own assessment of their cultural and ethnic background. As up to two ancestries were recorded per person, some people were counted in more than one category.

Youth living in Perth reported a greater number of ancestries (182 separate ancestries) than youth in the selected regional areas (ranging from 26 in Northam to 59 in Bunbury). However, Australian and English were the most common ancestries for youth in Perth and the selected regional areas. In Perth 74% reported an Australian or English ancestry. Among the selected regional areas this ranged from 63% in Broome to 93% in Mandurah. An Irish ancestry was also common, ranging from 6% of youth in Port Hedland to 10% in Bunbury. In Perth 9% reported an Irish ancestry.

Among the selected regional areas Bunbury reported the highest proportion with an Italian ancestry (7%), this compared to 6% in Perth. In Albany 4% of youth reported a German and 4% a Dutch ancestry. This was the highest proportion of the selected regional areas. In Perth 3% reported a German ancestry and 2% a Dutch ancestry.

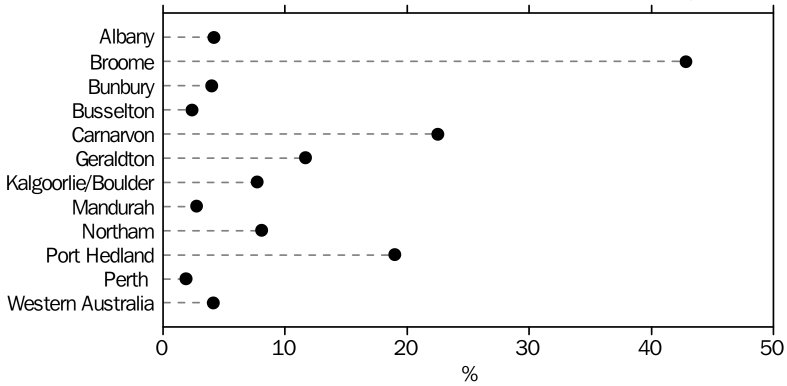
Indigenous status

When examining the distribution of Indigenous youth across the selected regional areas there were marked differences when compared to Indigenous youth in Perth. More than a third (35%) of all Indigenous youth lived in Perth. A lower proportion of the state's Indigenous youth lived in the selected regional areas ranging from less than 1% in Busselton to 8% in Broome.

There were considerable differences in the proportion of Indigenous youth within the selected regional areas and Perth. In Perth 2% of youth stated they were Indigenous. In Broome nearly half (43%) of all youth were Indigenous. Around a fifth of youth in Carnarvon (23%) and Port Hedland (19%) were Indigenous. Of the selected regional areas Busselton had the lowest proportion of Indigenous youth (2%).

Indigenous status continued

INDIGENOUS STATUS, Proportion within LGA—15–24 year olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Overseas born

The proportion of youth born overseas was higher in Perth (23%) than in the selected regional areas. Of these, the proportion varied from 3% of youth in Northam to 17% in Port Hedland. This higher proportion of overseas born living in Perth rather than in regional areas reflects the preference for migrants to live in the location of family members or people of the same ethnic background, the point of entry into the country, the economic attractiveness of the destination in terms of employment opportunities and particularly for young migrants, the existence of educational facilities (ABS 2004b).

New Zealand was the most common country of birth of overseas born youth in Kalgoorlie/Boulder (56%), Geraldton (43%), Northam (41%), Broome (35%), Bunbury (23%) and Carnarvon (22%). This was not the case for youth in Perth, Mandurah or Albany where England was the most common country of youth born overseas (53%, 42% and 28% respectively). In Port Hedland, Afghanistan was the most common country of birth of overseas born youth (22%).

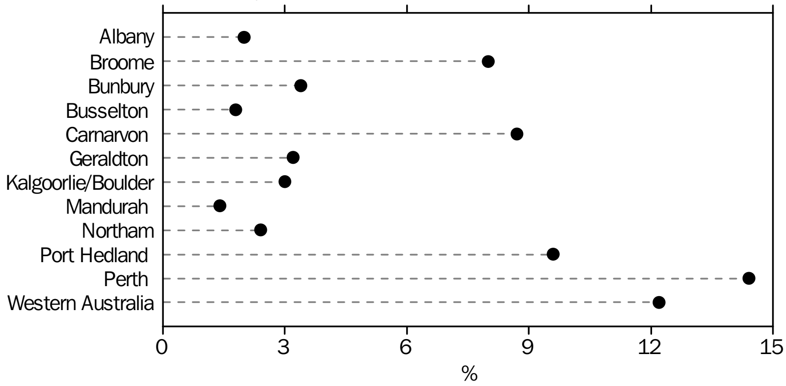
Other features of overseas born youth in the selected regional areas include; in Carnarvon where there was a high proportion of overseas born youth from Vietnam and Portugal (both 17%), whereas in Perth 3% of overseas born youth were from Vietnam and less than 1% from Portugal; and Port Hedland where 22% were from Afghanistan (compared to less than 1% in Perth). This may reflect youth who were living in the Port Hedland Detention/Immigration Centre. In Northam, one in ten overseas born youth were from Vietnam and the Netherlands. In Perth, 3% of overseas born youth were from Vietnam and less than 1% from the Netherlands.

Language spoken at home

There was greater diversity in the languages spoken by youth in Perth than in the selected regional areas. In Perth there were 131 languages spoken by youth. Among the selected regional areas this ranged from 6 languages in Northam to 25 in Broome. In Perth, 14% of youth indicated they spoke a language other than English at home. Among the selected regional areas the corresponding proportions were lower, ranging from 1% in Mandurah to 9% in Carnarvon and Port Hedland.

Language spoken at home continued

LANGUAGE (OTHER THAN ENGLISH) SPOKEN AT HOME, Proportion—15–24 year olds



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Of those who spoke a language other than English at home in Perth 12% spoke Mandarin, 11% Cantonese, 9% Indonesian, 8% Italian and 7% spoke Vietnamese. Among those who spoke a language other than English at home in the selected regions, common languages included:

- Italian (27%) and Persian (19%) in Albany;
- Australian Indigenous Languages (64%), including Bardi (15%) and Yulparija (8%), and Thai (5%) in Broome;
- Italian (27%) and Polish (12%) in Bunbury;
- German (13%), Italian, Vietnamese, Indonesian (all 9%) in Busselton;
- Portuguese (23%) and Vietnamese (20%) in Carnarvon;
- Malay (35%), Italian and Vietnamese (both 11%) in Geraldton;
- Australian Indigenous Languages (26%) and Italian (12%) in Kalgoorlie;
- Italian (13%), Thai (10%) and Japanese (9%) in Mandurah;
- South Slavic n.f.d. and Vietnamese (both 20%) in Northam; and
- Malay (34%) and Australian Indigenous Languages (21%) in Port Hedland.

Religion

Religious affiliation is defined as the religious beliefs and practices to which a person adheres or the religious group to which a person belongs. Although youth in Perth reported a greater variety of religions Christianity was still the most commonly reported religion among youth in Perth (56%) and in the selected regional areas. Northam reported the highest affiliation to Christianity among youth (60%) and Port Hedland the lowest (43%).

Small proportions of youth reported affiliations to other religions in the selected regional areas. In Carnarvon and Port Hedland 1% of youth were affiliated with Buddhism (2.9% of youth in the Perth). Double the proportion of youth were affiliated with Islam in Port Hedland (4%) than in Perth (2%). Around the same proportion of youth in Broome and Perth reported an affiliation to 'Other religions', including Australian Aboriginal Traditional religions (less than 1%).

There were differences between the selected regional areas in the proportions of youth that reported they had no religion. While a third of youth in Busselton (33%) reported they had no religion, just over a fifth in Broome stated they had no religion (22%). In Perth, just under a quarter of youth had no religion (24%).

CONCLUSION

This article has drawn attention to the differing characteristics of young people residing in metropolitan Perth to those in ten selected regional areas. The article has covered aspects of population, education, employment, living arrangements and cultural diversity. Youth in the selected regional areas shared a number of characteristics with youth in Perth. These similarities include that they worked mainly in the retail industry, commonly lived with parents, were associated with a variety of ancestries, spoke a diverse range of languages and were mostly Christian. Among the selected regional areas youth had lower rates of participation in education, were more often employed in the major industries located within their areas, and had a higher proportion disengaged or not in education or work, than youth in Perth.

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LIST OF TABLES

1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS, Australian comparison

		WESTERN AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA		
Indicator	*Reference period*	*Current figure*	*Change from previous period (%)*	*Change from same period previous year (%)*	*Current figure*	*Change from previous period (%)*	*Change from same period previous year (%)*
State final demand: Trend(a) *($m)*	Jun qtr 2005	22 357	1.4	5.7	219 344	1.0	3.8
Prices							
Consumer Price Index, All groups: Original(b) *(index)*	Jun qtr 2005	146.3	1.3	3.8	148.4	0.6	2.5
Wage Price Index, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses: Original *(index)*	Jun qtr 2005	105.8	1.0	5.0	105.1	0.7	4.1
Established house price index: Original(b) *(index)*	Jun qtr 2005	225.3	3.8	11.7	251.9	–0.1	–0.1
Project home price index: Original(b) *(index)*	Jun qtr 2005	171.9	3.6	14.4	167.5	1.1	5.7
Price index of materials used in house building, All groups: Original(c) *(index)*	Jun qtr 2005	134.0	1.7	5.2	140.5	0.9	3.2
Consumption							
Sales of new motor vehicles: Trend *(no.)*	Aug 2005	8 429	1.5	6.8	82 608	0.2	3.3
Retail turnover: Trend *($m)*	Jul 2005	1 753.3	0.9	5.7	17 109.8	0.4	2.9
Investment and finance							
Private new capital expenditure: Trend(a) *($m)*	Jun qtr 2005	2 553	1.6	15.5	15 397	3.7	18.2
Commercial finance commitments: Original *($m)*	July 2005	2 071.9	–9.2	35.6	26 948.2	–19.5	3.5
Personal finance commitments: Original *($m)*	July 2005	735.9	–13.0	16.0	6 135.3	–9.1	–6.2
Housing finance commitments: Trend(d) *(no.)*	July 2005	7 871	0.7	14.9	54 721	–0.4	9.0
Construction							
Houses approved: Trend *(no.)*	July 2005	1 672	–0.4	9.9	9 015	–13.2	–3.6
New residential building activity commenced: Original *(no.)*	Mar qtr 2005	5 308	–4.6	–4.2	33 546	–17.2	–15.0
Engineering construction activity commenced: Original *($m)*	Mar qtr 2005	1 101.0	–43.0	–55.3	12 796.7	67.8	70.8
Engineering construction activity yet to be done: Original *($m)*	Mar qtr 2005	4 621.7	–2.0	42.1	20 028.3	29.9	48.6
International merchandise trade							
Exports: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2005	10 905.6	18.6	29.4	35 022.8	20.3	17.0
Imports: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2005	3 903.1	13.7	32.4	38 227.0	9.5	12.0
Mining and energy							
Total mineral exploration expenditure: Trend *($m)*	Jun qtr 2005	160.8	3.4	23.8	269.5	2.3	22.1
Total petroleum exploration expenditure: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2005	129.4	–16.1	–34.5	278.5	3.5	8.6
Agriculture							
Exports of wheat: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2005	287.6	–34.2	–52.1	590.1	–31.9	–51.1
Exports of live sheep: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2005	28.1	–41.2	–14.0	39.2	–29.2	–12.5
Tourism							
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals, By air on holiday *(no.)*	June 2005	17 324	6.2	18.9	203 475	9.9	8.1
Short-term holiday departures of residents, By air *(no.)*	June 2005	27 459	20.9	20.3	215 237	21.8	14.4
Labour market							
Number of persons employed full-time: Trend *('000)*	Aug 2005	749.0	0.5	7.7	7 187.8	0.2	3.4
Number of persons employed: Trend *('000)*	Aug 2005	1 052.5	0.3	6.6	10 056.4	0.2	3.6
Unemployment rate: Trend *(%)*	Aug 2005	4.6	. .	. .	5.0	. .	. .
Participation rate: Trend *(%)*	Aug 2005	68.4	. .	. .	64.7	. .	. .
Estimated resident population *('000)*	Mar qtr 2005	2 003.8	0.5	1.6	20 281.4	0.4	1.1

. . not applicable
(a) Chain volume measures.
(b) Index for Perth and Weighted Average of 8 Capital Cities.
(c) Index for Perth and Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
(d) Owner occupation housing.

