Australian Bureau of Statistics

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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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"The demand for information relating to small geographic areas (such as Local Government Areas) continues to increase. The Australian Bureau of Statistics is committed to identifying and disseminating social, economic and environmental data for small areas to assist governments and communities seeking to enhance local and regional well–being in an environmentally sustainable way. The results of this on–going data gathering are compiled and available in the ABS' Western Australian Regional Profiles*. This article presents selected social and economic data for Local Government Areas from the* 2002 Regional Profiles *to provide a mosaic of social and economic life in urban and regional Western Australia."*

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	*RELEASE DATE*
March 2003	9 April 2003
June 2003	9 July 2003
September 2003	8 October 2003

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 24 December 2002. Explanatory notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators.* Readers are directed to the explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.

INQUIRIES

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

COLIN NAGLE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

STATE FINAL DEMAND

In trend terms, the rate of growth of Western Australia's domestic economy in the September quarter 2002 has remained relatively unchanged, increasing by 1.5% following 1.4% growth in the June and March quarters of 2002.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Trend estimates—Change from previous quarter

In the September quarter 2002, State final demand increased by $272 million in current price terms (trend). Household final consumption expenditure continues to drive domestic growth, increasing by $133 million. Private investment also made a significant contribution to growth, increasing by $84 million, the main contributors being:

- other buildings and structures — up $90 million, partly a result of the sale of government–owned assets to the private sector; and
- private dwelling investment — up $36 million, with new dwelling construction continuing to remain buoyant.

Detracting from growth in the September quarter 2002 were:

- investment on machinery and equipment — down $26 million; and
- investment on livestock — down $5 million, the culmination of a decrease in livestock acquisitions and an increase in livestock disposals forced upon farmers due to drought conditions.

State final demand (trend) in the September quarter 2002 was 5.4% ($909 million) higher than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with 71.6% attributable to increased volumes as opposed to increased prices.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.9% in the September quarter 2002, equal with Adelaide as the largest quarterly increase of the eight capital cities. Price pressures came mainly from rises in:

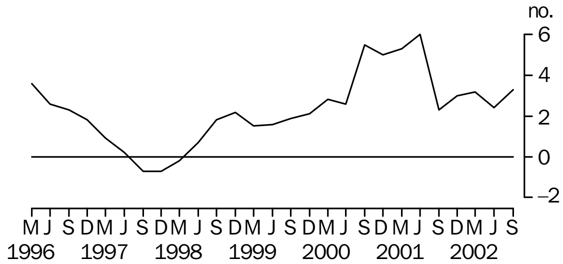
- insurance services, up 10.4%;
- vegetables, up 13.4%;
- house purchase, up 1.0%, due partly to the removal from 1 July 2002 of the additional $3,000 grant for eligible first home owners purchasing a previously unoccupied new home;
- property rates and charges, up 5.7%, partly as a consequence of higher property valuations resulting from the triennial review of Gross Rental Values by the Valuer General's Office;
- overseas holiday travel and accommodation, up 2.3%; and
- automotive fuel, up 1.1%.

Commodities recording a decline in prices were men's clothing (down 4.0%); pharmaceuticals (3.0%); audio, visual and computing equipment (3.6%); and domestic holiday travel and accommodation (2.2%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

Over the 12 months to September quarter 2002, Perth's CPI increased by 3.3%. Excluding annual movements over each of the quarters of 2000–01, which were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System (particularly the Goods and Services Tax), the September quarter 2002 increase is the highest recorded since the March quarter 1996 (3.6%).

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



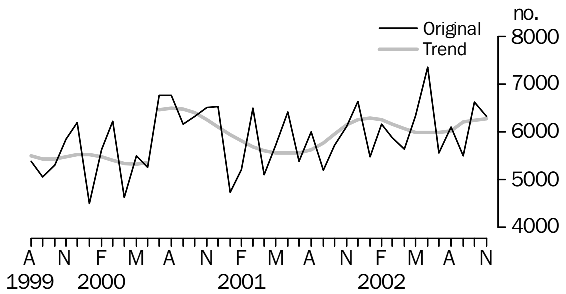
Nationally, the increase over the 12 months to September quarter 2002 was 3.2%, slightly above the Reserve Bank of Australia's target range for inflation of 2 to 3%. While the Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance indicate that the September quarter 2002 result may bring forward speculation of a rise in interest rates in the near future, they expect that an easing in house price growth and the slow global economic recovery will ease inflationary pressures.

CONSUMPTION

New Motor Vehicle Sales

Over the five months to November 2002, new motor vehicle sales in Western Australia have increased at an average monthly rate of 0.5%. The increase is mainly attributable to rising sales of passenger vehicles, up by an average of 0.7% per month (0.4% nationally) with other vehicles up by an average of 0.3% per month (0.3% nationally).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

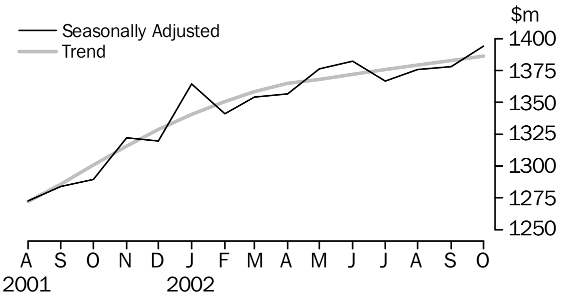


New motor vehicle sales in November 2002 (6,270) were 5.2% higher than November 2001 (5,959), mainly attributable to a 12.4% increase in sales of other vehicles, with passenger vehicle sales increasing slightly by 1.2%.

Retail Trade

Growth in retail turnover in Western Australia (trend) continues to be sustained, increasing by 0.3% to $1,386.2 million in October 2002. The rate of growth in retail turnover has remained constant over the six months to October 2002, Western Australia averaging 0.3% a month compared with 0.4% nationally. Economic commentators point to healthy labour market conditions, relatively low interest rates and a resilient housing sector as factors supporting growth in retail spending.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER

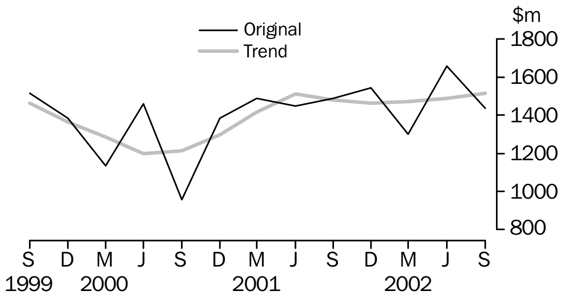


Over the three months to October 2002, retail turnover in Western Australia increased by $32.1 million (0.8%) compared with the three months to July 2002. Nationally the rise was 1.0%. Major contributors to growth over the three months to October 2002 were Food retailing and Hospitality and services, both up by $30.6 million. The Hospitality and services industry has recorded strong growth for over twelve months. Clothing and soft good retailing increased by $12.4 million while Department stores retailing rose by $9.7 million. Increases were offset by falls in Other retailing, down by $34.2 million, and Household goods retailing, down $16.1 million. Retail turnover in these industries has been in decline for the past six months.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Business investment in Western Australia (trend) increased by 1.7% to $1,515 million in the September quarter 2002, the third consecutive quarterly rise. This is the highest level of investment since the June quarter 2001 ($1,510 million). The rise was due to increased investment in buildings and structures, up $27 million to $496 million. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery was down slightly, by $2 million to $1,019 million.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



In original terms, the 'lumpy' nature of private new capital expenditure is reflected in a decrease in the September quarter 2002 of $220 million (to $1,437 million) after increasing by $354 million in the June quarter 2002. Contributing to the decrease in the September quarter 2002 were falls in investment in the Mining industry, down $19 million to $785 million; the Manufacturing industry, down $12 million to $190 million; and Other selected industries (which includes Construction, Retail trade and Property and business services), down $190 million to $461 million.

According to the Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance, the outlook for business investment remains positive for 2002–03 with the continuing expansion of the North West Shelf Gas project and the expected commencement of new resource projects in the short to medium term.

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

Short–term: The short–term outlook by business in Western Australia in the March quarter 2003 is for a decline in operating income (2.8%), selling prices (1.3%) and profit (15.2%). Capital expenditure is the only business performance indicator expected to rise (up 2.1%) with investment in inventories expected to fall by 1.6%. Business also expects employment levels to contract by 1.6%, after a positive employment expectation the previous quarter (0.1%).

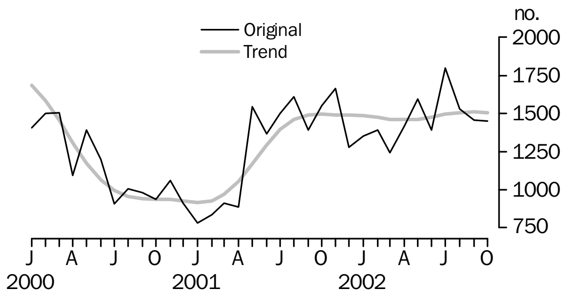
Medium–term: Business expectations for most performance indicators for the medium–term are more optimistic compared with the short–term outlook. By the December quarter 2003, the most notable expected increases are in profit (rising 1.7%) and capital expenditure (up 1.3%). Inventories and full–time equivalent employment are expected to fall in the December quarter 2003, by 0.4% and 1.3% respectively.

CONSTRUCTION

Building Approvals

The number of house approvals (trend) in Western Australia continues to be sustained at very buoyant levels. Since April 2002 (1,459), house approvals have increased to a 31 month high of 1,509 in September 2002 before easing in October 2002 to 1,505. Approvals of other dwellings have also been rising, from a low of 169 in February 2002 to a 14 month high of 301 in September 2002 before declining to 293 in October 2002. The period from February 2002 to October 2002 coincided with interest rate rises in May 2002 and June 2002 (each of 0.25 percentage points) and with the phase out of the $10,000 First Home Owners Grant on 30 June 2002 which reverted to $7,000 from 1 July 2002.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Houses



In the first four months of 2002–03, house approvals (original) have increased by 10.6% (595) compared with the previous four months. Over the same period, other residential dwelling approvals have increased by 21.0% (201).

