



# WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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## INQUIRIES

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

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2008	8 October 2008
December 2008	14 January 2009

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

No changes in this issue.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 24 June 2008. 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.

## REVISIONS

Data contained in this publication are subject to revision as more complete and accurate information becomes available each quarter.

## INQUIRIES

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

## ABBREVIATIONS

ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
Aust.	Australia
ERP	estimated resident population
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.f.d.	not further defined
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
WA	Western Australia

Michael Tindall  
Regional Director, Western Australia

## OVERVIEW

### ECONOMIC SUMMARY

Western Australia's domestic economy (trend chain volume measures) has slowed in the last three quarters, from 1.4% (\$440 million) in the September quarter 2007, to 0.9% (\$282 million) in the December quarter 2007 and to 0.7% (\$217 million) for the March quarter 2008, resulting in state final demand of \$31,323 million. The slow growth in Western Australia's state final demand in the current quarter can be attributed to the decline in private gross fixed capital formation (down 0.6% or \$68 million), with ownership transfer costs (down 6.8% or \$38 million), dwellings (down 1.0% or \$22 million) and intangible fixed assets (down 0.8% or \$7 million) also recording decreases. However, in seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, Western Australia's state final demand grew 1.4% (\$430 million) to \$31,429 million in the March quarter 2008, mainly due to private gross fixed capital formation (up 2.9% or \$321 million). Private business investment grew 9.3% (\$394 million) in non-dwelling construction while intangible fixed assets also grew by 5.5% (\$47 million).

Western Australia's trade surplus grew 14.9% (\$1,302 million) to \$10,043 million through the year to March quarter 2008. It is the first rise after two successive declines for the years to September and December quarters of 2007 (-7.7% and -1.5% respectively). Growth in the state's surplus resulted from strong exports growth (up \$2,605 million or 18.0%), while imports continued to increase to a lesser amount (up \$1,303 million or 22.7%). For the year to March quarter 2008, the main countries contributing to the growth in Western Australia's trade surplus included China (up \$724 million), United Kingdom (up \$715 million), Singapore (up \$409 million) and India (up \$363 million).

Full-time employment (trend) in Western Australia grew 0.4% (up 3,600 persons) to 818,000 persons in the three months to May 2008, following a rise of 1.0% (8,000 persons) in the previous three month period. This employment growth was attributable to increases in both female full-time employment (up 0.6% or 1,700 persons) and male full-time employment (up 0.3% or 1,900 persons). The unemployment rate (trend) in the state rose marginally, from 3.2% in February 2008 to 3.4% in May 2008.

### STATE ACCOUNTS

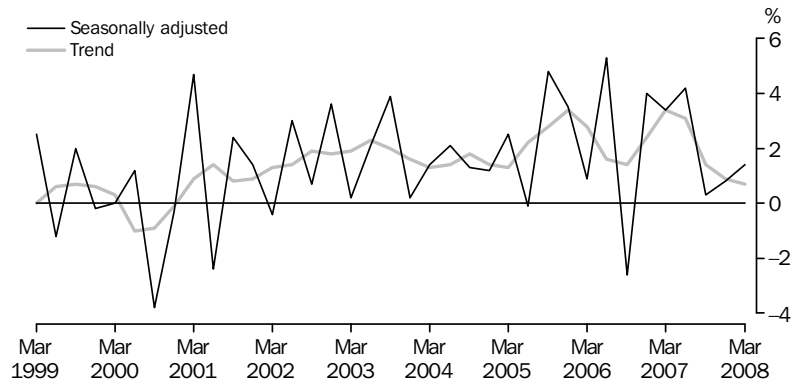
#### STATE FINAL DEMAND

Western Australia's state final demand (trend chain volume measures) grew 0.7% (\$217 million) to \$31,323 million in the March quarter 2008. This followed higher growth rate in the previous two quarters of 1.4% (\$440 million) in the September quarter 2007 and 0.9% (\$282 million) in the December quarter 2007. In the March quarter 2008, Western Australia's state final demand growth of 0.7% was the third lowest growth amongst states and territories, with Tasmania (up 1.6%) recording the highest growth, followed by Northern Territory and Queensland (both up 1.3%). The low growth in Western Australia's state final demand can be attributed to the decline in private gross fixed capital formation (down 0.6% or \$68 million), with ownership transfer costs (down 6.8% or \$38 million), dwellings (down 1.0% or \$22 million) and intangible fixed assets (down 0.8% or \$7 million) recording decreases. In comparison, final consumption expenditure increased by 1.2% (\$216 million), with rises in households' expenditure (up 1.3% or \$188 million) and general government expenditure (up 0.7% or \$28 million). Nationally, domestic final demand grew by 1.0%.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### STATE FINAL DEMAND *continued*

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



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

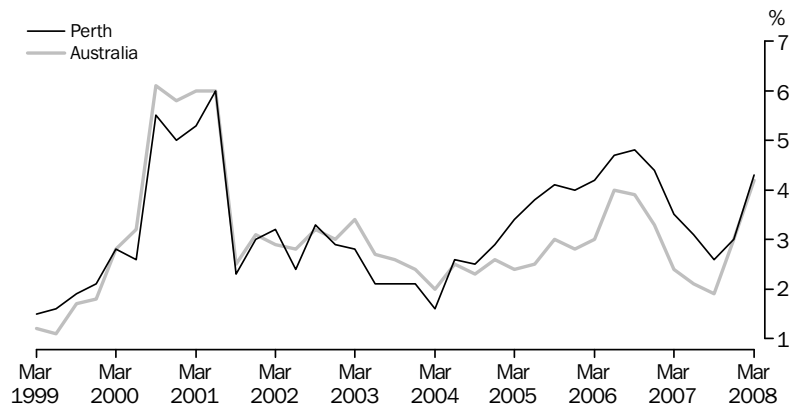
In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, Western Australia's state final demand rose 1.4% (\$430 million) to \$31,429 million in the March quarter 2008, mainly due to private gross fixed capital formation (up 2.9% or \$321 million). Private business investment grew 9.3% (\$394 million) for non-dwelling construction and 5.5% (\$47 million) for intangible fixed assets. Public gross fixed capital formation also recorded growth (up 11.1% or \$137 million), with general government up 12.3% (\$85 million) and public corporations up 9.9% (\$53 million) in the March quarter 2008. Detracting from growth over this period were falls in final consumption expenditure of households (down 0.3% or \$40 million), machinery and equipment (down 1.8% or \$56 million), dwellings (down 1.8% or \$40 million) and ownership transfer costs (down 4.4% or \$24 million).

### PRICES

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose for three consecutive quarters, from 0.6% in the September quarter 2007 to 1.4% in the March quarter 2008. Perth's current quarter price rise is slightly higher than the national CPI rise of 1.3%. The main driver of Perth's CPI rise in the March quarter 2008 was automotive fuel (up 6.6%). Other significant contributors included rents (up 3.4%), pharmaceuticals (up 11.9%), vegetables (up 6.6%) and fruit (up 6.2%). Partially offsetting those rises were furniture (down 5.4%), audio, visual and computing equipment (down 5.8%) and men's outerwear (down 6.5%).

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



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

## OVERVIEW *continued*

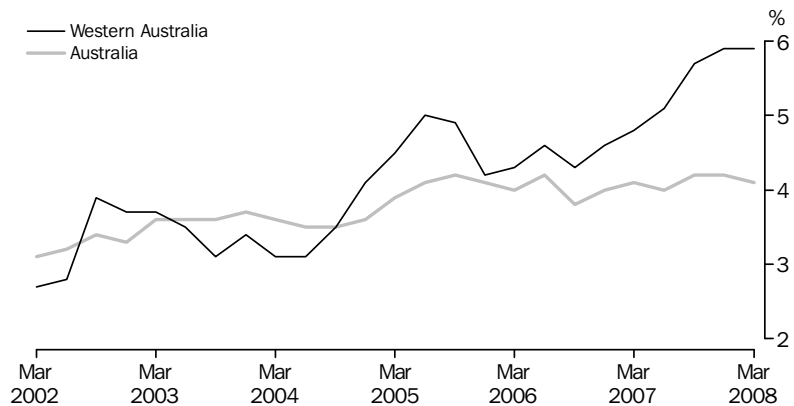
### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

For the year to March quarter 2008, the CPI for Perth rose 4.3%, following rises of 2.6% for the year to September quarter 2007 and 3.0% for the year to December quarter 2007. Perth's year to March quarter 2008 CPI rise of 4.3% was the fourth lowest among Australian capital cities, with Brisbane (4.8%) recording the highest CPI rise. The main contributors to Perth's annual price growth were automotive fuel (up 17.6%), rents (up 12.1%) and deposit and loan facilities (7.3%). Nationally, the CPI rose 4.2% through the year to March quarter 2008, higher than the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) medium-term target range of 2-3 percent for inflation, which led to an increase in official interest rates of 25 basis points (to 7.25%) in March 2008.

### WAGE PRICE INDEX

Western Australia's Wage Price Index (WPI) of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for all sectors rose 1.0% in the March quarter 2008, lower than the two previous rates of 1.8% and 1.3% recorded in the September and December quarters of 2007 respectively. In the current quarter, private sector wage prices rose 1.0%, which was higher than the public sector's wage growth of 0.8%. Western Australia's WPI growth of 1.0% was equal highest with New South Wales and Victoria and was above the Australian WPI rise of 0.9%.

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



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

Through the year to March quarter 2008, Western Australia all sectors' WPI grew by 5.9%, a rate that is the same as the previous year. This through the year change remains the highest WPI growth since the series began in the September quarter of 1997 and is higher than other states and territories, with South Australia showing the next highest growth of 4.6%, followed by Queensland (4.1%). At the Australian level, WPI growth rose by 4.1% through the year to March quarter 2008.

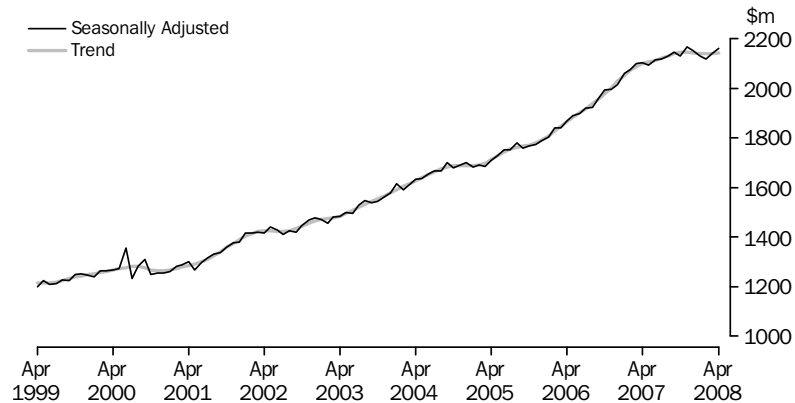
Between the quarters of March 2007 and 2008, Western Australia recorded strong wage growth in the industries of Mining (7.8%), Manufacturing (6.6%), Construction and Personal and other services (both 6.2%). In contrast, Retail trade (4.5%) and Education (4.6%) showed low growth. From an occupation perspective, wage prices growth was strong for Tradespersons and related workers (7.9%), Intermediate production and transport workers (6.6%) and Associate professionals (6.0%), while Elementary clerical, sales and services workers (4.2%) and Managers and administrators (5.1%) showed weaker growth over the same annual period.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### CONSUMPTION RETAIL TRADE

Western Australia's retail turnover (trend) recorded a total of \$6,419 million in the three months to April 2008, a decline of 0.1% (\$8 million) compared to the previous three month period. The 0.1% decline was the first decrease since the three months to January 2001 (down 0.8% or \$30 million). The nation's retail turnover increased by 0.2% in the three months to April 2008, lower than the rise of 1.2% in the previous three month period.

#### MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER, Current prices



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

The decline in Western Australia's retail turnover (trend) for the three months to April 2008 (compared to the previous three months) was primarily driven by price falls in Household good retailing (down \$49 million or 4.3%), Hospitality and services (down \$28 million or 3.3%) and Clothing and soft good retailing (down \$1 million or 0.1%). The main industries offsetting the decline in Western Australia's retail turnover were Recreational good retailing (up \$40 million or 13.9%), Other retailing (up \$16 million or 2.6%) and Food retailing (up \$14 million or 0.5%).

### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

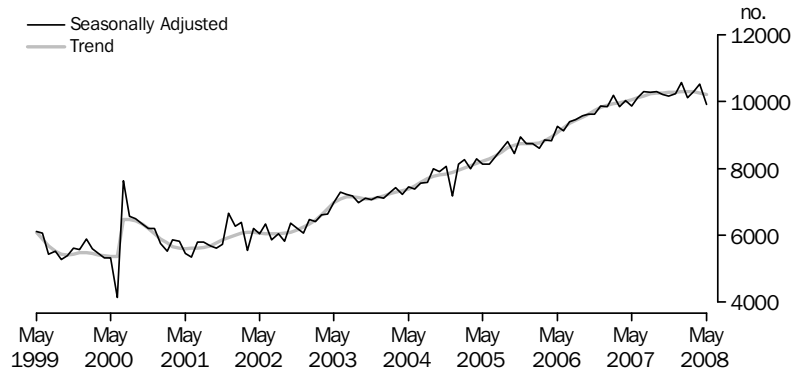
In Western Australia, sales of passenger vehicles (trend) fell for nine consecutive months, peaking at 5,716 vehicles for August 2007 and declining to 5,389 vehicles in May 2008. Sales of Sport utilities on the other hand, rose for ten consecutive months from June 2007 (2,035 vehicles) to March 2008 (2,239 vehicles) before declining for two consecutive months to 2,217 vehicles in May 2008.

For the three months to May 2008, sales of new motor vehicles (trend) in Western Australia decreased by 0.4% (137) to 10,217 vehicles, following a growth 0.3% (104) recorded in the previous three month period. The declining growth can be attributable to the decrease in passenger vehicles, down 2.1% (356) in the three months to May 2008. Conversely, Other vehicles sales (other vehicles comprise utilities, panel vans, cab chassis, goods carry vans, rigid trucks, prime movers, non-freight carrying trucks, and buses) rose 2.1% (161) and Sports utility vehicles grew 0.9% (58) to 6,685 vehicles.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES *continued*

### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES



Note: Break in trend series between June and July 2000.

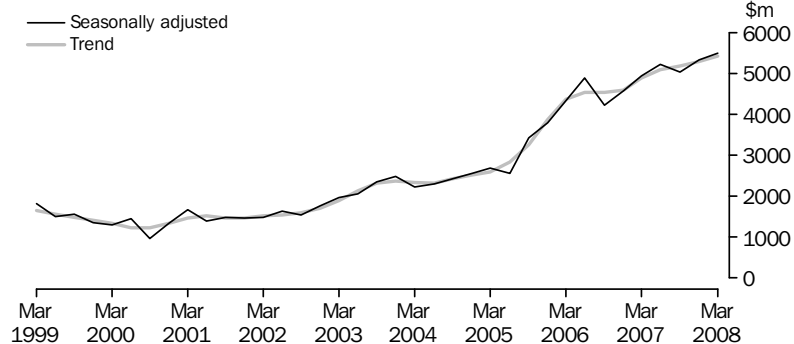
Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, cat. no. 9314.0.

### INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Private new capital expenditure (trend chain volume measure) in Western Australia increased by 2.2% (up \$118 million) to \$5,427 million in the March quarter 2008, slightly higher than the previous quarter's growth of 2.1% (up \$111 million). The rise in the March quarter 2008, was driven by investment in buildings and structures (up 4.0% or \$138 million). In contrast, equipment, plant and machinery was down (down 1.6% or \$30 million). Western Australia's growth of 2.2% in private new capital expenditure over this period was considerably higher than the 0.4% of national growth.

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



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

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

In original current prices terms, Western Australia's business investment has slowed. In the year to September 2007 business investment rose 21.8% (up \$898 million), whereas in the year to March 2008, business investment rose 15.4% (up \$730 million) to \$5,467 million. The rise between the March quarter 2007 and 2008, was driven by increased investment in the mining industry, up 29.4% (up \$966 million). Both Other selected industries (including retail trade, property and business services and construction) (down 18.7% or \$202 million) and Manufacturing (down 9.3% or \$35 million) recorded a decline in expenditure over the same period.

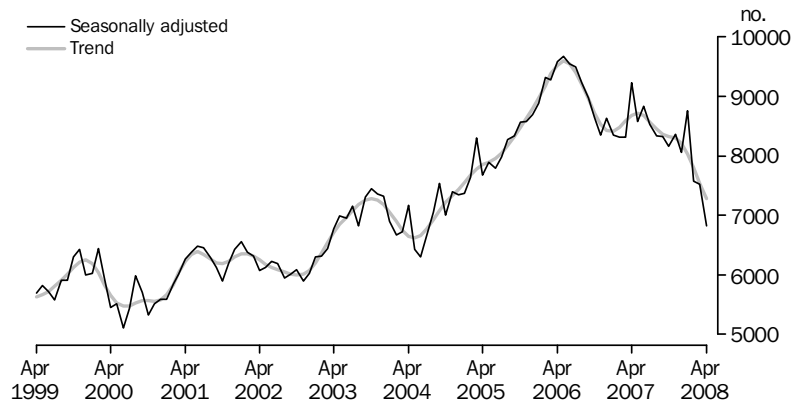
## OVERVIEW *continued*

### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of dwellings financed for owner occupation (trend) in Western Australia has fallen for eleven consecutive months, peaking at 8,713 commitments in May 2007 down to 7,285 commitments in April 2008. Increase in the number of dwellings financed has slowed, from a growth of 0.8% (217 commitments) in the three months to July 2007, declining for three consecutive quarters — down 3.2% (838 commitments), 2.3% (584 commitments) and 7.8% (1,915 commitments) for the October 2007, January 2008 and April 2008 quarters respectively.

A similar pattern followed in original terms, the number of dwellings financed in Western Australia increased by 11.8% (2,912 commitments) in the three months to July 2007, followed by three consecutive decreases of 9.0% (2,472 commitments), 3.5% (875 commitments) and 12.1% (2,935 commitments) in the three months to October 2007, January 2008 and April 2008 respectively. Dwellings financed by non-first home buyers (down 12.4% or 2,469 commitments) and first home buyers (down 10.9% or 466 commitments) both recorded decreases in the three months to April 2008.

### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Number of dwellings financed



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

In the three months to April 2008, the total value of housing finance for owner occupation (original) in Western Australia decreased by 8.5% (\$478 million) to \$5,162 million, with both first home buyers (down 8.8% or \$87 million) and non-first home buyers (down 8.4% or \$391 million) recording falls, compared to the previous three months. The average loan size for first home buyers increased by 2.4% (\$5,562) and for non-first home buyers increased by 4.5% (\$10,503). In the three months to April 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$238,399) was \$4,730 less than for non-first home buyers (\$243,129).

### CONSTRUCTION BUILDING APPROVALS

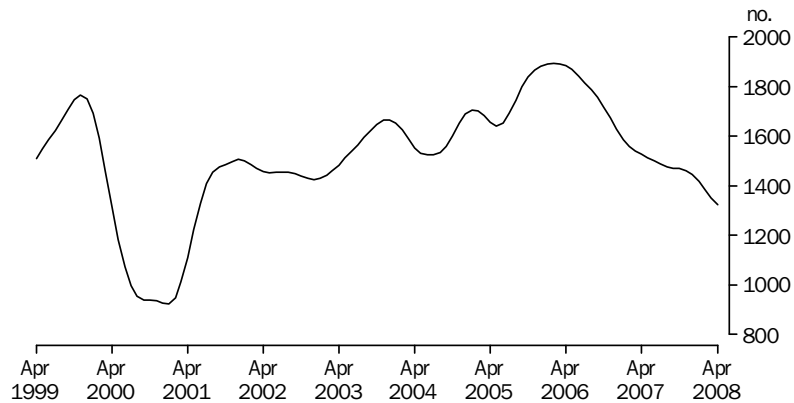
In Western Australia the number of house approvals (trend) has continued to decline for 26 consecutive months between February 2006 (1,893) and April 2008 (1,324) — down 30.1% or 569 approvals. During the period of decline, house approvals fell by 1.4% (22 approvals) on average per month. In the three months to April 2008, a total of 4,058 houses were approved for construction in Western Australia, 6.1% (264) less than in the previous three month period. Despite the fall in house approvals, other residential dwelling approvals have risen 8.9% (133 approvals) in the three months to April 2008 — other dwellings comprise semi-detached houses, townhouses and flats, units and apartments.



## OVERVIEW *continued*

### BUILDING APPROVALS *continued*

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



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

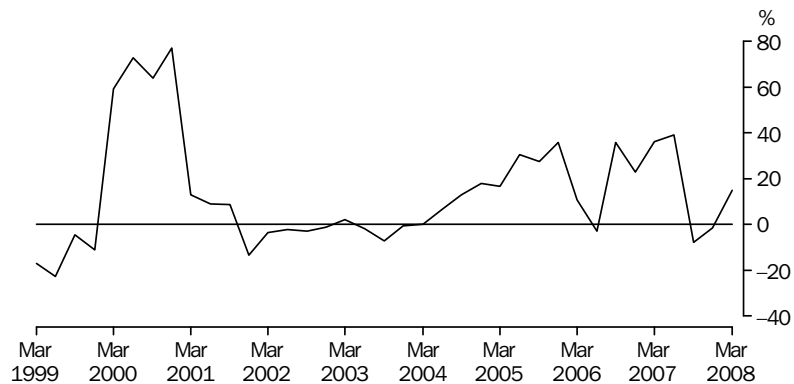
In the three months to April 2008, the number of new house approvals (original) in Western Australia fell by 5.3% (218 approvals), from the previous three month period. In contrast, the total number of building approvals recorded a growth (up 0.3% or 17 approvals), following decreases of 6.0% (381 approvals) and 5.1% (304 approvals) in the three months to October 2007 and January 2008 respectively. In terms of value of approval, new houses declined (down 5.3% or \$60 million) to \$1,066 million and the value of total building approvals also decreased (down 31.6% or \$1,082 million) to \$2,343 million in the three months to April 2008.

### TRADE

#### BALANCE OF TRADE

Western Australia's trade surplus grew 14.9% (\$1,302 million) to \$10,043 million for the year to March quarter 2008. It is the first rise after two successive declines for the year to September and the year to December quarters of 2007 (-7.7% and -1.5% respectively). Growth in the state's surplus resulted from strong exports growth (up \$2,605 million or 18.0%), compared to the previous year period (up \$479 million or 3.1%). Imports continued to increase (up \$1,303 million or 22.7%) compared to the same quarter of 2007 (up \$628 million or 11.2%).

#### 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.

Between the March quarters of 2007 and 2008, the main countries contributing to the growth in Western Australia's trade surpluses included China (up \$724 million), United

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### BALANCE OF TRADE

*continued*

Kingdom (up \$715 million), Singapore (up \$409 million) and India (up \$363 million). In contrast, lower trade surpluses were recorded with Switzerland (down \$397 million), United Arab Emirates (down \$302 million), Thailand (down \$295 million) and Republic of Korea (down \$188 million).

### EXPORTS

Of the 18.0% (\$2,605 million) rise in Western Australia's exports to \$17,097 million for the year to March quarter 2008, the main commodities contributing were iron ore and concentrates (up \$1,162 million or 33.5%), non-monetary gold (up \$767 million or 30.4%), crude petroleum oils (up \$583 million or 34.8%) and natural gas (up \$217 million or 22.2%). Over the same period, major commodities detracting from exports growth were nickel (down \$217 million or 59.3%), confidential items (down \$201 million or 7.6%), wool and other animal hair (down \$73 million or 48.6%) and nickel ores and concentrates (down \$56 million or 15.5%).

### IMPORTS

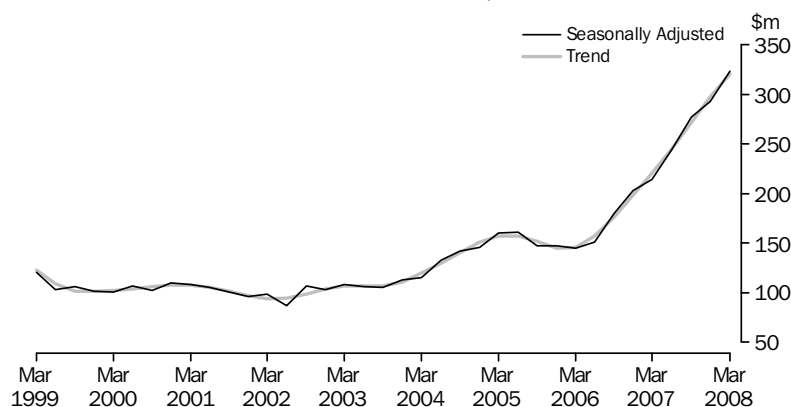
Between the March quarters of 2007 and 2008, the value of imports to Western Australia increased 22.7% (up \$1,303 million) to \$7,054 million. The major commodities driving the growth in imports were non-monetary gold (up \$550 million or 45.7%), crude petroleum oils (up \$405 million or 83.9%), civil engineering plant and equipment (up \$213 million or 118.7%) and refined petroleum oils (up \$184 million or 56.8%). The major commodities that recorded declines in imports over this annual period were ships, boats and floating structures (down \$45 million or 56.5%), parts and accessories of office machines (down \$20 million or 54.6%), iron or steel tubes and pipes (down \$18 million or 18.6%) and rubber tyres (down \$7 million or 8.4%).

### MINING

#### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

Mineral exploration expenditure (trend) in Western Australia grew by 7.7% (\$23 million) to \$321 million in the March quarter 2008. Although this rise was lower than the previous quarterly rise of 9.5% (\$26 million), it is the ninth consecutive quarterly rise since December quarter 2005 (\$145 million) and was higher than the national growth of 7.4% (\$44 million). In the March quarter 2008, Western Australia's mineral exploration expenditure accounted for 50.6% of the nation's expenditure of \$634 million, with Queensland (15.9%) being the next biggest contributor.

#### MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total minerals



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

Western Australia's mineral exploration expenditure (original) rose 50.9% (\$92 million)

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE *continued*

to \$271 million through the year to March quarter 2008. Minerals exploration expenditure that recorded growth over this period were Iron ore (up \$33 million or 67.1%), Gold (up \$22 million or 33.8%), Nickel and cobalt (up \$21 million or 55.6%) and Copper (up \$4 million or 91.5%). Petroleum exploration expenditure (original) in Western Australia rose 56.1% (\$179 million) to \$499 million through the year to March quarter 2008.

### MINERAL AND ENERGY PRODUCTION

Through the year to March quarter 2008, production increased across most mineral commodities in Western Australia. Minerals production recording growth were Zinc (up 64.0%), Iron ore (up 17.9%), Bauxite (up 4.4%) and Nickel (up 4.3%). In contrast, Diamonds (down 36.4%), Gold (down 17.9%) and Ilmenite (down 10.0%) production declined through the year. Energy production in the state rose for Electricity (up 5.3%) while Crude oil (down 7.6%) and Natural gas (down 0.5%) declined over the same period of time.

### TOURISM SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS HOLIDAY ARRIVALS

A total of 65,051 overseas visitors arrived in Western Australia for holiday in the March quarter 2008, 1,900 (3.0%) more compared to the March quarter of 2007. Holiday travel, through the year to March quarter 2008, rose from residents of Malaysia (up 877 or 19.9%), New Zealand (up 672 or 34.3%) and Indonesia (up 593 or 45.8%). In contrast, there were less holiday makers coming from Japan (down 1,514 or 26.2%), United Kingdom and Ireland (down 901 or 4.0%) and Thailand (down 308 or 36.8%).

### SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS HOLIDAY DEPARTURES

In the March quarter 2008, a total of 82,825 Western Australians travelled overseas for a holiday, 17,611 (27.0%) more compared to the same quarter of 2007. Overseas destinations that received the largest increases in Western Australian travellers were Indonesia (up 10,090 or 75.2%), Thailand (up 1,981 or 21.2%), Hong Kong (up 1,266 or 69.2%) and New Zealand (up 1,191 or 17.1%). However, there were less Western Australian holiday seekers travelling to Europe (excluding United Kingdom and Ireland) (down 396 or 14.7%), South Africa (down 50 or 5.5%) and United Kingdom and Ireland (down 43 persons or 1.3%) over the same period.

### LABOUR MARKET JOB VACANCIES

Job vacancies in Western Australia decreased by 16.9% (down 5,500) in the February quarter 2008, after experiencing increases for eight consecutive quarters, from 20,600 job vacancies in the February quarter 2006 to 32,600 for the November quarter 2007. Through the year to February quarter 2008, job vacancies in Western Australia increased by 8.3% (up 2,100) to 27,100. The increase is attributed to the public sector (up 1,000 or 75.9%) and the private sector (up 1,100 or 4.5%) both recording growth.

### EMPLOYMENT

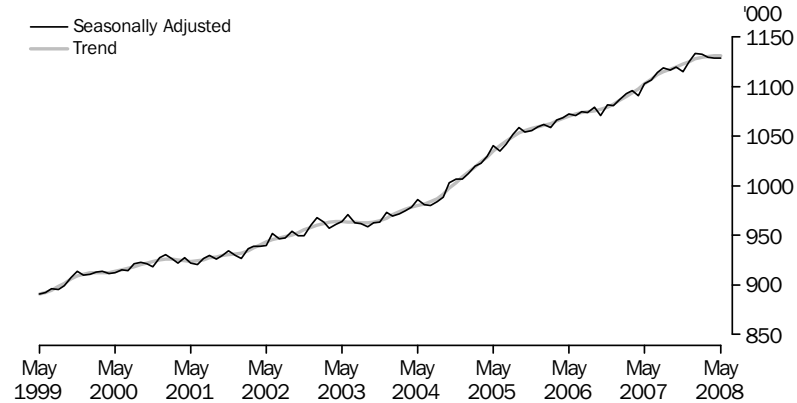
Western Australia's full-time employment (trend) rose 0.4% (up 3,600 persons) to 818,000 persons in the three months to May 2008, following growth of 1.0% (8,000 persons) in the previous three month period. The increase in the three months to May 2008 was attributable to increases in both female full-time employment (up 0.6% or 1,700 persons) and male full-time employment (up 0.3% or 1,900 persons).

Estimated part-time employment in Western Australia fell 0.8% (down 2,400 persons) to 312,800 persons in the three months to May 2008. This was wholly attributable to male part-time employment (down 2.8% or 2,400 persons). Overall, employment numbers rose 0.1% (1,200 persons) to 1,130,800 persons in the three months to May 2008.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### EMPLOYMENT *continued*

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS, Total



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

The main industries contributing to the rise in Western Australia's employment (original) through the year to May 2008 (up 25,000 or 2.3%) were Mining (up 24,200 persons or 48.8%), Construction (up 16,000 or 15.1%), Education (up 9,700 persons or 12.7%) and Manufacturing (up 7,800 persons or 8.0%). In contrast, industries that recorded declining growth over the same period of time included Retail trade (down 10,200 persons or 6.4%), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (down 6,500 persons or 15.1%) and Government administration and defence (down 4,400 persons or 8.6%).

From an occupation perspective, the main occupations driving the state's employment growth were Tradesperson and related workers (up 19,400 persons or 13.3%), Intermediate production and transport workers (up 16,400 persons or 16.0%), Associate professionals (up 3,500 persons or 2.5%) and Managers and administrators (up 3,300 persons or 4.0%). However, decreases for the year to May 2008 were recorded for the occupations of Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (down 11,100 persons or 6.1%), Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (down 10,200 persons or 10.4%) and Advanced clerical and service workers (down 600 persons or 1.6%).

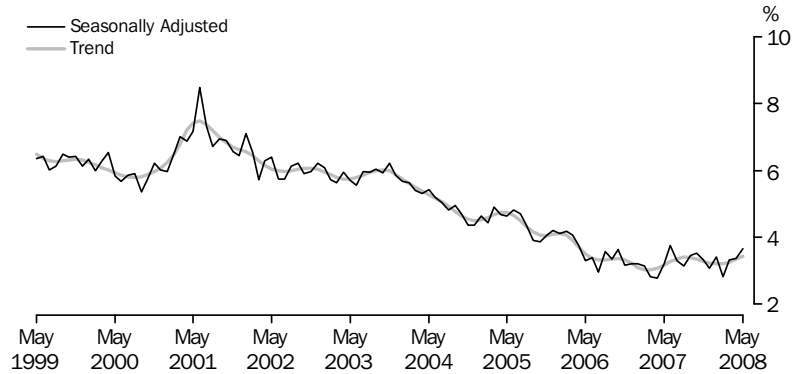
### UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate (trend) in Western Australia rose marginally, from 3.2% in February 2008 to 3.4% in May 2008. Nationally, the unemployment rate also slightly increased, from 4.1% to 4.2% between February and May 2008. The number of unemployed persons (trend) rose by 7.2% (2,700 persons) to 40,200 persons in Western Australia in the three months to May 2008. Unemployed Males contributed twice as much to the unemployment figure with an increase of 9.5% (1,900 persons), while the female unemployment figures were up 4.6% (800 persons).

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### UNEMPLOYMENT *continued*

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Note: Break in trend series at April 2001.

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

### POPULATION

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Western Australia's estimated resident population was 2,130,797 in the December quarter 2007, an increase of 0.6% (11,929 persons) from the previous quarter. Western Australia's quarterly population growth rate of 0.6% was second to Queensland (up 0.7% or 27,840 persons) and above the national rate increase of 0.4%. In the December quarter 2007, Western Australia recorded a natural increase of 3,871 persons (6,848 births less 2,977 deaths), while net overseas migration (up 7,543 persons) and net interstate migration (up 515 persons) also added to the state's population.

### SOCIAL TRENDS

#### POPULATION AND HEALTH

#### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

In June 2007, Western Australia's estimated resident population was 2.11 million persons. From June 2006 to June 2007, Western Australia had the highest growth in the nation, which was an increase of 46,800 persons (2%) from June 2006 and 307,700 persons (17%) from June 1997. In percentage terms, Western Australia's population growth of 17% between June 1997 and June 2007 was higher than the national average of 13% and was the second highest among the states and territories behind Queensland with 23%.

In June 2007, the median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Western Australian population was 36.4 years. This is slightly younger than the national median age of 36.8 years. The median age of the Western Australian population increased from 33.5 years in 1997.

The ratio of males to females aged 0–64 years increased slightly between 1997 and 2007 (103.8 and 104.7 males per 100 females respectively). However, for those aged 65 years and over, the ratio increased from 79.7 to 85.7 males per 100 females over the same ten year period. In 2006, life expectancy at birth was 83.8 years for females and 79.1 years for males in Western Australia. Between 1997 and 2006, the difference in life expectancy between males and females fell from 5.9 to 4.7 years.

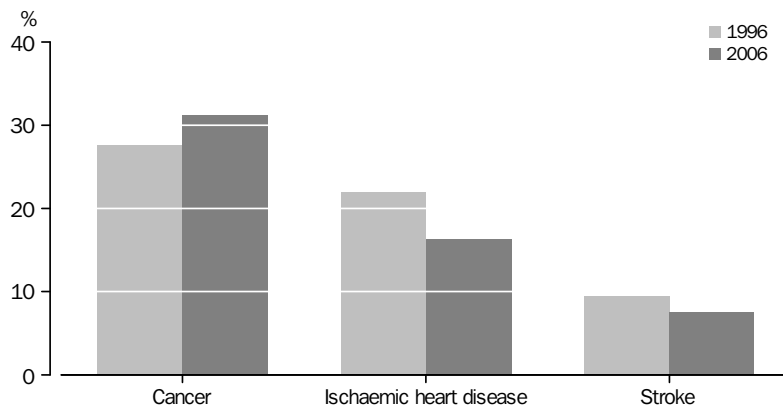
## OVERVIEW *continued*

### POPULATION AND HEALTH *continued*

#### CAUSES OF DEATH

In 2006, there were 11,600 deaths registered in Western Australia. The underlying causes of death were mainly cancer (malignant neoplasms), ischaemic heart disease and stroke— together accounting for more than half (55%) of all deaths. Cancer was the leading underlying cause of 3,600 deaths. Of those deaths, 20% (714) were caused by cancers of the trachea, bronchus and lungs. From 1996 to 2006, the proportion of deaths caused by cancer increased from 28% to 31%. Ischaemic heart disease accounted for 16.3% (1,900) of deaths in 2006, a decrease from 22% of deaths in 1996. Stroke accounted for 7.6% (880) of deaths in 2006, slightly lower than in 1996 (9.5%).

#### LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, Proportion of total deaths—Western Australia



Source: *Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0.*

In 2006, the leading cause of death for persons aged 15–24 years in Western Australia was transport accidents, accounting for 39% (71 deaths) of deaths in this age group. The proportion was higher for males than females (43% compared to 30% respectively). Suicide accounted for 17% of deaths in the 15–24 year age group, with the proportion of males and females almost identical (both 17%).

## FEATURE ARTICLE

### MIGRATION AND MOBILITY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

#### INTRODUCTION

In recent years, migration has been the most influential component of population growth in Western Australia. Between June 1996 and June 2006, net migration (both overseas and inter-state) accounted for 53.4% of Western Australia's estimated population growth, contributing to a net increase of 85,939 persons. At the time of the 2006 Census, 43.8% of persons (aged 5 years or more) living in Western Australia had moved since 2001. Of these, 7.9% had moved to WA from another state, and a further 12.6% had arrived from overseas.

The current resources boom has placed considerable pressure on Western Australia's ability to provide a workforce able to cope with new developments and projects. Migration is therefore necessary for the sustainability of WA's current economy. This has led to an increase in the number of houses being built, resulting in increased energy and water use and expanding infrastructure and service needs. Thus, migration has impacted on the economic, social and environmental aspects of Western Australia and has significant implications for the future of the state.

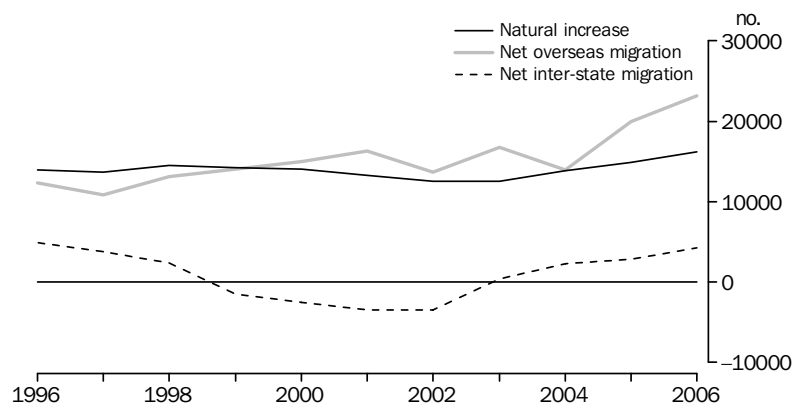
The analysis in this article will focus on demographic data for persons who were counted as living in Western Australia at the time of the 2006 Census. The Census provides a wealth of information about the characteristics of people who moved to Western Australia between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, whether from overseas, (described as recent arrivals), or from another state or territory.

The analysis will also provide a view of how Western Australians have moved within WA to capitalise on employment opportunities or lifestyle changes. The demographic analysis will include regional movements, occupation and industry characteristics of employed movers, as well as post-school qualifications of movers.

#### OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Overseas migration has a significant influence on the future of Western Australia's community, labour force and economy. It has had a major impact on the size of Western Australia's population growth. Since 2000, overseas migration has been the largest contributor to population growth in Western Australia, mainly due to the current economic boom and associated employment opportunities. Overseas migration contributed 53.1% of Western Australia's population growth in 2006.

#### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, Western Australia



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0

OVERSEAS MIGRATION  
*continued*

Increases in migrant quotas and subsequent changes to immigration policy to attract skilled workers, have resulted in a steady increase of permanent settlers in Western Australia, culminating in 19,783 new permanent settlers in 2006-07 ([www.diac.gov.au](http://www.diac.gov.au) and [www.immi.gov.au](http://www.immi.gov.au)).

Permanent arrivals (settlers) data apply to overseas born residents who live permanently in Australia. This includes travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to migrate permanently; and those who are otherwise eligible to settle including for family, skilled labour and humanitarian reasons.

SETTLER ARRIVALS, Western Australia



Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship 2008, Settler Arrivals 2006-07

At the time of the 2006 Census, 27.1% (531,746) of Western Australians had been born overseas. More than three-quarters (77.7%) had immigrated to Australia before the 2001 Census. Of these, the majority were born in Europe with 49.8% born in North-West Europe and 12.2% in Southern and Eastern Europe, reflecting pre- and post-World War II displacement and Australian immigration policies at that time. Those Western Australians who immigrated to Australia before the 2001 Census had a median age of 51 years at the time of the 2006 Census.

Recent settlers who arrived after 2001, have different characteristics from pre-2001 migrants, and have a greater impact on labour force capabilities and housing as well as education and training programs. The following analysis will focus on persons born overseas, who arrived in Australia between 2001 and 2006 (before 8th August) and were counted as usual residents of Western Australia at the time of the 2006 Census. This includes persons migrating to Australia from another country, persons who returned to Australia after living overseas and foreign students, living in Australia on long-term visas.

*Arrived between 2001 and 2006*

Of all persons who had moved to Western Australia between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, 101,089 lived overseas at the time of the 2001 Census. These represented 5.5% of all persons aged more than 5 years counted as living in WA at the time of the 2006 Census.

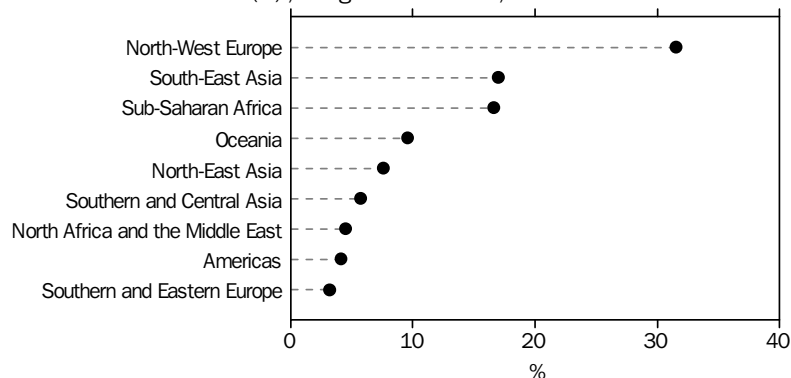
Of the persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia between 2001 and 2006, 93,527 were counted as living in Western Australia at the time of the 2006 Census. Almost



Arrived between 2001 and 2006 continued

one-third (31.5%) were born in North-West Europe, another 17% were born in South-East Asia and 16.6% were born in Sub-Saharan Africa.

RECENT ARRIVALS (a), Region of birth, Western Australia



(a) Arrived in Australia between 2001 and 2006.

Source: unpublished 2006 Census data

As in 2001, the top three countries of origin for recent arrivals as reported in the 2006 Census were England, New Zealand and South Africa, which combined, accounted for over 40% (37,786) of all recent arrivals to 2006.

Meanwhile, Sudan has climbed significantly in the recent arrivals rankings between the 2001 and 2006 Census (ranked 41st in 2001 to 13th in 2006). Zimbabwe has moved from 14th to 10th while Thailand and the Republic of Korea (South) have moved from 22nd to 16th and 27th to 18th respectively. Indonesia has dropped from 4th to 9th.

TOP 20 COUNTRIES, RECENT ARRIVALS (2001-2006), WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Country of birth	Ranking 2006	Ranking 2001(a)	Recent arrivals		Median Age years	Aged under	Aged over	Employed
			No.	%		25 yrs	55 yrs	
England	1	1	21 268	22.7	33	36.4	10.2	69.6
New Zealand	2	2	8 550	9.1	27	42.1	7.1	78.0
South Africa	3	3	7 968	8.5	30	43.3	6.0	69.6
Malaysia	4	6	4 680	5.0	22	63.2	2.9	41.4
Singapore	5	5	3 804	4.1	23	54.6	3.7	42.4
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	6	8	3 353	3.6	24	51.8	2.5	44.9
India	7	9	3 162	3.4	30	32.2	5.9	66.9
Scotland	8	7	2 919	3.1	33	34.4	6.6	74.3
Indonesia	9	4	2 639	2.8	22	57.0	2.9	42.5
Zimbabwe	10	14	2 626	2.8	28	45.6	4.5	74.3
United States of America	11	10	1 812	1.9	27	45.8	5.8	59.5
Philippines	12	12	1 802	1.9	32	28.9	1.9	66.7
Sudan	13	41	1 579	1.7	21	57.1	1.5	27.6
Japan	14	13	1 271	1.4	28	35.7	5.7	39.8
Kenya	15	19	1 230	1.3	23	56.3	3.3	68.3
Thailand	16	22	1 155	1.2	27	43.3	1.6	46.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	17	15	1 121	1.2	21	75.2	1.5	34.3
Korea, Republic of (South)	18	27	1 056	1.1	25	49.2	1.8	36.2
Ireland	19	23	1 026	1.1	29	29.6	6.0	75.0
Canada	20	21	1 018	1.1	28	36.2	3.2	70.2

(a) Arrived in Australia between 1996 and 6 August 2001

Source: Unpublished 2001 and 2006 Census data

WA regional analysis

As a proportion of the total usual resident population in each region, Perth had the highest proportion of recent arrivals (5.6% or 81,552), followed by the South Eastern region (3.8% or 1,997) and the Pilbara region (3.6% or 1,468).

Of the 93,527 recent arrivals living in Western Australia at the time of the 2006 Census, the vast majority lived in Perth (87.2% or 81,552). This varied from 97.2% (4,064) of recent arrivals from North Africa and the Middle East to 70.1% (6,272) of recent arrivals from Oceania settling in Perth. Settlers from Oceania were the most regionally spread in WA with 8.6% (773) settling in South Eastern WA (compared to 2.1% of total recent arrivals); 7.6% (682) settling in the South West (compared to 5.0% of all recent arrivals); and 5.2% (461) settling in the Pilbara (compared to 1.6% of all recent arrivals). Relative to other regions of birth, a significant number of recent arrivals from North-West Europe (2,124 or 7.2%) also settled in South West WA.

RECENT ARRIVALS, REGION OF BIRTH, WA STATISTICAL DIVISION, 2006 CENSUS

Statistical Division	Oceania	North-West Europe	Southern and Eastern Europe	North Africa and the Middle East	South-East Asia	North-East Asia	Southern and Central Asia	Americas	Sub-Saharan Africa	Total
NUMBER										
Perth	6 272	25 693	2 780	4 064	14 644	6 724	4 836	3 294	13 030	81 552
South West	682	2 124	80	50	373	120	127	195	878	4 635
Lower Great										
Southern	151	259	18	4	166	87	87	48	161	984
Upper Great										
Southern	57	59	3	—	14	—	4	10	56	206
Midlands	152	262	10	7	63	10	23	32	254	816
South Eastern	773	221	26	22	175	47	41	77	615	1 997
Central	181	262	15	7	98	24	41	67	151	846
Pilbara	461	212	23	12	234	19	145	70	284	1 468
Kimberley	95	108	15	3	57	27	21	28	45	399
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 942</b>	<b>29 493</b>	<b>2 978</b>	<b>4 182</b>	<b>15 875</b>	<b>7 084</b>	<b>5 358</b>	<b>3 853</b>	<b>15 521</b>	<b>93 527</b>
PERCENTAGE										
Perth	70.1	87.1	93.4	97.2	92.2	94.9	90.3	85.5	84.0	87.2
South West	7.6	7.2	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.4	5.1	5.7	5.0
Lower Great										
Southern	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.1
Upper Great										
Southern	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Midlands	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.9
South Eastern	8.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	2.0	4.0	2.1
Central	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.9
Pilbara	5.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.3	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.6
Kimberley	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

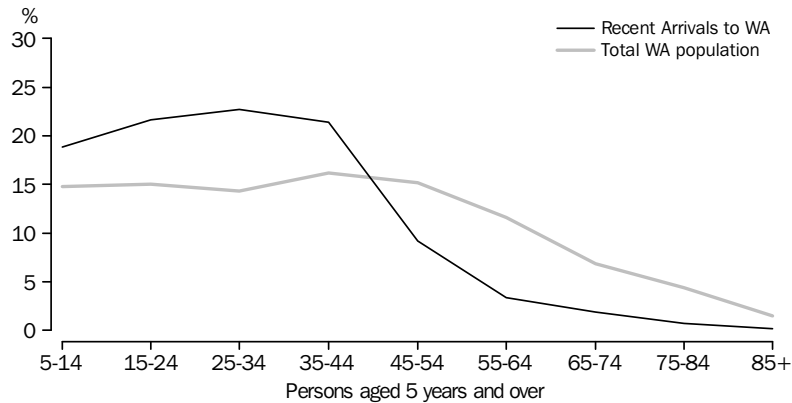
Source: Unpublished 2006 Census data

Recent arrivals demographics

The age profile of recent arrivals living in Western Australia is younger than the total Western Australian population. At the time of the 2006 Census, the median age for persons who had recently arrived in Western Australia was 28 years compared with 36 years for the total WA population.

Recent arrivals demographics continued

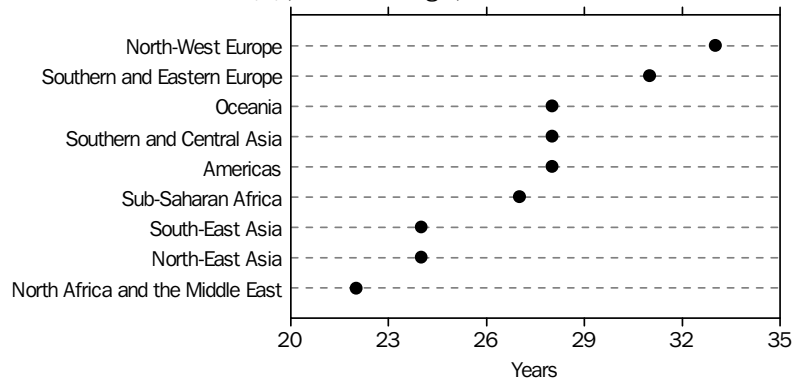
AGE DISTRIBUTION, Recent arrivals and the total WA population: 2006 Census



Source: unpublished 2006 Census data

There are some age profile differences according to country of birth. The youngest median age profile belonged to persons born in North Africa and the Middle East (22 years) while the oldest median age profile belonged to persons born in North-West Europe (33 years).

RECENT ARRIVALS (a), Median Age, Western Australia



(a) Arrived in Australia between 2001 and 2006.

Source: unpublished 2006 Census data

Recent arrivals were more likely to live in couple with children households (56.2% compared with 49.3% for the WA population as a whole), and were less likely to live in couple only households (18.5% compared to 21.4% for WA). Recent arrivals were more than twice as likely to live in group households (7.5% compared with 2.8% for WA) but half as likely to live in lone person households (4.9% compared with 10.5% for WA). This pattern could reflect overseas students living in shared accommodation.