2 COMPONENTS OF STATE FINAL DEMAND—Chain volume measures(a)

	2004				2005	
	March	*June*	*September*	*December*	*March*	*June*
TREND ($m)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	3 409	3 448	3 463	3 467	3 482	3 507
Households	11 260	11 443	11 596	11 725	11 849	11 968
Total final consumption expenditure	*14 669*	*14 891*	*15 059*	*15 192*	*15 331*	*15 475*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	1 881	1 849	1 938	2 013	2 006	1 970
Non-dwelling construction	1 317	1 312	1 348	1 416	1 472	1 499
Livestock	47	51	59	64	66	65
Intangible fixed assets	411	424	424	412	410	430
Total private business investment	*3 662*	*3 642*	*3 771*	*3 906*	*3 954*	*3 956*
Dwellings	1 232	1 260	1 276	1 296	1 337	1 374
Ownership transfer costs	419	413	427	443	451	454
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*5 314*	*5 314*	*5 473*	*5 644*	*5 741*	*5 784*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	454	517	506	487	508	558
General government	418	424	434	452	476	496
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*873*	*941*	*939*	*938*	*984*	*1 059*
State final demand	**20 858**	**21 148**	**21 474**	**21 769**	**22 054**	**22 357**
TREND (percentage changes)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7
Households	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Total final consumption expenditure	*1.8*	*1.5*	*1.1*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.9*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	–3.9	–1.7	4.8	3.9	–0.3	–1.8
Non-dwelling construction	–3.3	–0.4	2.7	5.0	4.0	1.8
Livestock	4.4	8.5	15.7	8.5	3.1	–1.5
Intangible fixed assets	2.0	3.2	—	–2.8	–0.5	4.9
Total private business investment	*–2.8*	*–0.5*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*1.2*	*0.1*
Dwellings	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.6	3.2	2.8
Ownership transfer costs	–5.8	–1.4	3.4	3.7	1.8	0.7
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*–2.1*	—	*3.0*	*3.1*	*1.7*	*0.7*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	28.2	13.9	–2.1	–3.8	4.3	9.8
General government	2.5	1.4	2.4	4.1	5.3	4.2
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*14.4*	*7.8*	*–0.1*	*–0.2*	*4.9*	*7.6*
State final demand	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.4**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2003–04.

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

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

	2004				2005	
	March	*June*	*September*	*December*	*March*	*June*
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (*$m*)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	3 379	3 494	3 437	3 486	3 440	3 549
Households	11 255	11 420	11 641	11 705	11 828	12 003
Total final consumption expenditure	*14 634*	*14 914*	*15 078*	*15 191*	*15 268*	*15 552*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	1 848	1 865	1 937	2 044	2 044	1 901
Non-dwelling construction	1 343	1 308	1 309	1 430	1 522	1 454
Livestock	46	46	65	65	65	65
Intangible fixed assets	336	495	424	378	416	447
Total private business investment	*3 578*	*3 720*	*3 735*	*3 917*	*4 046*	*3 867*
Dwellings	1 288	1 244	1 285	1 278	1 337	1 393
Ownership transfer costs	409	401	439	445	447	457
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*5 267*	*5 367*	*5 458*	*5 640*	*5 830*	*5 716*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	389	625	469	477	455	646
General government	412	416	450	446	452	535
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*802*	*1 037*	*919*	*922*	*907*	*1 180*
State final demand	**20 705**	**21 324**	**21 456**	**21 754**	**22 004**	**22 448**
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (*percentage changes*)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	0.5	3.4	–1.6	1.4	–1.3	3.2
Households	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.6	1.0	1.5
Total final consumption expenditure	*1.5*	*1.9*	*1.1*	*0.7*	*0.5*	*1.9*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	–9.6	0.9	3.9	5.5	—	–7.0
Non-dwelling construction	–0.4	–2.6	0.1	9.2	6.4	–4.5
Livestock	—	—	41.3	—	—	—
Intangible fixed assets	–19.8	47.3	–14.3	–10.8	10.1	7.5
Total private business investment	*–7.4*	*4.0*	*0.4*	*4.9*	*3.3*	*–4.4*
Dwellings	12.5	–3.4	3.3	–0.5	4.6	4.2
Ownership transfer costs	–9.1	–2.0	9.5	1.4	0.4	2.2
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*–3.6*	*1.9*	*1.7*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*–2.0*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	2.6	60.7	–25.0	1.7	–4.6	42.0
General government	0.2	1.0	8.2	–0.9	1.3	18.4
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*1.4*	*29.3*	*–11.4*	*0.4*	*–1.7*	*30.2*
State final demand	**0.1**	**3.0**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**2.0**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2003–04.

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

3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By group—Perth

Reference period	All groups	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies and services
			FINANCIAL YEARS(a) *(index)*			
2002–2003	136.8	146.7	198.0	109.5	106.2	118.2
2003–2004	139.6	149.9	204.1	108.7	112.3	118.1
2004–2005	144.0	153.9	210.6	105.7	120.2	117.1
			CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR *(%)*			
2002–2003	2.8	2.9	3.0	0.3	2.7	0.9
2003–2004	2.0	2.2	3.1	–0.7	5.7	–0.1
2004–2005	3.2	2.7	3.2	–2.8	7.0	–0.8
			QUARTERS(a) *(index)*			
2004						
March	139.6	150.4	204.1	106.8	112.8	117.1
June	141.0	151.3	205.2	108.1	114.4	118.1
September	142.0	151.8	207.4	107.4	116.5	117.7
December	143.3	152.8	208.8	105.6	118.7	117.8
2005						
March	144.4	154.4	212.2	104.1	121.6	114.7
June	146.3	156.5	214.1	105.6	124.1	118.3
			CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR *(%)*			
2004						
March	1.6	1.8	2.7	–1.2	6.1	–0.3
June	2.6	1.7	2.6	–0.2	6.1	–0.3
September	2.5	2.1	2.3	–2.6	5.5	–0.7
December	2.9	2.4	2.3	–3.5	6.3	–0.8
2005						
March	3.4	2.7	4.0	–2.5	7.8	–2.0
June	3.8	3.4	4.3	–2.3	8.5	0.2
			CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER *(%)*			
2004						
March	0.3	0.8	—	–2.4	1.0	–1.3
June	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9
September	0.7	0.3	1.1	–0.6	1.8	–0.3
December	0.9	0.7	0.7	–1.7	1.9	0.1
2005						
March	0.8	1.0	1.6	–1.4	2.4	–2.6
June	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.1	3.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

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

3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By group—Perth *continued*

Reference period	Health	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Miscellaneous
FINANCIAL YEARS(a) *(index)*						
2002–2003	175.7	140.7	106.8	128.8	201.5	183.5
2003–2004	185.8	141.6	108.3	125.6	210.2	188.6
2004–2005	195.3	145.7	109.4	127.0	221.4	197.0
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR *(%)*						
2002–2003	7.9	2.9	3.2	1.3	3.1	6.6
2003–2004	5.7	0.6	1.4	–2.5	4.3	2.8
2004–2005	5.1	2.9	1.0	1.1	5.3	4.5
QUARTERS(a) *(index)*						
2004						
March	187.3	141.4	108.3	124.4	214.9	189.3
June	192.8	143.6	108.7	125.3	214.9	190.3
September	191.9	144.3	109.2	125.8	214.9	195.2
December	190.9	146.6	109.5	127.3	214.9	196.0
2005						
March	197.7	144.6	109.9	127.9	227.9	198.0
June	200.5	147.3	108.9	127.1	227.9	198.8
CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR *(%)*						
2004						
March	5.3	–1.5	1.2	–3.3	4.6	2.8
June	6.5	3.3	1.4	–1.2	4.6	3.6
September	5.8	2.4	1.1	0.1	4.6	4.2
December	5.1	4.5	1.1	0.2	4.6	4.5
2005						
March	5.6	2.3	1.5	2.8	6.0	4.6
June	4.0	2.6	0.2	1.4	6.0	4.5
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER *(%)*						
2004						
March	3.1	0.8	—	–2.0	4.6	1.0
June	2.9	1.6	0.4	0.7	—	0.5
September	–0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	—	2.6
December	–0.5	1.6	0.3	1.2	—	0.4
2005						
March	3.6	–1.4	0.4	0.5	6.0	1.0
June	1.4	1.9	–0.9	–0.6	—	0.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

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

4 WAGE PRICE INDEX (a), Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses(b)

	2004				2005		CHANGE FROM	
	March	*June*	*September*	*December*	*March*	*June*	*Previous quarter*	*Same quarter previous year*
	index	index	index	index	index	index	%	%
Western Australia	**100.3**	**100.8**	**102.5**	**103.9**	**104.8**	**105.8**	**1.0**	**5.0**
Sector								
Private	100.4	100.9	102.5	104.0	104.9	105.6	0.7	4.7
Public	100.3	100.8	102.4	103.6	104.4	106.2	1.7	5.4
Selected industries								
Mining	100.0	100.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	106.3	1.5	5.7
Manufacturing	101.0	101.4	103.5	104.4	105.4	106.1	0.7	4.6
Construction	100.4	101.0	102.5	110.3	113.8	114.5	0.6	13.4
Retail trade	100.4	100.7	102.6	103.6	104.3	104.9	0.6	4.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.8	103.9	103.9	—	3.2
Property and business services	100.2	100.2	101.7	102.9	103.2	104.3	1.1	4.1
Government administration and defence	100.7	100.7	102.0	104.1	104.9	106.8	1.8	6.1
Education	100.0	101.0	102.7	102.9	104.2	106.0	1.7	5.0
Health and community services	100.1	100.9	102.5	103.0	104.0	104.4	0.4	3.5
Personal and other services	100.4	100.5	103.0	103.5	104.1	105.1	1.0	4.6
Selected occupations								
Managers and administrators	100.2	100.8	102.0	103.4	103.9	105.1	1.2	4.3
Professionals	100.2	100.8	102.5	103.2	103.8	105.1	1.3	4.3
Associate professionals	100.4	100.8	102.4	103.2	104.9	105.7	0.8	4.9
Tradespersons and related workers	100.4	100.9	102.1	105.7	107.6	108.6	0.9	7.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	100.4	101.0	102.5	104.1	105.0	105.5	0.5	4.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	100.2	100.6	102.4	104.0	104.5	106.0	1.4	5.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	100.4	100.6	103.2	103.6	104.1	104.4	0.3	3.8
Labourers and related workers	100.3	100.6	103.0	107.8	108.4	108.6	0.2	8.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The Wage Cost Index series has been renamed the Wage Price Index series from September Quarter 2004, and has been re-based from September Quarter 1997 to the financial year 2003–04 = 100.0. The quarterly *Wage Cost Index* publication, now renamed *Labour Price Index,* has retained its catalogue number (6345.0), but will include annual non-wage costs, such as annual and public holiday leave, superannuation, workers' compensation and payroll tax. Further information about the new price index is available through *Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods,* 2004, cat. no. 6351.0.55.001.

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

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

5 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES—Perth

Reference period	ESTABLISHED HOMES(a)	Change from previous period	PROJECT HOMES(a)	Change from previous period
	index	%	index	%
2002–2003	164.4	13.0	132.9	3.2
2003–2004	195.0	18.6	145.4	9.4
2004–2005	215.7	10.6	162.7	11.9
2004				
March	197.5	1.2	146.5	1.9
June	201.7	2.1	150.2	2.5
September	207.7	3.0	153.7	2.3
December	212.6	2.4	159.2	3.6
2005				
March	217.0	2.1	166.0	4.3
June	225.3	3.8	171.9	3.6

(a) Base of each index 1989–90 = 100.0.

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

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

Material group	2004 March	2004 June	2004 September	2004 December	2005 March	2005 June	Change from previous quarter	Change from same quarter previous year
	index	index	index	index	index	index	%	%
All material groups	**126.1**	**127.4**	**128.7**	**130.1**	**131.7**	**134.0**	**1.7**	**5.2**
Concrete, cement and sand	132.6	134.7	134.6	134.3	136.0	140.6	3.4	4.4
Cement products	115.9	117.0	118.6	122.4	124.0	125.7	1.4	7.4
Ceramic products	137.6	138.2	139.3	142.1	143.4	144.6	0.8	4.6
Timber, board and joinery	120.4	121.8	121.5	122.4	123.8	125.2	1.1	2.8
Steel products	124.3	130.2	143.5	146.1	155.4	159.6	2.7	22.6
Other metal products	120.4	121.3	122.0	123.1	124.3	128.0	3.0	5.5
Plumbing products	114.6	116.6	116.0	117.9	119.8	121.8	1.7	4.5
Electrical equipment	107.1	107.9	108.3	105.2	102.7	100.5	–2.1	–6.9
Installed gas and electrical appliances	124.8	124.7	128.0	129.7	129.7	131.5	1.4	5.5
Other materials	147.0	147.3	149.1	149.7	149.4	153.2	2.5	4.0

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

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

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

Month	Passenger vehicles no.	Sports utility vehicles no.	Other vehicles no.	Total vehicles no.
ORIGINAL				
2004				
June	4 948	1 716	2 305	8 969
July	4 204	1 402	1 622	7 228
August	4 437	1 422	1 654	7 513
September	4 928	1 524	1 725	8 177
October	4 895	1 376	1 604	7 875
November	4 892	1 514	1 751	8 157
December	4 327	1 314	1 700	7 341
2005				
January	4 038	1 494	1 399	6 931
February	4 680	1 574	1 626	7 880
March	5 082	1 712	1 829	8 623
April	4 304	1 346	1 679	7 329
May	4 588	1 606	1 872	8 066
June	5 578	1 940	2 468	9 986
July	4 449	1 486	1 749	7 684
August	4 974	1 719	2 021	8 714
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2004				
June	4 245	1 311	1 700	7 256
July	4 385	1 521	1 707	7 613
August	4 383	1 510	1 688	7 581
September	5 044	1 569	1 794	8 407
October	4 694	1 517	1 698	7 909
November	4 714	1 569	1 726	8 009
December	4 252	1 245	1 667	7 164
2005				
January	4 904	1 644	1 787	8 335
February	4 775	1 627	1 717	8 119
March	4 410	1 625	1 687	7 722
April	4 881	1 431	1 925	8 237
May	4 759	1 599	1 735	8 093
June	4 817	1 386	1 777	7 980
July	4 800	1 672	1 917	8 389
August	4 867	1 754	2 035	8 656
TREND				
2004				
June	4 336	1 422	1 718	7 476
July	4 449	1 461	1 720	7 630
August	4 554	1 498	1 720	7 772
September	4 637	1 529	1 723	7 889
October	4 680	1 557	1 720	7 957
November	4 685	1 579	1 718	7 982
December	4 666	1 596	1 721	7 983
2005				
January	4 649	1 598	1 728	7 975
February	4 655	1 586	1 737	7 978
March	4 689	1 563	1 754	8 006
April	4 734	1 546	1 780	8 060
May	4 768	1 545	1 814	8 127
June	4 797	1 563	1 854	8 214
July	4 818	1 593	1 896	8 307
August	4 854	1 632	1 943	8 429

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, cat. no. 9314.0.55.001.