The first four months of 2002–03 have also seen a boost to the value of non–residential building approvals (original), particularly in July 2002 ($132.5 million) and August 2002 ($386.9 million). The value of approvals in September 2002 and October 2002 have been consistent at around $84 million a month.

FINANCE

The number of housing finance commitments made for the construction or purchase of dwellings (trend) in October 2002 increased by 0.1% to 6,330, the fifth consecutive month of growth although the rate of growth is slowing. The total value (trend) of lending commitments to individuals (excluding alterations and additions) continues at record levels, also increasing over the last five months to a new high of $858 million in October 2002.

In original terms, the number of housing finance commitments in the four months to October 2002 decreased by 400 dwellings (1.6%) compared with the four months to June 2002. The decline over this period was attributable to fewer dwellings financed by first home buyers — down by 514 dwellings (10.1%) and coinciding with the cessation of the additional $3,000 grant for First Home Owners on 30 June 2002. The decline was offset by an increase in the number of commitments by buyers other than first home buyers of 114 dwellings (0.6%).

The value (original) of lending commitments for the construction of dwellings increased by $42 million (7.8%) in the four months to October 2002 compared with the four months to June 2002. Over the same period, the value of lending commitments for the refinancing of existing dwellings also increased, up by $69 million (10.4%) whereas the value of lending commitments for the purchase of established dwellings fell by $154 million (7.2%).

TRADE

An increase of $556 million (7.4%) in the value of merchandise exports in the September quarter 2002 resulted in Western Australia's trade surplus increasing to $5,516 million, up 6.7% from a surplus of $5,170 million in the June quarter 2002. The rise was partially offset by an increase of $210 million (8.9%) in the value of merchandise imports.

When compared with the same quarter of the previous year, exports in the September quarter 2002 were up 2.1%, the first increase since September quarter 2001.

VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S EXPORTS,
Change over corresponding quarter of previous year

Although the value of merchandise exports has returned to a level higher than a year ago, the Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance has noted that Western Australia's exports will continue to be influenced by volatile international economic conditions, weakened demand for exports from our principal trading partners and the appreciation of the $A . Falling commodity prices and drought conditions in some parts of the State are also expected to have a negative impact on export volumes in coming quarters.

Exports

The value of Western Australian exports in the September quarter 2002 rose by $556 million to $8,088 million. Commodities contributing most to the rise were:

- Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials — up by $474 million, mainly due to increases in exports of Natural and manufactured gas (up $324 million) and Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (up $150 million);
- Crude materials — up $158 million, Metalliferous ores and metal scrap increasing by $173 million; and
- Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material — up by $52 million.

Partially offsetting the increases were falls in the export values of Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified, down by $93 million; and Combined confidential items (including alumina, mineral sands and some agricultural products), down $55 million.

Exports continued

Exports from Western Australia to Japan increased significantly in the September quarter 2002, up by $749 million to $2,427 million. Large increases were also recorded for exports to the United States of America (up $170 million to $703 million) and to Singapore (up $138 million to $434 million).

Imports

The value of imports into Western Australia increased to $2,572 million in the September quarter 2002, a rise of $210 million. Commodities contributing to the increase were:

- Machinery and transport equipment — up $181 million, mainly due to an increase in imports of General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, up by $133 million; and
- Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials — up $69 million.

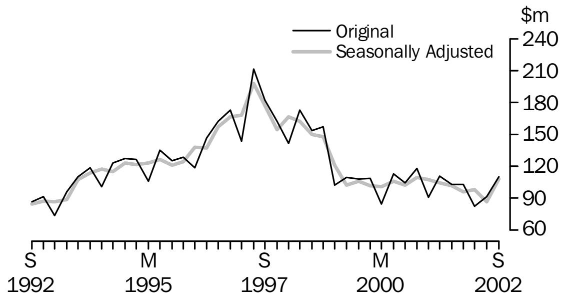
Commodities to record a decline in import values were Chemicals and related products (down by $52 million) and Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified (down $42 million).

The value of imports from Italy into Western Australia increased by $111 million to $183 million in the September quarter 2002 and from Germany by $56 million to $143 million. This was offset by a decrease in the value of imports from the Republic of Korea, which were down by $83 million to $149 million.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

Mineral exploration expenditure in the September quarter 2002 increased by $18.3 million (19.9%) to $110.1 million, with expenditure on gold up by $10.7 million (18.0%). Other notable expenditure increases were on exploration for other metallic minerals (up $2.2 million) and for nickel and cobalt (up $1.9 million). Compared with the September quarter 2001, expenditure in the September quarter 2002 was up by $6.8 million (6.6%).

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total minerals



In the March quarter 1999, expenditure (original) on mineral exploration declined markedly. Since that time, expenditure has averaged $102.8 million per quarter over the 15 quarters to September quarter 2002. This average expenditure represents a 33.5% decline compared with an average of $154.6 million per quarter over the 15 quarters to December quarter 1998. According to the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, the Mineral Council of Australia and the Western Australian Chamber of Minerals and Energy, continuing subdued levels of mineral exploration expenditure is a consequence of low prices for minerals commodities, particularly base metals; delays from native title claims; and ongoing problems with the provision of capital for exploration activities, in part a result of mergers of international mining companies leading to cuts in exploration budgets.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Iron ore and diamond production were up significantly in the September quarter 2002 compared with the June quarter 2002. Iron ore production increased by 6,304,000 tonnes to a new high of 48,538,000 tonnes, while diamond production increased by 598,000 carats to 9,013,000 carats, the highest level of production since the December quarter 1998. Ilmenite production volumes recovered, up by 21.7% (84,000 tonnes) following reduced production in the June quarter 2002.

Notable decreases were recorded in gold production, which fell by 3.0% to 45.9 tonnes and bauxite, down 1.4% to 8,760,000 tonnes, the lowest level since the June quarter 2000. These two minerals were the only minerals to record lower production volumes when compared with the September quarter 2001 — down 2.1 tonnes (4.4%) and 235,000 tonnes (2.6%) respectively.

TOURISM

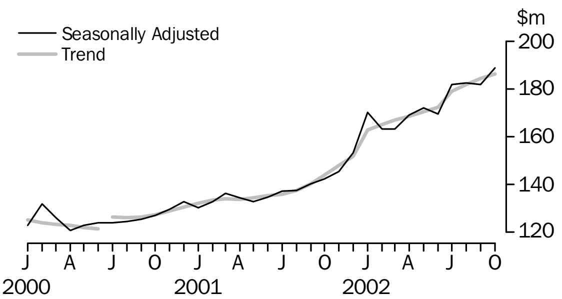
Tourist Accommodation

When comparing the September quarter 2002 with the September quarter 2001, accommodation capacity in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments increased by 3 establishments to 326 while the number of guest rooms increased by 263 to 19,306. The number of guest arrivals increased by 43,000 to 722,000; takings from accommodation was up by $7.4 million to $102.3 million; and room occupancy rates increased from 54.6% to 56.4%. Whilst most accommodation indicators were up over this period, employment decreased by 79 persons to 9,563.

Hospitality

Monthly retail turnover (trend) in the Western Australian hospitality and services industry (which includes Pubs, taverns and bars; Cafes and restaurants; Video hire outlets; and Hairdressing and beauty salons) has shown signs of strong growth for over 12 months, increasing by 1.0% in October 2002 to $186.4 million. Compared with October 2001, hospitality and services turnover has increased by 29.4% while, nationally, the increase was 9.9%.

HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES INDUSTRY RETAIL TURNOVER



Employment in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (which includes Accommodation; Pubs, taverns and bars; Cafes and restaurants; and Clubs) increased by 2.7% (or 1,100 persons) to 42,200 in November 2002 compared with August 2002. All of the increase was attributable to growth in male employment. Compared with November 2001, employment in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry is down by 5,700 persons (or 11.9%), the majority (5,200) of which are female employees.

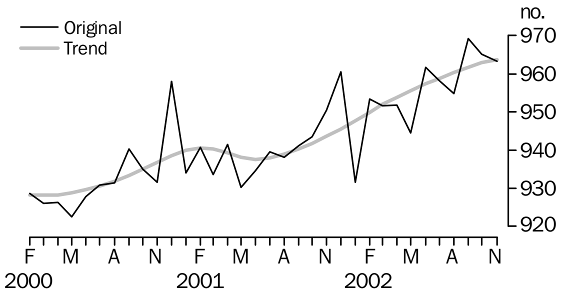
THE LABOUR MARKET

Employment

In trend terms, the number of employed persons in Western Australia has been in continual growth since June 2001. Over the 12 months to November 2002, the number of employed persons has grown at an average monthly rate of 1,670 persons (0.21%) compared with a national average monthly growth rate of 0.18%. In November 2002, there were 963,800 employed Western Australians, 800 more than in October 2002.

Employment *continued*

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TOTAL



In the three months to November 2002, the number of employed persons in Western Australia rose by 3,500. The increase was mostly due to a rise in the number of employed females, up by 2,200 to 421,800 while the number of employed males rose by 1,300 to 542,000.

The total labour force increased for the thirteenth consecutive month to 1,026,100 in November 2002. Over the three months to November 2002, the labour force increased by 2,700 persons. The increase resulted from a rise of 500 in the male labour force and an increase of 2,300 in the female labour force.

Industry Employment

The majority of Western Australian industries over the three months to November 2002 recorded increases in employment. The Personal and other services industry recorded the largest employment growth, up by 7,300 persons (13.7%). Other industries to record strong employment growth over this period were Manufacturing, up 7,100 persons (7.5%); Health and community services industry, up 5,000 persons (6.0%); and the Communication services industry, up 3,200 (27.0%).

Industries to record significant decreases in employment over the three months to November 2002 were the Construction industry, down by 8,600 persons (10.9%); Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, down by 3,000 persons (8.0%); and the Cultural and Recreational Services industry, down by 2,500 persons (9.7%).