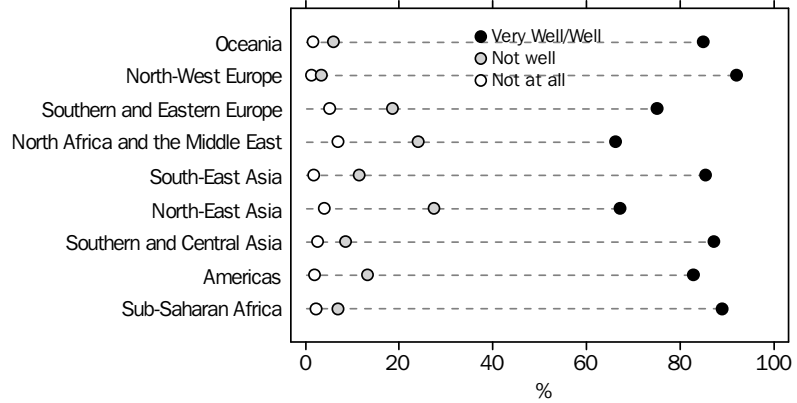
Almost two-thirds of persons born in the Sub-Saharan African region lived in couple with children households (64.5%). One in four persons born in the Americas and in Southern and Eastern Europe lived in couple only households (26.3% and 25.6% respectively).

A language other than English was spoken at home by almost half of WA's recent arrivals (45% or 42,053 people). Of these, more than three-quarters (81.3%) spoke English well or very well, 13.8% did not speak English well and a further 2.9% did not speak English at all. More than one-quarter (27.4%) of recent arrivals born in North-East Asia, did not

Recent arrivals demographics continued

speak English well and 6.9% of recent arrivals from North Africa and the Middle East did not speak English at all. Proficiency in English is important in determining access to education and training services as well as labour force participation.

RECENT ARRIVALS, Proficiency in Spoken English, Western Australia



Source: unpublished 2006 Census data

Labour force characteristics

Of the 93,527 persons who arrived in Australia between 2001 and 2006 and lived in Western Australia at the time of the 2006 Census, 72,325 persons (77.3%) were aged more than 15 years old. Of these, more than half were employed (60.2% or 43,552 persons), a third were not in the labour force (33.9% or 24,496 persons) and 4.8% (3,449 persons) were unemployed.

Compared with the total WA population (aged more than 15 years), recent arrivals had a similar proportion of employed persons (59.9% for WA) but a higher proportion who were unemployed (2.3% for WA). An important factor in using labour force status to determine mobility trends is that a person's labour force status is only recorded for the 2006 Census. It is unknown what labour force status a person had when they did move, or whether it changed between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.

Differences in proportions of employed persons existed between country of birth regions. Persons born in the Oceania region had the highest proportion of employed persons (77.1%), followed by persons born in North-West Europe (69.4%). The lowest proportions of employed were among those born in the North Africa and Middle-East region (30.8%) and the North-East Asia region (40.8%).

A possible reason for the lower employed proportions from some regions is that recent arrivals include persons attending educational institutions to improve language and develop other skills. For example, of the 1,685 persons born in North Africa and the Middle East who were not in the labour force, 57.9% were attending an educational institution. For persons born in North-East Asia, 71.8% of those not in the labour force, were attending an educational institution.

Industry and occupation data provide further information about Western Australia's recent arrivals. Of the 43,553 recent arrivals working at the time of the 2006 Census, the highest proportion were working in the health care and social assistance industry (11.8%) while 11.0% were working in manufacturing and 10.6% in the accommodation and food services industry. While the employment pattern of recent arrivals by industry group was fairly similar to the total employed WA population, the proportion employed

Labour force characteristics continued

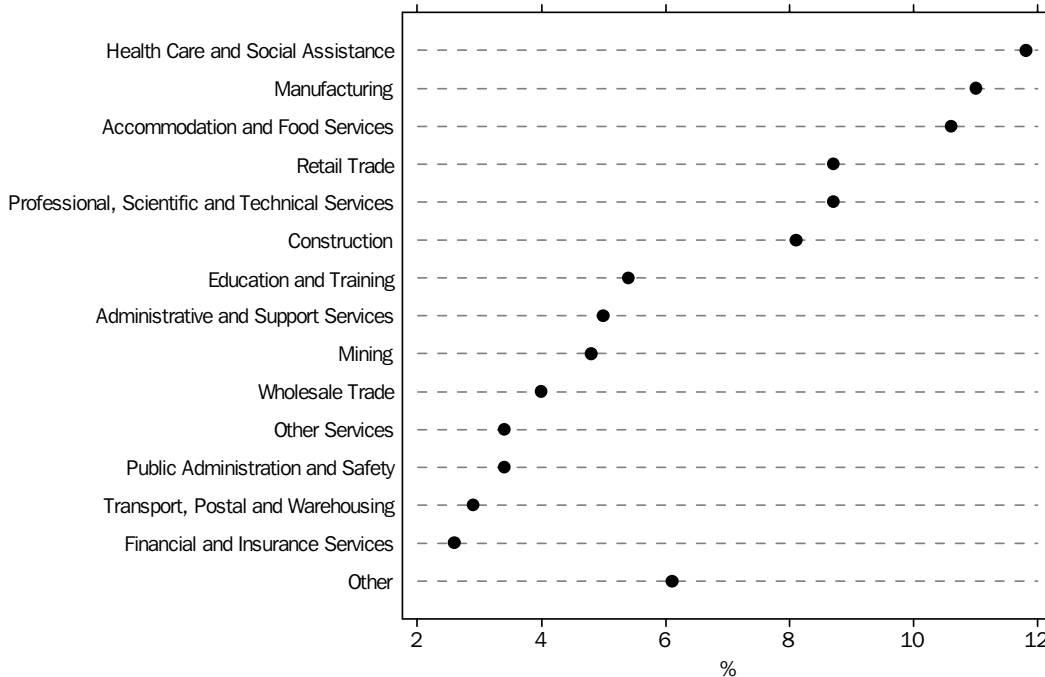
in the accommodation and food services industry was double that of the total WA employed population (10.6% compared to 5.6%), and slightly higher in the manufacturing industry (11.0% compared to 9.4%).

RECENT ARRIVALS, EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 2006 CENSUS

	Recent arrivals.....		Total employed.....	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	684	1.6	30 045	3.4
Mining	2 087	4.8	37 160	4.2
Manufacturing	4 802	11.0	83 160	9.4
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	444	1.0	9 052	1.0
Construction	3 549	8.1	80 827	9.1
Wholesale Trade	1 758	4.0	35 206	4.0
Retail Trade	3 802	8.7	99 985	11.3
Accommodation and Food Services	4 605	10.6	49 691	5.6
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1 271	2.9	37 954	4.3
Information Media and Telecommunications	458	1.1	11 836	1.3
Financial and Insurance Services	1 149	2.6	25 594	2.9
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	643	1.5	17 604	2.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3 783	8.7	53 898	6.1
Administrative and Support Services	2 159	5.0	27 243	3.1
Public Administration and Safety	1 464	3.4	57 979	6.6
Education and Training	2 363	5.4	68 560	7.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	5 155	11.8	89 136	10.1
Arts and Recreation Services	394	0.9	11 087	1.3
Other Services	1 490	3.4	33 970	3.8
Inadequately described	669	1.5	12 865	1.5
Not stated	824	1.9	10 986	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 553</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>883 790</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Unpublished 2006 Census data

EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRY, Recent arrivals, 2001-2006, WA



Source: unpublished 2006 Census data

Labour force characteristics continued

Differences in industry employment were noticeable when analysing a person's country of birth region. High proportions of persons born in the Oceania region were employed in the construction (12.3%) and manufacturing industries (11.7%). Persons from North-West Europe were employed in health care and social assistance (15%) and construction (11.7%). Over one-quarter (29%) of persons born in North-East Asia worked in the accommodation and food services industry and 14% of persons born in the Americas worked in the professional, scientific and technical services industry.

Recent arrivals were more highly represented in the occupations of professionals (24.5%) and labourers (14%) than the total WA population (18.1% and 10.8% respectively). In the professional occupation group, more than one-quarter (26.2% or 2,795) were employed as health professionals. Of these, over half (52.4%) were born in North-West Europe and a further 19.4% were born in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the labourer occupation group, almost one-third (30.5% or 1,864) were employed as cleaners and laundry workers. Of these, almost one-quarter (22.3%) were born in South-East Asia and a further 17% were born in Sub-Saharan Africa.

RECENT ARRIVALS, EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION GROUP, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 2006 CENSUS

	<u>Recent arrivals</u> .....		<u>Total employed</u> .....	
	No.	%	No.	%
Managers	4 197	9.6	111 465	12.6
Professionals	10 651	24.5	159 750	18.1
Technicians and Trades Workers	7 423	17.0	145 088	16.4
Community and Personal Service Workers	4 392	10.1	77 970	8.8
Clerical and Administrative Workers	4 718	10.8	129 950	14.7
Sales Workers	3 154	7.2	84 473	9.6
Machinery Operators and Drivers	2 307	5.3	65 333	7.4
Labourers	6 103	14.0	95 729	10.8
Inadequately described	356	0.8	6 836	0.8
Not stated	252	0.6	7 191	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 553</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>883 785</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Unpublished 2006 Census data

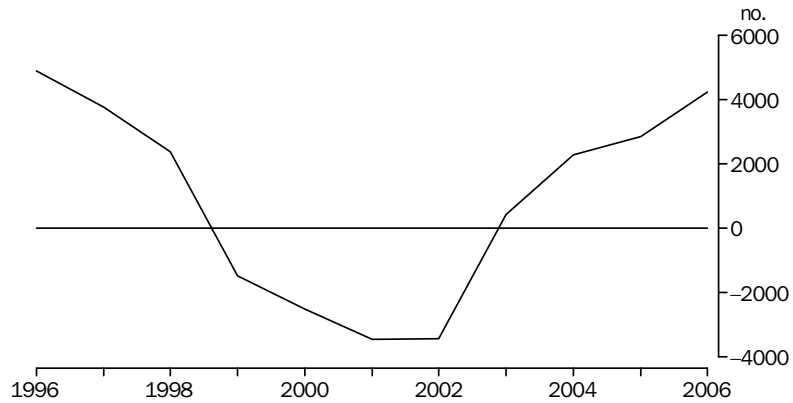
Recent overseas arrivals (aged 15 years or more) were almost twice as likely to have a bachelor degree or higher qualification than the total WA population (27.7% compared with 14.4%). However, they were less likely to have a certificate qualification (13.8% compared with 17.6%). As per industry and occupation data, differences exist between country of birth regions. For example, persons born in Southern and Central Asia had the highest proportion of bachelor degrees or higher (51.3%) compared with 12.7% of persons born in the Oceania region.

Individual median income in conjunction with industry and occupation data can be a useful indicator in determining incentives for a person to move to WA from overseas. The median income measure applies to employed persons only. The median weekly income of recent arrivals to WA was \$753 per week (\$39,156 pa), similar to the total WA employed population (\$755 per week). Recent arrivals from North-West Europe and the Oceania regions had higher median incomes (\$903 per week and \$803 per week respectively), compared with persons from North-East Asia (\$409 per week) and North-Africa and the Middle East (\$538 per week).

INTER-STATE MIGRATION

Mainly due to Western Australia's booming economy and associated employment opportunities, people have been increasingly moving to WA from other states and territories. While net inter-state migration has fluctuated over the last twenty years, since 2003 WA has had a positive net flow of people from other states and territories.

NET INTER-STATE MIGRATION TO WA, Annual net movement



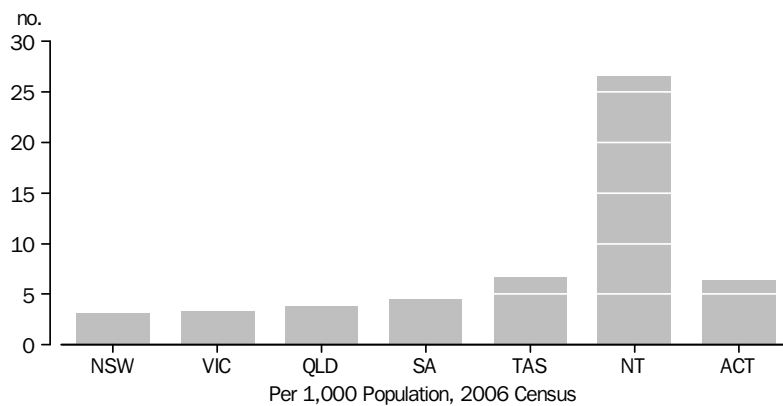
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, cat.no. 3101.0.

Lived inter-state 5 years ago

In gross inter-state migration terms, there were 62,930 persons who moved to Western Australia from another state or territory between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. Of all persons who moved to WA, inter-state migration accounted for 7.9%. A high proportion of inter-state movers came from NSW (29.5%) and almost a further one-quarter (23.8%) came from Victoria.

When the number of people who moved to WA is placed in context of the population size of the originating state or territory, differences in proportions appear. As the graph below illustrates, a higher proportion of persons from the Northern Territory migrated to Western Australia (26.6 persons per 1,000 of total 2006 NT population), compared with NSW (3.1 persons per 1,000 of NSW 2006 population).

INTER-STATE MIGRATION, Per capita moving to WA, between 2001 and 2006 Census



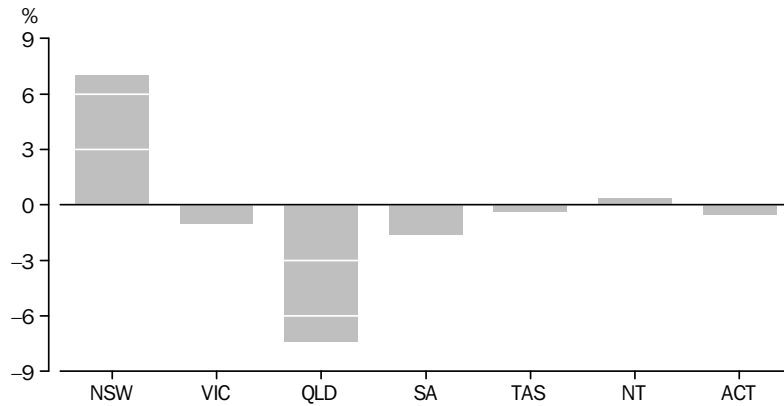
Source: unpublished 2006 Census data

Net inter-state migration is a measure of how many people are also leaving Western Australia for other states and territories. In the five years to 2006, there was a positive net movement of people moving to Western Australia from NSW (7% or 4,962 people),

Lived inter-state 5 years ago continued

whereas WA had a negative net movement to Queensland (-7.4% or a net loss of 4,179 people).

INTER-STATE MIGRATION, Net movements to and from WA—2006 Census



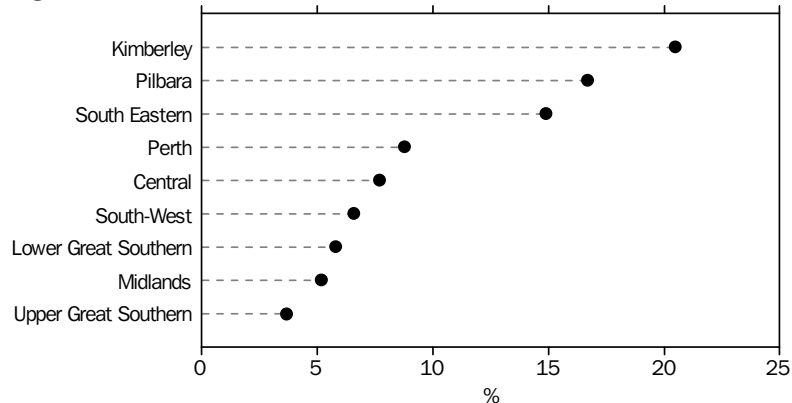
Source: unpublished 2006 Census data

Regional movement

Of the 62,930 inter-state movers to Western Australia between the 2001 and 2006 Census, the majority (69.3%) moved to the Perth metropolitan area, and a further 9.1% moved to the South-West region. However, as a proportion of the total number of people who had moved within or from outside a particular region, the Kimberley had the highest proportion of people that had moved from inter-state (20.5%), closely followed by the Pilbara region (16.7%).

The resources boom has been an influential factor in the high proportion of inter-state movers to the Pilbara region, but to a lesser extent to the Kimberley. The higher Kimberley inter-state movement reflects a number of factors including a highly mobile Indigenous population (10.2% or 236 people of inter-state movers to the Kimberley were Indigenous, of which 60.3% came from the Northern Territory). Also the population movement in northern Australia is reflected in the amount of movement from Northern Territory and Queensland, possibly for tourism employment opportunities (27.4% of inter-state movers in the Kimberley had previously lived in Queensland, 16.9% in the Northern Territory).

ARRIVALS FROM INTER-STATE, Proportion of total movers by region—2006 Census



Source: unpublished 2006 Census data



Inter-state mover demographics

The median age for people migrating to WA from other states and territories was younger (32 years) than that for the total WA population (36 years). The youngest inter-state movers were in the Upper Great Southern and South Eastern regions (median age 30 years for both regions).

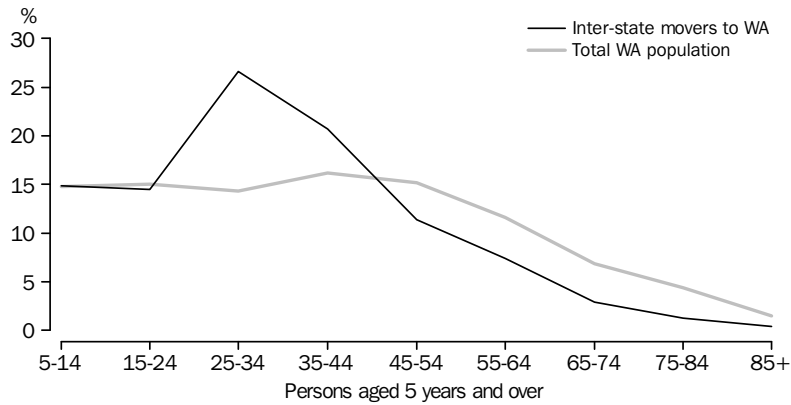
The median age for inter-state movers to the Pilbara was 32 years compared with 31 years for the total population in the Pilbara, and inter-state movers to the Kimberley had a median age of 34 years compared with 30 years for the total population in the Kimberley. However, these were still lower than the median age of 36 years for the total population in WA.

INTER-STATE MOVERS TO WA, AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN AGE, WA STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Age Group	Perth	South West	Lower Great Southern	Upper Great Southern	Midlands	South Eastern	Central	Pilbara	Kimberley	Total
NUMBER										
5 - 14	6 575	1 001	222	45	145	469	286	508	255	9 506
15 - 24	6 657	722	153	31	121	578	207	386	323	9 183
25 - 34	12 185	1 207	217	50	203	953	374	1 020	633	16 849
35 - 44	9 459	1 146	227	40	136	592	339	686	460	13 096
45 - 54	4 692	680	163	25	134	378	254	437	327	7 095
55 - 64	2 681	592	126	17	130	177	185	187	242	4 337
65 and over	1 981	436	90	13	73	72	91	32	74	2 862
<b>Total</b>	<b>44 230</b>	<b>5 784</b>	<b>1 198</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>3 219</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>3 256</b>	<b>2 314</b>	<b>62 928</b>
PERCENTAGE										
5 - 14	14.9	17.3	18.5	20.4	15.4	14.6	16.5	15.6	11.0	15.1
15 - 24	15.1	12.5	12.8	14.0	12.8	18.0	11.9	11.9	14.0	14.6
25 - 34	27.5	20.9	18.1	22.6	21.5	29.6	21.5	31.3	27.4	26.8
35 - 44	21.4	19.8	18.9	18.1	14.4	18.4	19.5	21.1	19.9	20.8
45 - 54	10.6	11.8	13.6	11.3	14.2	11.7	14.6	13.4	14.1	11.3
55 - 64	6.1	10.2	10.5	7.7	13.8	5.5	10.7	5.7	10.5	6.9
65 and over	4.5	7.5	7.5	5.9	7.7	2.2	5.2	1.0	3.2	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Median Age - Inter-state	32.0	34.0	35.0	30.0	35.0	30.0	35.0	32.0	34.0	32.0
Median Age - Total population	36.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	40.0	32.0	36.0	31.0	30.0	36.0

Inter-state mover demographics continued

AGE DISTRIBUTION, Inter-state movers to WA and the total WA population: 2006 Census



Source: unpublished 2006 Census data

The proportion of inter-state movers living in couple with children households was lower than for the total WA population (43.1% compared with 49.3%), but higher in couple only households (23.6% compared with 21.4%) and group households (6.3% compared with 2.8%).

In the Kimberley region, 30.4% of inter-state movers lived in couple only households, while 28.6% were in couple with children households. A further 14.3% were in lone person households and 8.3% lived in group households

Labour force characteristics

Of the 62,930 people who moved to WA from another state or territory between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, 84.9% were aged over 15 years. Of these, 71.4% were employed, 3.7% were unemployed while 24.1% were not in the labour force at the time of the 2006 Census. By comparison, 59.9% of the total WA population aged over 15 years were employed and 30.6% were not in the labour force.

As previously mentioned, the Census records each person's labour force status only at the time of the Census. Therefore, it is neither known what labour force status a person had when they did move, nor what changes to their status occurred between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.

Sex divisions exist in the labour force status of inter-state movers. More than three-quarters (80.7%) of male inter-state movers were employed compared with 61.6% of females. The proportion of female inter-state movers who were not in the labour force was over double that of male inter-state movers (33.7% and 15.1% respectively). This possibly reflects the movement of single income couple households (with or without children). In comparison, the proportions of total WA females and males (aged more than 15 years) not in the labour force were 37.7% and 23.3% respectively.

Perth had the largest number of unemployed inter-state movers (1,366). As a proportion of the total inter-state movers in a region, the Upper Great Southern had the highest proportion of unemployed inter-state movers (7.1%). The lowest proportion of inter-state movers that were unemployed resided in the Kimberley and Pilbara regions (2.3% and 2.5% respectively).

Labour force characteristics continued

Perth also had the largest number of inter-state movers who were not in the labour force (9,060), however the Upper Great Southern, Lower Great Southern and the Midlands regions had the highest proportion of inter-state movers who were not in the labour force (37.5% for all regions).

Industry and occupation data may provide an indication as to why people moved to WA from another state or territory. Of the 38,159 employed inter-state movers, one in ten were employed in public administration and safety (10.1%). A further 9.2% were employed in health care and social assistance, 9.0% in retail trade and 8.6% in mining.

The proportions for inter-state movers were roughly similar to the total for WA for the majority of industry groups. The most notable difference occurred in the mining industry where the proportion (8.6%) of inter-state movers was twice that of the total WA population (4.2%). Inter-state movers were less likely to work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (1.7% inter-state movers compared with 3.4% total WA) and the education and training industry (5.3% of inter-state movers compared with 7.8% for total WA).

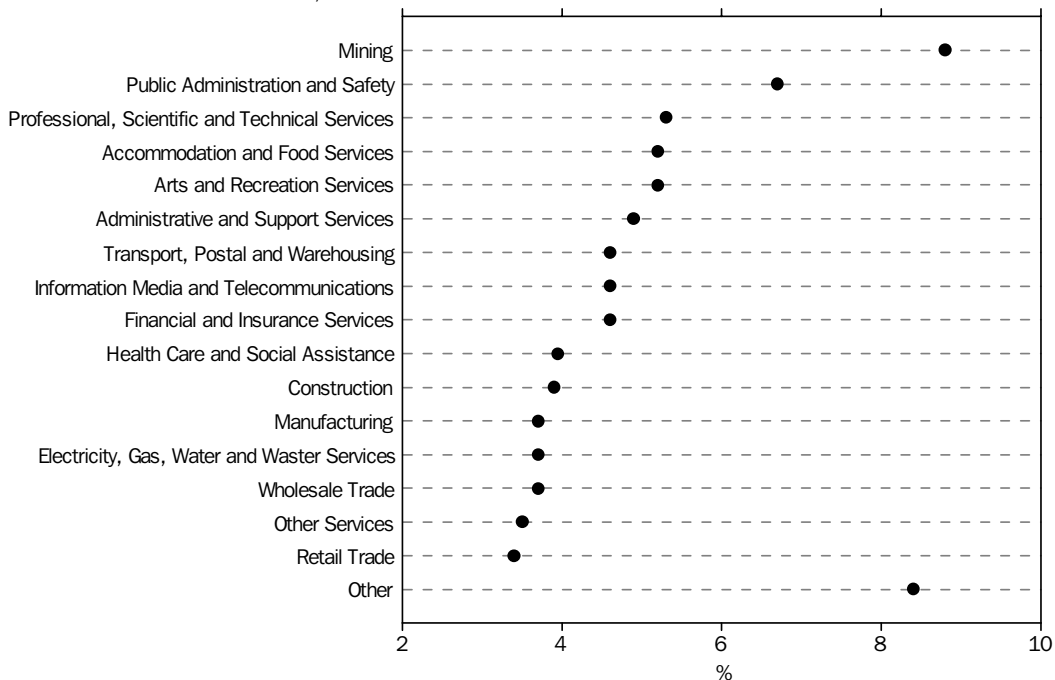
INTER-STATE MOVERS TO WA, EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 2006 CENSUS

	<u>Inter-state Movers</u>		<u>Total employed</u> .....	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	639	1.7	30 045	3.4
Mining	3 274	8.6	37 160	4.2
Manufacturing	3 111	8.2	83 160	9.4
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	334	0.9	9 052	1.0
Construction	3 174	8.3	80 827	9.1
Wholesale Trade	1 382	3.6	35 206	4.0
Retail Trade	3 417	9.0	99 985	11.3
Accommodation and Food Services	2 576	6.8	49 691	5.6
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1 757	4.6	37 954	4.3
Information Media and Telecommunications	542	1.4	11 836	1.3
Financial and Insurance Services	1 180	3.1	25 594	2.9
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	599	1.6	17 604	2.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2 851	7.5	53 898	6.1
Administrative and Support Services	1 327	3.5	27 243	3.1
Public Administration and Safety	3 859	10.1	57 979	6.6
Education and Training	2 009	5.3	68 560	7.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	3 523	9.2	89 136	10.1
Arts and Recreation Services	579	1.5	11 087	1.3
Other Services	1 202	3.1	33 970	3.8
Inadequately described	533	1.4	12 865	1.5
Not stated	291	0.8	10 986	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 159</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>883 790</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Unpublished 2006 Census data

Further analysis of inter-state migration by industry group shows that in the mining industry, 8.8% of all employees had moved from another state or territory to WA between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. This was followed by 6.7% of public administration and safety employees.

EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRY, inter-state movers to WA



Source: unpublished 2006 Census data

Labour force characteristics continued

Of the 38,159 employed inter-state movers, almost one-quarter (23.7%) were employed in professional occupations and a further 16% were technicians and trades workers. Compared with industry groups, occupation groups were more uniform between inter-state movers and the total employed WA population. The only significant difference was that inter-state movers were more likely to work in professional occupations (23.7% compared with 18.1% for the total WA employed population). Of the professional inter-state movers, almost one-third (29.6%) were employed as design, engineering, science and transport professionals, followed by business, human resource and marketing professionals (21.2%).

INTER-STATE MOVERS TO WA, EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION GROUP, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 2006 CENSUS

	<u>Inter-state Movers</u>		<u>Total employed .....</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%
Managers	4 993	13.1	111 465	12.6
Professionals	9 029	23.7	159 750	18.1
Technicians and Trades Workers	6 084	15.9	145 088	16.4
Community and Personal Service Workers	3 562	9.3	77 970	8.8
Clerical and Administrative Workers	4 627	12.1	129 950	14.7
Sales Workers	2 899	7.6	84 473	9.6
Machinery Operators and Drivers	2 941	7.7	65 333	7.4
Labourers	3 611	9.5	95 729	10.8
Inadequately described	151	0.4	6 836	0.8
Not stated	263	0.7	7 191	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 160</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>883 785</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The proportion of inter-state movers (aged more than 15 years) to WA between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses who had a bachelor degree or higher qualification was almost double

*Labour force characteristics continued*

the proportion for the total WA population (23.6% compared with 14.4%). Similarly, certificate level qualifications were higher among inter-state movers than for the total WA population (21.8% compared with 17.6% for total WA population). The level of education of inter-state movers further supports the higher proportion of inter-state movers in professional and technician and trade occupations.

Individual median income in conjunction with industry and occupation data is a useful indicator in determining incentives for a person to move inter-state. The median income measure applies only to employed persons. The median weekly income of employed persons who moved to WA from another state or territory was \$905 (\$47,060 pa), which was \$150 per week higher than for the total WA population (\$755 per week). Median income differences between inter-state movers and the total WA population were greatest in the South Eastern region (inter-state movers \$1,039 per week compared with \$858 per week) and Perth (inter-state movers \$911 per week compared with \$766 per week).

INTERNAL MOBILITY

Of the people who lived in Western Australia between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, more than two-fifths had moved within WA over the five year period (42.2%). Of these, 37.8% moved within the same Statistical Local Area (SLA). Even though migration and mobility trends usually focus on inter-state and overseas migration, WA's mobile population should be investigated to determine the extent of people moving for economic opportunities, lifestyle changes and the locations they choose.

However, determining a person's motivation to move is difficult to measure as people move for very diverse reasons. For example, life cycle changes can include common motivators, such as younger people moving for education, or older people moving to be closer to services or family.

In 2005, an ABS survey of mobility intentions and motivations revealed that, of the total WA population, 48% or 700,100 persons had moved in the five years previously, with the majority moving within WA (90%). Of these movers, 34.4% moved due to a change in personal or family circumstances, with 24% moving to live with their partner or to get married. The survey also identified that 24.7% intended to move within the next three years, 70.9% moving within WA.

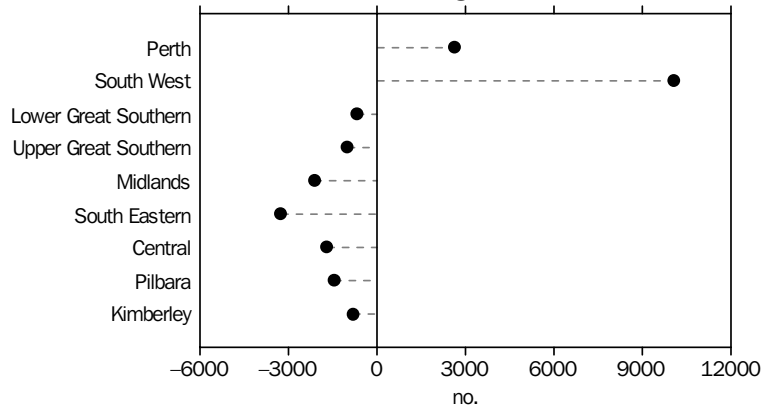
This analysis uses 2006 Census data about people who moved within Western Australia between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. There are however a few data issues to be considered. For example, the Census only measures moves between Census nights but many people may move more than once in a five year period. Also the Census relies on respondents to understand and interpret questions correctly.

A common concern is the reporting by fly-in fly-out workers in the mining industry, who report that their 'usual' address is their home address where their partner and children live, but not the actual residence where they have or intend to spend six months or more, as required on the Census form. Therefore, some of these employees may not be counted according to their usual place of residence due to the respondent not interpreting the question correctly.

Lived somewhere else in WA 5 years earlier

Of the 42.2% of Western Australians who moved between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, almost two-thirds (62.2%) had moved outside their SLA in Western Australia. The Perth metropolitan area had one of the lowest mobility proportions of all regions in Western Australia. Approximately half of Perth residents (49% or 663,948 persons) had not moved from their usual address between the 2001 and 2006 Census and a further 12.4% who had moved, had moved to another address in the same SLA. Of the 583,668 persons who were counted living in Perth in the 2006 Census who had moved, 77.4% had moved within Western Australia.

INTRA-STATE MOBILITY IN WA, Net regional movements: 2006



Source: unpublished 2006 Census data

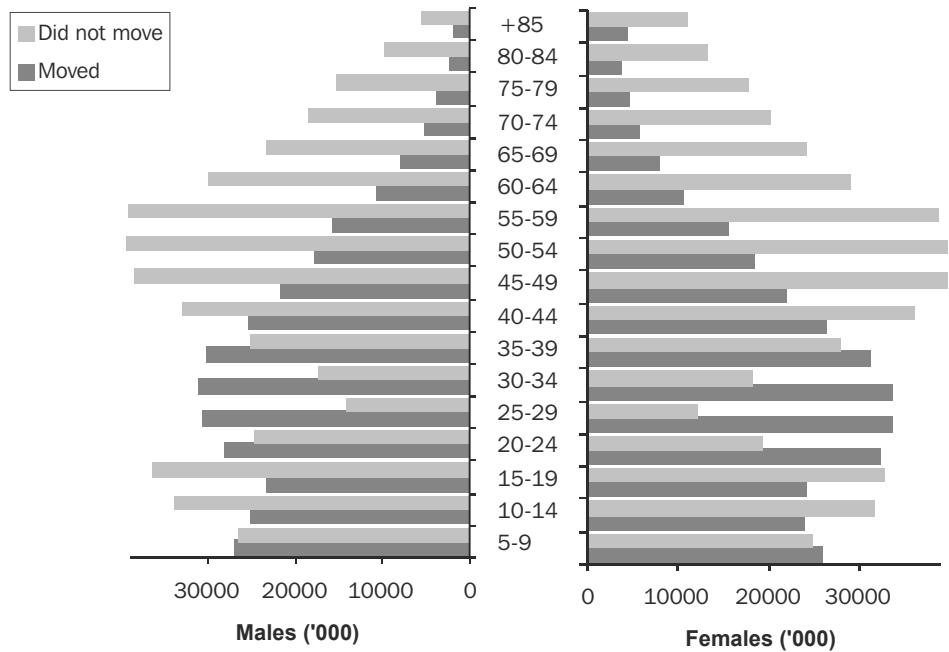
Approximately 4.4% (47,450) of Western Australians moved to Perth from another region in WA during the period 2001 to 2006. Of these, 28% moved to Perth from the South-West, 15% from the Midlands region and 13% from the Pilbara region. Over the same period, 4.2% (45,752) moved from Perth to another region in WA; Of these, 42.4% moved to the South-West, 14.5% to the Midlands region and 10.7% to the Pilbara. Therefore, Perth had a small net gain of people between 2001 and 2006 (0.2% or 1,698 people).

All regions except for the South-West had more people moving to Perth than from Perth. More people moved from the Perth region to the South West between 2001 and 2006, rather than moving from the South-West to Perth (net movement -14.4% or a net loss of 6,907 people). The South West is a popular destination for persons looking for a sea or tree change after they have retired or a lifestyle change at any age.

The Pilbara region had a more mobile population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. Almost half (44.1% or 19,505) the population counted as living in the Pilbara region at the time of the 2006 Census, had moved since the 2001 Census. Half of the movers (50.3%) had moved from another region in WA. Not surprisingly the current resources boom has influenced the mobility characteristics of persons in the Pilbara region.

Internal mover demographics

The median age of all persons counted in Western Australia at the time of the 2006 Census was 36 years. The median age of persons who had moved within WA between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses was three years younger (33 years) while the median age of people who had not moved was 46 years. The age differences between people who had moved and those who did not move, as shown in the graph below, probably reflects the tendency for younger people to be more mobile when looking for employment opportunities or moving for personal reasons such as changes in marital status or leaving the family home.



There were some regional differences, though these largely reflect the age profiles of the regions. The Pilbara and Kimberley regions had younger age profiles (median age of 31 and 33 years respectively), therefore they also had the youngest profile of persons who did not move (median 39 years for Pilbara and 33 years for the Kimberley) and persons who did move (median years 31 and 32 years respectively).

INTRA-STATE MOBILITY IN WA, AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN AGE, WA STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Age Group	Perth	South West	Lower Great Southern	Upper Great Southern	Midlands	South Eastern	Central	Pilbara	Kimberley	Total
NUMBER										
5 - 14	69 381	14 107	3 433	973	3 113	3 442	3 818	2 778	1 369	102 414
15 - 24	80 155	11 590	2 860	1 023	2 371	3 246	3 209	2 270	1 374	108 111
25 - 34	96 327	12 745	3 142	1 057	2 732	4 034	3 673	3 634	1 911	129 285
35 - 44	81 315	13 531	3 270	849	2 852	3 360	3 675	3 089	1 580	113 548
45 - 54	56 256	10 699	2 602	666	2 335	2 157	2 604	1 857	1 205	80 388
55 - 64	35 089	9 062	1 963	567	2 047	1 068	1 768	714	574	52 855
65 and over	32 214	9 087	1 873	487	1 421	620	1 458	199	258	47 617
<b>Total</b>	<b>381 356</b>	<b>66 714</b>	<b>15 710</b>	<b>4 649</b>	<b>13 758</b>	<b>14 485</b>	<b>16 387</b>	<b>11 763</b>	<b>6 902</b>	<b>531 804</b>
PERCENTAGE										
5 - 14	18.2	21.1	21.9	20.9	22.6	23.8	23.3	23.6	19.8	19.3
15 - 24	21.0	17.4	18.2	22.0	17.2	22.4	19.6	19.3	19.9	20.3
25 - 34	25.3	19.1	20.0	22.7	19.9	27.8	22.4	30.9	27.7	24.3
35 - 44	21.3	20.3	20.8	18.3	20.7	23.2	22.4	26.3	22.9	21.4
45 - 54	14.8	16.0	16.6	14.3	17.0	14.9	15.9	15.8	17.5	15.1
55 - 64	9.2	13.6	12.5	12.2	14.9	7.4	10.8	6.1	8.3	9.9
65 and over	8.4	13.6	11.9	10.5	10.3	4.3	8.9	1.7	3.7	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Median Age - Intra-state	32.0	36.0	35.0	32.0	35.0	30.0	33.0	31.0	32.0	33.0
Median Age - Total population	36.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	40.0	32.0	36.0	31.0	30.0	36.0

*Internal mover demographics continued*

Almost equal proportions of males and females indicated in the 2006 Census that they had moved between the 2001 and 2006 Census (47.4% and 47.9% respectively). Of these movers, similar proportions of males and females moved to another region within WA (49.2% compared to 49.6% respectively). There also appeared to be no distinct proportional differences between the movement of males and females in regional areas.

Relationships and household formation is also important in defining the characteristics of internal movers in Western Australia. Of those who had moved within WA between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, 44.8% lived in couple with children households (49.3% for total WA), and 21.9% lived in couple only households (21.4% for total WA). A further one in ten movers (10.9%) lived in lone person households (10.5% for WA). In the Pilbara region, 55.9% of movers lived in couple with children households for WA, whereas in the South-West one-quarter (25.4%) of movers lived in couple only households. The region with the highest proportion of movers living in lone person households was the Upper Great Southern region (13.2%).

*Labour force characteristics*

Labour force status can offer some insight into differences in mobility patterns: for example employed persons were less likely to move to a different region within Western Australia, than unemployed persons. Of the employed persons living in WA, 370,191 or 39.5% had moved within WA between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, whereas 41,300 or 15,127 unemployed persons had moved over the same period. Unemployed persons who had previously lived in regions outside of Perth at the time of the 2001 Census, were proportionately more likely to move to Perth (7.7%) compared with employed persons (4.1%).



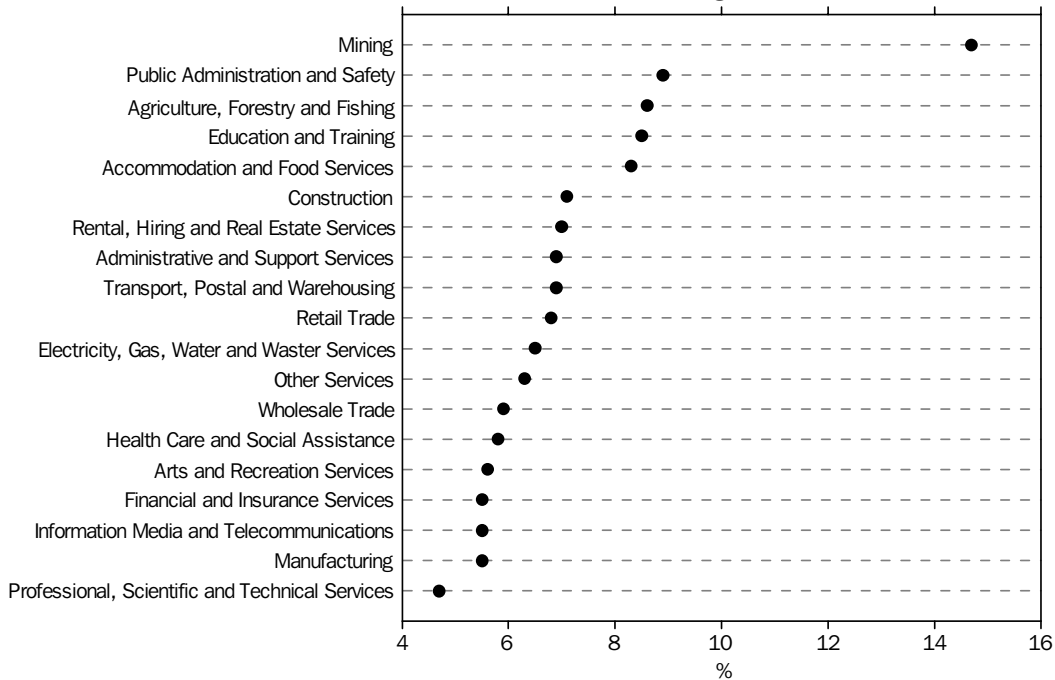
Labour force characteristics continued

Again it should be noted, when using labour force status to analyse mobility, that a person's labour force status is only recorded for the 2006 Census: thus it is unknown what labour force status a person had when they moved or changes to their status occurred, between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.

Persons who were not in the labour force at the time of the 2006 Census, were the least likely to move between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses (29.5% or 141,086 persons moved within WA). The median age of these movers was 61 years, in all likelihood reflecting the movement of retirees. This is further supported by regional movement analysis, where one-third (33.8%) of movers to the South-West region were not in the labour force.

Industry and occupation analysis also highlights whether employment is an important factor in movement within Western Australia. Of employed persons who were counted as living in WA in 2006, more than one-third (32.5%) had moved within the same region, while 7.1% had moved to another region. Not surprisingly people employed in the mining industry were more likely to move within WA (44.5%). In the mining industry, 14.7% had moved from another region in WA. Employed persons working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had the lowest proportion of movers within WA (26.8%) and the professional, scientific and technical services industry were the least likely to move to another region within WA (4.7%).

INDUSTRY MOBILITY, Persons who moved to another region in WA—2006 Census



Source: unpublished 2006 Census data

Not surprisingly, employees in the Pilbara and South Eastern regions of WA were highly mobile; 48.1% of employed people counted in the Pilbara region had moved in the five years prior to the 2006 Census and 42.5% of employed people in the South Eastern region (compared with 39.5% for WA). There were some industries in these regions that did influence mobility patterns more than others. The largest number of people employed in the Pilbara worked in the mining and construction industries (7,836 persons or 40.1%). In the Pilbara, 46.7% of people employed in the mining industry and

*Labour force characteristics continued*

50.9% of people employed in the construction industry, had moved in the five years between the 2001 and 2006 Census.

Of all occupational groups, the professionals and technicians and trades occupation groups had the highest mobility proportions (40.2% and 40.3% respectively). Professionals accounted for 18.6% (173,955) of all employed persons in WA at the time of the 2006 Census. Of the professionals that had moved, 82.9% had moved within the same region and a further 17.1% had moved to another region within WA. Of the professionals who moved to another region, one-third (33.5%) were education professionals and a further 19.6% were design, engineering, science and transport professionals. In the technician and trade occupation group, 82.4% had moved within the same region and a further 17.6% had moved to another region in WA. Of the technicians and trade occupations who moved to another region, 30% were automotive and engineering trades workers, 16.7% construction trades workers and a further 16.2% were engineering, ICT and science technicians.

Mobility among persons (aged 15 years or more) between 2001 and 2006 with a post-school qualification was higher than among persons with no qualifications (38.6% compared to 35.4%). Of qualified persons, people with a certificate were slightly more likely to move (40.2%) compared to persons with a bachelor degree or higher (38%). Also people with a certificate were more likely to move to another region within WA (8.2%) compared to people with a bachelor degree or higher (6.5%).

Individual median income, in conjunction with industry and occupation data, could be a useful indicator in determining incentives for a person to move within WA. The median income measure applies only to employed persons. The median weekly income of employed persons who moved within WA was \$779 per week (\$40,508 pa), which was \$24 per week more than for the total employed WA population (\$755 per week). Median income differences between persons who moved within the same region and those who moved to a different region, were slightly different (\$778 per week and \$784 per week respectively).

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Indicator	Reference period	WESTERN AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA		
		Current figure	Change from previous period (%)	Change from same period previous year (%)	Current figure	Change from previous period (%)	Change from same period previous year (%)
<b>State final demand: Trend(a) (\$m)</b>	Mar qtr 2008	31 323	0.7	6.3	269 473	1.0	4.7
<b>Prices</b>							
Consumer Price Index, All groups: Original (index)	Mar qtr 2008	162.5	1.4	4.3	162.2	1.3	4.2
Wage Price Index, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses: Original (index)	Mar qtr 2008	121.2	1.0	5.9	117.6	0.9	4.1
Established house price index: Original(b) (index)	Mar qtr 2008	197.0	-0.6	0.6	131.3	1.1	13.8
Project home price index: Original(b) (index)	Mar qtr 2008	148.8	0.3	2.8	119.9	1.8	5.5
Price index of materials used in house building, All groups: Original(c) (index)	Mar qtr 2008	152.0	2.0	4.6	152.8	1.3	3.7
<b>Consumption</b>							
Retail turnover: Trend (\$m)	April 2008	2 141.2	0.1	2.0	20 107.1	—	5.0
Sales of new motor vehicles: Trend (no.)	May 2008	10 217	-0.4	1.6	88 603	-0.6	2.0
<b>Investment and finance</b>							
Private new capital expenditure: Trend(a) (\$m)	Mar qtr 2008	5 427	2.2	10.8	20 648	0.4	5.4
Commercial finance commitments: Original (\$m)	April 2008	3 330	3.2	-7.8	28 860	-9.5	-6.0
Personal finance commitments: Original (\$m)	April 2008	1 040	6.0	12.8	6 858	8.2	17.2
Housing finance commitments: Trend(d) (no.)	April 2008	7 285	-3.4	-16.1	59 774	-2.5	-8.8
<b>Construction</b>							
Houses approved: Trend (no.)	April 2008	1 324	-1.9	-13.3	8 944	-0.9	2.1
New residential building activity commenced: Original (no.)	Dec qtr 2007	5 542	-3.0	-12.3	40 714	0.6	2.1
New residential building activity yet to be done: Original (\$m)	Dec qtr 2007	3 214.9	3.1	8.7	16 907.9	6.5	14.1
Engineering construction activity commenced: Original (\$m)	Dec qtr 2007	3 955.5	-70.7	-18.2	15 322.3	-44.6	-2.8
Engineering construction activity yet to be done: Original (\$m)	Dec qtr 2007	22 173.8	-0.1	66.9	48 008.9	1.1	61.5
<b>International merchandise trade</b>							
Exports: Original (\$m)	Mar qtr 2008	17 097	6.0	18.0	42 183	-2.6	6.0
Imports: Original (\$m)	Mar qtr 2008	7 054	13.5	22.7	50 262	-0.4	14.2
<b>Mining and energy</b>							
Total mineral exploration expenditure: Trend (\$m)	Mar qtr 2008	320.5	7.7	45.4	633.9	7.4	41.9
Total petroleum exploration expenditure: Original (\$m)	Mar qtr 2008	498.7	-2.7	56.1	709.4	-7.9	54.1
<b>Agriculture</b>							
Exports of wheat: Original (\$m)	Mar qtr 2008	461.6	50.8	8.8	770.0	83.9	34.7
Exports of wool: Original (\$m)	Mar qtr 2008	77.4	0.1	-48.6	645.4	-16.0	-7.9
Exports of live sheep: Original (\$m)	Mar qtr 2008	49.2	-30.2	5.3	67.3	-26.1	-3.1
<b>Tourism</b>							
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals, By air on holiday (no.)	March 2008	25 264.0	13.4	11.7	248 471	-1.8	-2.0
Short-term holiday departures of residents, By air on holiday (no.)	March 2008	29 676.0	26.0	15.7	220 283	30.9	13.4
<b>Labour market</b>							
Number of persons employed full-time: Trend ('000)	May 2008	818.0	0.4	4.2	7 651.7	0.4	2.1
Number of persons employed: Trend ('000)	May 2008	1 130.8	0.1	2.6	10 705.3	0.4	2.5
Unemployment rate: Trend (%)	May 2008	3.4	0.2pts	0.3 pts	4.2	0.0 pts	-0.2 pts
Participation rate: Trend (%)	May 2008	68.1	-0.2 pts	0.2 pts	65.3	0.1 pts	0.4 pts
<b>Estimated resident population ('000)</b>	Dec qtr 2007	2 130.8	0.6	2.4	21 180.6	0.4	1.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Chain volume measures.

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

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

(d) Owner occupation housing.