8 RETAIL TRADE, Monthly turnover by industry group—Current prices: **All series**(a)

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
				ORIGINAL ($m)				
2004								
May	683.2	126.3	84.7	255.1	^ 74.5	148.0	192.9	1 564.8
June	667.9	131.3	85.6	272.6	^ 75.3	145.5	185.5	1 563.7
July	710.7	128.4	84.3	280.7	^ 78.1	157.2	203.7	1 643.3
August	693.4	111.8	79.2	267.4	^ 78.5	151.6	197.4	1 579.2
September	703.0	127.9	82.7	279.6	^ 82.1	164.1	200.4	1 639.6
October	713.1	131.1	92.5	295.3	^ 81.7	186.2	205.5	1 705.5
November	711.6	149.6	93.6	297.8	^ 87.4	192.9	211.2	1 744.0
December	858.3	243.9	131.9	366.0	^ 124.8	253.8	227.0	2 205.6
2005								
January	686.3	119.9	84.0	288.3	^ 96.4	154.4	194.3	1 623.6
February	648.2	101.9	73.6	255.3	^ 85.2	140.4	192.7	1 497.3
March	725.8	126.0	82.2	272.2	^ 90.3	152.7	199.7	1 648.9
April	706.3	121.9	93.7	273.4	^ 94.3	149.5	199.0	1 638.2
May	711.7	121.8	93.2	277.4	^ 90.1	156.9	200.0	1 651.1
June	703.3	149.2	100.8	288.1	^ 91.2	151.7	191.8	1 676.0
July	745.2	127.1	89.4	298.3	^ 95.3	141.4	206.1	1 702.8
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)				
2004								
May	700.8	132.1	82.6	271.0	80.1	157.5	204.6	1 628.7
June	709.7	132.3	86.0	275.3	80.3	159.5	204.4	1 647.4
July	707.6	136.7	85.7	283.0	79.2	166.7	202.4	1 661.3
August	714.2	134.7	86.4	280.4	81.4	160.8	201.5	1 659.4
September	725.0	139.5	89.3	286.5	86.2	167.2	203.8	1 697.6
October	707.4	132.4	91.8	275.7	87.0	178.1	194.3	1 666.8
November	708.9	132.7	88.4	282.9	86.6	175.0	199.6	1 674.2
December	713.8	132.3	90.0	286.8	88.0	173.2	196.4	1 680.4
2005								
January	693.0	137.4	88.9	286.7	93.5	170.0	199.5	1 669.1
February	704.8	138.7	91.6	291.6	91.3	161.5	206.7	1 686.3
March	698.8	137.7	90.7	290.2	95.1	161.7	195.7	1 669.8
April	721.4	133.9	95.1	294.6	98.4	161.5	203.2	1 708.1
May	731.8	130.7	91.9	295.7	98.3	162.8	208.1	1 719.4
June	741.8	147.5	99.4	289.6	98.2	165.0	211.3	1 752.8
July	754.7	139.2	94.3	303.2	97.2	152.5	211.0	1 752.0
				TREND ($m)				
2004								
May	701.7	132.4	84.8	271.0	79.8	159.1	203.6	1 631.9
June	707.4	133.9	85.1	275.7	80.1	160.8	203.6	1 646.2
July	712.0	135.0	86.0	279.2	80.9	162.8	203.2	1 659.1
August	714.5	135.3	87.3	281.1	82.3	164.8	201.9	1 668.6
September	714.8	135.1	88.5	281.9	84.1	166.1	200.1	1 674.4
October	712.8	134.8	89.3	282.6	85.9	(b)176.2	198.3	1 676.7
November	709.1	134.8	89.7	283.6	87.7	174.7	196.8	1 676.3
December	705.0	134.9	89.9	285.2	89.5	171.9	196.0	1 674.6
2005								
January	702.6	135.1	90.2	287.4	91.4	168.7	196.3	1 675.0
February	704.1	135.7	90.9	289.6	93.3	165.8	197.9	1 680.1
March	710.1	136.3	92.0	291.5	95.1	163.6	200.6	1 691.0
April	719.0	137.0	93.3	293.1	96.6	162.1	203.6	1 705.2
May	729.0	137.8	94.5	294.6	97.6	160.8	206.6	1 720.9
June	738.9	138.8	95.4	296.1	98.3	159.5	209.3	1 736.9
July	748.4	139.6	96.2	297.6	98.6	158.5	211.7	1 753.3

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

(a) Retail trade data for July 2004 to March 2005 have been revised, for all industry groups except Department stores. See the 'Revisions' section in the March 2005 reissue of the source publication: *Retail Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 8501.0.

(b) Possible break in series. See the 'Trend Estimates' section of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication: *Retail Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 8501.0.

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

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

Reference period	ORIGINAL			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			TREND		
	Buildings and structures	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	*Total*	*Buildings and structures*	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	*Total*	*Buildings and structures*	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	*Total*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2002–2003	3 057	3 867	6 908	3 058	3 867	6 909	3 056	3 869	6 915
2003–2004	3 793	5 124	8 917	3 794	5 124	8 917	3 815	5 060	8 873
2004–2005	4 774	5 006	9 780	4 774	5 007	9 780	4 750	5 034	9 788
2004									
March	783	1 113	1 899	895	1 230	2 127	960	1 270	2 230
June	1 046	1 247	2 286	1 017	1 228	2 238	1 006	1 208	2 211
September	1 099	1 158	2 257	1 105	1 165	2 270	1 084	1 212	2 295
December	1 249	1 381	2 630	1 138	1 269	2 407	1 175	1 254	2 426
2005									
March	1 125	1 206	2 331	1 278	1 330	2 608	1 233	1 282	2 514
June	1 301	1 261	2 562	1 253	1 243	2 495	1 258	1 286	2 553

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2003–04.

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

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

Reference period	*Mining*	*Manufacturing*	*Other selected industries*	*Total*
	$m	$m	$m	$m
2002–2003	3 890	981	2 269	7 140
2003–2004	5 010	1 162	2 746	8 917
2004–2005	5 543	1 410	2 999	9 951
2004				
March	1 050	210	613	1 873
June	1 220	313	744	2 276
September	1 350	232	690	2 272
December	1 431	368	873	2 672
2005				
March	r1 221	r404	r751	r2 375
June	1 541	406	685	2 632

r revised

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

11 LENDING FINANCE COMMITMENTS: **Original**

Reference period	COMMERCIAL FINANCE Fixed loans(a)	Revolving credit(b)	Total	PERSONAL FINANCE Fixed loans(a)	Revolving credit(b)	Total	Total lease finance commitments
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2002–2003	12 430.2	4 755.0	17 185.2	4 248.0	3 364.5	7 612.4	298.3
2003–2004	14 572.9	5 776.6	20 349.5	4 517.1	3 499.2	8 016.3	384.0
2004–2005	14 523.3	6 335.8	20 859.1	4 701.9	3 627.0	8 329.0	420.3
2004							
May	1 207.5	397.7	1 605.2	390.2	323.3	713.5	27.5
June	1 323.3	661.1	1 984.4	416.1	348.2	764.4	38.9
July	1 039.6	488.7	1 528.4	371.6	262.7	634.3	32.1
August	1 102.5	397.7	1 500.2	390.7	272.8	663.6	32.2
September	1 087.8	384.1	1 471.9	399.1	280.0	679.1	61.2
October	1 006.9	381.6	1 388.6	384.8	290.7	675.5	34.5
November	1 222.7	520.6	1 743.3	407.2	305.3	712.5	35.5
December	1 426.4	641.4	2 067.8	378.5	301.8	680.4	35.0
2005							
January	985.7	545.2	1 530.9	323.3	272.3	595.6	25.1
February	1 179.5	506.8	1 686.3	360.7	277.8	638.5	30.9
March	1 325.2	627.1	1 952.2	403.7	325.4	729.1	28.7
April	r1 226.4	488.7	r1 715.1	r396.5	r288.9	r685.4	r32.6
May	1 349.3	643.8	1 993.1	451.3	337.8	789.2	35.3
June	1 571.3	710.1	2 281.4	434.3	411.5	845.8	37.1
July	1 549.0	522.9	2 071.9	382.7	353.2	735.9	35.2

r revised

(a) Includes refinancing.

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

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

12 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS FOR OWNER OCCUPATION(a), By dwellings financed: All series

Reference period	ORIGINAL Number of dwellings financed	ORIGINAL Total value of dwelling commitments	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Number of dwellings financed	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Total value of dwelling commitments	TREND Number of dwellings financed	TREND Total value of dwelling commitments
	no.	$m	no.	$m	no.	$m
2002–2003	75 740	10 709.2	75 897	10 739.5	75 813	10 731.9
2003–2004	83 834	12 765.6	83 600	12 717.5	83 830	12 759.5
2004–2005	88 683	15 151.6	88 589	15 144.5	88 515	15 128.8
2004						
May	6 740	1 073.9	6 480	1 031.1	6 626	1 056.7
June	6 715	1 068.6	6 421	1 016.1	6 714	1 086.2
July	6 827	1 123.1	6 602	1 085.3	6 852	1 121.4
August	7 442	1 237.7	7 417	1 243.6	7 003	1 157.1
September	7 387	1 216.4	7 360	1 206.2	7 136	1 190.0
October	6 755	1 140.8	7 038	1 195.9	7 234	1 216.4
November	7 825	1 306.4	7 357	1 242.7	7 293	1 234.5
December	7 538	1 265.3	7 261	1 239.6	7 331	1 247.4
2005						
January	6 020	1 038.8	7 266	1 235.2	7 385	1 262.9
February	7 010	1 234.6	7 458	1 293.6	7 474	1 285.7
March	7 827	1 331.3	7 762	1 336.1	7 579	1 313.0
April	r7 523	r1 331.2	7 631	1 327.9	7 667	1 340.3
May	8 472	1 487.6	7 784	1 371.6	7 746	1 367.3
June	8 057	1 438.4	7 653	1 366.8	7 816	1 392.8
July	7 914	1 452.4	7 987	1 451.5	7 871	1 414.9

r revised

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

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

13 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS FOR OWNER OCCUPATION(a), By type of buyer: Original