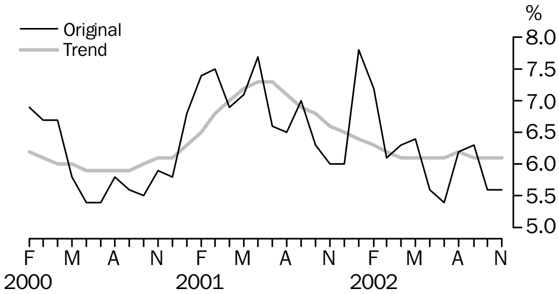
Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons in Western Australia (trend) fell for the third consecutive month to 62,300 in November 2002. Since reaching a high in August 2002, the number of unemployed persons has decreased by 800 or an average monthly rate of 0.42%. Nationally, unemployed persons declined over this period at an average monthly rate of 0.50%.

When comparing November 2002 with November 2001, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 4,400 (6.6%), most of the decline being in the number of unemployed females, down by 3,700 to 23,600.

A marginal fall in unemployment and a rise in the labour force in November 2002 has seen the unemployment rate (trend) remain unchanged at 6.1% in November 2002. The unemployment rate has remained at this level since April 2002 with the exception of August 2002 (6.2%). Nationally, the unemployment rate in November 2002 was also 6.1%. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory recorded the lowest rates of 4.2% and 5.0% respectively while Tasmania recorded the highest rate of 8.2%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



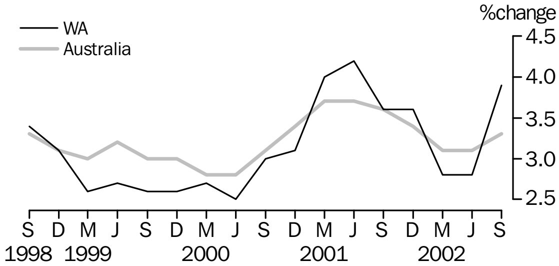
In November 2002, there were 12,500 long–term unemployed persons in Western Australia (those who had been unemployed for 52 weeks or more since their last employment). This level increased by 1,000 persons compared to November 2001.

Wages

The rate of growth in the index of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for Western Australia increased significantly in the September quarter 2002, rising by 1.6% compared with 0.7% in the June quarter 2002 and 0.8% in the March quarter 2002. The increase in wages growth in the September quarter 2002 was experienced equally in the private and public sectors, each rising by 1.6%. The increase was the highest of the States and Territories, and is associated with a large number of award safety net adjustments and end–of–financial–year salary review increases.

Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, Western Australian wages in the September quarter 2002 grew by 3.9%, higher than the national increase of 3.3% and the largest increase since the June quarter 2001 (4.2%).

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



FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia: A Small Area Perspective

INTRODUCTION

Western Australia occupies the western third of the Australian continent, comprising a land area of about 2,529,880 square kilometres. The administration of the urban and regional areas of this large and diverse State is divided amongst 142 local government authorities; nine development commissions; and a number of State and Commonwealth government departments and organisations. The demand for information relating to small geographic areas (such as Local Government Areas — LGAs) and broader regions (such as development commission regions) continues to increase. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is committed to identifying and disseminating social, economic and environmental data for small areas to assist governments and communities seeking to enhance local and regional well–being in an environmentally sustainable way. The results of this on–going data gathering from ABS and non–ABS information sources are compiled and available in the ABS' Western Australian *Regional Profiles,* more details of which are provided on page 26, and through the Integrated Regional Data Base, details of which are available on the ABS website at www.abs.gov.au (select Products & Services/Key Products).

This article presents selected social and economic data for LGAs from the 2002 *Regional Profiles* to provide a mosaic of social and economic life in urban and regional Western Australia. A significant proportion of the social data has been drawn from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The Census is the most comprehensive source of information about the characteristics of people in Australia and the dwellings in which they live. Census data is available for small geographic areas and small population groups.

Data from the 2001 Agricultural Census was not available in time for inclusion in this article. An article is proposed for the March 2003 issue of *Western Australian Statistical Indicators* analysing results from the 2001 Agricultural Census and the 2002 Land Management and Salinity Survey.

Much more information is available from the *Regional Profiles*. Appendix 1 (see page 63) provides a complete list of social, economic and environmental tables available in the profiles. Readers with a requirement for small area data are encouraged to contact the ABS using the contact details provided in the Additional Information section at the end of this article.

ABS GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

The ABS uses the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) as its standard geography for disseminating statistical data. The ASGC is a hierarchical classification with a number of geographic levels to satisfy different statistical purposes. In this article, the basic unit is the Local Government Area (LGA). LGAs can be aggregated to the Statistical Subdivision (SSD); SSDs aggregated to the Statistical Division (SD); SDs aggregated to State; and States to the Australian level.

For more information on the standard geography used for disseminating statistical data, including maps showing the location of these statistical areas, please refer to *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC)* (ABS Cat. no. 1216.0), available on the ABS website at www.abs.gov.au.

POPULATION CHANGE

Western Australia's estimated resident population was 1,906,114 at 30 June 2001, nearly three quarters (73.3%) of whom reside in the Perth Statistical Division. Over the 12 months to 30 June 2001, the State's population increased by 1.39% (26,200 persons) while the population of the Perth Statistical Division increased at a slightly higher rate of 1.44% (19,800 persons).

POPULATION CHANGE — Largest and fastest growing LGAs, 1999–2000 to 2000–01

LGA	no.	%	LGA	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH			FASTEST GROWTH		
Wanneroo (C)	3 696	4.6	Perth (C)	656	9.0
Swan (C)	2 832	3.4	Broome (S)	800	6.4
Rockingham (C)	2 182	3.0	Capel (S)	414	6.2
Mandurah (C)	1 880	4.0	Halls Creek (S)	227	6.2
Cockburn (C)	1 850	2.7	Yalgoo (S)	17	5.4

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles.

Three of the five LGAs with the largest population growth in 2000–01 (compared with 1999–2000) were located on the outer fringes of the Perth Statistical Division and associated with affordable and low density residential housing developments (see also Residential Building Approvals on page 21).

The southern coastal Cities of Rockingham and Mandurah are popular retirement areas. A significant proportion of growth in these LGAs in 2000–01 comprised people aged 55 years or older — 32.5% in the City of Rockingham and 51.1% in the City of Mandurah.

The City of Perth had the fastest growing population in 2000–01, up 9.0% albeit from a relatively low base population. The LGA is characterised by higher density residential living and a heavy concentration of families identified as DINKs (double income, no kids). The next four fastest growing LGAs were located outside the Perth metropolitan area. The Shire of Broome, a popular Kimberley tourist destination, was the fastest growing regional LGA (up 6.4%), with the Shires of Capel, on the urban fringe of Bunbury, and Halls Creek in the Kimberley recording the next fastest growth (both up 6.2%).

POPULATION CHANGE—Largest and fastest declining LGAs, 1999–2000 to 2000–01

LGA	no.	%	LGA	no.	%
LARGEST DECLINE			FASTEST DECLINE		
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	–373	–1.2	Leonora (S)	–227	–10.3
East Pilbara (S)	–311	–5.0	Dundas (S)	–128	–9.3
Ashburton (S)	–275	–4.4	Meekatharra (S)	–133	–8.4
Leonora (S)	–227	–10.3	Trayning (S)	–29	–6.9
Coolgardie (S)	–151	–3.4	Yilgarn (S)	–117	–6.1

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles.

LGAs recording the largest and fastest population declines in 2000–01 were in mining areas. The City of Kalgoorlie–Boulder experienced the largest decline, down 373 people (–1.2%) while a decline of 227 people in the Shire of Leonora translated to the State's fastest rate of LGA population decline (–10.3%).

PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS

At the 2001 Census, 31.3% of Western Australia's population (568,832 people) were born overseas compared with 27.4% (478,011 people) at the 1996 Census, an indication of the States' increasingly multicultural society. The most common birthplaces included the United Kingdom and Ireland, Southern Europe, South–East Asia and New Zealand.

PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS—LGAs with the largest number and proportion, 2001

LGA	no.	%	LGA	no.	%
LARGEST NUMBER			LARGEST PROPORTION		
Stirling (C)	62 277	36.3	Perth (C)	4 623	52.4
Joondalup (C)	56 022	37.3	Vincent (T)	10 415	40.4
Melville (C)	31 814	34.8	Victoria Park (T)	10 944	39.6
Wanneroo (C)	30 558	37.2	Canning (C)	29 031	39.2
Gosnells (C)	29 043	35.4	Bayswater (C)	21 513	39.0

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Census of Population and Housing.

The largest number and proportion of overseas–born people resided in LGAs in the Perth Statistical Division. Just over one quarter (26.2%) of the State's overseas–born population were located in the northern metropolitan Cities of Joondalup, Wanneroo and Stirling. The United Kingdom and Ireland (collectively) were the dominant birthplaces in these LGAs, accounting for 49.5%, 38.9% and 23.6% respectively of their overseas–born populations.

The City of Perth was the only LGA in the State in which more than half (52.4%) of the population was overseas–born. People born in the United Kingdom and Ireland accounted for the largest proportion of the overseas–born population, albeit a relatively low 13.3%, an indication of the multicultural spread within the LGA.

REPORTED OFFENCES

Reported offences are selected criminal offences reported to, or becoming known to, the Western Australian police and resulting in the creation of a report. In 2001–02, there were 271,072 offences reported in Western Australia (142.2 offences per 1,000 persons), an increase of 1.6% compared with the 266,694 offences reported in 2000–01 (141.9 offences per 1,000 persons). The most common offences were theft (35.2% of total reported offences), burglary (22.6%) and property damage (13.5%).

REPORTED OFFENCES—LGAs with the largest number and highest rate(a), Perth Statistical Division, 2001–02

LGA	no.	% of WA offences	LGA	rate(a)
LARGEST NUMBER			HIGHEST RATE	
Stirling (C)	28 671	10.6	Perth (C)	1 853.1
Perth (C)	14 758	5.4	Fremantle (C)	345.6
Joondalup (C)	14 661	5.4	Victoria Park (T)	276.2
Canning (C)	13 261	4.9	Belmont (C)	250.8
Wanneroo (C)	11 878	4.4	South Perth (C)	198.3

(a) per 1,000 of estimated resident population at 30 June 2001.