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

	2006	2007				2008
	December	March	June	September	December	March
TREND (\$ m)						
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>						
General government	3 934	3 931	3 945	3 980	4 015	4 043
Households	13 720	13 929	14 139	14 349	14 553	14 741
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	<i>17 654</i>	<i>17 860</i>	<i>18 084</i>	<i>18 329</i>	<i>18 568</i>	<i>18 784</i>
<b>Private gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2 695	np	np	np	np	np
Non-dwelling construction	3 651	np	np	np	np	np
Livestock	39	38	41	43	44	45
Intangible fixed assets	620	740	820	869	882	875
<i>Total private business investment(b)</i>	<i>7 003</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>
Dwellings	2 031	2 096	2 175	2 222	2 226	2 204
Ownership transfer costs	629	594	603	593	558	520
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	<i>9 665</i>	<i>10 471</i>	<i>11 131</i>	<i>11 305</i>	<i>11 300</i>	<i>11 232</i>
<b>Public gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Public corporations	575	np	np	np	np	np
General government	597	650	671	682	704	733
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	<i>1 174</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>28 506</b>	<b>29 464</b>	<b>30 384</b>	<b>30 824</b>	<b>31 106</b>	<b>31 323</b>

## TREND (percentage changes)

<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>						
General government	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.7
Households	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<b>Private gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	4.3	np	np	np	np	np
Non-dwelling construction	5.5	np	np	np	np	np
Livestock	-11.4	-2.6	7.9	4.9	2.3	2.3
Intangible fixed assets	13.6	19.4	10.8	6.0	1.5	-0.8
<i>Total private business investment(b)</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>
Dwellings	2.2	3.2	3.8	2.2	0.2	-1.0
Ownership transfer costs	-12.3	-5.6	1.5	-1.7	-5.9	-6.8
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
<b>Public gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Public corporations	-0.7	np	np	np	np	np
General government	11.4	8.9	3.2	1.6	3.2	4.1
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation(b)</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not published due to break in series

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

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

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

	2006	2007				2008
	December	March	June	September	December	March
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)						
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>						
General government	3 907	3 941	3 939	3 969	4 032	4 043
Households	13 715	13 988	14 100	14 286	14 687	14 647
Total final consumption expenditure	17 622	17 929	18 039	18 255	18 719	18 690
<b>Private gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2 648	2 981	3 275	3 121	3 141	3 085
Non-dwelling construction	3 749	4 029	4 393	4 492	4 252	4 646
Livestock	39	39	39	44	44	44
Intangible fixed assets	639	663	884	883	847	894
Total private business investment(b)	7 076	7 713	8 592	8 541	8 284	8 669
Dwellings	2 029	2 062	2 192	2 253	2 223	2 183
Ownership transfer costs	588	582	633	601	545	521
Total private gross fixed capital formation(b)	9 693	10 357	11 416	11 395	11 052	11 373
<b>Public gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Public corporations	550	524	504	483	537	590
General government	597	633	729	634	691	776
Total public gross fixed capital formation(b)	1 147	1 157	1 232	1 117	1 228	1 365
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>28 462</b>	<b>29 442</b>	<b>30 688</b>	<b>30 767</b>	<b>30 999</b>	<b>31 429</b>

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (percentage changes)

<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>						
General government	-1.2	0.9	-0.1	0.8	1.6	0.3
Households	1.8	2.0	0.8	1.3	2.8	-0.3
Total final consumption expenditure	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.2	2.5	-0.2
<b>Private gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	6.8	12.6	9.9	-4.7	0.6	-1.8
Non-dwelling construction	24.0	7.5	9.0	2.3	-5.3	9.3
Livestock	—	—	—	12.8	—	—
Intangible fixed assets	11.3	3.8	33.3	-0.1	-4.1	5.5
Total private business investment(b)	15.7	9.0	11.4	-0.6	-3.0	4.6
Dwellings	1.1	1.6	6.3	2.8	-1.3	-1.8
Ownership transfer costs	-17.2	-1.0	8.8	-5.1	-9.3	-4.4
Total private gross fixed capital formation(b)	9.7	6.8	10.2	-0.2	-3.0	2.9
<b>Public gross fixed capital formation</b>						
Public corporations	-2.8	-4.7	-3.8	-4.2	11.2	9.9
General government	10.1	6.0	15.2	-13.0	9.0	12.3
Total public gross fixed capital formation(b)	3.5	0.8	6.6	-9.4	10.0	11.1
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By group—Perth

Reference period	All groups	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household contents and services
FINANCIAL YEARS (a) (index)						
<b>2004–2005</b>	144.0	153.9	210.6	105.7	120.2	117.1
<b>2005–2006</b>	150.1	161.1	217.6	103.0	131.0	119.1
<b>2006–2007</b>	156.1	169.8	225.5	102.1	140.7	121.8
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)						
<b>2004–2005</b>	3.2	2.7	3.2	-2.8	7.0	-0.8
<b>2005–2006</b>	4.2	4.7	3.3	-2.6	9.0	1.7
<b>2006–2007</b>	4.0	5.4	3.6	-0.9	7.4	2.3
QUARTERS (a) (index)						
<b>2006</b>						
December	155.5	170.4	224.3	102.8	139.7	122.4
<b>2007</b>						
March	155.8	168.0	225.7	101.7	141.3	120.6
June	158.0	171.3	228.3	102.3	142.9	123.2
September	158.9	173.5	231.4	101.8	145.1	121.0
December	160.2	174.2	232.8	102.2	146.3	121.2
<b>2008</b>						
March	162.5	179.4	235.3	98.9	147.7	120.2
CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR (%)						
<b>2006</b>						
December	4.4	6.7	3.9	-1.6	7.7	2.6
<b>2007</b>						
March	3.5	4.4	3.0	1.2	6.9	1.8
June	3.1	2.9	3.6	0.6	5.7	3.2
September	2.6	2.5	3.5	0.2	4.6	0.1
December	3.0	2.2	3.8	-0.6	4.7	-1.0
<b>2008</b>						
March	4.3	6.8	4.3	-2.8	4.5	-0.3
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)						
<b>2006</b>						
December	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.2
<b>2007</b>						
March	0.2	-1.4	0.6	-1.1	1.1	-1.5
June	1.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.1	2.2
September	0.6	1.3	1.4	-0.5	1.5	-1.8
December	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2
<b>2008</b>						
March	1.4	3.0	1.1	-3.2	1.0	-0.8

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

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



Reference period	Health	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Financial and insurance services(a)
FINANCIAL YEARS (b) ( <i>index</i> )						
<b>2004–2005</b>	195.3	145.7	109.4	127.0	221.4	100.0
<b>2005–2006</b>	203.3	154.3	107.8	129.7	234.8	100.4
<b>2006–2007</b>	214.0	158.0	109.2	132.1	250.9	102.4
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)						
<b>2004–2005</b>	5.1	2.9	1.0	1.1	5.3	..
<b>2005–2006</b>	4.1	5.9	-1.5	2.1	6.1	0.4
<b>2006–2007</b>	5.3	2.4	1.3	1.9	6.9	2.0
QUARTERS (b) ( <i>index</i> )						
<b>2006</b>						
December	208.7	154.7	109.2	134.3	241.2	102.6
<b>2007</b>						
March	216.0	156.0	109.4	132.2	260.5	102.3
June	221.6	161.5	109.5	131.3	260.5	103.0
September	221.0	160.4	109.5	133.3	260.3	104.5
December	219.9	162.9	109.5	135.2	260.3	106.3
<b>2008</b>						
March	228.8	166.7	109.5	135.9	280.6	107.6
CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR (%)						
<b>2006</b>						
December	5.0	1.7	1.8	3.9	5.8	2.1
<b>2007</b>						
March	5.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	7.8	2.0
June	5.3	1.6	1.5	0.8	7.8	0.9
September	5.4	0.4	0.8	2.1	7.9	2.7
December	5.4	5.3	0.3	0.7	7.9	3.6
<b>2008</b>						
March	5.9	6.9	0.1	2.8	7.7	5.2
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)						
<b>2006</b>						
December	-0.4	-3.2	0.6	2.8	—	0.8
<b>2007</b>						
March	3.5	0.8	0.2	-1.6	8.0	-0.3
June	2.6	3.5	0.1	-0.7	—	0.7
September	-0.3	-0.7	—	1.5	-0.1	1.5
December	-0.5	1.6	—	1.4	—	1.7
<b>2008</b>						
March	4.0	2.3	—	0.5	7.8	1.2

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index:

1989–90 = 100.0.

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

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

	2006		2007			2008		CHANGE FROM	
	December	March	June	September	December	March	Previous quarter	Same quarter previous year	
	index	index	index	index	index	index	%	%	
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
<b>Sector</b>									
Private	113.4	114.8	116.6	119.2	120.7	121.9	1.0	6.2	
Public	112.8	113.4	115.5	116.3	117.7	118.7	0.8	4.7	
<b>Selected Industries</b>									
Mining	117.0	118.4	120.6	123.9	124.8	127.6	2.2	7.8	
Manufacturing	112.7	114.3	117.1	120.2	121.1	121.9	0.7	6.6	
Construction	126.5	129.8	130.7	133.6	136.4	137.8	1.0	6.2	
Retail trade	111.6	113.1	113.6	116.5	117.5	118.2	0.6	4.5	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	109.0	110.8	113.3	114.4	115.2	116.4	1.0	5.1	
Transport and storage	110.4	111.3	114.0	116.6	117.0	118.1	0.9	6.1	
Property and business services	113.5	114.0	117.3	118.3	120.6	120.6	—	5.8	
Government administration and defence	112.6	112.8	115.8	116.3	118.0	118.8	0.7	5.3	
Education	112.1	113.2	114.8	115.6	117.0	118.4	1.2	4.6	
Health and community services	111.1	112.2	113.7	115.3	116.0	117.8	1.6	5.0	
Personal and other services	113.2	115.0	115.9	119.1	121.2	122.1	0.7	6.2	
<b>Selected Occupations</b>									
Managers and administrators	113.9	115.5	117.9	119.3	120.3	121.4	0.9	5.1	
Professionals	113.7	114.2	116.6	118.0	119.5	120.4	0.8	5.4	
Associate professionals	112.7	113.6	115.6	118.2	119.1	120.4	1.1	6.0	
Tradespersons and related workers	116.2	118.8	120.5	123.3	126.7	128.2	1.2	7.9	
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	112.5	113.1	114.2	116.1	118.0	119.3	1.1	5.5	
Intermediate production and transport workers	112.7	114.4	117.4	119.9	120.6	122.0	1.2	6.6	
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	110.7	112.0	112.5	114.9	116.3	116.7	0.3	4.2	
Labourers and related workers	118.7	120.8	121.7	125.7	126.5	127.6	0.9	5.6	

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

6345.0.

## HOUSE PRICE INDEXES (a)—Perth

Reference period	ESTABLISHED HOMES (b) index	Change from previous period (b)		PROJECT HOMES index	Change from previous period	
			%			%
<b>2004–2005</b>	114.4	14.4		111.9	12.0	
<b>2005–2006</b>	145.7	27.4		130.3	16.4	
<b>2006–2007</b>	192.8	32.3		144.1	10.6	
<b>2006</b>						
December	194.8	3.4		143.3	0.9	
<b>2007</b>						
March	195.8	0.5		144.7	1.0	
June	192.1	-1.9		146.3	1.1	
September	195.5	1.8		147.6	0.9	
December	p198.2	p1.4		148.3	0.5	
<b>2008</b>						
March	p197.0	p-0.6		148.8	0.3	

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

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

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

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

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

Material group	2006						2007		2008		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	
	December						March		March		Dec Qtr 2007 to Mar Qtr 2008	
	index	index	index	index	index	index	index	index	index	index	%	%
<b>All groups</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>145.9</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>				
Cement products	146.4	137.8	131.1	134.3	134.3	134.5	0.1	-2.4				
Ceramic products	153.5	156.7	157.4	159.2	160.1	161.7	1.0	3.2				
Concrete, cement and sand	148.0	149.7	151.5	153.3	156.8	157.5	0.4	5.2				
Electrical equipment	111.1	111.2	112.6	114.0	116.4	116.2	-0.2	4.5				
Installed gas and electrical appliances	134.8	137.7	139.0	138.8	140.3	140.7	0.3	2.2				
Other materials	163.6	164.5	166.3	169.3	169.5	172.1	1.5	4.6				
Other metal products	140.8	142.3	143.3	144.6	146.6	148.2	1.1	4.1				
Plumbing products	131.0	132.8	133.4	134.4	135.1	138.7	2.7	4.4				
Steel products	178.1	184.2	184.6	184.8	184.8	188.8	2.2	2.5				
Timber, board and joinery	130.8	131.2	130.2	133.3	134.7	141.0	4.7	7.5				

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

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$m)								
<b>2007</b>								
February	752.9	120.4	110.1	340.5	^ 74.0	178.5	265.1	1 841.7
March	842.1	151.5	126.7	380.9	^ 79.1	196.0	296.7	2 073.1
April	817.9	147.4	132.1	351.6	^ 75.7	175.2	277.3	1 977.2
May	822.5	159.5	143.2	388.3	^ 76.2	187.7	283.2	2 060.6
June	811.2	160.2	131.3	407.1	^ 73.0	178.6	271.9	2 033.2
July	837.7	162.5	132.1	368.5	^ 83.0	185.4	278.3	2 047.5
August	864.8	150.1	132.6	379.0	^ 80.2	195.3	285.4	2 087.5
September	843.0	154.0	132.6	385.6	^ 83.9	179.4	282.4	2 060.9
October	869.8	166.6	151.9	392.2	^ 88.8	203.2	289.6	2 162.1
November	889.5	194.6	158.9	415.0	^ 92.5	223.4	308.8	2 282.7
December	994.4	311.0	200.4	495.9	^ 127.2	299.2	326.1	2 754.4
<b>2008</b>								
January	857.5	154.0	^ 136.1	364.4	^ 101.8	201.0	281.4	2 096.2
February	827.5	128.5	^ 121.9	319.6	^ 98.0	190.9	257.0	1 943.4
March	890.8	150.3	^ 121.2	334.0	^ 104.5	197.1	261.8	2 059.7
April	852.3	160.9	^ 148.0	330.8	^ 111.4	196.2	^ 270.1	2 069.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)								
<b>2007</b>								
February	819.4	160.9	136.8	392.7	81.8	198.7	286.3	2 076.5
March	822.7	169.3	140.6	395.4	81.0	198.8	292.9	2 100.7
April	831.9	160.7	136.5	405.4	81.8	198.6	288.0	2 102.8
May	832.4	165.9	137.0	397.0	82.0	189.3	289.0	2 092.7
June	847.3	163.1	133.8	398.8	80.9	199.5	290.5	2 113.9
July	854.8	172.7	137.6	382.7	87.1	200.9	281.0	2 116.9
August	857.3	170.3	142.2	386.6	85.2	201.6	287.9	2 131.1
September	870.7	173.1	141.9	390.8	91.3	191.6	287.1	2 146.5
October	863.8	172.5	146.0	379.0	95.0	198.9	274.5	2 129.7
November	866.1	171.6	147.3	396.3	89.7	203.7	292.2	2 166.9
December	869.0	170.8	142.3	381.6	86.6	208.6	292.0	2 150.8
<b>2008</b>								
January	863.7	172.0	140.7	364.4	96.9	208.7	284.1	2 130.6
February	860.4	172.2	145.9	360.2	104.4	206.1	269.3	2 118.4
March	879.4	166.7	140.0	369.8	109.4	207.5	266.2	2 138.9
April	876.8	175.9	148.2	351.6	117.4	214.7	275.3	2 160.0
TREND (\$m)								
<b>2007</b>								
February	815.2	163.3	134.5	394.3	84.1	196.3	285.1	2 072.6
March	823.1	163.7	135.9	397.2	82.4	197.2	288.5	2 088.0
April	831.0	164.4	136.7	398.4	81.4	197.5	290.0	2 099.4
May	838.7	165.6	137.1	397.1	81.7	197.5	289.6	2 107.2
June	846.1	167.2	137.6	394.2	83.3	197.2	287.9	2 113.4
July	853.1	169.0	138.8	391.4	85.4	197.2	286.1	2 121.1
August	859.5	170.6	140.6	389.4	87.3	197.8	285.4	2 130.6
September	863.8	171.8	142.6	387.7	88.7	199.0	285.7	2 139.4
October	865.8	172.3	144.0	385.8	89.8	200.7	286.2	2 144.5
November	866.2	172.0	144.3	382.8	91.3	202.6	285.6	2 144.9
December	866.4	171.5	144.0	378.2	94.0	204.8	283.7	2 142.6
<b>2008</b>								
January	867.3	171.3	143.6	372.4	97.9	207.0	280.6	2 140.0
February	869.1	171.3	143.6	366.4	102.7	208.8	277.0	2 138.9
March	871.2	171.4	143.8	361.1	107.7	210.4	273.6	2 139.1
April	873.8	171.8	144.0	356.9	112.3	211.3	271.0	2 141.2

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

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

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

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

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Original</i> \$m	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i> \$m	<i>Trend</i> \$m
<b>2004–2005</b>	20 751.3	20 751.2	20 744.6
<b>2005–2006</b>	21 743.6	21 743.6	21 727.1
<b>2006–2007</b>	23 798.0	23 798.0	23 815.1
<b>2006</b>			
December	6 570.0	5 869.5	5 900.7
<b>2007</b>			
March	5 800.2	6 105.9	6 039.2
June	5 863.5	6 100.6	6 133.7
September	5 950.8	6 153.8	6 154.2
December	6 921.0	6 189.1	6 142.3
<b>2008</b>			
March	5 806.7	6 066.0	6 119.1

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

Note: Historical data has been revised as a result of changes to the survey design.

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

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

<i>Month</i>	<i>Passenger vehicles</i>	<i>Sports utility vehicles</i>	<i>Other vehicles</i>	<i>Total vehicles</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ORIGINAL				
<b>2007</b>				
March	5 704	2 314	2 512	10 530
April	4 963	1 621	2 117	8 701
May	5 350	2 221	2 601	10 172
June	6 565	2 354	3 076	11 995
July	5 373	1 920	2 352	9 645
August	6 093	2 210	2 427	10 730
September	6 085	1 869	2 290	10 244
October	5 812	2 124	2 524	10 460
November	5 867	2 059	2 509	10 435
December	5 527	2 014	2 268	9 809

<b>2008</b>				
January	5 137	2 382	2 131	9 650
February	5 239	2 165	2 548	9 952
March	5 537	2 383	2 563	10 483
April	4 755	2 130	2 590	9 475
May	5 272	2 139	2 656	10 067

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

<b>2007</b>				
March	5 416	2 077	2 361	9 854
April	5 758	1 933	2 337	10 028
May	5 455	2 023	2 391	9 869
June	5 786	1 961	2 367	10 114
July	5 789	2 093	2 412	10 294
August	5 723	2 178	2 379	10 280
September	5 801	2 086	2 414	10 301
October	5 464	2 218	2 523	10 205

<i>Month</i>	<i>Passenger vehicles</i>	<i>Sports utility vehicles</i>	<i>Other vehicles</i>	<i>Total vehicles</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <i>cont.</i>				
<b>2007 cont.</b>				
November	5 597	2 075	2 500	10 172
December	5 669	2 100	2 463	10 232
<b>2008</b>				
January	5 698	2 273	2 601	10 572
February	5 354	2 205	2 558	10 117
March	5 440	2 374	2 497	10 311
April	5 403	2 267	2 853	10 523
May	5 433	2 038	2 446	9 917

## TREND

<b>2007</b>				
March	5 606	2 032	2 336	9 974
April	5 625	2 015	2 365	10 005
May	5 660	2 014	2 379	10 053
June	5 694	2 035	2 386	10 115
July	5 714	2 067	2 394	10 175
August	5 716	2 099	2 412	10 227
September	5 699	2 121	2 440	10 260
October	5 666	2 137	2 464	10 267
November	5 627	2 156	2 492	10 275
December	5 584	2 183	2 522	10 289
<b>2008</b>				
January	5 545	2 211	2 551	10 307
February	5 503	2 233	2 574	10 310
March	5 461	2 239	2 593	10 293
April	5 426	2 229	2 604	10 259
May	5 389	2 217	2 611	10 217

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

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

Reference period	ORIGINAL			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			TREND		
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>2004–2005</b>	5 485	4 712	10 267	5 483	4 713	10 265	5 505	4 816	10 396
<b>2005–2006</b>	10 143	6 329	16 472	10 142	6 329	16 472	9 900	6 163	16 064
<b>2006–2007</b>	12 400	6 609	19 009	12 399	6 608	19 008	12 556	6 610	19 159
<b>2006</b>									
December	3 226	1 674	4 900	3 031	1 551	4 582	3 052	1 553	4 605
<b>2007</b>									
March	3 000	1 554	4 554	3 232	1 726	4 958	(b)3 169	(b)1 731	(b)4 900
June	3 447	2 087	5 534	3 286	1 947	5 234	3 260	1 849	5 109
September	3 094	1 658	4 753	3 260	1 788	5 047	3 341	1 858	5 198
December	3 694	2 001	5 695	3 476	1 859	5 335	3 477	1 832	5 309
<b>2008</b>									
March	3 455	1 623	5 078	3 702	1 797	5 499	3 615	1 802	5 427

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

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

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

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

Reference period	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>2004–2005</b>	5 531	1 410	3 008	9 949
<b>2005–2006</b>	10 733	1 850	3 889	16 471
<b>2006–2007</b>	13 542	1 492	4 683	19 717
<b>2006</b>				
December	3 568	370	1 138	5 076
<b>2007</b>				
March	3 283	^ 375	^ 1 080	4 737
June	3 844	^ 464	^ 1 471	5 779
September	3 602	318	^ 1 103	5 023
December	4 250	^ 481	^ 1 280	6 011
<b>2008</b>				
March	4 249	340	878	5 467

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

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

## LENDING FINANCE COMMITMENTS: Original

Reference period	COMMERCIAL FINANCE			PERSONAL FINANCE			Total lease finance commitments
	Fixed loans(a)	Revolving credit(b)	Total	Fixed loans(a)	Revolving credit(b)	Total	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
<b>2004-2005</b>	14 612.7	6 580.7	21 193.4	4 701.9	3 628.3	8 330.2	420.3
<b>2005-2006</b>	22 526.5	7 851.7	30 378.2	5 801.4	4 930.5	10 731.9	448.4
<b>2006-2007</b>	23 634.6	13 340.5	36 975.1	6 768.2	6 257.2	13 025.4	427.2
<b>2007</b>							
February	2 038.6	888.9	2 927.5	531.3	439.3	970.6	30.4
March	1 796.3	2 781.4	4 577.7	577.1	506.1	1 083.1	38.2
April	1 743.6	1 866.1	3 609.7	500.7	421.0	921.7	43.7
May	2 354.1	930.6	3 284.7	643.8	587.7	1 231.6	39.4
June	2 881.8	1 375.2	4 257.0	703.5	781.1	1 484.6	59.1
July	3 587.1	917.2	4 504.3	520.1	586.9	1 107.0	32.9
August	2 178.6	918.6	3 097.1	561.7	562.7	1 124.4	37.8
September	1 665.0	1 125.3	2 790.3	466.9	500.9	967.8	42.2
October	2 080.2	np	2 809.2	573.1	556.7	1 129.8	63.9
November	2 159.7	2 369.6	4 529.4	611.5	552.8	1 164.2	46.5
December	3 895.5	1 008.2	4 903.7	505.5	567.8	1 073.3	38.9
<b>2008</b>							
January	1 929.4	605.0	2 534.4	513.7	493.3	1 007.0	37.3
February	1 770.2	1 000.9	2 771.1	506.3	539.1	1 045.4	37.5
March	2 319.6	908.5	3 228.0	459.9	520.6	980.5	45.2
April	2 492.7	837.1	3 329.8	501.9	537.8	1 039.6	42.4

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

(a) Includes refinancing.

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

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



	ORIGINAL		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		TREND	
	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
<b>2004-05</b>	89 460	15 283.0	89 607	15 306.4	89 485	15 288.3
<b>2005-06</b>	106 827	20 692.8	106 698	20 680.6	106 606	20 678.1
<b>2006-07</b>	104 597	23 448.7	104 924	23 523.4	104 788	23 245.8
<b>2007</b>						
February	7 772	1 770.9	8 314	1 883.7	8 480	1 905.6
March	8 645	1 991.6	8 314	1 907.5	8 586	1 940.1
April	8 257	1 781.4	9 229	2 017.2	8 679	1 973.4
May	9 509	2 293.9	8 580	2 021.0	8 713	1 998.2
June	9 111	2 264.1	8 833	2 267.8	8 678	2 011.4
July	8 966	2 150.7	8 530	1 997.5	8 571	2 009.5
August	9 134	2 207.6	8 337	1 990.6	8 445	1 997.3
September	7 660	1 842.3	8 327	1 988.2	8 355	1 983.8
October	8 320	1 981.8	8 157	1 957.3	8 324	1 974.4
November	8 783	2 049.6	8 361	1 960.6	8 297	1 963.0
December	7 742	1 796.7	8 058	1 903.9	8 206	1 941.0
<b>2008</b>						
January	7 714	1 793.2	8 757	2 013.6	8 037	1 906.7
February	7 456	1 813.8	7 568	1 853.5	7 802	1 863.1
March	6 825	1 630.6	7 521	1 814.0	7 538	1 815.3
April	7 023	1 717.2	6 821	1 677.9	7 285	1 769.6

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

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

## Original

Reference period	FIRST HOME BUYERS			NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS		
	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Average loan size	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Average loan size
	no.	\$m	\$'000	no.	\$m	\$'000
<b>2004-2005</b>	16 328	2 767.2	169.5	73 132	12 515.8	171.1
<b>2005-2006</b>	17 746	3 415.6	192.5	89 081	17 277.3	194.0
<b>2006-2007</b>	13 789	3 027.2	219.5	90 808	20 421.5	224.9
<b>2007</b>						
February	970	205.7	212.1	6 802	1 565.2	230.1
March	1 061	230.4	217.1	7 584	1 761.3	232.2
April	1 035	203.0	196.1	7 222	1 578.5	218.6
May	1 206	282.7	234.4	8 303	2 011.2	242.2
June	1 460	356.9	244.5	7 651	1 907.1	249.3
July	1 550	402.2	259.5	7 416	1 748.6	235.8
August	1 591	390.5	245.5	7 543	1 817.0	240.9
September	1 285	307.9	239.6	6 375	1 534.4	240.7
October	1 496	359.9	240.6	6 824	1 621.9	237.7
November	1 478	356.4	241.1	7 305	1 693.3	231.8
December	1 366	308.3	225.7	6 376	1 488.4	233.4
<b>2008</b>						
January	1 417	327.5	231.1	6 297	1 465.7	232.8
February	1 325	310.1	234.0	6 131	1 503.8	245.3
March	1 161	272.1	234.4	5 664	1 358.5	239.8
April	1 309	322.5	246.4	5 714	1 394.7	244.1

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

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

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

Reference period	OWNER OCCUPATION (SECURED FINANCE)				INVESTMENT HOUSING (b)		
	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of other established dwellings	Refinancing of established dwellings	Construction of dwellings for rent or resale	Purchase of dwellings by individuals for rent or release	Purchase of dwellings by others for rent or resale
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>2004-2005</b>	2 171.4	505.8	9 250.0	3 355.8	320.6	5 423.8	401.0
<b>2005-2006</b>	2 403.3	979.9	12 357.6	4 952.0	362.4	8 451.8	577.4
<b>2006-2007</b>	2 311.2	1 224.6	12 973.4	6 939.6	404.2	9 511.9	717.1
<b>2007</b>							
February	156.7	97.9	975.2	541.1	25.0	701.5	58.0
March	171.4	113.8	1 101.1	605.2	29.9	773.1	57.2
April	147.5	80.6	984.7	568.6	14.0	735.8	53.8
May	203.0	124.1	1 309.1	657.7	41.9	958.4	70.4
June	208.6	147.8	1 310.6	597.0	30.2	1 025.0	86.0
July	189.9	121.4	1 289.7	549.7	51.0	848.9	59.5
August	217.1	125.9	1 295.2	569.4	34.8	861.3	69.9
September	185.8	96.7	1 043.2	516.6	36.8	695.8	55.3
October	207.9	93.9	1 138.2	541.9	51.6	824.0	64.6
November	195.8	81.3	1 193.9	578.6	44.1	795.3	103.6
December	161.0	90.6	1 018.8	526.2	45.4	668.3	71.5
<b>2008</b>							
January	188.1	58.2	1 048.8	498.1	18.3	626.2	56.6
February	181.9	70.7	1 035.9	525.3	31.5	643.4	69.8
March	170.0	56.7	916.9	487.0	np	557.1	37.3
April	188.5	54.3	944.6	529.8	np	624.3	68.8

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

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(b) Excludes revolving credit.