	FIRST HOME BUYERS			NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS		
Reference period	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Average borrowing size	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Average borrowing size
	no.	$m	$'000	no.	$m	$'000
2002–2003	12 775	1 679.9	131.5	62 965	9 029.3	143.4
2003–2004	12 393	1 835.9	148.1	71 441	10 929.7	153.0
2004–2005	16 060	2 720.1	169.4	72 623	12 431.6	171.2
2004						
May	980	154.2	157.4	5 760	919.7	159.7
June	931	142.4	152.9	5 784	926.2	160.1
July	1 146	184.3	160.8	5 681	938.8	165.3
August	1 485	248.1	167.1	5 957	989.6	166.1
September	1 449	238.2	164.4	5 938	978.3	164.7
October	1 323	225.7	170.6	5 432	915.1	168.5
November	1 465	244.0	166.5	6 360	1 062.4	167.0
December	1 383	233.4	168.8	6 155	1 031.9	167.7
2005						
January	1 118	192.3	172.0	4 902	846.5	172.7
February	1 266	219.5	173.4	5 744	1 015.2	176.7
March	1 352	220.2	162.9	6 475	1 111.1	171.6
April	r1 271	r222.2	r174.8	r6 252	r1 109.0	r177.4
May	1 417	247.8	174.9	7 055	1 239.8	175.7
June	1 385	244.5	176.6	6 672	1 193.9	178.9
July	1 326	240.6	181.5	6 588	1 211.8	183.9

r revised

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

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

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

Reference period	OWNER OCCUPATION (SECURED FINANCE) Construction of dwellings	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of other established dwellings	Refinancing of established dwellings	INVESTMENT HOUSING(b) Construction of dwellings for rent or resale	Purchase of dwellings by individuals for rent or resale	Purchase of dwellings by others for rent or resale
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2002–2003	1 517.8	234.8	6 674.0	2 282.6	213.0	3 948.8	334.8
2003–2004	2 015.4	363.3	7 244.8	3 142.1	297.9	4 771.4	470.9
2004–2005	2 171.1	505.8	9 156.2	3 318.6	320.6	5 423.3	401.0
2004							
May	187.1	38.6	583.8	264.4	24.7	418.1	28.6
June	172.4	36.5	588.8	270.9	20.4	443.2	43.6
July	171.5	40.8	671.9	238.9	21.1	386.5	36.0
August	178.2	35.1	775.6	248.7	77.0	398.8	30.8
September	196.6	35.9	722.0	261.9	23.2	395.9	31.3
October	173.9	39.9	693.2	233.9	16.6	351.1	31.4
November	187.8	31.3	806.0	281.2	17.4	445.7	35.0
December	186.8	40.8	771.7	266.0	24.9	451.5	31.1
2005							
January	158.6	33.8	626.2	220.2	19.7	369.1	34.6
February	166.2	47.6	765.7	255.1	15.9	460.5	31.3
March	177.9	51.6	811.7	290.1	30.6	521.1	34.3
April	r177.2	r48.3	r796.3	r309.4	19.7	r513.0	33.2
May	202.2	51.5	861.6	372.2	28.4	535.5	31.1
June	194.0	49.2	854.1	341.1	26.3	594.6	40.8
July	189.7	54.3	859.0	349.4	17.0	516.1	27.6

r revised

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(b) Excludes revolving credit.

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

15 BUILDING APPROVALS, By number of dwelling units approved and sector: **Trend**

Reference period	HOUSES		OTHER DWELLINGS		TOTAL DWELLINGS	
	Private	*Total*	*Private*	*Total*	*Private*	*Total*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2002–2003	16 909	17 515	3 172	3 580	20 081	21 095
2003–2004	18 725	19 196	3 752	4 036	22 477	23 232
2004–2005	20 661	21 238	4 189	4 862	24 850	26 100
2004						
May	1 518	1 553	379	425	1 897	1 978
June	1 494	1 535	394	451	1 888	1 986
July	1 477	1 522	395	455	1 872	1 977
August	1 474	1 518	384	443	1 858	1 961
September	1 496	1 535	355	409	1 851	1 944
October	1 542	1 576	311	360	1 853	1 936
November	1 596	1 625	275	321	1 871	1 946
December	1 642	1 665	265	311	1 907	1 976
2005						
January	1 667	1 688	279	326	1 946	2 014
February	1 671	1 696	305	355	1 976	2 051
March	1 660	1 695	329	380	1 989	2 075
April	1 638	1 687	340	391	1 978	2 078
May	1 616	1 681	333	386	1 949	2 067
June	1 599	1 678	316	369	1 915	2 047
July	1 583	1 672	302	356	1 885	2 028

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

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

Reference period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Total residential building(a)	Total non-residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2002–2003	18 049	3 633	21 682	21 780	19	21 799
2003–2004	r19 556	4 031	r23 587	r23 674	35	r23 709
2004–2005	19 354	4 572	23 926	24 030	31	24 061
2004						
May	r1 752	386	r2 138	r2 147	18	r2 165
June	1 595	530	2 125	2 134	8	2 142
July	1 439	657	2 096	2 103	2	2 105
August	r1 664	306	r1 970	r1 971	10	r1 981
September	r1 726	362	r2 088	r2 092	1	r2 093
October	r1 476	457	r1 933	r1 939	—	r1 939
November	r1 721	199	r1 920	r1 924	2	r1 926
December	1 530	390	1 920	1 956	1	1 957
2005						
January	1 538	r120	r1 658	r1 661	1	r1 662
February	r1 552	416	r1 968	r1 984	3	r1 987
March	1 567	362	1 929	1 936	—	1 936
April	r1 464	r569	r2 033	r2 039	3	r2 042
May	1 911	329	2 240	2 249	—	2 249
June	1 766	405	2 171	2 176	8	2 184
July	1 724	352	2 076	2 077	—	2 077

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
r revised

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

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

17 BUILDING APPROVALS, By value of dwelling units approved—Current prices: **Original**

Reference period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Total residential building(a)	Total non-residential building	Total building
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2002–2003	2 554.5	473.8	3 028.3	3 319.9	1 552.3	4 872.2
2003–2004	r2 995.3	558.6	r3 553.9	r3 876.9	r1 521.8	r5 398.7
2004–2005	3 322.0	757.7	4 079.6	4 436.7	1 800.7	6 237.4
2004						
May	r280.7	44.9	r325.6	r354.9	200.2	r555.1
June	255.1	59.8	314.9	348.4	139.4	487.8
July	244.4	96.7	341.1	369.5	r136.0	r505.5
August	r281.4	47.2	r328.6	r355.6	r138.9	r494.5
September	r287.3	85.6	r372.9	r401.3	139.8	r541.2
October	r241.7	73.8	r315.5	r342.5	109.1	r451.6
November	r294.5	43.3	r337.8	r375.0	r166.1	r541.0
December	259.9	79.8	339.7	375.6	r171.1	r546.7
2005						
January	253.5	r15.9	r269.5	r291.3	r169.5	r460.8
February	r261.1	75.5	r336.6	r360.3	r279.5	r639.8
March	275.2	43.2	318.4	347.9	r83.2	r431.1
April	r257.3	r81.4	r338.7	r369.0	r150.7	r519.7
May	349.6	55.5	405.1	441.3	114.2	555.6
June	316.2	59.6	375.8	407.5	142.5	550.0
July	309.4	77.4	386.8	418.4	143.2	561.7

r revised

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

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

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

Reference period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Total residential building(a)	Total non-residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
			COMMENCED			
2001–2002	16 241	2 820	19 062	19 108	28	19 136
2002–2003	16 814	3 328	20 142	20 232	49	20 281
2003–2004	18 501	3 826	22 327	22 394	26	22 420
2003						
December	4 734	1 222	5 956	5 968	6	5 974
2004						
March	4 751	788	5 539	5 570	—	5 570
June	4 365	924	5 289	5 308	18	5 326
September	4 752	1 334	6 087	6 109	16	6 125
December	4 545	r1 021	r5 566	r5 574	1	r5 575
2005						
March	4 264	1 044	5 309	5 363	—	5 363
			UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD			
2001–2002	6 771	2 063	8 834	9 027	19	9 046
2002–2003	7 853	2 804	10 657	10 832	48	10 881
2003–2004	10 773	3 805	14 578	14 631	61	14 692
2003						
December	9 632	3 292	12 925	13 063	51	13 114
2004						
March	10 773	3 633	14 406	14 470	49	14 519
June	10 773	3 805	14 578	14 631	61	14 692
September	11 246	4 409	15 655	15 712	77	15 789
December	r12 116	r4 678	r16 793	r16 855	70	r16 925
2005						
March	13 154	5 095	18 250	18 336	63	18 399
			COMPLETED			
2001–2002	14 078	2 926	17 004	17 168	30	17 198
2002–2003	15 701	2 575	18 276	18 384	20	18 404
2003–2004	15 472	2 814	18 286	18 475	14	18 489
2003						
December	3 801	926	4 727	4 753	1	4 754
2004						
March	3 577	445	4 023	4 127	2	4 130
June	4 334	744	5 079	5 109	6	5 115
September	4 256	723	4 979	4 997	—	4 997
December	3 616	716	4 332	4 339	8	4 347
2005						
March	3 235	621	3 856	3 881	7	3 888

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
r revised

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

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

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

Reference period	New houses $m	New other residential building $m	New residential building $m	Total residential building(a) $m	Total non-residential building $m	Total building $m
COMMENCED						
2001–2002	2 164.6	375.2	2 539.8	2 803.9	886.6	3 690.5
2002–2003	2 416.0	457.0	2 873.1	3 164.2	1 555.8	4 720.0
2003–2004	2 857.8	576.5	3 434.3	3 744.2	1 464.7	5 208.9
2003						
December	720.8	170.0	890.8	963.6	291.4	1 255.0
2004						
March	740.2	159.3	899.5	980.0	408.8	1 388.9
June	690.1	125.6	815.7	901.2	408.8	1 310.0
September	794.1	190.1	984.2	1 071.7	359.1	1 430.8
December	r767.2	r213.0	r980.2	r1 075.8	r396.7	r1 472.5
2005						
March	741.0	203.5	944.5	1 041.1	686.4	1 727.5
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
2001–2002	1 076.2	376.2	1 452.4	1 603.8	794.0	2 397.8
2002–2003	1 334.5	455.6	1 790.2	1 964.6	1 239.8	3 204.4
2003–2004	1 902.4	645.4	2 547.8	2 703.5	1 177.0	3 880.5
2003						
December	1 652.2	524.5	2 176.7	2 323.3	1 119.3	3 442.6
2004						
March	1 868.3	636.5	2 504.8	2 654.3	1 195.3	3 849.7
June	1 902.4	645.4	2 547.8	2 703.5	1 177.0	3 880.5
September	2 068.5	744.6	2 813.1	2 985.0	1 330.9	4 315.9
December	r2 220.7	r846.8	r3 067.5	r3 252.0	r1 366.4	r4 618.4
2005						
March	2 466.8	929.7	3 396.5	3 606.4	1 706.1	5 312.6
COMPLETED						
2001–2002	1 876.4	458.0	2 334.4	2 600.2	1 005.4	3 605.6
2002–2003	2 190.0	368.5	2 558.5	2 837.4	1 019.7	3 857.1
2003–2004	2 312.3	413.1	2 725.4	3 061.6	1 593.8	4 655.3
2003						
December	578.7	139.1	717.8	790.9	539.3	1 330.2
2004						
March	514.3	55.5	569.9	649.0	338.9	987.9
June	670.4	121.2	791.6	874.0	471.3	1 345.3
September	644.2	92.8	737.0	824.4	231.3	1 055.7
December	r604.7	114.2	718.9	r811.2	r392.3	1 203.5
2005						
March	510.5	123.9	634.3	703.0	384.0	1 087.0
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
2001–2002	567.9	193.2	761.1	832.2	370.9	1 203.0
2002–2003	692.3	232.0	924.2	992.8	540.9	1 533.7
2003–2004	1 027.8	332.6	1 360.4	1 432.5	640.1	2 072.6
2003						
December	920.7	305.4	1 226.1	1 288.8	442.9	1 731.7
2004						
March	987.2	341.5	1 328.7	1 395.0	515.1	1 910.1
June	1 027.8	332.6	1 360.4	1 432.5	640.1	2 072.6
September	1 149.4	373.9	1 523.3	1 604.8	630.4	2 235.2
December	r1 218.6	r429.1	r1 647.7	r1 739.2	r636.8	r2 376.0
2005						
March	1 254.6	466.7	1 721.3	1 814.5	925.6	2 740.1

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

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

20 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, By value, stage and type of construction—Current prices: **Original**

Reference period	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Telecommunications	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
				WORK COMMENCED				
2001–2002	672.4	170.3	1 202.4	92.3	354.7	1 969.8	220.3	4 682.1
2002–2003	817.8	411.8	206.9	284.0	333.0	2 372.6	194.5	4 620.7
2003–2004	985.6	1 619.7	256.4	234.4	333.6	1 252.3	189.3	4 871.2
2003								
December	^259.9	26.6	40.7	^52.7	95.2	381.3	^40.4	896.9
2004								
March	^220.4	1 480.1	^63.0	^46.0	83.4	509.3	*60.3	2 462.5
June	^205.0	^46.4	^39.9	*75.5	99.8	185.5	^40.4	692.5
September	^303.8	^67.6	298.1	*97.0	^69.5	1 749.3	^63.5	2 648.8
December	^199.6	518.7	^302.9	*66.6	83.4	639.0	^122.4	1 932.5
2005								
March	^192.9	^48.6	^342.0	*53.9	64.0	315.7	*83.9	1 101.0
				WORK DONE DURING REFERENCE PERIOD				
2001–2002	708.7	171.9	314.8	136.5	408.4	1 126.6	252.3	3 119.3
2002–2003	855.7	331.0	668.0	250.3	365.2	2 060.5	204.6	4 735.3
2003–2004	1 004.3	371.3	683.9	302.6	334.3	1 989.7	194.5	4 880.6
2003								
December	^263.8	57.1	185.4	^71.1	95.7	530.6	^39.9	1 243.4
2004								
March	^241.7	82.8	162.2	^70.6	84.6	452.8	*54.1	1 148.9
June	284.4	172.6	^148.0	*96.7	95.8	475.3	*59.1	1 331.9
September	214.4	236.9	114.5	*92.4	70.9	563.9	*61.9	1 354.9
December	243.0	332.4	149.7	*92.7	81.4	484.9	^95.5	1 479.6
2005								
March	^238.2	287.5	192.8	^58.9	72.6	421.5	*85.2	1 356.7
				WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD				
2001–2002	193.4	46.1	948.2	22.5	97.0	1 219.7	19.9	2 546.7
2002–2003	171.3	121.6	483.2	93.8	20.0	1 486.7	11.0	2 387.6
2003–2004	235.5	1 413.0	163.1	59.3	26.4	878.0	27.7	2 803.1
2003								
December	248.6	128.0	300.1	^86.9	19.9	1 080.1	^14.9	1 878.6
2004								
March	253.3	1 510.0	223.3	51.8	18.6	1 164.7	^29.7	3 251.3
June	^235.5	1 413.0	163.1	*59.3	26.4	878.0	*27.7	2 803.1
September	289.3	1 276.4	302.0	*56.1	17.5	2 076.1	^31.8	4 049.3
December	245.0	1 490.3	^441.1	^47.2	24.3	2 400.8	^64.9	4 713.7
2005								
March	242.1	1 284.5	^564.0	*31.4	15.7	2 429.0	^54.9	4 621.7

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

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

Source: Engineering Costruction Activity, Australia, cat. no. 8762.0.