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Western Australian Police Service, *Offence Information System.*

The five Perth Statistical Division LGAs with the largest number of reported offences accounted for 30.7% of total offences reported in Western Australia in 2001–02.

A notable proportion of the total offences reported in the City of Perth were committed against the person (9.8%) — mostly assault and robbery. The equivalent proportion for the State was 7.5%. This LGA also had a high proportion of property theft (44.7%) compared with the State equivalent of 35.2%, but a relatively low proportion of burglaries (11.6% compared with 22.6% for the State). The proportion of offences related to the trafficking or possession of drugs was also notable in the City of Perth at 8.1% of that LGAs total reported offences (5.7% for the State equivalent).

Graffiti offences were particularly notable in the Cities of Wanneroo and Joondalup, accounting for 16.6% and 13.3% (respectively) of each City's total reported offences, the State equivalent being 5.2%.

To enable comparisons of reported offences data to be made across LGAs of differing population sizes, a generally adopted practice is to present the data as a rate. For the purposes of this analysis, the data has been presented per 1,000 of the population of each LGA. In 2001–02, the City of Perth (1,853.1 offences per 1,000 population) ranked highest followed by the City of Fremantle (345.6 offences per 1,000 population). Rates for these LGAs should be interpreted with caution as the Cities experience high numbers of people moving through their business, shopping and recreation areas who live outside the City boundaries. The Town of Victoria Park recorded the next highest rate (276.2 offences per 1,000 population) followed by the adjacent Cities of Belmont (250.8) and South Perth (198.3). The City of Stirling, with the largest number of reported offences, recorded a rate of 161.7 offences per 1,000 population.

REPORTED OFFENCES—LGAs with the largest number and highest rate(a), Balance of State, 2001–02

LGA	no.	% of WA offences	LGA	rate(a)
LARGEST NUMBER			HIGHEST RATE	
Kalgoorlie–Boulder (C)	7 145	2.6	Dundas (S)	529.3
Mandurah (C)	6 639	2.4	Meekatharra (S)	454.0
Bunbury (C)	4 683	1.7	Mount Magnet (S)	405.8
Geraldton (C)	4 278	1.6	Mullewa (S)	340.5
Albany (C)	3 211	1.2	Laverton (S)	303.4

(a) per 1,000 of estimated resident population at 30 June 2001.

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Western Australian Police Service*, Offence Information System.*

Compared with the largest Perth LGAs, in terms of number of reported offences, the largest country LGAs had much higher proportions of their respective total offences in the property damage category (particularly in the Cities of Geraldton and Albany), generally higher proportions in the assault category (particularly the City of Geraldton) and drugs category (notably the City of Albany), and much lower proportions in the graffiti category.

REPORTED OFFENCES *continued*

In respect of offence rates, the Shire of Dundas recorded the highest offence rate of 529.3 reported offences per 1,000 population. Nearly seven in every ten (68.0%) of reported offences in this LGA were drug offences. Burglary and property damage offences were prominent in the Shire of Meekatharra (collectively accounting for 57.8% of the Shire's total reported offences) and Mullewa (61.2%). Assault offences in the Shire of Laverton accounted for 34.1% of that Shire's total reported offences.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household aged 15 years and over as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. At the 2001 census, the median weekly household income for Western Australian households was $781. The median weekly income for households in the Perth Statistical Division was $806 compared with $710 for the balance of the State.

MEDIAN WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME — LGAs with the highest income, 2001

LGA	$	LGA	$
PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION		BALANCE OF STATE	
Peppermint Grove (S)	1 604	Ashburton (S)	1 523
Nedlands (C)	1 192	Roebourne (S)	1 318
Cottesloe (T)	1 140	Port Hedland (T)	1 248
Cambridge (T)	1 110	East Pilbara (S)	1 187
Joondalup (C)	1 022	Coolgardie (S)	1 126

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Census of Population and Housing.

The Shire of Peppermint Grove in the Perth Statistical Division had Western Australia's highest median weekly household income ($1,604), more than double the State's median weekly household income. The top four Perth Statistical Division LGAs are characterised by high levels of people in managerial, administration and professional occupations. In the City of Joondalup, occupations are more evenly divided between professionals (with a significant proportion of qualifications related to Engineering and related technologies); intermediate clerical, sales and service workers; and tradespersons.

There were 12 Western Australian LGAs (including the City of Kalgoorlie–Boulder and the Shire of Leonora) with median weekly household incomes over $1,000, seven being country LGAs. Employment in these LGAs is concentrated in the resources industry, where employees receive, on average, high wages and salaries. The average annual remuneration per employee in the Resources industry over the five years to 1999–2000 was $64,900 — refer to *The Resources Industry in Western Australia* in Western Australian Statistical Indicators, June 2002 (ABS Cat. No. 1367.5).

MEDIAN WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME — LGAs with the lowest income, 2001

LGA	$	LGA	$
PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION		BALANCE OF STATE	
Belmont (C)	627	Wickepin (S)	454
Kwinana (T)	638	Menzies (S)	481
Victoria Park (T)	650	Pingelly (S)	487
Fremantle (C)	675	Wiluna (S)	491
Perth (C)	686	Trayning (S)	492

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Census of Population and Housing.

Of Perth Statistical Division LGAs with the lowest median weekly household incomes, the City of Belmont ranked lowest at $627. The City is characterised by relatively high levels of one parent families, people aged 60 years and over, rented dwellings and unemployment, characteristics that were also found in the City of Fremantle and the Town of Victoria Park. The Town of Kwinana, ranked second lowest at $638, had relatively high levels of one parent families and unemployment as well as high levels of people without qualifications, while the City of Perth had a significant number of lone person households (27.2%).

Of the 112 country LGAs, 52 had median weekly household incomes below Perth's lowest ranked City of Belmont. The Shire of Wickepin, one of three eastern wheatbelt Shires (the others being Pingelly and Trayning) represented in the five lowest country LGAs, recorded the State's lowest median weekly household income of $454, 41.9% below the median income for Western Australia. Around four in five persons aged 15 years and over in these shires do not have qualifications, with more common occupations including labourers and related workers and tradespersons and related workers. The Shires of Menzies and Wiluna have significant proportions of indigenous people with more common occupations including intermediate production and transport workers; tradespersons; and labourers.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed persons as a proportion of the number of persons in the labour force (the total of employed and unemployed persons). A person is defined as unemployed only if they are actively looking for full–time or part–time employment and are available to start work. At the 2001 Census, 7.5% (67,478 persons) of Western Australia's labour force reported being unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE — LGAs with the highest rate, 2001

LGA	*Un–employed* no.	*rate* %	LGA	*Un–employed* no.	*rate* %
PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION			BALANCE OF STATE		
Kwinana (T)	1 069	12.4	Irwin (S)	169	13.5
Perth (C)	372	10.5	Geraldton (C)	1 125	13.3
Rockingham (C)	3 077	9.9	Cue (S)	24	12.7
Victoria Park (T)	1 303	9.9	Mandurah (C)	2 731	12.2
Fremantle (C)	1 184	9.7	Murray (S)	487	11.2

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Census of Population and Housing.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *continued*

Of the five Perth Statistical Division LGAs with the highest unemployment rates, four (the exception was the City of Rockingham) also featured as LGAs with the lowest median weekly household incomes. The Town of Kwinana and the City of Rockingham were also notable for high proportions of their respective populations aged 15 years or over that do not have qualifications. All five also had significant youth (persons aged 15 to 24 years) unemployment rates ranging from 17.1% in the City of Rockingham to 21.5% in the Town of Kwinana.

Of the 13 Western Australian LGAs with unemployment rates of 10.0% or more, 11 were located in the balance of the State. The highest rates were the regional centres of the City of Geraldton and the City of Mandurah, with nearby LGAs — the Shire of Irwin to the south of Geraldton; and the Shire of Murray adjacent to Mandurah — also amongst the highest unemployment rates. These four LGAs had high proportions of people without qualifications and also had high youth unemployment rates ranging from 21.1% to 23.1%.

COMPUTER AND INTERNET USE

The use of computers at home and of the Internet at home and elsewhere has become widespread in Western Australia. A growing number of people have access to a computer at home and a large proportion of the State's Internet users live in locations with greater access to the Internet (e.g. from public libraries, Internet cafes, shops and educational institutions). At the 2001 Census, 793,558 Western Australians (43.3%) reported using a computer at home and 703,029 (38.4%) reported accessing the Internet at home and elsewhere.

COMPUTER USE AT HOME—LGAs with the largest proportion of users, 2001

LGA	no.	%	LGA	no.	%
PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION			BALANCE OF STATE		
Peppermint Grove (S)	981	64.2	Mount Marshall (S)	342	53.6
Nedlands (C)	12 350	58.7	Capel (S)	3 144	48.3
Cottesloe (T)	3 952	57.9	Kent (S)	301	48.0
Cambridge (T)	13 106	57.3	Broomehill (S)	214	47.5
Joondalup (C)	83 652	56.9	Nungarin (S)	123	46.6

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Census of Population and Housing.

The Shire of Peppermint Grove recorded the State's highest proportion of people using a computer at home (64.2%). Data from the 2001 Census indicates that the five Perth Statistical Division LGAs with the largest proportion of home computer users had high percentages of high income households; and managers, administrators and professionals. These LGAs also had high percentages of people with university qualifications with the exception of the developing City of Joondalup which had notably high percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications.

In country Western Australia, LGAs recording high proportions of computer use at home were located in the north–eastern wheatbelt (including the Shire of Mount Marshall, which had the highest use of all country LGAs, and the Shire of Nungarin) and the northern and eastern parts of the Great Southern (including the Shires of Kent and Broomehill). This would indicate the reliance of farming communities on information technology for business, education and communication.

Use of the Internet anywhere

USE OF THE INTERNET ANYWHERE—LGAs with the largest proportion of users, 2001

LGA	no.	%	LGA	no.	%
PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION			BALANCE OF STATE		
Peppermint Grove (S)	965	63.2	Nungarin (S)	109	41.3
Cottesloe (T)	4 082	59.8	Mount Marshall (S)	244	38.2
Subiaco (C)	9 004	59.3	Kent (S)	238	38.0
Claremont (T)	4 946	57.8	Roebourne (S)	6 011	37.8
Nedlands (C)	11 777	56.0	Greenough (S)	4 508	37.8

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Census of Population and Housing.