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

Reference period	HOUSES		OTHER DWELLINGS		TOTAL DWELLINGS	
	Private	Total	Private	Total	Private	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2004–2005</b>	19 120	19 596	4 032	4 620	23 152	24 216
<b>2005–2006</b>	21 536	22 087	3 756	4 280	25 292	26 367
<b>2006–2007</b>	19 142	19 599	4 407	4 985	23 549	24 584
<b>2007</b>						
February	1 523	1 558	326	382	1 849	1 940
March	1 503	1 539	332	378	1 835	1 917
April	1 490	1 527	346	384	1 836	1 911
May	1 475	1 513	368	403	1 843	1 916
June	1 463	1 501	394	430	1 857	1 931
July	1 451	1 489	412	452	1 863	1 941
August	1 437	1 476	419	466	1 856	1 942
September	1 428	1 469	418	471	1 846	1 940
October	1 423	1 468	420	476	1 843	1 944
November	1 411	1 461	432	488	1 843	1 949
December	1 391	1 444	449	501	1 840	1 945
<b>2008</b>						
January	1 363	1 417	465	512	1 828	1 929
February	1 333	1 385	484	527	1 817	1 912
March	1 302	1 349	504	543	1 806	1 892
April	1 282	1 324	526	564	1 808	1 888

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

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>New houses</i>	<i>New other residential building</i>	<i>New residential building</i>	<i>Total residential building(a)</i>	<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>Total building</i>
NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS (no.)						
<b>2004–2005</b>	19 445	4 653	24 098	24 202	31	24 233
<b>2005–2006</b>	22 059	3 914	25 973	26 152	18	26 170
<b>2006–2007</b>	19 499	5 363	24 862	25 052	35	25 087
<b>2007</b>						
February	1 331	249	1 580	1 600	1	1 601
March	1 656	240	1 896	1 904	—	1 904
April	1 443	297	1 740	1 746	10	1 756
May	1 725	526	2 251	2 259	5	2 264
June	1 437	718	2 155	2 206	4	2 210
July	1 522	262	1 784	1 816	10	1 826
August	1 413	559	1 972	1 982	—	1 982
September	1 623	458	2 081	2 084	15	2 099
October	1 485	339	1 824	1 832	6	1 838
November	1 701	452	2 153	2 170	10	2 180
December	1 203	592	1 795	1 816	5	1 821
<b>2008</b>						
January	1 216	383	1 599	1 612	2	1 614
February	1 332	445	1 777	1 813	7	1 820
March	1 214	656	1 870	1 886	3	1 889
April	1 356	554	1 910	1 922	1	1 923
VALUE OF APPROVAL (\$m)						
<b>2004–2005</b>	3 337.6	773.5	4 111.1	4 470.8	1 978.4	6 449.2
<b>2005–2006</b>	4 342.5	782.0	5 124.4	5 608.8	2 346.5	7 955.7
<b>2006–2007</b>	4 584.6	1 367.8	5 952.5	6 462.4	2 758.6	9 220.7
<b>2007</b>						
February	330.1	93.5	423.6	470.2	400.2	870.4
March	392.5	51.8	444.3	495.7	234.4	730.1
April	348.9	69.3	418.2	453.5	221.0	674.4
May	435.4	129.1	564.5	614.1	156.2	770.2
June	371.1	203.9	575.1	623.4	169.5	792.9
July	376.3	82.3	458.6	514.6	397.0	911.6
August	360.3	147.4	507.7	555.5	224.5	780.1
September	410.0	125.4	535.4	580.9	275.2	856.1
October	364.7	104.1	468.8	515.4	357.7	873.1
November	472.4	117.5	589.8	650.1	703.0	1 353.0
December	331.9	246.2	578.1	622.5	276.2	898.7
<b>2008</b>						
January	321.6	180.0	501.6	551.0	622.9	1 173.8
February	373.7	116.7	490.4	542.7	267.5	810.2
March	319.8	167.0	486.8	532.4	251.8	784.2
April	372.4	155.5	527.9	578.2	170.6	748.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>New houses</i>	<i>New other residential building</i>	<i>New residential building</i>	<i>Total residential building(a)</i>	<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>Total building</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
.....						
<b>COMMENCED</b>						
<b>2004–2005</b>	18 226	4 608	22 834	22 924	23	22 947
<b>2005–2006</b>	21 529	4 014	25 543	25 724	30	25 754
<b>2006–2007</b>	19 810	4 743	24 553	24 668	56	24 724
<b>2006</b>						
September	5 521	1 487	7 008	7 015	6	7 021
December	5 200	1 117	6 317	6 359	2	6 361
<b>2007</b>						
March	4 646	1 019	5 665	5 713	21	5 733
June	4 443	1 120	5 563	5 581	27	5 609
September	4 341	1 372	5 714	5 746	10	5 756
December	4 271	1 271	5 542	5 581	11	5 592
.....						
<b>UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD</b>						
<b>2004–2005</b>	12 984	4 928	17 912	17 994	51	18 045
<b>2005–2006</b>	16 064	5 565	21 629	21 828	31	21 859
<b>2006–2007</b>	15 057	6 440	21 497	21 710	55	21 765
<b>2006</b>						
September	16 668	6 174	22 841	23 018	25	23 043
December	16 465	6 512	22 976	23 188	16	23 204
<b>2007</b>						
March	16 646	6 705	23 351	23 598	41	23 639
June	15 057	6 440	21 497	21 710	55	21 765
September	14 323	6 520	20 843	21 076	62	21 138
December	13 654	6 220	19 874	20 032	75	20 107
.....						
<b>COMPLETED</b>						
<b>2004–2005</b>	15 886	3 425	19 311	19 375	33	19 408
<b>2005–2006</b>	18 279	3 352	21 631	21 694	53	21 747
<b>2006–2007</b>	20 759	3 861	24 621	24 731	30	24 761
<b>2006</b>						
September	4 936	894	5 830	5 855	10	5 865
December	5 402	779	6 180	6 190	11	6 202
<b>2007</b>						
March	4 440	824	5 264	5 281	3	5 285
June	5 982	1 365	7 347	7 404	6	7 410
September	5 016	1 286	6 302	6 311	3	6 314
December	4 964	1 571	6 535	6 644	5	6 650

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

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

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
COMMENCED						
<b>2004–2005</b>	3 143.4	796.6	3 940.0	4 307.9	1 771.9	6 079.8
<b>2005–2006</b>	4 212.6	860.8	5 073.4	5 556.7	2 212.5	7 769.2
<b>2006–2007</b>	4 739.0	1 194.8	5 933.7	6 442.3	2 924.3	9 366.6
<b>2006</b>						
September	1 236.4	339.0	1 575.5	1 702.0	421.7	2 123.7
December	1 185.0	328.6	1 513.5	1 626.2	967.1	2 593.3
<b>2007</b>						
March	1 100.3	268.5	1 368.8	1 497.5	816.1	2 313.6
June	1 217.2	258.7	1 475.9	1 616.5	719.4	2 335.9
September	1 145.5	405.3	1 550.8	1 709.6	978.3	2 687.9
December	1 163.5	393.6	1 557.1	1 721.6	1 113.5	2 835.1
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
<b>2004–2005</b>	2 522.2	930.0	3 452.2	3 690.5	1 582.3	5 272.8
<b>2005–2006</b>	3 555.7	1 345.1	4 900.8	5 232.2	2 353.2	7 585.4
<b>2006–2007</b>	4 206.7	1 840.9	6 047.6	6 495.7	3 381.8	9 877.5
<b>2006</b>						
September	3 869.6	1 525.0	5 394.6	5 773.4	2 559.5	8 332.9
December	3 990.2	1 743.4	5 733.6	6 134.0	2 896.4	9 030.5
<b>2007</b>						
March	4 201.2	1 832.8	6 033.9	6 458.0	3 273.1	9 731.0
June	4 206.7	1 840.9	6 047.6	6 495.7	3 381.8	9 877.5
September	4 272.8	1 995.7	6 268.5	6 746.2	3 539.3	10 285.5
December	4 195.3	2 035.8	6 231.1	6 738.5	3 993.2	10 731.7
COMPLETED						
<b>2004–2005</b>	2 576.0	529.2	3 105.2	3 455.0	1 470.0	4 925.0
<b>2005–2006</b>	3 218.9	608.8	3 827.7	4 230.7	1 593.8	5 824.6
<b>2006–2007</b>	4 251.7	749.3	5 000.9	5 439.1	2 159.8	7 598.8
<b>2006</b>						
September	944.9	174.7	1 119.6	1 214.3	351.5	1 565.8
December	1 109.7	129.8	1 239.5	1 342.2	751.4	2 093.6
<b>2007</b>						
March	909.0	173.7	1 082.6	1 185.1	411.9	1 597.0
June	1 288.1	271.1	1 559.2	1 697.4	645.0	2 342.5
September	1 092.2	294.2	1 386.4	1 530.3	940.4	2 470.7
December	1 199.1	406.2	1 605.3	1 777.5	693.6	2 471.1
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
<b>2004–2005</b>	1 329.0	475.0	1 804.0	1 896.7	807.8	2 704.4
<b>2005–2006</b>	1 815.0	681.2	2 496.2	2 660.2	1 120.0	3 780.2
<b>2006–2007</b>	2 257.0	799.2	3 056.2	3 235.9	1 641.3	4 877.2
<b>2006</b>						
September	1 950.7	788.5	2 739.3	2 917.7	1 077.7	3 995.4
December	2 113.8	844.2	2 958.0	3 122.3	1 479.8	4 602.1
<b>2007</b>						
March	2 140.7	828.9	2 969.6	3 143.9	1 674.4	4 818.2
June	2 257.0	799.2	3 056.2	3 235.9	1 641.3	4 877.2
September	2 236.0	882.9	3 118.9	3 314.5	1 855.5	5 170.0
December	2 206.5	1 008.4	3 214.9	3 416.2	2 182.0	5 598.2

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

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

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								
<b>2004–2005</b>	927.2	681.6	1 036.1	432.3	347.0	5 165.8	321.5	8 911.6
<b>2005–2006</b>	1 332.2	1 890.1	1 345.1	298.3	519.1	11 254.8	335.5	16 975.1
<b>2006–2007</b>	2 039.9	2 229.6	2 709.5	362.0	566.8	7 010.6	426.1	15 344.3
<b>2006</b>								
September	478.6	657.1	342.9	^ 57.3	113.6	1 314.0	^ 129.5	3 093.0
December	389.2	*34.0	1 108.1	^ 93.1	125.9	2 983.7	*101.6	4 835.6
<b>2007</b>								
March	*854.6	1 469.2	645.9	66.3	100.4	2 109.8	*95.7	5 341.8
June	^ 317.5	69.4	612.6	145.2	226.9	^ 603.2	*99.3	2 074.0
September	^ 513.3	109.1	231.8	*83.6	85.5	12 321.9	*144.3	13 489.5
December	^ 414.4	70.3	^ 351.4	*167.2	130.3	2 721.5	^ 100.3	3 955.5
WORK DONE								
<b>2004–2005</b>	976.3	1 142.5	597.9	343.8	323.1	2 484.6	316.3	6 184.4
<b>2005–2006</b>	1 197.1	1 314.5	1 141.2	383.5	515.1	6 645.4	293.6	11 490.2
<b>2006–2007</b>	1 582.1	1 985.5	2 378.0	346.1	515.8	9 024.7	394.8	16 227.1
<b>2006</b>								
September	^ 343.1	425.6	484.3	84.1	104.2	1 720.0	^ 88.8	3 250.1
December	371.4	428.2	554.9	^ 95.1	125.4	2 676.7	^ 99.2	4 350.8
<b>2007</b>								
March	420.4	518.7	640.2	^ 82.0	98.8	2 224.6	^ 100.1	4 084.8
June	447.3	613.1	698.5	^ 84.9	187.4	2 403.4	^ 106.8	4 541.4
September	^ 399.9	595.2	646.3	^ 122.0	85.5	2 920.4	*80.4	4 849.8
December	534.2	699.8	399.9	^ 170.6	130.5	2 840.4	^ 79.0	4 854.3
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD								
<b>2004–2005</b>	223.1	1 080.0	939.7	161.1	51.9	3 979.1	42.9	6 477.8
<b>2005–2006</b>	326.2	1 753.2	984.8	96.6	17.8	8 398.5	30.9	11 608.0
<b>2006–2007</b>	750.6	2 309.7	1 338.1	149.3	53.7	8 120.5	30.9	12 752.8
<b>2006</b>								
September	499.1	2 053.4	859.9	^ 87.6	22.2	9 119.0	^ 85.3	12 726.6
December	489.4	1 880.2	1 443.8	*83.9	19.4	9 302.1	^ 63.5	13 282.4
<b>2007</b>								
March	*957.4	2 754.6	1 451.3	^ 80.2	15.5	9 417.6	^ 67.1	14 743.7
June	750.6	2 309.7	1 338.1	149.3	53.7	8 120.5	^ 30.9	12 752.8
September	861.7	1 824.7	816.6	**216.8	36.3	18 354.6	^ 89.9	22 200.6
December	738.1	1 564.3	1 021.8	^ 160.6	8.2	18 553.9	126.9	22 173.8

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

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

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

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



ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, By value of work done—Chain volume measures(a): **All series**

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Original</i> \$m	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i> \$m	<i>Trend</i> \$m
<b>2004–2005</b>	6 551.5	6 551.5	6 604.9
<b>2005–2006</b>	11 490.3	11 490.3	11 137.1
<b>2006–2007</b>	14 564.4	14 564.4	14 915.2
<b>2006</b>			
September	2 982.6	3 054.5	3 480.3
December	3 929.3	3 725.6	3 588.4
<b>2007</b>			
March	3 635.3	3 792.2	3 801.7
June	4 017.1	3 992.1	4 044.8
September	4 236.4	4 323.5	4 140.8
December	4 277.0	4 040.6	4 193.7

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

Category of the SITC	2006	2007				2008
	December	March	June	September	December	March
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES (a)</b>						
001 Live animals	125 473	99 722	72 265	94 862	103 946	97 129
036 Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	64 689	94 733	127 997	33 262	45 201	86 064
041 Wheat	407 730	424 116	331 000	354 774	306 053	461 633
268 Wool and other animal hair	138 367	150 702	117 902	54 182	77 323	77 427
281 Iron ore and concentrates	3 987 995	3 469 273	3 998 962	4 066 831	4 408 351	4 631 538
284 Nickel ores and concentrates	504 130	361 833	204 252	261 500	177 728	305 756
287 Ores and concentrates of base metal	198 826	150 642	126 723	184 978	299 515	173 195
333 Crude petroleum oils	1 752 137	1 673 747	1 667 795	1 937 826	2 255 066	2 256 260
334 Refined petroleum oils	133 340	99 763	161 956	184 195	176 022	136 847
342 Liquefied propane and butane	175 191	155 070	173 635	173 187	235 334	175 693
343 Natural gas	1 103 841	980 244	890 570	970 616	1 180 347	1 197 651
533 Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	96 967	97 008	106 609	101 090	94 163	91 638
683 Nickel	355 148	365 547	422 161	215 976	232 624	148 853
971 Gold, non-monetary	2 414 868	2 523 937	3 035 286	2 898 640	2 837 221	3 291 289
988 Confidential items	2 719 308	2 634 865	2 822 031	2 475 749	2 282 645	2 434 125

<b>MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES (b)</b>						
333 Crude petroleum oils	428 441	481 979	573 135	669 005	630 552	886 531
334 Refined petroleum oils	357 866	324 065	416 660	392 498	463 771	508 162
562 Fertilisers	3 675	123 593	121 309	11 811	93 563	185 057
625 Rubber tyres	94 173	87 891	74 126	82 685	83 493	80 471
679 Iron or steel tubes and pipes	110 412	97 578	81 494	104 101	79 238	79 414
723 Civil engineering plant and equipment	211 272	179 115	223 821	242 978	282 302	391 786
728 Other specialised industry machinery and equipment	74 950	79 237	74 816	94 869	97 601	123 915
752 Automatic data processing machines	53 801	36 656	38 677	43 114	45 245	34 173
759 Parts and accessories of office machines	26 541	36 611	52 763	56 674	61 651	16 631
781 Passenger motor vehicles	395 813	360 974	373 399	351 646	413 764	398 122
782 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	226 711	258 340	254 463	207 283	257 971	290 037
792 Aircraft and associated equipment	33 143	42 857	61 883	34 404	55 690	65 348
793 Ships, boats and floating structures	30 835	79 090	67 758	67 948	40 736	34 382
971 Gold, non-monetary	1 219 040	1 201 786	1 455 251	1 741 097	1 371 968	1 751 534
988 Confidential items	199 560	174 389	183 441	194 903	211 635	222 055

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

(b) Customs value.

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

Section and Division of the SITC	EXPORTS(a)			IMPORTS(b)		
	March quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	March quarter 2008	March quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	March quarter 2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>0 Food &amp; live animals</b>						
00 Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates	99 722	103 946	97 129	1 433	776	2 739
01 Meat & meat preparations	97 778	109 799	99 733	14 566	7 561	7 843
02 Dairy products & birds' eggs	13 425	15 258	11 066	3 404	4 190	4 971
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates, & preparations thereof	95 360	45 809	86 373	24 666	22 005	24 399
04 Cereals & cereal preparations	455 967	341 967	513 581	7 015	10 924	8 821
05 Vegetables & fruit	18 322	16 962	19 537	20 453	17 920	21 738
06 Sugars, sugar preparations & honey	1 731	1 380	698	2 122	2 911	2 082
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, & manufactures thereof	106	108	97	3 286	2 991	4 365
08 Feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)	38 373	41 708	46 158	1 696	4 923	2 565
09 Miscellaneous edible products & preparations	2 245	2 589	1 222	12 569	15 998	11 836
<i>Total food &amp; live animals(c)</i>	<i>823 029</i>	<i>679 526</i>	<i>875 594</i>	<i>91 210</i>	<i>90 199</i>	<i>91 359</i>
<b>1 Beverages &amp; tobacco</b>						
11 Beverages	10 856	11 257	10 721	12 820	23 724	19 253
12 Tobacco & tobacco manufactures	5	—	—	22	19	3
<i>Total beverages &amp; tobacco(c)</i>	<i>10 860</i>	<i>11 257</i>	<i>10 721</i>	<i>12 842</i>	<i>23 743</i>	<i>19 257</i>
<b>2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>						
21 Hides, skins & furskins, raw	15 615	15 823	14 489	—	—	—
22 Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits	33 455	17 094	182 322	419	327	301
23 Crude rubber (incl. synthetic and reclaimed)	58	82	795	591	764	733
24 Cork & wood	70 512	82 567	79 663	10 351	11 715	12 379
25 Pulp & waste paper	8 493	9 231	11 580	754	310	1 011
26 Textile fibres & their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	151 171	77 849	77 982	1 222	1 256	1 432
27 Crude fertilisers (excl. those of Division 56) & crude minerals (excl. coal, petroleum & precious stones)	28 120	31 606	26 844	11 832	9 803	40 209
28 Metalliferous ores & metal scrap	4 155 618	5 167 325	5 416 179	1 187	480	793
29 Crude animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.	3 115	5 311	2 469	7 256	5 644	6 920
<i>Total crude materials, inedible, except fuels(c)</i>	<i>4 466 157</i>	<i>5 406 888</i>	<i>5 812 323</i>	<i>33 611</i>	<i>30 297</i>	<i>63 779</i>
<b>3 Mineral fuels, lubricants &amp; related materials</b>						
32 Coal, coke & briquettes	1 235	2 440	3 581	131	84	195
33 Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials	1 773 539	2 431 090	2 393 107	814 192	1 105 891	1 409 453
34 Gas, natural & manufactured	1 135 346	1 415 750	1 373 360	5	41	37
<i>Total mineral fuels, lubricants &amp; related materials(c)</i>	<i>2 910 119</i>	<i>3 849 281</i>	<i>3 770 048</i>	<i>814 328</i>	<i>1 106 016</i>	<i>1 409 685</i>
<b>4 Animal &amp; vegetable oils, fats &amp; waxes</b>						
41 Animal oils & fats	3 411	7 480	12 919	20	15	5
42 Fixed vegetable fats & oils, crude, refined or fractionated	203	2 168	657	5 313	4 967	5 471
43 Fats & oils (processed), waxes & inedible mixtures or preparations, of animal or vegetable origin, n.e.s.	105	105	119	189	309	235
<i>Total animal &amp; vegetable oils, fats &amp; waxes(c)</i>	<i>3 719</i>	<i>9 753</i>	<i>13 694</i>	<i>5 521</i>	<i>5 291</i>	<i>5 711</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Customs value.

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

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

Section and Division of the SITC	EXPORTS (a)			IMPORTS (b)		
	March quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	March quarter 2008	March quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	March quarter 2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>5 Chemicals &amp; related products, n.e.s.</b>						
51 Organic chemicals	286	604	446	69 957	47 364	80 719
52 Inorganic chemicals	144 569	109 906	147 373	16 450	12 689	12 781
53 Dyeing, tanning & colouring materials	97 008	94 168	91 670	3 631	4 318	4 174
54 Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	10 458	8 899	8 663	59 618	28 583	20 270
55 Essential oils & resinoids & perfume materials; toilet, polishing & cleansing preparations	3 693	3 475	2 646	6 007	5 551	7 880
56 Fertilisers (excl. crude)	52	84	1 040	123 593	93 563	185 057
57 Plastics in primary forms	6 060	5 443	4 686	11 696	13 648	11 743
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	1 793	7 678	3 239	27 108	25 420	24 670
59 Chemical materials & products, n.e.s.	5 729	4 466	4 544	34 565	19 757	36 641
<i>Total chemicals &amp; related products, n.e.s. (c)</i>	<i>269 649</i>	<i>234 722</i>	<i>264 308</i>	<i>352 626</i>	<i>250 895</i>	<i>383 935</i>
<b>6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</b>						
61 Leather, leather manufactures, & dressed furskins, n.e.s.	453	506	113	1 288	1 584	837
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	6 424	8 444	8 088	111 624	105 896	109 474
63 Cork & wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	5 299	2 928	3 620	20 779	15 056	22 807
64 Paper, paperboard, & articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	722	1 200	775	22 396	27 962	22 619
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	1 338	1 456	1 443	30 039	30 461	28 164
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	55 733	43 975	35 710	59 121	69 466	56 859
67 Iron & steel	19 472	35 445	25 384	163 137	116 134	141 441
68 Non-ferrous metals	475 408	315 612	232 775	185 195	85 448	99 378
69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	25 946	27 427	28 722	153 277	165 030	139 834
<i>Total manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (c)</i>	<i>590 794</i>	<i>436 994</i>	<i>336 631</i>	<i>746 855</i>	<i>617 039</i>	<i>621 413</i>
<b>7 Machinery &amp; transport equipment</b>						
71 Power generating machinery & equipment	9 682	11 094	8 954	85 074	155 477	141 696
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	38 507	55 720	65 292	308 102	419 222	569 698
73 Metal working machinery	1 855	3 353	2 830	15 093	19 825	17 049
74 General industrial machinery & equipment, n.e.s. & machine parts, n.e.s.	38 873	40 506	38 435	540 700	322 273	295 760
75 Office machines & automatic data processing machines	5 446	7 240	5 931	73 711	107 220	51 528
76 Telecommunications & sound recording & reproducing apparatus & equipment	10 072	8 807	5 923	53 783	83 726	50 621
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (incl. non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	22 188	35 493	25 759	123 650	121 018	125 795
78 Road vehicles (incl. air-cushion vehicles)	7 009	10 611	8 339	687 156	764 005	760 245
79 Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	6 278	62 875	15 689	167 368	191 169	176 170
<i>Total machinery &amp; transport equipment (c)</i>	<i>139 911</i>	<i>235 700</i>	<i>177 153</i>	<i>2 054 638</i>	<i>2 183 934</i>	<i>2 188 562</i>
<b>8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>						
81 Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating & lighting fixtures & fittings, n.e.s.	1 369	2 717	990	15 624	11 755	14 378
82 Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions & similar stuffed furnishings	3 516	3 817	2 574	55 880	78 357	55 456
83 Travel goods, handbags & similar containers	26	16	88	3 807	6 333	4 347
84 Articles of apparel & clothing accessories	648	816	699	29 689	28 438	30 917
85 Footwear	432	563	409	17 980	12 101	19 006
87 Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus, n.e.s.	13 572	20 822	21 135	65 753	74 213	80 639
88 Photographic apparatus, equipment & supplies & optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	478	838	659	3 845	5 102	5 393
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	28 790	19 193	8 052	68 680	107 384	85 773
<i>Total miscellaneous manufactured articles (c)</i>	<i>48 831</i>	<i>48 781</i>	<i>34 606</i>	<i>261 258</i>	<i>323 683</i>	<i>295 910</i>

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

(b) Customs value.