21 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, By major commodity

Category of the SITC		2004 March $'000	2004 June $'000	2004 September $'000	2004 December $'000	2005 March $'000	2005 June $'000
MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES							
001	Live animals	80 868	76 164	87 986	113 311	87 284	68 652
036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	108 809	129 653	48 120	63 744	98 772	131 119
041	Wheat	450 973	600 043	558 897	464 109	436 999	287 557
268	Wool and other animal hair	121 048	150 430	117 153	132 119	107 747	133 402
281	Iron ore and concentrates	1 184 107	1 482 935	1 699 979	1 722 093	1 702 478	2 855 914
284	Nickel ores and concentrates	124 226	176 871	148 401	196 329	158 058	137 135
287	Ores and concentrates of base metal	31 497	38 697	55 505	72 398	56 710	75 313
333	Crude petroleum oils	891 370	800 034	1 260 669	1 195 944	1 209 048	1 450 066
334	Refined petroleum oils	93 829	83 145	101 994	141 300	154 610	97 729
342	Liquefied propane and butane	104 312	106 455	141 602	93 196	132 162	146 030
343	Natural gas	491 086	520 706	700 774	869 188	766 318	857 329
533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	94 261	114 998	115 580	98 714	98 025	108 895
683	Nickel	117 893	137 174	116 859	158 109	140 789	124 340
971	Gold, non-monetary	1 394 305	1 361 761	1 361 749	1 488 895	1 342 052	1 422 823
988	Confidential items	1 761 918	1 719 591	1 754 457	1 749 858	1 889 327	1 836 473
MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES							
333	Crude petroleum oils	336 596	235 121	327 648	394 017	385 700	544 488
334	Refined petroleum oils	108 369	215 680	172 703	223 317	175 721	272 410
562	Fertilisers	92 797	88 549	38 763	88 548	112 874	128 020
625	Rubber tyres	38 237	42 642	45 618	53 894	50 208	54 741
679	Iron or steel tubes and pipes	27 234	38 337	39 221	41 648	59 961	55 804
723	Civil engineering plant and equipment	69 665	97 550	81 982	113 370	112 318	122 697
728	Other specialised industry machinery and equipment	64 429	44 122	55 165	51 301	51 268	62 131
752	Automatic data processing machines	36 891	48 746	49 866	40 899	37 417	44 526
759	Parts and accessories of office machines	34 521	39 592	42 384	34 568	35 975	39 272
781	Passenger motor vehicles	220 052	255 653	261 611	244 048	260 227	281 549
782	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	109 430	123 465	140 004	138 664	114 276	156 419
792	Aircraft and associated equipment	45 104	14 167	53 656	48 260	21 446	21 666
793	Ships, boats and floating structures	5 761	6 915	6 536	22 666	21 471	8 206
971	Gold, non-monetary	533 393	463 064	493 799	384 949	413 796	618 484
988	Confidential items	77 945	90 164	84 233	101 621	133 962	136 172

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

22 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, By commodity

		EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
		June Quarter 2004	*March Quarter 2005*	*June Quarter 2005*	*June Quarter 2004*	*March Quarter 2005*	*June Quarter 2005*
Section and Division of the SITC		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
0	**Food & live animals**(a)						
00	Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates	76 164	87 284	68 652	—	—	1
01	Meat & meat preparations	99 225	105 747	106 349	3 736	9 788	7 032
02	Dairy products & birds' eggs	20 240	16 013	21 121	5 989	5 741	4 598
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates, & preparations thereof(a)	132 447	101 525	139 479	17 901	18 637	18 111
04	Cereals & cereal preparations(a)	627 121	457 055	311 009	4 940	6 754	5 451
05	Vegetables & fruit	20 912	27 183	19 015	14 114	13 858	14 425
06	Sugars, sugar preparations & honey(a)	943	1 008	1 290	2 354	2 110	2 127
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, & manufactures thereof	262	88	436	2 395	2 742	2 435
08	Feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)(a)	25 944	31 396	29 092	4 565	3 812	1 781
09	Miscellaneous edible products & preparations	2 170	2 862	2 417	14 592	11 512	11 058
	Total food & live animals(b)	*1 005 428*	*830 160*	*698 861*	*70 587*	*74 954*	*67 019*
1	**Beverages & tobacco**						
11	Beverages	12 264	11 838	14 670	7 562	9 865	8 171
12	Tobacco & tobacco manufactures	3	3	5	23	3	1 165
	Total beverages & tobacco(b)	*12 266*	*11 842*	*14 675*	*7 585*	*9 869*	*9 336*
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**(a)						
21	Hides, skins & furskins, raw(a)	5 103	10 240	10 422	—	—	—
22	Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits	40 986	45 876	42 947	267	409	450
23	Crude rubber (incl. synthetic & reclaimed)		89	128	487	386	372
24	Cork & wood	9 061	8 089	40 058	6 223	5 913	7 431
25	Pulp & waste paper	2 588	3 963	4 554	857	654	654
26	Textile fibres & their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)(a)	150 784	107 972	133 701	535	1 043	876
27	Crude fertilisers (excl. those of Division 56) & crude minerals (excl. coal, petroleum & precious stones)	17 729	23 427	20 824	11 149	6 416	14 299
28	Metalliferous ores & metal scrap(a)	1 762 619	1 987 923	3 227 904	2 202	2 753	1 092
29	Crude animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.	5 985	3 255	4 931	2 679	6 144	2 493
	Total crude materials, inedible, except fuels(b)	*1 994 855*	*2 190 833*	*3 485 469*	*24 400*	*23 717*	*27 668*
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials**						
32	Coal, coke & briquettes	53	37	72	63	205	287
33	Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials	883 183	1 363 667	1 547 816	458 105	568 072	821 818
34	Gas, natural & manufactured	627 162	898 488	1 003 367	9	25	
	Total mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials(b)	*1 510 398*	*2 262 192*	*2 551 255*	*458 176*	*568 301*	*822 105*
4	**Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes**(a)						
41	Animal oils & fats	7 625	4 785	5 596	25	29	114
42	Fixed vegetable fats & oils, crude, refined or fractionated(a)	1 791	1 422	715	5 485	2 946	5 476
43	Fats & oils (processed), waxes & inedible mixtures or preparations, of animal or vegetable origin, n.e.s.	134	58	300	561	304	137
	Total animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes(b)	*9 550*	*6 265*	*6 611*	*6 071*	*3 278*	*5 726*
5	**Chemicals & related products, n.e.s.**(a)						
51	Organic chemicals(a)	229	155	259	47 839	76 950	45 516
52	Inorganic chemicals(a)	59 054	60 973	73 113	13 552	16 627	17 359
53	Dyeing, tanning & colouring materials	115 001	98 025	108 895	2 005	3 116	2 747
54	Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	66 771	72 215	83 638	36 478	61 559	69 748
55	Essential oils & resinoids & perfume materials; toilet, polishing & cleansing preparations	2 089	1 479	2 821	4 554	4 622	4 201
56	Fertilisers (excl. crude)	182	336	10 025	88 549	112 874	128 020
57	Plastics in primary forms(a)	2 680	2 081	4 172	7 103	11 793	8 294
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	3 079	3 075	3 111	16 898	16 204	14 206
59	Chemical materials & products, n.e.s.	2 068	2 879	4 228	26 005	33 916	34 434
	Total chemicals & related products, n.e.s.(b)	*251 152*	*241 218*	*290 261*	*242 984*	*337 661*	*324 525*

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes exports commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Division 98.

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

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

Section and Division of the SITC		EXPORTS June Quarter 2004 $'000	EXPORTS March Quarter 2005 $'000	EXPORTS June Quarter 2005 $'000	IMPORTS June Quarter 2004 $'000	IMPORTS March Quarter 2005 $'000	IMPORTS June Quarter 2005 $'000
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material**(a)						
61	Leather, leather manufactures, & dressed furskins, n.e.s.	2 123	863	846	2 211	1 484	1 039
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	4 172	2 237	3 940	58 126	66 576	73 774
63	Cork & wood manufactures (excl. furniture)(a)	1 699	1 421	3 019	12 131	20 381	12 081
64	Paper, paperboard, & articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	2 268	1 183	1 096	20 718	18 169	18 919
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	3 261	1 377	2 115	25 409	22 398	20 800
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.(a)	39 119	35 454	34 163	44 549	48 756	54 835
67	Iron & steel(a)	100 163	11 238	4 547	73 975	120 732	114 816
68	Non-ferrous metals	200 161	181 040	164 796	40 724	62 004	16 251
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	15 153	13 737	17 595	73 696	88 635	105 672
	Total manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(b)	*368 119*	*248 550*	*232 117*	*351 538*	*449 135*	*418 187*
7	**Machinery & transport equipment**(a)						
71	Power generating machinery & equipment	15 243	11 084	14 771	70 077	154 564	145 399
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	37 481	36 312	67 265	195 167	233 834	240 131
73	Metal working machinery	760	510	849	7 719	7 469	13 775
74	General industrial machinery & equipment, n.e.s. & machine parts, n.e.s.(a)	25 094	24 021	31 934	136 700	183 265	167 610
75	Office machines & automatic data processing machines	2 639	1 664	4 299	92 490	77 691	90 293
76	Telecommunications & sound recording & reproducing apparatus & equipment	6 968	9 436	8 062	36 997	26 735	32 520
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (incl. non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	8 415	9 025	14 369	53 320	65 635	72 210
78	Road vehicles (incl. air-cushion vehicles)	5 400	4 008	50 702	420 517	422 865	485 148
79	Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	6 884	5 023	102 270	30 317	46 725	35 858
	Total machinery & transport equipment(b)	*108 883*	*101 082*	*294 521*	*1 043 303*	*1 218 782*	*1 282 944*
8	**Miscellaneous manufactured articles**(a)						
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating & lighting fixtures & fittings, n.e.s.	666	2 910	1 641	8 092	6 174	7 745
82	Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions & similar stuffed furnishings	4 388	3 063	4 687	42 796	40 718	52 666
83	Travel goods, handbags & similar containers	69	49	90	2 917	3 150	2 695
84	Articles of apparel & clothing accessories	539	556	854	17 107	22 642	18 226
85	Footwear(a)	702	132	289	7 330	14 578	8 226
87	Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus, n.e.s.	25 976	12 771	14 702	48 826	52 858	44 464
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment & supplies & optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	533	747	740	3 764	4 114	2 799
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	16 006	8 151	9 860	57 469	54 389	52 496
	Total miscellaneous manufactured articles(b)	*48 879*	*28 377*	*32 863*	*188 300*	*198 623*	*189 317*
9	**Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC**(c)						
93	Special transactions & commodities not classified according to kind	12 690	10 541	22 627	468	294	570
95	Gold coin whether or not legal tender, & other coin being legal tender	22 056	30 033	17 079	1 881	726	1 003
96	Coin (excl. gold coin), not being legal tender	—	164	—	79	—	11
97	Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores & concentrates)	1 361 761	1 342 052	1 422 823	463 064	413 796	618 484
98	Combined confidential items excl. some of SITC 280 (exports only) & some of SITCs 510 & 520 (imports only)(c)	1 719 591	1 889 327	1 836 473	90 164	133 962	136 172
	Total commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC(b)	*3 116 097*	*3 272 117*	*3 299 002*	*555 657*	*548 777*	*756 240*
	Total merchandise trade(b)	**8 425 628**	**9 192 636**	**10 905 636**	**2 948 601**	**3 433 098**	**3 903 067**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes exports commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Division 98.