The high use of computers at home also translated into high Internet use for three of the top Perth Statistical Division LGAs (the Shire of Peppermint Grove, the State's highest user at 63.2%; the Town of Cottesloe; and the City of Nedlands) and three of the top country LGAs (the Shires of Nungarin, Mount Marshall and Kent). The Shire of Roebourne, with Internet use by 37.8% of its population, includes the massive North West Shelf oil and gas projects.

EDUCATION: SCHOOL STUDENT POPULATIONS

In 2001, there were 314,544 primary and secondary school students in Western Australian government and non–government schools, an increase of 5,868 students (1.9%) compared with 1996. Three in every five students in 2001 attended primary schools, while seven in every ten (70.3%) attended government schools (down from 73.4% in 1996). The majority (71.4%) of students in 2001 attended schools located in the Perth Statistical Division.

SCHOOL STUDENTS(a) — Largest growing LGAs, 1996 to 2001

LGA	no.	%	LGA	no.	%
PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION			BALANCE OF STATE		
Rockingham (C)	2 747	25.2	Mandurah (C)	1 216	15.5
Wanneroo (C)/ Joondalup (C) (b)	2 196	5.4	Busselton (S)	979	30.8
Swan (C)	1 624	11.7	Bunbury (C)	406	7.0
Melville (C)	811	5.0	Harvey (S)	350	10.1
Belmont (C)	621	18.7	Dardanup (S)	344	47.6

(a) Primary and secondary students enrolled in government and non–government schools. Excludes pre–schools.

(b) From 1 July 1998, the City of Wanneroo was split to form the City of Wanneroo and the City of Joondalup. The student increase shown is between the City of Wanneroo in 1996 and the combined Cities of Wanneroo and Joondalup in 2001.

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Education Department of Western Australia.

EDUCATION: SCHOOL STUDENT POPULATIONS *continued*

In the Perth Statistical Division, the Cities of Rockingham, Wanneroo/Joondalup (combined) and Swan recorded the highest growth in student numbers over the five years to 2001. These LGAs have experienced strong resident population growth over this period. The City of Rockingham recorded the largest increase in school student population, the majority of the increase (57.3%) comprising primary school students. In this LGA in 2001, almost two in every three students (65.7%) attended primary schools compared with the State proportion of 60.3%. Similar growth in student numbers occurred in the combined Cities of Wanneroo and Joondalup and in the City of Swan, with higher proportions of students in these LGAs attending primary schools than the State proportion. Each of these high student growth areas had relatively high proportions of the resident population aged 5–14 years, a group encompassing primary school students. Of students attending schools in the City of Melville, 48.0% attended primary schools, the lower proportion attributable to a relatively high number of secondary schools (and high secondary school population) located in this LGA.

In the balance of the State, regional centres south of Perth recorded the largest growth in school student numbers over the five years to 2001, driven by expanding resident populations. Urban spread associated with the City of Bunbury has resulted in expanding school student numbers in the adjacent Shires of Harvey and Dardanup. The proportion of primary school students in these high growth LGAs were mainly below the State proportion in 2001, except for Dardanup Shire which only catered for primary school students.

HOME OWNERSHIP

At the 2001 Census, an equal proportion (36.0%) of dwellings in the Perth Statistical Division and the Balance of Western Australia were owned outright. By contrast, just over one third (34.1%) of dwellings in the Perth Statistical Division were being purchased compared with one quarter of dwellings in the rest of the State. Renting is more prevalent outside Perth, most notably in the Kimberley and Pilbara regions.

Dwellings owned outright

DWELLINGS OWNED OUTRIGHT—LGAs with the highest proportion in 2001

LGA	no.	%	LGA	no.	%
PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION			BALANCE OF STATE		
Peppermint Grove (S)	299	57.6	Wickepin (S)	202	66.4
Nedlands (C)	3 640	49.7	Narrogin (S)	165	62.7
Melville (C)	16 803	48.1	Wandering (S)	76	61.3
Claremont (T)	1 725	47.4	Mount Marshall (S)	151	60.4
Cottesloe (T)	1 417	47.2	Perenjori (S)	135	60.3

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Census of Population and Housing.

In the Perth Statistical Division, the highest proportion of dwellings owned outright were in older established LGAs. The Shire of Peppermint Grove had the highest proportion, approaching three in every five dwellings (57.6%) while half of the dwellings in the City of Nedlands were owner–occupied.

The highest proportions of owner–occupancy in the balance of the State were in wheatbelt shires, the Shire of Wickepin recording the highest in the State with two–thirds (66.4%) of dwellings owned outright. Another 40 of the 112 country LGAs recorded proportions of 50.0% or more.

Dwellings being purchased

DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED—LGAs with the highest proportion in 2001

LGA	no.	%	LGA	no.	%
PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION			BALANCE OF STATE		
Wanneroo (C)	13 338	48.7	Collie (S)	1 278	43.4
Kwinana (T)	3 461	46.3	Meekatharra (S)	1 651	41.2
Swan (C)	13 147	46.2	Capel (S)	897	39.7
Gosnells (C)	13 001	45.4	Dardanup (S)	2 169	36.0
Joondalup (C)	22 788	44.8	Boddington (S)	181	35.0

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Census of Population and Housing.

Of the ten LGAs with the highest proportion of dwellings being purchased, eight were located in the Perth Statistical Division. LGAs in Perth's urban fringe, where substantial residential development has occurred in recent years, recorded the highest proportions. In the City of Wanneroo, every second home (48.7% of dwellings) was being purchased.

Country LGAs with the highest proportion of dwellings being purchased were mainly located in the State's south–west. The Shire of Collie had the highest proportion (43.4%) while the Shires of Capel and Dardanup (39.7% and 36.0% respectively) are being impacted by residential development associated with the City of Bunbury's urban spread.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

Residential dwelling approvals over the three financial years to 2001–02 have been significantly affected by The New Tax System, in particular the Goods and Services Tax (GST), and by the First Home Owners Grant (FHOG) both effective from July 2000. Dwelling approvals in 2000–01 were subdued partly due to new home buyers bringing forward their building plans to avoid increased construction costs associated with the introduction of the GST in July 2000. Other contributing factors were rises in both official interest rates in the first half of 2000–01 and in the cost of new homes. The doubling of the initial $7,000 FHOG to $14,000 in March 2001 (reverting to $10,000 on 1 January 2002) together with falling interest rates provided a significant stimulus to dwelling approvals which rebounded strongly in 2001–02.

In 2001–02, there were 20,025 new dwellings approved (worth $2,592.6 million), an increase of 37.2% (or 5,426 dwellings) compared with 2000–01. Nearly three in four (73.4%) residential dwellings approved in 2001–02 were located in the Perth Statistical Division.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED — Top 10 LGAs

Ranking 2001–02	*Local government area*	*1999–2000*	*2000–01*	*2001–02*	*Ranking 2001–02*	*Local government area*	*1999–2000*	*2000–01*	*2001–02*
		no.	no.	no.			no.	no.	no.
	PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION					BALANCE OF STATE			
1	Wanneroo (C)	1 848	1 533	2 330	1	Mandurah (C)	1 041	655	1 233
2	Stirling (C)	2 015	1 114	1 708	2	Busselton (S)	630	415	416
3	Rockingham (C)	1 057	747	1 333	3	Albany (C)	401	254	314
4	Swan (C)	1 447	881	1 279	4	Capel (S)	149	200	305
5	Gosnells (C)	1 146	657	1 140	5	Augusta–Margaret River (S)	271	125	263
6	Joondalup (C)	1 286	868	911	6	Bunbury (C)	388	173	220
7	Canning (C)	818	549	797	7	Harvey (S)	288	110	197
8	Cockburn (C)	1 199	840	781	8	Murray (S)	168	116	189
9	Melville (C)	829	435	476	9	Broome (S)	240	138	160
10	Bayswater (C)	477	317	383	10	Dardanup (S)	198	93	135

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles.

LGAs prominent in dwelling approval activity in Perth Statistical Division in 2001–02 were:

- the City of Wanneroo, with 2,330 dwellings approved, continues to be Perth's dominant residential growth area where demand for affordable housing on Perth's urban fringe is matched by plentiful vacant land stock;
- the City of Stirling, which ranked second with 1,708 new dwellings approved. Urban infill has been a significant contributor to new dwelling development ensuring continued development in an area approximately one–sixth the size of the City of Wanneroo. For further information on Perth's urban infill, refer to *A View of Housing Density in Perth* in Western Australian Statistical Indicators, December 2001 (ABS Cat. No. 1367.5); and
- the Cities of Rockingham and Joondalup, which ranked third and sixth respectively. These LGAs were two of four 'nodes' proposed in the Perth Corridor plan of the 1980s which aimed to attract business away from the Perth CBD but also attracted residential development.

Of the top 10 LGAs in 2001–02 located outside the Perth Statistical Division:

- the City of Mandurah ranked highest with 1,233 new dwellings approved. This level is just below that recorded by the fourth ranked Perth LGA, the City of Swan (1,279 dwellings) and reflects the change in character of Mandurah City from a holiday centre to an urban centre; and
- the City of Bunbury ranked sixth with 220 new dwellings approved. With land availability in the City diminishing, residential development has flowed into the surrounding Shires of Capel (ranked fourth — 305 dwellings approved), Harvey (ranked seventh — 199 dwellings approved) and Dardanup (ranked tenth — 135 dwellings approved).