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

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

Section and Division of the SITC	EXPORTS (a)			IMPORTS (b)		
	March quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	March quarter 2008	March quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	March quarter 2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>9 Commodities &amp; transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</b>						
93 Special transactions & commodities not classified according to kind	14 218	18 123	12 536	515	242	469
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender, & other coin being legal tender	55 530	77 781	63 875	802	1 167	9
96 Coin (excl. gold coin), not being legal tender	—	—	—	23	6	—
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores & concentrates)	2 523 937	2 837 221	3 291 289	1 201 786	1 371 968	1 751 534
98 Combined confidential items excl. some of SITC 280 (exports only) & some of SITCs 510 & 520 (imports only)	2 634 865	2 282 645	2 434 125	174 389	211 635	222 055
<i>Total commodities &amp; transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC(c)</i>	5 228 551	5 215 770	5 801 826	1 377 515	1 585 018	1 974 067
<b>Total merchandise trade(c)</b>	<b>14 491 620</b>	<b>16 128 673</b>	<b>17 096 904</b>	<b>5 750 402</b>	<b>6 216 114</b>	<b>7 053 677</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Customs value.

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

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

Country	EXPORTS (a)			IMPORTS (b)			BALANCE OF TRADE		
	March quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	March quarter 2008	March quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	March quarter 2008	March quarter 2007	December quarter 2007	March quarter 2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Austria	4 122	8 689	5 676	44 800	38 190	25 570	-40 677	-29 501	-19 894
Belgium	127 290	126 475	89 735	35 455	27 542	36 781	91 835	98 933	52 954
Canada	187 674	54 261	75 960	88 418	51 865	112 834	99 256	2 397	-36 874
China	3 294 755	4 136 486	4 122 396	353 325	550 512	456 727	2 941 431	3 585 975	3 665 669
Finland	319 190	181 047	254 342	32 420	37 259	44 084	286 770	143 789	210 258
France	45 259	52 014	67 742	65 442	85 784	62 025	-20 184	-33 770	5 717
Germany	34 743	65 814	44 961	204 246	289 095	249 169	-169 503	-223 281	-204 207
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	72 427	88 557	139 905	27 525	23 129	31 159	44 902	65 429	108 746
India	1 071 160	792 695	1 437 593	26 340	23 296	29 668	1 044 820	769 399	1 407 925
Indonesia	317 228	338 883	202 544	466 733	210 547	269 152	-149 505	128 335	-66 608
Iraq	57	38	13	—	—	—	57	38	13
Ireland	1 195	1 037	865	36 917	22 746	22 683	-35 721	-21 709	-21 818
Israel	18 401	16 175	32 353	33 071	8 358	24 037	-14 671	7 817	8 316
Italy	113 789	60 630	71 603	117 613	96 878	97 016	-3 824	-36 248	-25 413
Japan	2 848 500	3 123 694	3 065 915	647 440	956 065	808 706	2 201 060	2 167 629	2 257 209
Korea, Republic of	1 397 501	1 540 774	1 231 110	163 012	204 259	184 984	1 234 489	1 336 514	1 046 126
Kuwait	9 539	11 872	35 180	428	370	269	9 111	11 502	34 911
Malaysia	159 666	127 080	287 047	193 988	213 444	475 643	-34 322	-86 364	-188 597
Mozambique	95 622	106 829	53 241	14	2	—	95 608	106 827	53 241
Netherlands	226 781	208 814	323 117	38 249	44 553	47 055	188 532	164 261	276 062
New Zealand	224 712	178 034	179 368	106 825	141 749	152 222	117 888	36 285	27 146
Norway	5 676	21 448	5 307	9 804	13 938	15 188	-4 127	7 511	-9 881
Pakistan	6 315	20 598	78 012	1 700	2 574	2 251	4 615	18 024	75 760
Papua New Guinea	124 903	134 977	10 730	178 844	254 598	210 329	-53 941	-119 621	-199 599
Philippines	50 736	108 039	64 395	6 619	6 341	6 216	44 118	101 697	58 179
Russian Federation	28 265	25 301	20 701	65 969	11 469	91 152	-37 704	13 831	-70 451
Saudi Arabia	64 200	82 338	221 586	57 415	70 135	33 397	6 785	12 203	188 189
Singapore	405 406	507 164	931 784	817 883	651 954	935 583	-412 478	-144 790	-3 800
South Africa	235 579	214 671	161 676	41 445	51 746	59 937	194 133	162 925	101 739
Spain	60 147	13 460	18 114	42 880	58 563	47 186	17 267	-45 103	-29 072
Sweden	3 657	10 823	5 170	79 395	86 008	85 044	-75 738	-75 185	-79 874
Switzerland	395 109	70 373	4 269	17 907	38 864	24 289	377 202	31 509	-20 021
Taiwan	237 207	236 927	463 532	81 722	96 033	108 848	155 486	140 894	354 684
Thailand	374 478	361 115	320 246	344 775	432 128	585 139	29 703	-71 013	-264 893
Turkey	92 260	27 839	12 392	20 007	4 235	23 990	72 253	23 604	-11 598
United Arab Emirates	380 851	208 184	237 944	287 150	435 622	446 638	93 700	-227 438	-208 694
United Kingdom	765 838	1 799 678	1 629 521	221 857	143 939	370 774	543 980	1 655 739	1 258 747
United States of America	366 981	543 540	500 859	614 441	553 537	642 196	-247 460	-9 997	-141 337
Viet Nam	128 279	246 460	346 277	21 882	89 973	29 192	106 396	156 486	317 085
Yemen	15 996	19 780	28 923	—	—	—	15 996	19 780	28 923
All other countries	180 125	256 061	314 801	156 445	188 816	206 544	23 680	67 246	108 257
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>14 491 620</b>	<b>16 128 673</b>	<b>17 096 904</b>	<b>5 750 402</b>	<b>6 216 114</b>	<b>7 053 677</b>	<b>8 741 218</b>	<b>9 912 559</b>	<b>10 043 226</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Customs value.

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

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

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

Reference period	ORIGINAL							SEAS. ADJ.	TREND	ORIGINAL
	Copper	Silver, lead, zinc	Nickel, cobalt	Gold	Iron ore	Diamonds	Total minerals(b)	Total minerals(b)	Total minerals(b)	Total petroleum
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>2004-2005</b>	4.7	4.8	148.7	259.6	136.9	15.9	606.0	608.7	604.8	526.5
<b>2005-2006</b>	9.3	13.9	115.0	240.3	155.6	np	590.2	590.2	598.8	593.6
<b>2006-2007</b>	22.8	41.8	158.2	276.5	272.1	14.2	839.1	841.2	839.3	1 481.0
<b>2006</b>										
December	4.8	8.8	37.1	77.8	71.0	6.7	217.3	202.6	197.9	346.1
<b>2007</b>										
March	4.7	9.5	37.4	63.7	49.6	np	179.9	214.5	220.4	319.5
June	8.8	14.8	52.5	70.3	85.2	np	251.8	243.8	244.6	525.4
September	10.6	16.4	61.2	76.5	104.5	np	293.3	277.2	271.6	546.5
December	9.0	19.7	79.5	85.8	94.0	np	313.8	293.1	297.5	512.7
<b>2008</b>										
March	9.0	9.7	58.2	85.2	82.9	3.2	271.4	323.2	320.5	498.7

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

(b) Includes minerals not listed in the table.

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

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

Reference period	SELECTED MINERALS							ENERGY		
	Gold(a) tonnes	Diamonds '000 carats	Iron ore(b) '000 tonnes	Bauxite '000 tonnes	Ilmenite '000 tonnes	Nickel '000 tonnes	Zinc(c) '000 tonnes	Electricity generated million kWh	Crude oil(d) megalitres	Natural gas(e) million m <sup>3</sup>
<b>2004–2005</b>	173	32 471	246 260	38 070	1 852	192	47	22 022	16 997	24 582
<b>2005–2006</b>	165	25 339	258 394	39 284	2 355	186	113	21 243	16 635	25 887
<b>2006–2007</b>	163	24 622	281 117	41 363	2 448	192	144	22 460	19 940	27 199
<b>2006</b>										
December	43	8 127	70 804	10 290	634	51	48	5 620	5 111	7 243
<b>2007</b>										
March	39	3 582	65 505	9 925	609	47	25	5 898	4 536	6 652
June	39	4 524	73 973	10 409	561	47	49	5 525	4 899	6 747
September	38	4 980	71 954	10 211	558	44	57	5 644	4 592	6 970
December	39	6 145	78 352	10 415	553	47	51	5 615	4 625	7 267
<b>2008</b>										
March	32	2 277	77 262	10 363	548	49	41	6 209	4 190	6 617

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

(b) For use in iron and steel making.

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

(d) Includes condensate.

(e) Commercial sales plus field and plant usage.

Note: Latest figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

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



Reference period	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED(b)					RED MEAT PRODUCED(c)				
	Cattle(d)	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Beef(e)	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
<b>2004-2005</b>	510.5	4.3	2 205.2	2 466.7	647.0	131 406	249	43 842	49 122	43 999
<b>2005-2006</b>	434.0	3.7	2 120.6	2 798.4	599.2	113 318	250	45 939	58 080	40 978
<b>2006-2007</b>	448.7	3.7	2 613.8	2 523.2	568.0	114 433	248	53 553	50 610	38 900
<b>2006</b>										
December	115.1	0.7	805.3	548.3	140.5	29 466	50	16 721	10 733	9 558
<b>2007</b>										
March	116.4	0.8	697.1	695.8	144.8	29 559	49	14 015	14 062	9 988
June	111.0	1.1	550.5	719.6	147.6	27 565	72	10 999	14 497	10 239
September	115.4	1.1	524.9	592.9	139.0	28 998	76	10 880	11 564	9 570
December	126.5	1.0	765.9	639.3	135.2	32 413	67	16 512	12 753	9 181
<b>2008</b>										
March	126.4	1.0	892.0	606.0	135.0	30 846	65	18 702	12 222	9 213
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
<b>2004-2005</b>	512.4	4.3	2 208.8	2 461.1	646.8	132 200	252	43 976	48 971	43 978
<b>2005-2006</b>	434.6	3.7	2 133.1	2 800.7	599.0	113 370	248	46 215	58 128	40 971
<b>2006-2007</b>	448.7	3.7	2 619.0	2 518.5	568.2	114 562	247	53 670	50 508	38 913
<b>2006</b>										
December	110.0	0.8	704.7	539.0	146.4	27 288	52	14 357	10 649	10 091
<b>2007</b>										
March	113.3	0.8	590.8	712.9	145.7	28 736	59	12 027	14 418	10 042
June	115.0	1.1	657.9	668.1	141.3	29 346	71	13 352	13 233	9 697
September	119.8	1.0	623.4	635.9	139.0	30 303	64	12 845	12 518	9 569
December	120.7	1.0	671.6	632.6	140.7	30 201	70	14 191	12 739	9 665
<b>2008</b>										
March	122.9	1.2	755.7	619.3	135.8	30 004	79	16 055	12 496	9 265
TREND										
<b>2004-2005</b>	489.4	4.3	2 202.2	2 495.8	644.6	122 556	255	43 989	49 801	43 844
<b>2005-2006</b>	438.5	3.7	2 163.8	2 746.0	596.5	113 907	247	46 618	56 881	40 744
<b>2006-2007</b>	449.4	3.6	2 589.4	2 529.3	571.6	114 841	241	53 172	50 756	39 185
<b>2006</b>										
December	111.0	0.9	666.3	608.5	142.9	28 311	59	13 681	12 245	9 785
<b>2007</b>										
March	112.8	0.9	645.5	644.3	143.8	28 474	60	13 083	12 840	9 894
June	115.7	0.9	625.4	669.1	142.9	29 348	64	12 730	13 293	9 843
September	118.7	1.0	643.7	653.1	140.2	30 018	68	13 305	12 986	9 636
December	121.1	1.0	684.3	628.0	138.6	30 192	71	14 374	12 553	9 508
<b>2008</b>										
March	122.7	1.1	724.7	620.9	137.2	30 196	75	15 428	12 517	9 385

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

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

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

(d) Excludes calves.

(e) Excludes veal.

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

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

Reference period	WHEAT(a)		LIVE SHEEP		
	Gross weight	Gross value	Gross weight	Quantity	Gross value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	no.	\$'000
<b>2004-2005</b>	8 123 349	1 747 563	141 398	2 791 374	176 615
<b>2005-2006</b>	7 739 627	1 614 342	164 687	3 400 560	232 162
<b>2006-2007</b>	7 020 053	1 695 909	153 761	3 258 943	227 854
<b>2006</b>					
December	1 654 438	407 730	51 230	1 143 726	82 098
<b>2007</b>					
March	1 641 557	424 116	32 954	698 475	46 735
June	1 248 558	331 000	20 438	399 375	26 108
September	1 261 075	354 774	30 109	656 424	44 467
December	811 603	306 053	46 650	991 203	70 610
<b>2008</b>					
March	1 066 870	461 633	35 115	753 170	49 224

(a) Includes smelt and meslin, unmilled.

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

## WOOL RECEIVALS(a): Original

Reference period	Brokers receivals		Dealers receivals		Total receivals	
	'000 bales	tonnes	'000 bales	tonnes	'000 bales	tonnes
	<b>2004-2005</b>	495 381	88 049	109 477	19 005	604 858
<b>2005-2006</b>	543 633	96 885	125 385	21 916	669 018	118 802
<b>2006-2007</b>	461 558	81 930	129 771	22 560	591 329	104 492
<b>2006</b>						
December	130 332	23 157	34 746	5 903	165 078	29 061
<b>2007</b>						
March	136 199	24 073	31 569	5 505	167 768	29 578
June	69 617	12 334	32 957	5 824	102 574	18 158
September	94 506	16 824	21 738	3 822	116 244	20 646
December	111 856	19 829	32 654	5 721	144 510	25 550
<b>2008</b>						
March	118 618	20 996	20 641	3 640	139 259	24 636

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

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

Reference period	Permanent no.	LONG-TERM(a)		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total no.
		WA residents no.	Overseas visitors no.	WA residents no.	Overseas visitors no.	
ARRIVALS						
<b>2004–2005</b>	16 318	11 451	20 823	531 400	500 117	1 080 108
<b>2005–2006</b>	17 638	11 840	25 207	556 467	498 622	1 109 772
<b>2006–2007</b>	19 783	12 257	31 222	622 735	528 602	1 214 599
<b>2007</b>						
January	1 696	1 186	4 514	73 761	43 253	124 409
February	1 565	909	4 758	40 713	51 258	99 203
March	1 829	986	2 388	44 475	50 631	100 309
April	1 527	878	2 327	52 126	43 917	100 775
May	1 652	695	1 779	48 195	33 319	85 641
June	1 883	809	2 249	53 912	33 093	91 946
July	1 554	806	4 939	74 992	39 866	122 157
August	2 089	924	2 718	67 138	38 705	111 575
September	1 615	883	2 624	63 572	42 798	111 492
October	1 768	994	2 830	75 128	49 336	130 056
November	2 127	1 150	2 142	53 425	51 676	110 520
December	1 747	1 886	2 045	46 727	69 908	122 313
<b>2008</b>						
January	1 988	1 158	5 815	89 367	44 071	142 399
February	1 841	988	6 619	52 086	54 219	115 753
March	2 125	1 132	3 173	53 374	54 906	114 710
DEPARTURES						
<b>2004–2005</b>	6 387	9 683	8 370	531 698	495 331	1 051 467
<b>2005–2006</b>	7 077	10 137	8 331	562 290	503 961	1 091 797
<b>2006–2007</b>	7 524	10 802	10 482	631 309	523 750	1 183 866
<b>2007</b>						
January	1 023	1 639	944	44 714	61 424	109 744
February	538	867	686	34 819	46 266	83 176
March	699	1 003	863	49 565	49 360	101 489
April	802	957	793	54 731	52 825	110 108
May	558	800	759	56 977	35 540	94 633
June	523	749	1 201	64 048	39 885	106 406
July	749	865	1 080	71 918	33 262	107 875
August	697	975	896	65 393	41 381	109 342
September	594	695	906	67 703	36 762	106 660
October	583	679	818	58 699	42 453	103 232
November	580	686	1 188	51 258	49 198	102 910
December	766	859	2 492	81 777	53 336	139 229
<b>2008</b>						
January	1 154	1 520	1 299	53 953	60 648	118 575
February	622	877	928	44 524	47 630	94 581
March	746	900	1 133	57 152	54 357	114 288

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

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

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

Reference period	New Zealand	United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe(b)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(c)	Japan	United States of America	South Africa	Total(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

## VISITOR ARRIVALS (e)

<b>2004-2005</b>	12 043	56 925	30 984	7 810	25 407	47 473	5 324	5 900	31 197	4 323	3 177	245 156
<b>2005-2006</b>	12 119	63 000	33 092	7 625	21 300	40 062	4 542	6 397	28 595	5 114	4 282	242 047
<b>2006-2007</b>	11 996	68 471	33 377	7 616	20 394	40 589	3 921	5 899	24 803	4 807	5 357	245 904
<b>2007</b>												
January	633	7 455	3 658	269	494	1 177	151	79	1 538	307	302	17 503
February	366	7 282	3 038	586	2 305	3 228	134	772	2 153	505	345	23 036
March	962	7 775	2 458	441	1 608	3 143	551	584	2 077	639	808	22 612
April	1 104	4 277	1 947	590	2 009	3 559	606	777	1 761	232	510	18 865
May	920	2 185	1 381	575	2 265	4 789	263	256	1 572	263	245	15 885
June	1 056	2 217	1 295	642	1 533	5 384	250	267	1 185	344	358	15 592
July	1 132	3 227	3 074	576	903	1 673	342	555	1 754	341	203	15 861
August	1 102	2 590	2 463	448	2 448	3 428	342	239	2 980	222	214	17 853
September	1 652	3 207	2 578	561	1 404	3 101	1 683	433	2 476	228	464	19 317
October	1 304	5 981	3 719	1 078	1 324	2 999	1 327	388	2 120	481	378	22 957
November	1 015	5 866	3 493	362	1 992	5 404	188	496	1 932	551	501	23 213
December	1 609	10 135	5 161	1 115	2 139	5 395	400	441	2 168	726	1 432	34 024
<b>2008</b>												
January	960	6 669	3 410	497	759	662	79	276	1 386	416	221	17 507
February	543	6 856	3 371	644	2 384	3 109	185	592	1 339	455	416	22 280
March	1 130	8 086	2 911	748	2 141	4 016	264	729	1 529	723	754	25 264

## RESIDENT DEPARTURES (f)

<b>2004-2005</b>	24 650	20 515	16 547	94 086	17 720	25 455	22 604	5 959	2 684	10 327	3 164	279 353
<b>2005-2006</b>	24 910	26 824	22 549	64 492	23 175	30 758	33 642	8 656	3 035	13 359	3 423	299 305
<b>2006-2007</b>	29 257	30 643	24 664	64 205	25 576	31 436	50 111	9 345	4 303	15 866	4 321	342 132
<b>2007</b>												
January	2 000	1 088	614	4 962	2 406	1 827	2 767	560	736	1 023	384	22 984
February	2 136	668	706	3 283	962	1 547	2 881	497	624	484	124	16 570
March	2 828	1 653	1 379	5 181	1 779	2 470	3 694	773	472	931	408	25 660
April	2 629	2 363	1 977	6 170	2 297	3 085	4 542	680	524	2 069	473	31 302
May	1 062	3 955	3 841	5 559	1 290	3 009	3 701	1 205	226	1 629	204	30 152
June	1 208	5 070	3 782	8 038	2 535	3 229	5 226	668	131	1 613	195	35 826
July	4 431	3 624	3 962	7 912	3 379	4 275	7 020	971	152	870	230	42 057
August	2 539	3 630	4 405	8 925	1 212	3 880	6 440	908	302	1 568	386	38 974
September	2 960	3 328	5 283	8 667	2 108	3 213	6 422	1 044	349	1 973	215	42 643
October	1 962	1 796	1 596	8 389	2 767	2 889	6 699	955	373	1 309	603	33 908
November	2 053	1 082	817	7 434	1 187	3 850	4 428	1 052	240	988	438	27 219
December	3 925	3 211	2 833	10 093	2 862	4 901	4 879	1 398	948	3 408	1 017	47 497
<b>2008</b>												
January	2 742	880	949	8 500	2 108	2 617	3 652	1 093	1 506	819	264	29 600
February	2 677	704	473	6 460	1 534	1 627	3 747	944	844	761	253	23 549
March	2 736	1 782	881	8 556	1 793	2 561	3 924	1 059	450	1 147	349	29 676

- (a) Comprises travellers whose intended stay is less than 12 months.  
 (b) Excluding United Kingdom and Ireland.  
 (c) Special Administrative Region of China.  
 (d) Total includes countries not listed.  
 (e) Overseas visitor arrivals by air on holiday from selected country of residence.

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

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

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Establishments</i> no.	<i>Rooms</i> no.	<i>Room nights occupied</i> '000	<i>Room occupancy rate</i> %	<i>Guest arrivals</i> '000	<i>Takings from accommodation</i> \$'000
.....						
<b>HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 5-14 ROOMS</b>						
<b>2006</b>						
September	140	1 178	49.2	45.5	47.8	5 487
December	143	1 211	56.5	50.8	57.1	6 670
<b>2007</b>						
March	145	1 241	57.3	52.4	54.0	6 745
June	142	1 221	55.7	50.1	53.2	6 593
September	142	1 218	53.2	47.9	51.8	6 334
December	144	1 219	55.8	49.9	57.0	6 938
.....						
<b>HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS</b>						
<b>2006</b>						
September	348	21 172	1 279.4	65.7	906.8	163 219
December	349	21 262	1 356.3	69.5	901.7	181 034
<b>2007</b>						
March	345	21 017	1 312.7	69.9	858.6	177 003
June	347	21 088	1 265.8	66.1	840.9	172 641
September	349	21 172	1 378.2	70.8	925.2	191 220
December	352	21 359	1 387.7	70.6	970.1	207 320
.....						
<b>HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 5 OR MORE ROOMS</b>						
<b>2006</b>						
September	488	22 350	1 328.5	64.7	954.6	168 706
December	492	22 473	1 412.7	68.5	958.8	187 704
<b>2007</b>						
March	490	22 258	1 370.0	68.9	912.6	183 749
June	489	22 309	1 321.5	65.2	894.1	179 234
September	491	22 390	1 431.3	69.5	977.0	197 555
December	496	22 578	1 443.5	69.5	1 027.1	214 259

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

Quarter	Establishments(a) no.	Capacity(b) no.	Nights occupied(c) '000	Occupancy rate(d) %	Takings from accommodation \$'000
.....					
<b>CARAVAN PARKS (e)</b>					
<b>2006</b>					
September	198	25 807	1 319.6	55.6	30 962
December	198	25 525	1 120.2	47.9	28 960
<b>2007</b>					
March	194	25 126	1 102.6	49.2	28 089
June	197	25 061	1 195.3	52.5	29 326
September	196	25 119	1 346.5	58.4	34 818
December	197	25 366	1 154.7	49.5	31 512
.....					
<b>HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES</b>					
<b>2006</b>					
September	1 254	6 564	60.3	52.3	6 231
December	1 324	6 843	85.4	70.1	9 084
<b>2007</b>					
March	1 241	6 414	82.4	73.8	9 035
June	1 273	6 512	73.0	63.0	7 868
September	1 295	6 571	68.9	57.8	7 584
December	1 157	6 149	78.8	74.1	9 174
.....					
<b>VISITOR HOSTELS (f)</b>					
<b>2006</b>					
September	66	5 305	224.5	46.2	4 952
December	66	5 433	283.4	56.7	6 457
<b>2007</b>					
March	65	5 355	302.2	62.7	6 622
June	64	5 343	285.8	58.8	6 468
September	63	5 197	236.9	49.5	5 442
December	64	5 072	267.1	57.2	6 487

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

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

Month	EMPLOYED		Total unemployed	Labour force (a)	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
	Full-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES						
<b>2007</b>						
March	525.6	610.6	17.2	627.8	75.3	2.7
April	527.5	613.3	17.5	630.8	75.5	2.8
May	530.1	616.0	18.0	634.1	75.8	2.8
June	533.1	618.5	18.8	637.3	76.0	3.0
July	536.0	620.4	19.7	640.1	76.2	3.1
August	538.2	622.0	20.4	642.4	76.3	3.2
September	539.5	623.5	20.6	644.1	76.3	3.2
October	540.4	625.3	20.5	645.8	76.3	3.2
November	541.5	627.3	20.2	647.5	76.3	3.1
December	542.8	629.2	20.0	649.1	76.3	3.1
<b>2008</b>						
January	544.5	630.6	19.9	650.4	76.3	3.1
February	545.8	631.2	20.0	651.2	76.2	3.1
March	546.7	631.4	20.5	651.8	76.1	3.1
April	547.3	631.1	21.2	652.3	76.0	3.2
May	547.7	630.7	21.9	652.6	75.9	3.4
FEMALES						
<b>2007</b>						
March	250.2	483.0	16.8	499.8	59.8	3.4
April	252.3	484.5	17.4	501.9	59.9	3.5
May	254.7	486.5	18.0	504.5	60.1	3.6
June	257.1	488.9	18.6	507.5	60.4	3.7
July	259.1	491.2	18.9	510.1	60.6	3.7
August	260.6	493.0	18.9	511.9	60.7	3.7
September	262.1	494.1	18.7	512.7	60.7	3.6
October	263.6	494.6	18.3	512.9	60.5	3.6
November	265.0	495.1	17.8	512.9	60.4	3.5
December	266.3	496.0	17.6	513.6	60.4	3.4
<b>2008</b>						
January	267.6	497.2	17.5	514.6	60.4	3.4
February	268.6	498.4	17.5	515.9	60.4	3.4
March	269.3	499.2	17.7	516.9	60.4	3.4
April	269.9	499.7	17.9	517.7	60.4	3.5
May	270.3	500.2	18.3	518.5	60.4	3.5
PERSONS						
<b>2007</b>						
March	775.8	1 093.5	34.1	1 127.6	67.5	3.0
April	779.8	1 097.8	34.8	1 132.6	67.7	3.1
May	784.8	1 102.5	36.1	1 138.6	67.9	3.2
June	790.2	1 107.4	37.5	1 144.8	68.2	3.3
July	795.1	1 111.6	38.6	1 150.2	68.4	3.4
August	798.8	1 114.9	39.3	1 154.2	68.5	3.4
September	801.7	1 117.5	39.3	1 156.9	68.5	3.4
October	804.1	1 119.9	38.8	1 158.6	68.4	3.3
November	806.4	1 122.4	38.1	1 160.4	68.4	3.3
December	809.2	1 125.1	37.6	1 162.7	68.4	3.2
<b>2008</b>						
January	812.0	1 127.7	37.3	1 165.0	68.3	3.2
February	814.4	1 129.6	37.5	1 167.1	68.3	3.2
March	816.0	1 130.6	38.1	1 168.7	68.2	3.3
April	817.1	1 130.9	39.1	1 169.9	68.2	3.3
May	818.0	1 130.8	40.2	1 171.1	68.1	3.4

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

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

NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By industry and occupation: **Original**

	2007				2008	
	February	May	August	November	February	May
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Western Australia</b>	1 091.7	1 103.6	1 110.3	1 115.1	1 131.3	1 128.6
<b>Industry(b)</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.0	43.0	44.1	43.0	42.6	36.5
Mining	51.9	49.6	52.0	51.9	55.9	73.8
Manufacturing	101.4	97.8	95.6	98.2	104.9	105.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	10.7	13.1	11.0	10.9	11.2	15.3
Construction	110.5	105.9	106.2	126.1	124.3	121.9
Wholesale trade	44.8	45.8	47.1	44.7	45.2	43.9
Retail trade	156.7	158.9	155.9	147.1	153.3	148.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	48.5	48.9	45.4	42.4	40.0	44.6
Transport and storage	40.3	45.6	49.0	52.8	50.1	43.8
Communication services	14.2	17.8	16.3	16.7	16.2	19.9
Finance and insurance	29.5	32.5	32.6	28.4	31.1	29.1
Property and business services	131.9	134.2	143.9	135.4	136.8	132.3
Government administration and defence	54.1	51.4	46.9	47.7	48.0	47.0
Education	71.1	76.1	77.9	82.0	83.7	85.8
Health and community services	109.7	107.9	115.2	115.7	112.7	108.6
Cultural and recreational services	27.4	30.1	28.1	28.2	28.9	28.3
Personal and other services	44.0	45.2	43.1	43.8	46.4	43.6
<b>Occupation(c)</b>						
Managers and administrators	81.2	82.6	88.2	90.8	87.2	85.9
Professionals	197.8	213.5	227.1	221.9	222.8	215.5
Associate professionals	133.7	142.0	137.0	137.9	143.8	145.5
Tradespersons and related workers	153.2	146.2	147.6	161.5	165.0	165.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	37.1	37.9	37.4	38.5	33.5	37.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	186.4	182.7	177.2	171.0	179.8	171.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	105.8	102.6	103.0	110.6	113.0	119.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	101.0	98.4	97.8	90.8	91.3	88.2
Labourers and related workers	95.6	97.6	95.0	92.3	94.9	100.0

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

(b) ANZSIC Division.