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

(c) Includes exports commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction.

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

23 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, By selected country

	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			BALANCE OF TRADE		
	June Quarter 2004	March Quarter 2005	June Quarter 2005	June Quarter 2004	March Quarter 2005	June Quarter 2005	June Quarter 2004	March Quarter 2005	June Quarter 2005
Country	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Austria	1 747	2 654	865	14 068	14 174	14 676	–12 322	–11 519	–13 811
Belgium(a)	56 850	124 442	109 827	27 798	21 829	27 783	29 052	102 614	82 044
Brazil	6 965	8 687	13 638	7 743	12 649	9 880	–778	–3 961	3 757
Canada	262 580	204 339	206 353	30 935	55 697	48 503	231 645	148 642	157 850
China	1 217 440	1 543 351	2 218 484	144 961	222 025	228 754	1 072 479	1 321 325	1 989 730
Egypt	43 913	1 638	16 338	177	442	218	43 736	1 196	16 120
Finland	129 853	117 542	84 204	37 727	24 036	34 398	92 126	93 506	49 806
France	56 650	41 929	66 071	34 779	56 357	48 617	21 870	–14 428	17 454
Germany	32 588	20 822	19 309	122 154	171 704	142 616	–89 566	–150 882	–123 307
Hong Kong(b)	52 938	66 397	43 603	7 797	8 968	8 920	45 141	57 429	34 684
India	909 317	682 116	1 044 873	31 009	34 952	29 696	878 308	647 164	1 015 177
Indonesia	340 681	344 359	333 835	296 484	208 623	90 968	44 197	135 736	242 867
Iran	662	362	1 745	274	131	94	388	231	1 652
Iraq	26 022	54 257	72	—	—	—	26 022	54 257	71
Israel	2 263	10 548	7 611	14 705	23 838	16 395	–12 442	–13 290	–8 785
Italy	79 280	67 135	65 353	97 074	85 436	52 876	–17 794	–18 300	12 476
Japan	1 779 236	1 992 014	2 502 994	329 680	354 638	394 813	1 449 556	1 637 375	2 108 181
Korea, Republic of	720 055	630 502	916 781	80 049	95 551	92 706	640 006	534 951	824 076
Kuwait	15 080	20 010	22 802	158	180	123	14 923	19 829	22 680
Malaysia	99 323	97 799	81 584	181 305	125 998	166 479	–81 983	–28 198	–84 895
Mozambique	85 982	73 165	96 767	—	—	—	85 982	73 165	96 767
Netherlands	96 099	96 775	102 592	18 994	31 906	20 622	77 105	64 869	81 970
New Zealand	152 247	175 246	202 228	104 068	108 743	111 212	48 179	66 503	91 016
Norway	14 661	14 341	10 238	3 920	5 092	29 821	10 741	9 250	–19 583
Pakistan	20 595	58 426	34 524	919	1 111	1 636	19 677	57 315	32 888
Papua New Guinea	4 523	127 007	137 386	109 762	73 000	90 373	–105 239	54 007	47 014
Philippines	33 229	18 731	20 212	3 875	6 863	5 760	29 354	11 868	14 451
Saudi Arabia	49 448	88 696	51 464	63 734	195 192	418 095	–14 286	–106 497	–366 631
Singapore	421 714	358 518	401 549	273 835	322 806	477 739	147 878	35 712	–76 190
South Africa	260 375	183 194	185 987	43 348	52 020	61 144	217 027	131 174	124 843
Spain	63 629	86 120	187 284	20 920	21 758	27 171	42 709	64 362	160 113
Sweden	6 857	1 855	2 318	37 217	40 813	49 348	–30 359	–38 958	–47 030
Switzerland	6 579	6 933	8 689	10 163	29 217	8 970	–3 584	–22 284	–280
Taiwan	204 894	268 430	356 702	67 684	73 428	56 695	137 209	195 002	300 006
Thailand	204 583	670 315	321 224	108 791	124 048	126 212	95 792	546 267	195 013
Turkey	15 339	50 904	5 556	3 487	3 370	3 134	11 852	47 535	2 423
United Arab Emirates	89 392	114 125	106 486	39 444	50 668	20 341	49 948	63 457	86 145
United Kingdom	215 297	167 795	174 154	93 906	154 862	262 838	121 391	12 933	–88 683
United States of America	406 703	225 885	429 812	349 615	392 595	365 126	57 088	–166 710	64 685
Viet Nam	47 502	63 741	74 058	7 581	41 779	28 690	39 921	21 962	45 369
Other countries	192 534	311 528	240 062	128 459	186 598	329 626	64 075	124 930	–89 564
Total(c)	**8 425 628**	**9 192 636**	**10 905 636**	**2 948 601**	**3 433 098**	**3 903 067**	**5 477 026**	**5 759 538**	**7 002 568**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Prior to July 2003, Belgium and Luxembourg were combined. Belgium–Luxembourg is included in 'Other countries' up to and including June 2003.

(b) SAR of China.

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

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

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

Reference period	SELECTED MINERALS (ORIGINAL)						ORIGINAL	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	TREND	ORIGINAL
	Copper	*Silver, lead, zinc*	*Nickel, cobalt*	*Gold*	*Iron ore*	*Diamonds*	*Total minerals*(b)	*Total minerals*(b)	*Total minerals*(b)	*Total petroleum*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2002–2003	np	np	54.1	265.6	43.4	17.7	423.6	424.1	414.5	598.3
2003–2004	np	np	70.6	276.7	np	17.0	465.8	465.4	466.8	670.5
2004–2005	4.7	4.8	148.7	259.6	136.9	15.9	606.0	607.4	606.6	526.5
2004										
March	0.7	0.7	14.3	59.3	np	2.7	96.5	114.2	119.1	106.9
June	1.2	0.6	23.4	83.0	19.1	3.5	138.8	132.3	129.9	197.5
September	np	0.7	28.7	73.9	29.6	4.6	147.9	143.0	140.9	129.7
December	1.9	0.6	38.0	67.5	35.0	5.3	156.7	146.3	149.4	113.1
2005										
March	np	1.8	40.9	54.1	27.3	2.2	134.4	159.0	155.5	154.3
June	1.4	1.8	41.1	64.1	45.1	3.8	167.0	159.1	160.8	129.4

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

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

(b) Includes minerals not listed.

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

25 MINERAL AND ENERGY PRODUCTION: **Original**

Reference period	SELECTED MINERALS Gold(a) tonnes	Diamonds '000 carats	Iron ore(b) '000 tonnes	Bauxite '000 tonnes	Ilmenite '000 tonnes	Nickel '000 tonnes	Zinc(c) '000 tonnes	ENERGY Coal '000 tonnes	Electricity generated million kWh	Crude oil(d) megalitres	Natural gas(e) million m^3
2002–2003	190	31 901	193 251	36 567	1 911	183	246	6 323	20 001	19 428	20 179
2003–2004	174	24 292	216 609	38 072	1 774	185	91	5 983	20 920	17 158	20 561
2004–2005	173	32 446	246 240	38 070	1 873	198	47	6 233	21 956	16 997	24 582
2004											
March	41	3 612	50 832	9 743	429	46	17	1 546	5 583	4 098	4 861
June	39	2 669	56 285	9 143	429	40	8	1 555	5 032	4 052	5 285
September	p43	p5 328	p59 718	p9 629	p458	p48	p13	1 524	5 279	4 261	6 257
December	p42	p9 011	p61 542	p9 431	p493	p53	pr6	1 688	5 600	3 872	6 347
2005											
March	p45	p8 633	p60 098	p9 798	p457	p49	p13	1 543	5 908	r3 891	5 765
June	p44	p9 474	p64 882	p9 212	p464	p48	p16	1 478	5 169	p4 973	p6 213

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r revised
(a) Gold content of all ores, concentrates, slags, residues, intermediate products, refined and unrefined bullion.
(b) For use in iron and steel making.
(c) Zinc content of all ores, concentrates, slags, residues, intermediate products, refined zinc, zinc powders, flakes and dust.
(d) Includes condensate.
(e) Commercial sales plus field and plant usage.

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

26 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND RED MEAT PRODUCED(a): **All series**

Reference period	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED(b)					RED MEAT PRODUCED(c)				
	Cattle(d)	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Beef*(e)	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Lamb*	*Pig meat*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2002–2003	429.3	5.3	1 771.9	2 021.0	672.4	105 074	300	35 431	39 568	45 490
2003–2004	462.8	4.8	1 845.5	2 391.7	674.4	116 555	258	37 094	47 212	45 190
2004–2005	510.5	4.3	2 205.2	2 466.7	643.7	131 407	250	43 842	49 122	43 471
2004										
March	121.7	1.3	604.1	598.7	167.7	31 198	63	12 086	11 592	11 252
June	113.4	1.1	452.4	663.0	173.8	28 307	55	8 932	13 246	11 781
September	122.0	1.2	479.1	577.7	170.6	30 219	63	9 617	11 183	11 533
December	126.6	1.1	606.0	639.4	152.6	32 317	74	12 066	12 380	10 220
2005										
March	126.1	0.9	651.6	575.6	156.8	32 581	51	12 880	11 693	10 614
June	135.8	1.1	468.5	674.0	163.7	36 289	61	9 279	13 866	11 105
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2002–2003	428.1	5.3	1 747.9	2 019.2	673.3	104 798	301	34 970	39 514	45 525
2003–2004	461.0	4.7	1 848.9	2 388.3	673.9	115 536	257	37 195	47 122	45 098
2004–2005	513.4	4.3	2 219.5	2 468.4	644.7	132 824	250	44 171	49 133	43 582
2004										
March	118.4	1.3	505.3	613.5	168.7	29 816	66	10 159	11 887	11 348
June	122.8	1.2	586.4	647.0	166.9	31 049	59	11 703	12 733	11 215
September	127.1	1.1	541.2	633.8	167.4	32 633	56	10 776	12 371	11 241
December	115.8	1.1	529.2	588.1	160.2	29 300	77	10 477	11 464	10 868
2005										
March	122.9	1.1	544.0	590.2	159.5	31 026	53	10 802	11 994	10 883
June	147.6	1.0	605.1	656.3	157.6	39 865	64	12 116	13 304	10 590
TREND										
2002–2003	429.9	5.2	1 714.7	2 025.3	672.6	105 112	296	34 302	39 722	45 479
2003–2004	461.4	4.8	1 854.7	2 376.5	674.7	115 873	259	37 309	46 791	45 203
2004–2005	508.6	4.4	2 231.5	2 462.5	643.5	131 143	251	44 369	49 036	43 559
2004										
March	119.3	1.2	508.9	618.1	168.8	30 206	61	10 225	12 135	11 310
June	122.9	1.2	556.6	634.7	167.7	31 260	61	11 121	12 375	11 268
September	121.3	1.1	550.7	622.5	165.2	30 710	62	10 948	12 158	11 142
December	122.0	1.1	543.0	606.1	162.1	31 057	63	10 781	11 976	10 977
2005										
March	128.1	1.1	554.7	608.3	159.3	33 130	63	11 034	12 198	10 803
June	137.2	1.1	583.1	625.6	156.9	36 246	62	11 606	12 704	10 637

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

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

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

(d) Excludes calves.

(e) Excludes veal.

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

27 WHEAT AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS—Current prices: **Original**

Reference period	WHEAT(a) Gross weight	WHEAT(a) Gross value	LIVE SHEEP Gross weight	LIVE SHEEP Quantity	LIVE SHEEP Gross value
	tonnes	$'000	tonnes	no.	$'000
2002–2003	5 081 468	1 415 256	170 557	3 704 998	264 642
2003–2004	7 923 614	1 784 855	129 905	2 732 173	187 865
2004–2005	8 123 349	1 747 563	141 398	2 791 374	176 615
2004					
March	2 062 361	450 973	37 363	796 081	52 650
June	2 633 014	600 043	23 194	504 745	32 737
September	2 453 555	558 897	42 002	719 685	48 532
December	2 199 070	464 109	40 653	813 357	52 100
2005					
March	2 079 100	436 999	37 675	787 317	47 837
June	1 391 624	287 557	21 069	471 015	28 147

(a) Includes smelt and meslin, unmilled.