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

The Resources industry dominates the Western Australian economy — refer to *The Resources Industry in Western Australia* in Western Australian Statistical Indicators, June 2002 (ABS Cat. No. 1367.5). In 2001, the State's mineral and petroleum production was valued at $27,190.9 million, up 5.8% compared with 2000 ($25,704.3 million). The increase in 2001 was, in part, due to the devaluation of the Australian dollar against the US dollar, which particularly supported the value of iron ore, alumina and gold production. Contractual arrangements made earlier in 2001 that achieved higher commodity prices, particularly for LNG and iron ore, also contributed to the increase as did the expansion of some mining operations and an alumina refinery expansion. Seven commodities dominated production in 2001, with iron ore contributing $5,245.9 million; crude oil $4,246.6 million; alumina $3,766.5 million; gold $3,227.6 million; liquefied natural gas (LNG) $2,901.3 million; nickel $2,081.3 million; and condensate $1,787.9 million.

VALUE OF MINERAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTION — Top 10 LGAs

Ranking 2001	*Local government area*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*
		$m	$m	$m
1	Roebourne (S)	4 106.0	8 369.3	8 855.5
2	Ashburton (S)	2 510.6	3 854.8	3 632.9
3	East Pilbara (S)	1 936.0	2 367.9	2 902.4
4	Murray (S)	758.5	1 760.2	1 890.5
5	Kalgoorlie–Boulder (C)	870.3	1 310.1	1 514.2
6	Boddington (S)	574.6	820.2	1 188.4
7	Leonora (S)	878.7	1 188.2	1 159.3
8	Wiluna (S)	590.0	983.1	986.5
9	Waroona (S)	485.7	717.1	807.2
10	Coolgardie (S)	495.5	699.9	656.6
	Western Australia	**16 914.0**	**25 704.3**	**27 190.9**

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; WA Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, *Mineral and Petroleum Statistics Digest*.

Extraction of the major mineral and petroleum commodities are centred on three areas of the State: the Pilbara (petroleum products and iron ore); Goldfields (gold and nickel) and southern Darling Scarp (alumina).

- The Shire of Roebourne, ranked highest of the mineral and petroleum producing LGAs, is the centre for the huge offshore oil and gas fields of the North West Shelf and the onshore North West Shelf LNG plant. In 2001, the Shire recorded $8,855.5 million of minerals and petroleum production of which $8,674.6 million (or 98.0%) was petroleum products, mainly crude oil ($3,159.5 million), LNG ($2,901.3 million) and condensate ($1,672.9 million). The Shire accounted for 86.9% of State petroleum production.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTION *continued*

- Iron ore production dominated the second and third ranked LGAs in 2001, representing 64.5% (or $2,343.8 million) of total mineral and petroleum production in the Shire of Ashburton and 95.0% ($2,757.8 million) in the Shire of East Pilbara. The decline in production in Ashburton Shire in 2001 resulted from lower output of the Shire's second largest commodity, crude oil, which was down in both quantity (by 1.3 million kilolitres) and value ($442.6 million), weaker oil prices contributing to the decline in value.
- Production from the fourth ranked LGA, the Shire of Murray, comprised only Alumina. Alumina also dominated the sixth ranked LGA, the Shire of Boddington (89.9% of production, the balance being gold), with increased production in 2001 due partly to an expanded refinery capacity; and the ninth ranked Shire of Waroona (100.0%).
- Gold was the predominant commodity in the fifth ranked City of Kalgoorlie–Boulder (51.9% of production) and the Shires of Leonora (62.2%) and Coolgardie (56.1%). The other significant mineral mined in these LGAs was nickel. Nickel metal and nickel concentrates comprised 43.0% of Kalgoorlie–Boulder production while nickel concentrates comprised 37.8% and 29.7% (respectively) of Leonora and Coolgardie Shire outputs and dominated mining in the eighth ranked Shire of Wiluna (71.2% of total shire production with gold, 27.8%, the next highest mineral produced). Although the quantity of nickel concentrates produced in the three shires was up in 2001, the value of production fell as a result of a significant fall in international nickel prices which was not sufficiently compensated for by the devaluation of the Australian dollar.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

The marine environment, and the living natural resources it supports, is one of Western Australia's most valuable sustainable assets. In 2000–01, the estimated commercial fishing catch from the State's ocean and estuarine resources was valued at $415.8 million, down by 21.4% compared with 1999–2000 ($528.7 million). This follows increases of 36.9% in 1999–2000 and 19.1% in 1998–99. Factors determining the estimated value of the State's commercial fishing catch include international demand for species; natural environmental variations; and management controls to ensure that fisheries remain sustainable.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISHING CATCH(a)(b) — Top 10 LGAs

Ranking 2000–01	*Local government area*	*1998–99*	*1999–2000*	*2000–01*
		$m	$m	$m
1	Geraldton (C)	65.1	84.8	73.0
2	Gingin (S)	39.5	60.9	42.5
3	Irwin (S)	35.9	51.6	40.0
4	Dandaragan (S)	34.2	55.2	39.3
5	Carnarvon (S)	42.1	51.4	39.0
6	Fremantle (C)	24.5	37.1	27.9
7	Wanneroo (C)	24.4	36.4	24.8
8	Northampton (S)	18.1	22.5	22.6
9	Mandurah (C)	9.8	19.7	18.3
10	Coorow (S)	15.0	20.6	17.3
	Western Australia	**386.1**	**528.7**	**415.8**

(a) Excludes Commonwealth managed fisheries. (b) Data relate to the port of landing of the catch.

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; WA Department of Fisheries.

The value of Western Australia's commercial fisheries catch is dominated by the rock lobster fishery (mainly western rock lobster but also including southern and tropical lobsters). This fishery represented 72.1% of the value of the State's fishing catch in 2000–01 and around 62.4% of Australia's rock lobster fishery. Nine of the ten LGAs with the highest estimated value of fishing catch are dominated by the western rock lobster fishery, the general decline in catch value in 2000–01 resulting from natural environment variations.

LGA catch data from year–to–year may vary as fishermen move from one landing port to another. Of the top ten LGAs with the highest estimated fishing catch by value in 2000–01:

- the City of Geraldton ranked highest with $73.0 million. Western rock lobster accounted for 85.2% of the value, the live weight over the last four years averaging 2,690 tonnes. Saucer scallop contributed another 8.5% of the total catch value;
- the mid-west coast shires of Gingin (ranked second), Irwin (third), Dandaragan (fourth) and the City of Wanneroo (seventh) were almost totally western rock lobster, which accounted for over 98.0% of the total fishing catch value in each LGA; and
- the Shire of Carnarvon, ranked fifth, was the only LGA dominated by other species — prawns (76.4% of total catch value) and scallop (12.2%). Prawning is the State's third most valuable export fishery after western rock lobster and pearling. The decline of 24.1% in Shire catch value in 2000–01 was mainly due to a decrease in the prawn catch which can vary due to environmental factors such as water temperatures and cyclones as well as lower prices due to market forces.

FORESTRY PRODUCTION

In February 2001, the Western Australian government ended logging in all old–growth forests vested with the Conservation Commission of Western Australia. It also began a process of creating two new conservation parks and 30 new national parks, including 12 new national parks promised under the Western Australian Regional Forest Agreement. A number of changes to forestry guidelines were also made to further ensure forest management consistent with the principles of ecological sustainability, all of which has had a significant impact on State forestry production.

Log production of 1,479,490 cubic metres was recorded in Western Australia in 2000–01, down 16.2% from the 1,766,184 cubic metres harvested in 1999–2000. In the four years to 2000–01, the State's log production has fallen, in volume terms, at an annual average rate of 7.4%.

FORESTRY PRODUCTION *continued*

FORESTRY PRODUCTION — Top 10 LGAs

Ranking 2000–01	*Local government area*	*1998–99*	*1999–2000*	*2000–01*
		m^3	m^3	m^3
1	Manjimup (S)	691 821	626 608	358 953
2	Donnybrook–Balingup (S)	257 204	154 665	226 238
3	Nannup (S)	202 274	282 723	183 879
4	Murray (S)	39 920	46 015	92 790
5	Augusta–Margaret River (S)	100 242	40 271	85 889
6	Harvey (S)	68 862	139 020	68 105
7	Collie (S)	59 713	86 064	64 727
8	Boddington (S)	54 226	71 433	63 937
9	Wanneroo (C)	75 500	87 810	63 903
10	Bridgetown–Greenbushes (S)	3 619	8 473	49 190
	Western Australia	**1 813 210**	**1 766 184**	**1 479 490**

Source: ABS 2002 Regional Profiles; Department of Conservation and Land Management.

Most of Western Australia's native hardwood forests grow in the south–west of the State, with log production centred on the shires of Manjimup, Donnybrook–Balingup and Nannup. The total contribution of these three shires to State log production has declined from 63.5% in 1998–99 to 52.0% in 2000–01. The first ranked Shire of Manjimup recorded the largest decline in production quantity over this period, down 332,868 cubic metres (48.1%).

Four shires increased their log production in 2000–01 — Donnybrook–Balingup, Murray, Augusta–Margaret River and Bridgetown–Greenbushes — by a combined total of 204,683 cubic metres. Part of log production in the Murray Shire, and in the sixth ranked Shire of Harvey, is attributable to clear felling associated with mining operations. Production in the one Perth metropolitan LGA, the City of Wanneroo, has been sustained by extensive harvesting of pine plantation timber.

ABS REGIONAL PROFILES

Western Australian *Regional Profiles* provide access to social, economic and environmental data for Local Government Areas, Statistical Sub–Divisions, Statistical Divisions and Development Commission Regions. They are available in hardcopy and electronic format.

The profiles use data from the ABS and other Commonwealth, State and local government agencies. Data are provided as tables, graphs and time series data and presented as:

- social indicators, including population and households data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, employment, education and training, computer and Internet use, crime and health; and
- economic and environmental indicators, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, building and construction, business and finance, transport and tourism.

Profiles also enable comparison of a specified area (LGA, SSD, SD or DCR) with a number of other LGAs, SSDs, SDs or DCRs.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information about the 2002 *Regional Profiles*, either visit the ABS website at www.abs.gov.au (select Themes/Regional Statistics/More About the RSUs) or contact Darryl Malam on (08) 9360 5932 or by email: darryl.malam@abs.gov.au.