(c) ASCO Major group.

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



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

ANZSIC Division	2007				2008	
	February	May	August	November	February	May
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23.0	22.2	21.9	20.4	25.3	19.2
Mining	51.4	48.9	51.8	51.2	55.3	72.4
Manufacturing	93.2	90.2	86.1	88.3	97.3	95.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	10.7	12.8	11.0	10.3	11.1	15.1
Construction	78.8	74.1	69.8	80.4	86.0	86.1
Wholesale trade	39.8	42.1	42.9	41.2	40.3	38.4
Retail trade	144.1	142.5	139.0	134.1	138.9	129.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	45.3	44.4	40.8	38.1	37.2	41.2
Transport and storage	33.1	39.9	41.8	45.0	43.0	38.9
Communication services	11.9	15.7	13.8	15.1	14.8	17.9
Finance and insurance	27.2	31.8	31.7	26.6	28.7	25.8
Property and business services	108.2	110.5	117.7	114.3	116.6	114.6
Government administration and defence	53.5	51.4	46.8	47.5	48.0	46.8
Education	69.2	73.7	76.0	79.8	80.9	83.9
Health and community services	104.3	101.0	107.1	106.5	105.9	102.7
Cultural and recreational services	22.7	25.3	23.5	22.0	21.8	23.3
Personal and other services	35.7	37.3	35.0	36.5	38.9	34.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>952.1</b>	<b>963.5</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>957.4</b>	<b>990.0</b>	<b>985.4</b>
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	975.3	981.5	741.3	963.2	1 015.6	916.5
Mining	2 243.5	2 349.1	2 130.8	2 233.4	2 400.2	3 331.7
Manufacturing	3 666.2	3 531.8	3 297.9	3 456.6	3 958.5	3 728.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	386.4	510.9	454.4	463.7	462.1	660.8
Construction	3 329.3	3 064.1	2 732.2	3 322.4	3 513.6	3 562.3
Wholesale trade	1 538.5	1 654.6	1 743.0	1 695.9	1 579.2	1 520.9
Retail trade	4 153.3	3 980.8	3 966.5	3 920.1	3 955.2	3 667.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 385.7	1 285.4	1 226.3	1 135.9	1 182.8	1 159.1
Transport and storage	1 417.2	1 624.0	1 729.4	1 819.7	1 611.9	1 575.2
Communication services	436.0	573.1	447.2	542.7	579.2	585.3
Finance and insurance	958.1	1 087.0	1 070.4	898.4	1 033.3	959.3
Property and business services	4 067.1	4 063.1	4 170.6	4 157.6	4 391.9	4 265.1
Government administration and defence	1 793.7	1 705.6	1 549.8	1 639.1	1 645.1	1 522.6
Education	2 274.7	2 436.1	2 589.4	2 645.7	2 737.4	2 840.9
Health and community services	3 018.1	2 892.6	3 098.1	3 225.2	3 101.5	3 103.5
Cultural and recreational services	552.5	726.5	711.6	671.5	666.2	669.8
Personal and other services	1 184.8	1 214.2	1 169.5	1 244.2	1 289.3	1 088.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 380.5</b>	<b>33 680.5</b>	<b>32 828.3</b>	<b>34 035.5</b>	<b>35 123.1</b>	<b>35 157.1</b>
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (no.)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42.5	44.2	33.9	47.1	40.1	47.9
Mining	43.6	48.1	41.1	43.6	43.4	46.0
Manufacturing	39.3	39.2	38.3	39.2	40.7	39.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	36.1	40.0	41.4	45.2	41.7	43.8
Construction	42.3	41.3	39.2	41.3	40.9	41.4
Wholesale trade	38.7	39.3	40.6	41.1	39.2	39.6
Retail trade	28.8	27.9	28.5	29.2	28.5	28.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	30.6	29.0	30.0	29.8	31.8	28.1
Transport and storage	42.8	40.7	41.3	40.5	37.5	40.5
Communication services	36.6	36.6	32.4	36.0	39.2	32.8
Finance and insurance	35.2	34.2	33.8	33.8	36.0	37.1
Property and business services	37.6	36.8	35.4	36.4	37.7	37.2
Government administration and defence	33.5	33.2	33.1	34.5	34.3	32.5
Education	32.9	33.1	34.1	33.1	33.8	33.9
Health and community services	28.9	28.6	28.9	30.3	29.3	30.2
Cultural and recreational services	24.4	28.8	30.3	30.5	30.5	28.8
Personal and other services	33.2	32.6	33.4	34.1	33.2	31.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.7</b>

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

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

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED(a), By occupation: **Original**

ASCO Major group	2007				2008	
	February	May	August	November	February	May
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000)						
Managers and administrators	60.1	60.2	64.1	66.6	68.9	67.6
Professionals	179.8	192.5	203.5	199.8	201.9	197.0
Associate professionals	112.4	120.5	111.1	115.3	123.6	126.0
Tradespersons and related workers	119.5	112.8	115.3	122.9	127.4	128.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	29.0	30.6	30.4	31.8	27.3	28.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	177.1	175.3	166.8	162.2	169.2	161.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	93.4	90.6	90.2	96.9	101.0	107.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	97.3	94.0	93.7	85.7	87.7	83.1
Labourers and related workers	83.4	86.9	81.5	76.1	82.9	86.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>952.1</b>	<b>963.5</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>957.4</b>	<b>990.0</b>	<b>985.4</b>
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED ('000)						
Managers and administrators	2 697.2	2 826.2	2 805.0	3 054.1	3 039.0	3 108.3
Professionals	6 473.8	6 957.6	7 300.5	7 126.8	7 315.3	7 110.4
Associate professionals	4 521.4	4 630.0	4 265.0	4 369.2	4 801.8	4 858.9
Tradespersons and related workers	4 896.9	4 711.1	4 531.0	5 145.5	5 091.2	5 260.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	855.2	940.5	882.9	981.4	844.1	846.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	5 347.1	5 315.0	5 080.9	4 908.9	5 336.6	4 855.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	3 679.1	3 319.6	3 355.4	3 859.2	3 889.1	4 454.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	2 374.6	2 277.5	2 209.4	2 201.1	2 161.6	2 012.7
Labourers and related workers	2 535.4	2 703.1	2 398.1	2 389.3	2 644.5	2 650.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 380.5</b>	<b>33 680.5</b>	<b>32 828.3</b>	<b>34 035.5</b>	<b>35 123.1</b>	<b>35 157.1</b>
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (no.)						
Managers and administrators	44.9	46.9	43.8	45.8	44.1	46.0
Professionals	36.0	36.1	35.9	35.7	36.2	36.1
Associate professionals	40.2	38.4	38.4	37.9	38.9	38.6
Tradespersons and related workers	41.0	41.7	39.3	41.9	40.0	41.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	29.5	30.8	29.1	30.8	30.9	29.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.3	31.5	30.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	39.4	36.6	37.2	39.8	38.5	41.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	24.4	24.2	23.6	25.7	24.7	24.2
Labourers and related workers	30.4	31.1	29.4	31.4	31.9	30.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.7</b>

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

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

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES: All series

Quarter	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ORIGINAL									
<b>2006</b>									
November	1 232.90	1 299.00	1 097.50	913.90	929.40	623.00	1 130.90	1 180.80	878.50
<b>2007</b>									
February	1 241.80	1 310.10	1 116.90	934.20	949.60	637.70	1 140.50	1 191.40	893.50
May	1 283.30	1 362.60	1 158.10	938.30	958.00	639.60	1 171.50	1 231.40	914.40
August	1 297.20	1 370.30	1 187.20	950.80	971.00	662.60	1 185.80	1 241.90	943.90
November	1 330.40	1 415.00	1 221.50	967.80	987.30	663.20	1 214.40	1 278.20	961.90
<b>2008</b>									
February	1 380.30	1 466.00	1 255.50	997.00	1 017.10	671.80	1 260.50	1 325.70	988.60
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
<b>2006</b>									
November	1 232.00	1 297.00	1 093.90	916.30	931.00	625.80	1 131.70	1 180.70	878.60
<b>2007</b>									
February	1 244.20	1 313.80	1 113.30	930.80	945.90	633.20	1 140.70	1 192.30	889.50
May	1 279.00	1 354.50	1 162.50	941.40	961.40	646.00	1 169.80	1 227.70	921.80
August	1 300.40	1 377.20	1 190.50	948.90	969.70	657.80	1 186.70	1 244.90	940.60
November	1 329.00	1 412.30	1 217.50	970.50	989.40	666.00	1 215.40	1 278.20	961.80
<b>2008</b>									
February	1 382.90	1 470.30	1 251.20	992.70	1 012.50	667.50	1 260.10	1 326.30	984.10
TREND									
<b>2006</b>									
November	1 232.40	1 301.60	1 094.80	917.00	933.10	621.40	1 130.80	1 182.90	875.80
<b>2007</b>									
February	1 252.50	1 322.80	1 123.40	929.60	946.40	635.80	1 147.80	1 200.80	897.30
May	1 272.30	1 345.50	1 154.80	939.90	958.40	647.00	1 164.10	1 219.60	917.50
August	1 302.40	1 380.80	1 189.60	953.40	973.30	656.40	1 190.00	1 249.40	940.80
November	1 336.60	1 419.30	1 220.50	970.40	990.40	664.30	1 220.10	1 282.80	962.70
<b>2008</b>									
February	1 373.10	1 460.20	1 247.50	989.60	1 009.00	669.80	1 252.40	1 318.10	982.00

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, By industry: **Original**

ANZSIC Division	2006		2007			2008	
	November	February	May	August	November	February	
FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS (\$)							
Mining	1 772.40	1 832.00	1 906.30	1 919.30	1 982.60	2 005.40	
Manufacturing	1 135.70	1 147.40	1 142.70	1 144.80	1 143.40	1 163.00	
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 402.40	1 393.00	1 453.20	1 491.10	1 524.70	1 579.50	
Construction	1 110.70	1 170.70	1 200.40	1 205.10	1 210.60	1 191.60	
Wholesale trade	1 073.40	1 071.70	1 109.40	1 069.50	1 147.30	1 203.60	
Retail trade	768.50	771.80	798.70	869.80	900.30	946.70	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	897.80	899.70	873.30	888.50	913.20	871.90	
Transport and storage	986.10	1 029.50	987.50	973.30	987.50	1 108.90	
Communication services	1 020.20	998.80	978.30	980.10	1 044.00	1 045.50	
Finance and insurance	1 177.60	1 165.30	1 167.00	1 147.40	1 154.60	1 140.80	
Property and business services	1 307.90	1 279.10	1 331.90	1 327.50	1 400.40	1 484.00	
Government administration and defence	1 083.30	1 071.30	1 075.30	1 086.10	1 090.90	1 099.80	
Education	1 087.20	1 077.00	1 082.10	1 100.70	1 124.40	1 119.90	
Health and community services	1 008.50	1 037.30	1 140.70	1 205.90	1 132.20	1 188.60	
Cultural and recreational services	946.80	1 004.70	1 049.20	1 088.60	1 134.80	1 167.70	
Personal and other services	939.70	949.30	1 025.40	1 057.10	1 028.00	1 052.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 130.90</b>	<b>1 140.50</b>	<b>1 171.50</b>	<b>1 185.80</b>	<b>1 214.40</b>	<b>1 260.50</b>	
FULL-TIME ADULT TOTAL EARNINGS (\$)							
Mining	1 828.00	1 853.30	1 924.80	1 947.40	2 010.10	2 023.80	
Manufacturing	1 201.80	1 215.60	1 210.90	1 229.40	1 239.10	1 280.70	
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 523.00	1 499.20	1 561.00	1 606.60	1 640.50	1 684.80	
Construction	1 322.40	1 434.30	1 458.40	1 431.00	1 476.10	1 409.90	
Wholesale trade	1 107.60	1 111.40	1 145.30	1 110.90	1 193.60	1 242.40	
Retail trade	800.90	798.00	824.70	890.80	914.10	979.50	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	931.00	927.30	895.40	911.40	963.80	917.80	
Transport and storage	1 052.20	1 093.90	1 068.90	1 055.20	1 068.80	1 180.10	
Communication services	1 078.20	1 043.80	1 039.40	1 036.20	1 124.50	1 103.30	
Finance and insurance	1 181.60	1 169.20	1 172.00	1 152.50	1 159.60	1 148.50	
Property and business services	1 319.50	1 293.10	1 375.50	1 360.00	1 441.30	1 532.10	
Government administration and defence	1 103.90	1 092.20	1 104.70	1 107.80	1 116.60	1 119.70	
Education	1 090.70	1 079.60	1 085.70	1 105.30	1 130.80	1 122.80	
Health and community services	1 045.10	1 076.60	1 186.20	1 256.60	1 184.30	1 242.40	
Cultural and recreational services	968.60	1 009.30	1 054.20	1 095.00	1 151.40	1 189.50	
Personal and other services	986.20	992.70	1 068.80	1 089.40	1 056.00	1 074.20	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 180.80</b>	<b>1 191.40</b>	<b>1 231.40</b>	<b>1 241.90</b>	<b>1 278.20</b>	<b>1 325.70</b>	
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS (\$)							
Mining	1 772.90	1 781.50	1 875.00	1 888.70	1 949.80	1 972.70	
Manufacturing	1 124.70	1 140.60	1 124.30	1 144.90	1 152.00	1 171.50	
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 473.10	1 460.10	1 516.50	1 559.30	1 595.40	1 616.50	
Construction	1 119.30	1 288.50	1 314.60	1 278.40	1 297.40	1 236.50	
Wholesale trade	981.30	978.90	1 014.30	972.90	1 038.50	1 108.40	
Retail trade	459.20	449.50	452.60	484.70	500.80	503.00	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	384.00	434.90	469.10	532.20	600.10	571.00	
Transport and storage	940.60	1 002.60	948.10	944.70	965.00	1 006.30	
Communication services	929.80	898.80	892.00	876.10	973.50	951.60	
Finance and insurance	870.40	974.20	946.30	982.60	985.30	940.50	
Property and business services	987.00	927.60	985.90	1 055.20	1 119.20	1 217.70	
Government administration and defence	943.00	947.90	954.80	960.90	961.20	964.50	
Education	755.30	802.80	746.20	775.90	764.90	802.80	
Health and community services	744.80	746.30	820.50	845.90	790.00	828.70	
Cultural and recreational services	694.80	710.50	658.60	730.70	725.70	769.70	
Personal and other services	783.00	748.50	807.80	841.40	830.70	841.30	
<b>Total</b>	<b>878.50</b>	<b>893.50</b>	<b>914.40</b>	<b>943.90</b>	<b>961.90</b>	<b>988.60</b>	

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

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

Reference period	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees
	no.	'000	'000	no.
<b>2005</b>	115	23.3	53.5	. .
<b>2006</b>	np	3.9	4.5	. .
<b>2007</b>	16	2.1	3.1	. .
<b>2006</b>				
December	4	1.2	0.9	1.0
<b>2007</b>				
March	6	0.7	0.5	0.5
June	np	0.4	0.4	0.4
September	5	0.5	0.9	0.9
December	np	0.6	1.3	1.3
<b>2008</b>				
March	9	8.9	6.8	6.9

. . not applicable

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

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

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

Quarter	PRIVATE		PUBLIC		TOTAL	
	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	%
<b>2006</b>						
November	22.5	55.3	1.4	4.3	23.9	51.0
<b>2007</b>						
February	23.7	23.0	1.3	np	25.0	21.3
May	25.1	26.9	1.9	28.9	27.0	27.0
August	28.2	31.8	1.6	32.2	29.7	31.8
November	30.2	34.0	2.4	73.4	32.6	36.3
<b>2008</b>						
February	24.8	4.5	2.3	75.9	27.1	8.3

np not published due to break in series

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

Reference period	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(b)			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH					
	Male	Female	Total	Births	Deaths	Natural increase(c)	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration(d)	Total population growth(e)
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
<b>2004–2005</b>	1 015 795	1 001 293	2 017 088	25 453	11 180	14 273	2 241	17 160	34 451
<b>2005–2006</b>	1 039 045	1 020 336	2 059 381	26 930	11 745	15 185	3 933	22 355	42 293
<b>2006–2007</b>	1 063 849	1 042 270	2 106 119	28 608	11 799	16 809	4 410	25 519	46 738
<b>2005</b>	1 026 664	1 010 608	2 037 272	26 407	11 422	14 985	2 818	19 920	38 516
<b>2006</b>	1 050 476	1 030 827	2 081 303	27 802	11 539	16 263	4 206	23 158	44 031
<b>2007</b>	1 077 096	1 053 701	2 130 797	29 094	12 261	16 833	3 795	28 866	49 494
<b>2006</b>									
September	1 044 652	1 025 567	2 070 219	7 074	2 946	4 128	889	5 821	10 838
December	1 050 476	1 030 827	2 081 303	7 061	2 951	4 110	932	6 042	11 084
<b>2007</b>									
March	1 057 744	1 037 141	2 094 885	7 283	2 949	4 334	1 234	8 014	13 582
June	1 063 849	1 042 270	2 106 119	7 190	2 953	4 237	1 355	5 642	11 234
September	1 070 744	1 048 124	2 118 868	7 773	3 382	4 391	691	7 667	12 749
December	1 077 096	1 053 701	2 130 797	6 848	2 977	3 871	515	7 543	11 929

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

(b) At end of reference period.

(c) Births minus deaths.

(d) Adjusted for category jumping.

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

Note: Australian Demographics Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0.

## REPORTED OFFENCES (a) (b)

	2006	2007				2008
	December	March	June	September	December	March
<i>Selected offences</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide(c)	23	17	17	17	17	12
Assault(d)	6 923	7 061	6 239	6 341	7 096	6 935
Robbery(e)	540	552	486	475	470	427
Burglary(f)	10 080	10 266	8 503	9 096	10 036	10 510
Steal Motor Vehicle(g)	1 991	2 058	1 666	1 821	1 918	2 284
Theft	20 481	20 561	19 937	19 428	20 633	20 668
Property Damage	11 340	11 647	10 528	10 763	12 059	12 231
Drugs	4 010	3 856	5 067	4 554	3 628	3 711
Other(h)	6 039	6 307	5 892	5 568	5 777	6 153
<b>Total reported offences</b>	<b>61 427</b>	<b>62 325</b>	<b>58 335</b>	<b>58 063</b>	<b>61 634</b>	<b>62 931</b>

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

Note: Graffiti offences no longer appear in the table.

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

Characteristic		1997	2005	2006	2007
Total population	'000	1 798.1	2 016.4	2 059.0	p2 105.8
Male population	'000	904.4	1 016.1	1 039.7	p1 064.6
Female population	'000	893.7	1 000.3	1 019.4	p1 041.2
Indigenous population(b)	'000	60.8	70.9	72.2	p73.6
Persons living in Perth SD	%	73.4	73.3	73.2	p73.8
Population aged 0–14	%	22.0	20.0	19.9	p19.8
Population aged 15–64	%	67.7	68.3	68.4	p68.4
Population aged 65 and over	%	10.5	11.6	11.7	p11.9
Population aged 80 and over	%	2.4	2.9	3.0	p3.1
Median age of total population(c)	years	33.5	36.2	36.2	36.4
Sex ratio of population aged 0–64(d)	ratio	103.8	104.1	104.5	104.7
Sex ratio of population aged 65 and over(d)	ratio	79.7	84.2	84.9	85.7
Male life expectancy at birth(e)	years	75.7	78.8	79.1	na
Female life expectancy at birth(e)	years	81.6	83.8	83.8	na
Male life expectancy at age 65(e)	years	16.2	18.4	18.6	na
Female life expectancy at age 65(e)	years	20.0	21.8	21.9	na

na not available

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) Data are at 30 June each year unless otherwise specified.

(b) 1997 population data are experimental estimates based on 2001 Census data while 2005, 2006 and 2007 are experimental low series projections.

(c) The age at which half the population is younger and half is older.

(d) The number of males per 100 females

(e) Life expectancies are based on three year averages (eg 2005 life expectancy is the average for the 2003-2005 period.)

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0; *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, cat. no. 3201.0; *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, cat. no. 3238.0; *Life Tables, Western Australia*, cat. no. 3302.5.55.001.



		1996(b)	2004	2005	2006
<b>Leading causes of death (all deaths) and ICD code</b>					
Cancer (C00-D48)	%	27.7	29.8	30.2	31.2
Ischaemic heart disease (I20-I25)	%	22.0	17.4	17.5	16.3
Stroke (I60-I69)	%	9.5	8.1	7.4	7.6
<b>Selected cancer and ICD code</b>					
Male lung cancer (of male deaths) (C33-C34)	%	6.9	7.0	7.9	7.4
Female lung cancer (of female deaths) (C33-C34)	%	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.7
Female breast cancer (of female deaths) (C50)	%	4.4	4.1	4.4	np
Prostate cancer (of male deaths) (C61)	%	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.1
Skin cancer (of all deaths) (C43)	%	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1
<b>Heart disease</b>					
Male ischaemic heart disease (of male deaths) (I20-I25)	%	22.3	18.4	17.9	17.6
Female ischaemic heart disease (of female deaths) (I20-I25)	%	21.6	16.3	17.1	14.8
<b>Accidents and suicide (V01-Y98)</b>					
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85 )					
Males (of male deaths)	%	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.7
15-24 years (of male deaths 15-24 years)	%	37.2	35.0	36.2	43.0
Females (of female deaths)	%	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
15-24 years (of female deaths 15-24 years)	%	30.2	28.8	31.6	30.2
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)(c)					
Males (of male deaths)	%	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5
15-24 years (of male deaths 15-24 years)	%	27.0	15.0	23.3	17.2
Females (of female deaths)	%	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
15-24 years (of female deaths 15-24 years)	%	16.7	9.6	7.9	17.0
<b>Total male deaths</b>	no.	5 978	5 850	5 974	6 186
<b>Total female deaths</b>	no.	5 049	5 334	5 323	5 457
<b>Total male deaths 15-24 years</b>	no.	148	120	116	128
<b>Total female deaths 15-24 years</b>	no.	42	52	38	53
<b>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</b>	no.	6	4	5	5

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

(a) Causes of Death data are based on date of registration for years ending 31 December.

(b) Break in series after 1996 due to change in Cause of Death coding from ICD9 to ICD10. For further information refer to *Cause of Death, Australia, 2006*, cat. no. 3303.0 Explanatory Notes paragraph 37-39.

(c) Care should be taken in interpreting numbers of suicide deaths due to limitations in the data. For further information refer to *Cause of Death, Australia, 2006*, cat. no. 3303.0 Explanatory Notes paragraph 57-58 and 74-75.

Note: For further information on ICD codes refer to *Cause of Death, Australia, 2006*, cat. no. 3303.0 Explanatory notes 30-33.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Deaths*, cat. no. 3302.0; *Causes of Death*, cat. no. 3303.0.

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