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

28 WOOL RECEIVALS(a): **Original**

Reference period	*Brokers receivals* '000 bales	*Brokers receivals* '000 tonnes	*Dealers receivals* '000 bales	*Dealers receivals* '000 tonnes	*Total receivals* '000 bales	*Total receivals* '000 tonnes
2002–2003	518 109	92.5	91 948	16.3	610 057	108.7
2003–2004	510 299	89.7	116 554	20.2	628 853	109.9
2004–2005	495 381	88.1	109 477	19.0	604 858	107.1
2004						
March	158 855	27.9	29 814	5.1	188 669	33.1
June	84 036	14.1	32 191	5.6	116 227	19.7
September	123 152	22.0	31 457	5.5	154 609	27.5
December	133 826	23.8	27 589	4.8	161 415	28.6
2005						
March	160 961	28.4	26 068	4.5	187 029	32.9
June	77 442	13.9	24 363	4.2	101 805	18.1

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

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

29 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: **Original**

Reference period	Permanent	LONG-TERM(a) WA residents	LONG-TERM(a) Overseas visitors	SHORT-TERM(b) WA residents	SHORT-TERM(b) Overseas visitors	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ARRIVALS						
2002–2003	12 279	10 900	19 436	373 829	460 534	876 977
2003–2004	15 411	10 854	19 705	428 853	483 472	958 294
2004–2005	16 318	11 451	20 823	531 400	500 117	1 080 108
2004						
April	1 239	754	1 257	36 148	38 387	77 785
May	1 161	639	815	33 871	27 612	64 098
June	1 367	732	1 013	38 272	29 435	70 818
July	1 171	867	3 136	50 150	35 675	90 998
August	1 405	805	1 196	44 407	32 758	80 571
September	1 370	758	1 103	45 727	35 558	84 516
October	1 326	884	1 536	53 667	41 939	99 352
November	1 294	1 151	906	39 904	48 800	92 055
December	1 389	1 795	921	32 911	62 656	99 672
2005						
January	1 500	1 059	2 887	63 315	39 876	108 638
February	1 266	847	4 188	35 493	48 800	90 594
March	1 611	1 052	1 356	40 236	52 059	96 314
April	1 369	797	1 339	43 079	36 987	83 570
May	1 421	670	966	38 881	31 930	73 868
June	1 196	766	1 289	43 630	33 079	79 960
DEPARTURES						
2002–2003	5 430	9 253	6 730	372 625	450 453	844 492
2003–2004	6 223	8 987	8 223	454 236	455 540	933 208
2004–2005	6 387	9 683	8 370	531 698	495 331	1 051 467
2004						
April	571	860	562	41 328	42 650	85 970
May	526	736	574	44 003	30 122	75 961
June	441	596	853	44 624	32 838	79 353
July	543	762	815	50 367	28 799	81 286
August	580	838	581	42 469	35 270	79 738
September	397	548	513	43 092	29 694	74 244
October	426	598	513	44 666	35 925	82 128
November	472	639	812	38 735	48 233	88 891
December	538	781	1 304	54 783	46 609	104 015
2005						
January	836	1 322	767	40 444	55 397	98 765
February	479	801	543	32 769	43 058	77 650
March	537	880	639	42 313	49 100	93 469
April	645	950	486	43 957	46 007	92 045
May	453	857	537	46 617	36 437	84 901
June	481	707	860	51 486	40 802	94 335

(a) Comprises travellers whose intended stay or absence is 12 months or more.
(b) Comprises travellers whose intended stay or absence is less than 12 months.
Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia,* cat. no. 3401.0.

30 SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS AND HOLIDAY DEPARTURES OF RESIDENTS(a), By air: Original

Reference period	New Zealand	United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe(b)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(c)	Japan	United States of America	South Africa	Total(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
VISITOR ARRIVALS(e)												
2002–2003	7 617	53 002	28 207	8 899	21 822	40 301	5 110	5 097	27 338	4 015	3 451	217 963
2003–2004	8 797	56 304	29 185	8 680	30 401	36 268	6 601	5 236	28 069	4 504	4 678	231 194
2004–2005	12 043	56 925	30 984	7 810	25 407	47 473	5 324	5 900	31 197	4 323	3 177	245 156
2004												
April	696	4 170	1 407	556	2 335	2 138	1 097	889	2 049	344	349	16 919
May	826	1 931	1 209	481	2 495	2 618	547	216	2 042	388	159	13 557
June	1 034	1 928	1 124	898	2 292	4 197	345	392	1 100	284	220	14 571
July	483	3 113	2 381	781	1 423	1 542	319	380	2 435	259	244	14 735
August	1 339	2 134	2 171	335	2 376	2 125	535	327	3 402	385	261	16 322
September	1 444	3 316	2 402	433	1 796	2 486	351	251	3 158	93	322	16 582
October	1 141	6 031	3 442	305	1 249	2 274	661	271	3 042	449	145	20 194
November	677	5 769	3 508	1 264	3 119	5 576	387	390	2 834	330	256	25 499
December	1 425	9 053	4 083	781	2 477	6 445	651	779	2 781	560	544	31 325
2005												
January	707	5 946	2 796	303	732	1 492	243	131	2 369	271	92	16 341
February	527	6 505	3 199	817	2 786	3 870	203	1 273	3 177	378	306	24 896
March	1 371	8 306	2 879	1 051	2 384	5 510	549	956	2 722	469	361	27 862
April	1 055	3 459	1 800	586	1 949	3 704	887	353	2 119	433	323	17 763
May	963	1 713	1 159	460	3 141	4 773	305	374	2 202	205	164	16 313
June	911	1 580	1 164	694	1 975	7 676	233	415	956	491	159	17 324
RESIDENT DEPARTURES(f)												
2002–2003	17 611	18 322	12 903	46 601	11 924	15 180	21 561	3 163	801	6 864	2 726	178 145
2003–2004	21 171	21 134	18 510	75 729	12 503	16 150	18 945	4 025	1 572	9 885	1 900	225 882
2004–2005	24 650	20 515	16 547	94 086	17 720	25 455	22 604	5 959	2 684	10 327	3 164	279 353
2004												
April	2 377	2 174	1 423	6 636	986	1 250	2 043	869	189	1 123	179	21 981
May	1 001	3 285	2 616	7 754	1 062	1 164	1 676	383	151	1 059	92	22 652
June	673	2 481	3 653	8 632	1 283	1 366	1 356	349	29	1 609	—	22 829
July	3 231	2 807	2 253	9 880	1 735	2 406	3 101	680	199	1 261	261	30 582
August	2 343	2 391	1 432	8 541	1 319	1 567	2 299	162	143	865	10	23 421
September	1 595	1 895	1 606	7 156	1 059	1 590	2 678	431	99	566	322	22 404
October	1 592	920	1 212	8 726	1 874	1 913	3 503	519	243	779	475	25 610
November	1 507	713	456	7 520	1 325	1 646	1 370	663	212	694	266	18 832
December	3 163	1 874	1 322	6 743	2 409	2 898	1 929	636	305	1 286	681	28 135
2005												
January	2 525	551	258	7 080	1 231	3 087	680	498	465	630	156	19 691
February	2 034	809	366	5 945	919	1 404	1 022	331	206	206	23	15 749
March	2 963	1 009	480	7 030	1 488	2 367	1 696	730	153	707	292	21 476
April	1 447	1 739	1 568	7 627	1 566	2 345	1 645	460	330	1 147	160	23 288
May	915	2 871	3 000	7 343	1 168	1 308	977	486	166	1 415	214	22 706
June	1 335	2 936	2 594	10 495	1 627	2 924	1 704	363	163	771	304	27 459

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Comprises travellers whose intended stay is less than 12 months.
(b) Excluding United Kingdom and Ireland.
(c) Special Administrative Region of China.
(d) Total includes countries not listed.
(e) Overseas visitor arrivals by air on holiday from selected country of residence.
(f) Resident departures by air on holiday to selected country of main destination.

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

31 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a)(b): Original

Reference period	Establishments	Guest rooms	Room nights occupied	Room occupancy rate	Guest arrivals	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	'000	%	'000	$'000
2001–2002	320	19 081	3 753.0	53.7	2 724.5	382 237.9
2002–2003	345	19 989	4 038.8	56.6	2 862.0	424 339.8
2003–2004	341	20 219	4 324.9	58.2	3 100.3	471 709.6
2003						
December	343	20 491	1 114.8	59.3	787.7	123 681.1
2004						
March	342	20 531	1 078.8	57.8	785.9	117 612.8
June	341	20 219	1 026.2	55.8	731.9	110 705.3
September	340	20 375	1 135.5	60.7	823.7	126 265.0
December	344	20 937	1 174.6	61.3	869.5	134 199.7
2005						
March	351	20 646	1 129.4	61.0	811.4	129 036.6

(a) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.
(b) Break in time series between the March and June quarters 2003. See paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia,* cat. no. 8635.0.
Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia, cat. no. 8635.0.

32 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), By sex: Trend

Month	EMPLOYED Full-time '000	EMPLOYED Total '000	Total unemployed '000	Labour force(a) '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
MALES						
2004						
June	470.7	551.1	27.1	578.2	73.6	4.7
July	471.0	551.1	26.5	577.7	73.4	4.6
August	471.6	552.2	26.0	578.3	73.3	4.5
September	473.3	554.7	25.5	580.3	73.4	4.4
October	476.3	558.5	25.2	583.7	73.7	4.3
November	480.3	562.9	25.0	587.9	74.1	4.3
December	485.0	567.4	24.9	592.3	74.6	4.2
2005						
January	489.6	571.5	25.0	596.5	75.0	4.2
February	493.4	575.1	25.3	600.4	75.4	4.2
March	496.1	578.1	25.8	603.9	75.8	4.3
April	498.1	580.7	26.3	607.0	76.1	4.3
May	500.0	582.8	26.8	609.6	76.3	4.4
June	502.0	584.7	27.1	611.8	76.4	4.4
July	504.0	586.3	27.3	613.7	76.6	4.5
August	506.0	587.7	27.4	615.1	76.7	4.5
FEMALES						
2004						
June	222.9	432.8	25.0	457.8	57.4	5.5
July	223.7	433.6	24.7	458.3	57.4	5.4
August	224.1	434.6	24.2	458.9	57.3	5.3
September	224.5	436.1	23.7	459.9	57.3	5.2
October	225.5	438.3	23.3	461.7	57.5	5.1
November	227.1	440.8	23.3	464.1	57.7	5.0
December	229.0	443.3	23.7	466.9	58.0	5.1
2005						
January	230.8	445.8	24.3	470.1	58.4	5.2
February	232.6	448.5	25.1	473.6	58.7	5.3
March	234.4	451.6	25.7	477.3	59.1	5.4
April	236.2	454.9	25.8	480.7	59.5	5.4
May	238.1	458.0	25.5	483.4	59.7	5.3
June	239.8	460.6	24.9	485.6	59.9	5.1
July	241.5	463.0	24.4	487.3	60.1	5.0
August	243.0	464.7	23.8	488.6	60.2	4.9
PERSONS						
2004						
June	693.7	983.9	52.1	1 036.0	65.4	5.0
July	694.7	984.8	51.2	1 036.0	65.3	4.9
August	695.7	986.9	50.2	1 037.1	65.2	4.8
September	697.8	990.9	49.3	1 040.2	65.3	4.7
October	701.8	996.8	48.5	1 045.4	65.5	4.6
November	707.4	1 003.7	48.3	1 052.0	65.9	4.6
December	714.0	1 010.6	48.6	1 059.2	66.2	4.6
2005						
January	720.4	1 017.3	49.4	1 066.6	66.6	4.6
February	725.9	1 023.6	50.4	1 074.0	67.0	4.7
March	730.4	1 029.7	51.5	1 081.2	67.4	4.8
April	734.4	1 035.5	52.1	1 087.7	67.7	4.8
May	738.0	1 040.8	52.3	1 093.1	68.0	4.8
June	741.8	1 045.4	52.1	1 097.4	68.1	4.7
July	745.4	1 049.3	51.7	1 101.0	68.3	4.7
August	749.0	1 052.5	51.2	1 103.7	68.4	4.6

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

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

33 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, By industry: **Original**

ANZSIC Division	2004 May '000	2004 August '000	2004 November '000	2005 February '000	2005 May '000	2005 August '000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46.3	43.3	45.4	50.2	53.3	56.6
Mining	46.7	36.8	37.7	45.3	48.6	47.7
Manufacturing	92.1	97.0	100.2	90.4	98.9	88.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.8	7.9	9.2	12.5	10.2	11.3
Construction	80.6	83.6	90.8	93.7	100.3	100.3
Wholesale trade	52.5	51.0	49.8	43.6	41.8	39.7
Retail trade	150.1	152.0	155.0	151.2	152.6	155.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	40.5	37.7	45.3	44.8	44.8	39.3
Transport and storage	41.7	45.8	39.2	43.6	41.6	44.8
Communication services	12.3	12.8	16.4	15.7	13.6	14.2
Finance and insurance	28.8	28.1	26.0	26.6	24.1	25.1
Property and business services	109.4	110.9	113.1	130.6	123.9	119.6
Government administration and defence	36.6	37.8	43.9	40.5	46.8	46.1
Education	77.2	68.1	67.9	69.8	76.7	79.7
Health and community services	99.3	90.1	98.4	102.0	104.3	106.8
Cultural and recreational services	22.4	21.5	21.8	20.2	26.8	28.5
Personal and other services	45.7	46.7	50.8	46.2	38.2	39.5
Total	**990.2**	**971.0**	**1 011.0**	**1 027.0**	**1 046.5**	**1 043.8**

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia,* cat. no. 6202.0.