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1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: Australian Comparison

Indicator	Period	Unit	WESTERN AUSTRALIA Current figure	WA % change from Previous figure	WA % change from Same period previous year	AUSTRALIA Current figure	Aust % change from Previous figure	Aust % change from Same period previous year
State Accounts								
State final demand								
Original	Sep qtr 2002	$m	17 709	–0.5	6.2	185 848	–0.5	8.5
Trend	Sep qtr 2002	$m	17 871	1.5	5.4	187 359	1.8	8.1
Price Indexes								
Consumer price index								
All groups	Sep qtr 2002	index no.	135.8	0.9	3.3	138.5	0.7	3.2
Housing price indexes								
Materials used in house building	Sep qtr 2002	index no.	121.8	0.7	2.4	128.8	0.8	3.3
Established homes	Sep qtr 2002	index no.	155.8	2.5	12.0	196.7	3.8	17.3
Project homes	Sep qtr 2002	index no.	130.3	0.5	2.0	141.3	1.0	3.6
Consumption								
New motor vehicle sales								
Original	Nov 2002	no.	6 320	–4.6	3.3	71 575	–1.0	1.1
Trend	Nov 2002	no.	6 270	0.5	5.2	70 225	—	5.2
Monthly retail turnover								
Original	Oct 2002	$m	1 449.4	13.0	9.5	14 619.7	6.5	7.3
Trend	Oct 2002	$m	1 386.2	0.3	6.5	14 380.7	0.2	6.7
Finance and Investment								
Banking								
Total deposits	Sep 2002	$m	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Loans	Sep 2002	$m	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Private new capital expenditure								
Original	Sep qtr 2002	$m	1 437	–13.3	–3.6	11 508	–4.7	11.3
Trend	Sep qtr 2002	$m	1 515	1.7	2.3	11 672	1.7	9.4
Construction								
Total dwelling units approved								
Original	Oct 2002	no.	1 776	8.0	1.5	18 724	37.5	17.2
Trend	Oct 2002	no.	1 798	–0.7	2.2	16 181	1.9	10.5
Value of total buildings approved								
Original	Oct 2002	$m	347.1	4.9	–1.8	4 947.4	30.3	30.7
Value of building activity commenced								
New residential building	Jun qtr 2002	$m	642.9	9.0	47.4	6 567.3	12.5	51.2
Value of Building activity completed								
New residential building	Jun qtr 2002	$m	727.9	44.5	41.4	5 487.6	20.6	26.6
Total non–residential building	Jun qtr 2002	$m	227.8	–26.4	–28.7	3 458.8	47.4	15.3
Merchandise Trade								
Imports	Sep qtr 2002	$m	2 572	8.9	14.5	33 513	12.1	11.7
Exports	Sep qtr 2002	$m	8 089	7.4	2.7	30 318	2.4	–4.3
Mineral Exploration								
Gold	Sep qtr 2002	$m	70.1	18.0	8.2	95.3	9.8	10.3
All other minerals	Sep qtr 2002	$m	40.0	23.5	3.9	87.8	7.7	8.4
Tourism								
Hotels, motels etc and serviced apartments								
Guest arrivals	Sep qtr 2002	'000	722	16.1	6.3	8 630	10.1	2.4
Room occupancy rates	Sep qtr 2002	%	56.4	11.7	3.3	59.6	8.8	1.5
Takings from accommodation	Sep qtr 2002	$'000	102 337	15.0	7.8	1 238 337	12.6	1.0
Labour Market								
Total employed								
Trend	Nov 2002	'000	963.8	0.1	2.1	9 393.6	0.2	2.1
Total unemployed								
Trend	Nov 2002	'000	62.3	–0.5	–6.6	609.0	–0.4	–10.1
Participation rate								
Trend	Nov 2002	%	66.4	—	–0.2	63.6	—	–0.2
Unemployment rate								
Trend	Nov 2002	%	6.1	—	–7.6	6.1	—	–11.6
Job vacancies	Aug 2002	'000	8.2	–13.9	–20.4	109.6	21.4	13.0
Wage cost index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Sep qtr 2002	index no.	117.6	1.6	3.9	117.4	1.3	3.3
Population								
Estimated resident population	Jun qtr 2002	'000	1 929	0.3	1.2	19 707	0.3	1.1
Natural increase	Jun qtr 2002	no.	4 364	80.3	20.2	29 800	–3.7	–6.4

2 STATE FINAL DEMAND, Current Prices

	Jun qtr 2001 $m	Sep qtr 2001 $m	Dec qtr 2001 $m	Mar qtr 2002 $m	Jun qtr 2002 $m	Sep qtr 2002 $m	Sep qtr 2001 to Sep qtr 2002 % change
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	r 2 889	r 2 866	r 2 940	r 2 995	r 2 994	3 038	6.0
Households	r 9 166	r 9 322	r 10 197	r 9 401	r 9 887	10 028	7.6
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	r 876	r 947	r 1 050	r 995	r 1 098	1 098	15.9
Other buildings and structures	r 561	r 809	r 716	r 606	r 766	r 953	17.8
Machinery and equipment	r 1 604	r 1 438	r 1 683	r 1 339	r 1 642	1 365	–5.1
Livestock	40	r 52	r 52	r 52	r 52	36	–30.8
Intangible fixed assets	404	r 393	380	r 327	r 305	326	–17.0
Ownership transfer costs	237	256	279	281	271	276	7.8
Total private	r 3 722	r 3 894	r 4 160	r 3 599	r 4 133	4 053	4.1
Public	r 924	r 591	r 677	r 601	r 781	590	–0.2
State final demand	**r 16 700**	**r 16 674**	**r 17 974**	**16 596**	**17 795**	**17 709**	6.2
Compensation of employees	r 7 816	r 7 865	r 8 264	r 8 047	r 8 471	8 622	9.6
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 863	2 907	2 927	2 964	3 012	3 050	4.9
Households	9 250	9 417	9 612	9 806	9 970	10 103	7.3
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	891	956	1 009	1 039	1 065	1 101	15.2
Other buildings and structures	619	688	701	713	770	860	25.0
Machinery and equipment	1 649	1 574	1 505	1 514	1 489	1 463	–7.1
Livestock	43	48	53	52	47	42	–12.5
Intangible fixed assets	421	398	362	335	320	319	–19.8
Ownership transfer costs	236	258	276	280	275	268	3.9
Total private	3 858	3 922	3 905	3 933	3 966	4 050	3.3
Public	742	717	673	648	651	660	–7.9
State final demand	**16 713**	**16 962**	**17 118**	**17 352**	**17 599**	**17 871**	5.4
Compensation of employees	7 762	7 894	8 057	8 242	8 406	8 531	8.1

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

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

Period	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies and services	Health
ANNUAL AVERAGE						
1999–2000	129.7	165.7	104.2	94.7	113.1	152.6
2000–2001	134.7	184.7	110.9	101.3	115.4	157.0
2001–2002	142.6	192.3	109.2	103.4	117.2	162.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
1999–2000	1.3	4.1	–1.0	4.6	–0.4	–1.8
2000–2001	3.9	11.5	6.4	7.0	2.0	2.9
2001–2002	5.9	4.1	–1.5	2.1	1.6	3.7
QUARTERS						
2001						
June	138.1	188.7	111.2	101.6	117.2	158.9
September	139.1	190.7	107.8	102.5	116.2	158.9
December	142.7	191.2	110.5	103.1	118.3	158.2
2002						
March	145.1	193.2	108.1	103.8	117.1	162.5
June	143.4	194.2	110.5	104.0	117.0	171.5
September	144.9	196.6	110.5	105.0	118.0	172.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
2001						
June	6.5	11.3	5.3	6.5	3.2	2.6
September	4.7	6.1	–4.3	1.2	1.3	2.2
December	7.5	4.7	–0.5	1.8	2.6	2.3
2002						
March	7.3	2.9	–0.5	2.7	2.3	2.4
June	3.8	2.9	–0.6	2.4	–0.2	7.9
September	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.5	8.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2001						
June	2.1	0.5	2.4	0.5	2.4	0.1
September	0.7	1.1	–3.1	0.9	–0.9	—
December	2.6	0.3	2.5	0.6	1.8	–0.4
2002						
March	1.7	1.0	–2.2	0.7	–1.0	2.7
June	–1.2	0.5	2.2	0.2	–0.1	5.5
September	1.0	1.2	—	1.0	0.9	0.3

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

Period	*Transportation*	*Communication*	*Recreation*	*Education*	*Miscellaneous*	*All Groups*
ANNUAL AVERAGE						
1999–2000	129.1	96.4	117.8	182.0	155.4	122.9
2000–2001	137.0	102.7	121.8	190.5	165.4	129.6
2001–2002	136.8	103.5	127.1	195.5	172.2	133.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
1999–2000	5.6	–6.1	0.7	5.1	6.7	r 2.3
2000–2001	6.1	6.5	3.4	4.7	6.4	5.5
2001–2002	–0.1	0.8	4.4	2.6	4.1	2.7
QUARTERS						
2001						
June	139.6	102.0	123.1	193.5	168.4	131.4
September	136.8	101.8	125.2	193.5	170.4	131.5
December	135.2	103.7	126.4	193.5	172.0	132.6
2002						
March	136.4	103.8	127.6	197.5	173.0	133.7
June	138.8	104.6	129.3	197.5	173.2	134.6
September	139.6	106.3	129.4	197.5	182.2	135.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
2001						
June	6.0	5.0	4.9	3.2	4.9	6.0
September	0.6	–1.8	3.6	3.2	5.4	2.3
December	–0.8	0.9	4.4	3.2	4.4	3.0
2002						
March	0.3	1.6	4.6	2.1	3.7	3.2
June	–0.6	2.5	5.0	2.1	2.9	2.4
September	2.0	4.4	3.4	2.1	6.9	3.3
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2001						
June	2.6	–0.2	0.9	—	1.0	1.4
September	–2.0	–0.2	1.7	—	1.2	0.1
December	–1.2	1.9	1.0	—	0.9	0.8
2002						
March	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.8
June	1.8	0.8	1.3	—	0.1	0.7
September	0.6	1.6	0.1	—	5.2	0.9