34 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED, By occupation: **Original**

ASCO Major group	2004 May	2004 August	2004 November	2005 February	2005 May	2005 August
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000)						
Managers and administrators	47.0	52.0	59.5	64.9	60.1	60.7
Professionals	155.3	139.6	150.6	155.6	170.1	174.7
Associate professionals	109.8	100.8	107.0	115.8	105.3	100.5
Tradespersons and related workers	103.5	96.1	101.6	103.5	109.2	106.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	32.8	29.8	28.9	33.1	33.6	34.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	153.5	147.8	149.9	144.4	157.8	153.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	76.1	70.3	79.7	76.8	84.9	77.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	95.2	91.3	92.6	95.0	93.9	95.2
Labourers and related workers	75.6	77.0	82.0	84.1	73.7	75.3
Total	**848.7**	**804.8**	**851.8**	**873.2**	**888.5**	**878.2**
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED ('000)						
Managers and administrators	2 184.5	2 372.7	2 767.3	2 985.9	2 894.1	2 899.4
Professionals	5 773.7	5 203.9	5 488.5	5 785.7	6 300.1	6 500.5
Associate professionals	4 225.3	3 852.0	4 116.0	4 623.0	4 051.4	3 837.8
Tradespersons and related workers	4 229.1	3 804.5	4 117.5	4 255.8	4 356.2	4 255.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	1 034.0	913.7	784.9	979.3	1 011.3	1 028.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	4 747.3	4 552.5	4 650.2	4 517.7	4 796.5	4 487.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	3 112.7	2 761.1	3 270.6	3 122.6	3 508.1	3 079.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	2 360.6	2 164.1	2 252.0	2 465.8	2 203.2	2 291.2
Labourers and related workers	2 142.4	2 248.0	2 548.5	2 671.0	2 200.6	2 079.7
Total	**29 809.6**	**27 872.4**	**29 995.4**	**31 406.8**	**31 321.5**	**30 459.4**
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (no.)						
Managers and administrators	46.5	45.6	46.5	46.0	48.2	47.8
Professionals	37.2	37.3	36.4	37.2	37.0	37.2
Associate professionals	38.5	38.2	38.5	39.9	38.5	38.2
Tradespersons and related workers	40.9	39.6	40.5	41.1	39.9	40.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	31.5	30.7	27.1	29.6	30.1	30.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	30.9	30.8	31.0	31.3	30.4	29.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	40.9	39.3	41.0	40.7	41.3	39.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	24.8	23.7	24.3	25.9	23.5	24.1
Labourers and related workers	28.4	29.2	31.1	31.8	29.9	27.6
Total	**35.1**	**34.6**	**35.2**	**36.0**	**35.3**	**34.7**

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia,* cat. no. 6202.0.

35 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES: **All series**

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*
Quarter	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
				ORIGINAL					
2004									
February	1 022.4	1 083.3	917.0	797.6	809.7	539.3	946.3	990.7	739.1
May	1 039.3	1 098.5	930.4	794.4	806.8	534.2	955.0	998.1	740.2
August	1 046.8	1 109.2	937.6	802.9	815.2	544.8	964.9	1 010.5	752.8
November	1 080.2	1 147.2	969.2	806.4	821.1	539.2	990.0	1 039.7	765.3
2005									
February	1 101.6	1 169.0	990.4	822.3	834.9	553.5	1 009.6	1 058.9	787.1
May	1 120.8	1 197.4	992.1	848.9	863.3	554.4	1 032.2	1 088.5	787.4
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
2004									
February	1 027.5	1 088.4	917.6	795.1	807.5	531.3	948.6	992.5	736.9
May	1 039.9	1 096.3	928.2	798.5	810.9	538.4	956.6	998.2	739.3
August	1 040.1	1 105.7	941.6	801.6	814.6	544.0	961.8	1 010.1	753.6
November	1 081.3	1 147.9	966.7	806.0	819.6	543.9	989.0	1 038.0	767.6
2005									
February	1 107.2	1 174.5	991.2	819.9	832.8	545.4	1 012.0	1 060.9	784.9
May	1 121.7	1 194.9	989.7	853.4	867.8	558.8	1 034.0	1 088.6	786.4
				TREND					
2004									
February	1 026.2	1 084.4	918.3	793.3	805.2	533.3	946.4	988.7	734.8
May	1 035.2	1 095.6	928.4	798.0	810.5	538.0	954.7	999.0	742.1
August	1 051.9	1 115.1	945.6	800.7	813.7	541.6	967.7	1 014.1	754.0
November	1 076.4	1 142.6	965.8	809.3	822.6	544.8	987.6	1 036.1	767.9
2005									
February	1 102.5	1 171.7	983.4	825.1	838.7	549.0	1 010.8	1 061.7	780.4
May	1 127.6	1 199.3	996.9	845.2	858.4	554.2	1 034.7	1 087.6	789.2

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

36 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD: **Original**

Reference period	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees
	no.	'000	'000	no.
2002	105.0	16.1	32.1	40.4
2003	131.0	53.3	79.2	98.1
2004	134.0	26.7	64.1	76.9
2004				
March	32.0	5.3	14.7	17.7
June	43.0	12.4	15.7	18.5
September	31.0	3.9	16.6	20.6
December	34.0	6.3	17.1	20.1
2005				
March	27.0	6.5	21.3	24.4
June	27.0	6.9	9.0	10.2

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

37 JOB VACANCIES FOR EMPLOYEES, By sector: **Original**

	PRIVATE		PUBLIC		TOTAL	
Quarter	Job vacancies	Change from same quarter previous year	Job vacancies	Change from same quarter previous year	Job vacancies	Change from same quarter previous year
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
2004						
February	9.4	–12.0	0.9	–34.0	10.2	–14.5
May	*9.5	49.3	1.0	–26.3	10.5	35.7
August	11.4	84.9	1.0	–20.1	12.4	67.4
November	11.4	46.8	1.7	41.1	13.1	46.0
2005						
February	14.0	49.9	1.2	40.7	15.3	49.1
May	13.2	39.1	1.3	25.6	14.5	37.8

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

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

38 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

At end of reference period	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	persons	persons	persons
2001–2002	963 418	961 135	1 924 553
2002–2003	976 250	973 698	1 949 948
2003–2004	991 268	986 811	1 978 079
2002	968 719	966 547	1 935 266
2003	983 793	980 362	1 964 155
2004	999 217	994 709	1 993 926
2003			
December	983 793	980 362	1 964 155
2004			
March	988 343	984 049	1 972 392
June	991 268	986 811	1 978 079
September	995 038	990 429	1 985 467
December	999 217	994 709	1 993 926
2005			
March	1 004 327	999 437	2 003 764

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

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

39 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)

Reference period	Births	Deaths	Natural increase(b)	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration(c)	Total population growth(d)
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
2001–2002	23 967	11 158	12 809	–4 385	14 970	23 394
2002–2003	23 791	11 161	12 630	–2 810	15 575	25 395
2003–2004	24 530	11 305	13 225	1 272	13 634	28 131
2002	23 782	11 216	12 566	–4 231	13 658	21 993
2003	23 862	11 319	12 543	–373	16 719	28 889
2004	25 062	11 153	13 909	1 515	14 347	29 771
2003						
December	5 743	2 810	2 933	117	3 977	7 027
2004						
March	6 354	2 587	3 767	480	3 990	8 237
June	6 240	2 691	3 549	454	1 684	5 687
September	6 429	3 117	3 312	289	3 787	7 388
December	6 039	2 758	3 281	292	4 886	8 459
2005						
March	6 095	2 500	3 595	542	5 701	9 838

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

(b) Births minus deaths.

(c) Adjusted for category jumping.

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

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

40 REPORTED OFFENCES(a)(b)

Selected offences	2004 March	June	September	December	2005 March	June
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide(c)	29	26	19	23	15	13
Assault(d)	5 502	4 717	4 702	6 210	6 308	5 400
Robbery(e)	549	460	407	453	458	441
Burglary(f)	12 647	10 942	10 400	10 802	10 494	9 151
Theft	21 411	18 972	19 082	19 841	19 002	18 871
Steal motor vehicle	2 172	1 894	1 782	1 979	1 905	1 740
Property damage	9 750	8 732	8 636	9 469	10 593	9 988
Graffiti(g)	2 083	2 771	2 667	1 858	1 765	2 292
Drugs	3 227	3 681	3 348	3 289	3 480	4 228
Other(h)	3 655	3 211	3 370	3 996	4 343	4 783
Total reported offences	**61 025**	**55 406**	**54 413**	**57 920**	**58 363**	**56 907**

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

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

(c) Includes driving causing death.

(d) Includes sexual assault.

(e) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

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

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

(h) Includes offences such as fraud, arson and threatening behaviour.

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

41 EDUCATION AND TRAINING(a)

	Unit	1994	2002	2003	2004
Education participation					
School students(b)	'000	229.4	334.7	334.1	336.1
School students in government schools(b)	%	74.5	69.7	68.9	68.4
Secondary school students – of all students(c)	%	38.0	38.5	38.7	38.7
Year 12 apparent retention rates(b)(c)	%	73.4	73.7	71.2	72.6
Males	%	69.1	69.3	67.2	67.9
Females	%	77.9	78.3	75.3	77.5
Education participation – of all aged 15–19	%	69.1	69.5	67.2	67.9
Education participation – of all aged 20–24	%	77.9	33.2	75.3	77.5
Vocational Education and Training (VET) students	'000	90.4	131.9	130.4	136.5
Apprentices and trainees	'000	na	22.0	24.4	25.7
Higher education students	'000	56.4	88.5	92.6	93.6
Education outcomes					
With non-school educational qualifications – of all persons aged 15–64(d)(e)	%	40.5	50.1	49.6	49.9
Bachelor degree or above	%	11.0	16.7	16.1	16.8
Advanced diploma and diploma or below(e)	%	29.4	33.4	32.8	33.2
Females – of all with non-school educational qualifications	%	42.8	45.8	45.9	46.8
Did not complete Year 12(f)	%	41.8	33.2	34.0	32.9
Labour market outcomes					
Unemployment rate (aged 15–64)					
With non-school educational qualifications(d)(e)	%	4.9	5.0	4.3	3.5
Bachelor degree or above	%	*4.1	3.6	3.4	3.4
Advanced diploma and diploma or below(e)	%	5.2	5.7	4.8	3.6
Without non-school educational qualifications(f)	%	11.5	8.6	7.6	7.4
Providers					
Schools	no.	1 018	1 060	1 064	1 064
Government schools – of all schools	%	75.3	73.1	73.1	72.8
Full-time equivalent teaching staff	'000	19.1	22.2	23.7	23.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

na not available

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Includes persons still at school.

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

42 WORK(a)

	Unit	1994–95	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
Labour force status					
Total labour force(b)	'000	883.9	1 017.6	1 031.7	1 063.8
Females – of total labour force	%	42.1	43.7	43.7	44.2
Participation rate(b)	%	66.6	66.2	65.8	66.5
Males	%	77.2	75.1	74.6	74.8
Females	%	56.0	57.5	57.1	58.4
Males aged 60–64	%	50.8	56.5	58.6	58.9
Females aged 60–64	%	17.7	23.7	28.1	35.5
Median age of male labour force	years	37	39	39	39
Median age of female labour force	years	36	38	38	38
Employed people					
Total employed	'000	816.4	956.4	972.7	1 013.5
Proportion of total population in work(c)	%	47.1	49.7	49.1	na
Employers and own account workers – of total employed	%	16.9	15.0	15.1	14.9
Part-time work (less than 35 hours per week)					
Persons employed part-time	'000	210.5	291.2	286.0	297.4
Males employed part-time – of all males employed	%	10.9	15.2	14.6	14.4
Females employed part-time – of all females employed	%	46.0	49.8	48.6	48.4
Average hours worked per week by persons employed part-time	hours	14.9	15.7	15.6	15.9
Persons employed part-time who worked 15 hours or less per week – of total employed part-time	%	54.7	49.5	50.7	49.4
Persons employed part-time who prefer more hours – of total employed part-time	%	24.5	23.2	23.5	21.0
Full-time work					
Persons employed full-time	%	605.9	665.2	686.7	716.1
Average hours worked per week by persons employed full-time	hours	41.3	41.9	41.1	41.5
Persons employed full-time working 50 hours or more – of total employed full-time	%	26.4	27.2	25.5	26.4
Unemployment					
Total unemployed(d)	'000	67.5	61.2	59.0	56.4
Unemployment rate	%	7.6	6.0	5.7	4.7
Males	%	7.8	6.4	5.4	4.3
Females	%	7.4	5.5	6.2	5.2

na not available
(a) Reference periods: All data are annual averages years ending 30 June except Employers and own account workers and Persons employed part-time who prefer more hours, which are for May quarter.
(b) The labour force comprises employed and unemployed persons. The labour force participation rate for any population group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over of that group.
(c) Population ratios have been based on the Western Australian estimated resident population at 30 June.
(d) Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for work and were available for work in the previous four week period.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia,* cat. no. 6202.0.

APPENDIX INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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