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

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

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

4 SELECTED HOUSING PRICE INDEXES: Perth(a)

Period	Materials used in house building	Established homes	Project homes
1999–2000	117.7	125.9	114.8
2000–2001	118.8	133.9	126.2
2001–2002	119.4	145.5	128.8
2001			
June	119.1	137.2	126.9
September	118.9	139.1	127.7
December	118.9	143.1	128.5
2002			
March	119.0	147.8	129.2
June	120.9	152.0	129.6
September	121.8	155.8	130.3

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

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

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

		SPECIAL SERIES			SELECTED MAJOR BUILDING MATERIALS			
Period	All groups	All electrical materials	All mechanical services	All plumbing materials	Structural timber	Ready mixed concrete	Structural steel	Aluminium windows
1999–2000	115.4	108.4	117.6	130.1	103.3	114.1	119.2	116.6
2000–2001	115.6	106.2	113.4	129.4	106.1	110.2	120.6	122.8
2001–2002	117.7	107.5	116.6	130.4	104.6	108.9	124.1	126.6
2001								
June	116.8	106.7	114.1	130.3	106.0	110.5	120.9	125.9
September	116.6	106.4	114.7	130.5	105.9	107.3	120.9	126.6
December	117.3	107.2	116.5	130.1	104.9	104.2	124.4	126.6
2002								
March	117.3	108.1	116.9	129.6	103.6	104.3	124.4	126.6
June	119.7	108.1	118.2	131.2	103.9	119.6	126.8	126.6
September	120.3	109.0	118.2	134.0	104.0	118.7	126.8	126.6

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

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

6 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES(a)

Period	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
	no.	no.	no.
ORIGINAL			
1999–2000	42 729	21 933	64 662
2000–2001	49 432	23 324	72 756
2001–2002	45 808	26 137	71 945
2001			
September	3 351	1 846	5 197
October	3 788	1 937	5 725
November	3 969	2 149	6 118
December	4 562	2 087	6 649
2002			
January	3 501	1 980	5 481
February	3 879	2 280	6 159
March	3 646	2 234	5 880
April	3 452	2 190	5 642
May	3 784	2 560	6 344
June	4 253	3 095	7 348
July	3 498	2 064	5 562
August	3 883	2 219	6 102
September	3 487	2 006	5 493
October	4 174	2 453	6 627
November	4 012	2 308	6 320
TREND ESTIMATES			
2001			
September	3 702	2 056	5 758
October	3 757	2 097	5 854
November	3 832	2 127	5 959
December	3 905	2 148	6 053
2002			
January	3 961	2 178	6 139
February	3 975	2 218	6 193
March	3 939	2 259	6 198
April	3 864	2 295	6 159
May	3 789	2 325	6 114
June	3 747	2 351	6 098
July	3 753	2 372	6 125
August	3 785	2 385	6 170
September	3 818	2 388	6 206
October	3 852	2 386	6 238
November	3 879	2 391	6 270

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

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

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery

(Cat no. 9314.0.55.001)

7 MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER(a)

Month	Food	Department stores	Clothing and soft goods	Household goods	Recreational goods	Hospitality and services	Other	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
ORIGINAL								
2001								
August	552.9	94.5	69.9	191.0	67.9	135.6	132.7	1 244.7
September	534.7	96.4	65.5	182.4	62.2	136.0	139.9	1 217.2
October	566.4	108.4	77.9	201.5	61.0	149.9	158.6	1 323.8
November	577.1	140.1	87.0	205.7	65.9	152.5	163.6	1 391.9
December	654.9	211.8	112.8	245.5	90.9	175.3	202.3	1 693.6
2002								
January	599.8	95.7	74.2	202.6	65.7	170.5	138.7	1 347.1
February	547.4	83.3	63.1	172.8	61.8	153.7	129.5	1 211.5
March	608.0	100.3	69.1	185.3	68.7	167.2	135.5	1 334.0
April	566.7	104.2	79.3	177.4	66.6	163.1	129.7	1 287.2
May	596.5	112.7	85.8	193.3	66.5	166.1	142.0	1 363.0
June	558.8	105.7	79.3	194.1	63.9	155.6	131.7	1 289.1
July	579.3	104.4	82.5	168.1	71.1	173.7	128.4	1 307.5
August	604.1	104.8	83.8	179.1	73.8	184.7	130.9	1 361.2
September	568.0	100.3	78.4	170.3	64.6	176.3	124.2	1 282.2
October	630.1	122.3	86.9	206.5	67.2	205.2	131.1	1 449.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2001								
August	548.7	108.7	76.1	198.7	66.6	137.5	136.7	1 273.0
September	561.9	108.9	73.4	188.0	66.5	140.5	145.0	1 284.2
October	560.2	108.4	75.6	194.2	61.2	142.2	148.0	1 289.7
November	565.5	124.9	78.4	194.2	65.0	145.4	148.8	1 322.3
December	572.8	110.9	80.4	190.8	66.9	153.3	144.9	1 320.0
2002								
January	590.0	111.8	79.0	202.0	67.2	170.2	144.3	1 364.6
February	584.7	112.9	77.0	191.7	68.1	163.2	143.6	1 341.2
March	587.7	113.3	77.1	197.5	72.4	163.2	142.9	1 354.2
April	586.8	114.5	81.8	192.7	69.5	169.4	142.4	1 357.0
May	596.5	113.1	78.7	198.9	69.3	172.2	147.7	1 376.5
June	597.9	118.0	83.2	196.8	68.8	169.6	148.4	1 382.6
July	602.2	110.3	85.2	177.5	70.8	181.9	138.8	1 366.7
August	597.9	114.8	89.7	183.0	72.8	182.8	134.6	1 375.6
September	609.4	119.2	88.0	181.0	69.7	182.1	128.9	1 378.4
October	613.6	120.9	85.4	193.4	69.6	189.1	122.5	1 394.5
TREND ESTIMATES								
2001								
August	552.5	110.0	73.7	195.7	64.6	137.7	139.9	1 272.1
September	557.2	109.9	75.1	196.7	64.9	140.5	142.9	1 285.9
October	562.7	109.9	76.4	196.6	65.0	144.1	145.3	1 301.0
November	568.1	110.4	77.5	195.7	65.4	148.1	146.4	1 315.6
December	572.5	111.2	78.2	194.9	66.2	152.0	146.1	1 328.6
2002								
January	(b)583.0	112.1	78.5	195.2	67.5	(b)162.8	145.2	1 340.6
February	586.2	112.8	78.5	196.1	68.6	165.3	144.6	1 350.8
March	588.8	113.2	78.8	196.4	69.5	167.2	144.7	1 358.6
April	591.2	113.4	79.7	195.4	70.0	168.8	145.1	1 364.1
May	593.7	113.7	81.3	193.0	70.1	170.5	144.7	1 368.3
June	596.8	114.3	83.2	190.1	70.3	172.6	142.7	1 372.0
July	600.4	115.1	85.1	187.5	70.4	(b)179.3	139.3	1 375.7
August	604.0	116.3	86.5	185.6	70.5	182.1	135.1	1 379.2
September	607.3	117.6	87.5	184.5	70.5	184.5	130.7	1 382.7
October	610.2	118.9	88.0	184.4	70.6	186.4	126.7	1 386.2

(a) This issue presents the first release of estimates from the Retail Business Survey compiled using new statistical infrastructure. Estimates from July 2002 have been compiled on the new basis. In addition, the opportunity has been taken to incorporate several improvements to coverage and quality. To facilitate comparisons over time, the historical series in this release have been revised to make the time series of estimates as continuous as possible. For more information, refer to *Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat no. 8501.0).

(b) Break in series. See the 'Trend Estimates' section of the explanatory notes in source publication: Retail Trade, Australia (Cat no. 8501.0).

8 BANKING STATISTICS: All Banks(a)

	DEPOSITS					LOANS
	Current bearing interest	*Current not bearing interest*	*Term deposits(b)*	*Other(c)*	*Total deposits*	*Other lending(d)*
Month	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2001						
July	8 033	1 582	14 949	5 615	30 180	50 542
August	8 263	1 460	14 342	5 666	29 732	51 674
September	8 881	1 568	15 203	5 756	31 407	51 887
October	8 193	1 483	14 560	5 804	30 040	52 638
November	8 595	1 525	15 182	5 893	31 196	53 273
December	9 371	1 671	15 040	5 986	32 068	52 878
2002						
January	9 389	1 657	14 986	6 072	32 104	54 192
February	9 798	1 691	14 726	6 199	32 416	54 512
March	9 726	1 606	14 919	6 288	32 539	55 412
April	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
May	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
July	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
August	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
September	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

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

(b) Includes certificates of deposits.

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

(d) Excludes non–resident loans.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

9 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), Type of Borrower

	FIRST HOME BUYERS				OTHER			
	Number of dwellings financed	*Number as a percent of total*	*Value of commitments*	*Average borrowing size*	*Number of dwellings financed*	*Number as a percent of total*	*Value of commitments*	*Average borrowing size*
Month	no.	%	$m	$'000	no.	%	$m	$'000
2001								
August	1 689	25.0	203	120.0	5 071	75.0	632	124.6
September	1 469	26.1	181	123.1	4 160	73.9	534	128.3
October	1 642	25.9	200	121.8	4 686	74.1	594	126.7
November	1 704	25.7	210	123.4	4 917	74.3	648	131.7
December	1 565	25.6	192	122.5	4 555	74.4	586	128.6
2002								
January	r 1 492	24.6	194	r 130.2	r 4563	75.4	r 613	r 134.3
February	1 286	20.7	163	127.1	4 923	79.3	665	135.1
March	1 242	20.5	159	128.2	4 831	79.5	650	134.6
April	1 214	19.7	154	127.2	4 936	80.3	691	140.0
May	1 430	20.3	183	128.1	5 630	79.7	761	135.1
June	1 197	19.4	141	118.0	4 975	80.6	666	133.9
July	1 335	19.7	166	124.5	5 446	80.3	727	133.5
August	1 123	18.3	141	125.5	5 015	81.7	687	136.9
September	967	16.9	123	127.4	4 761	83.1	645	135.5
October	1 144	17.9	143	125.4	5 264	82.1	728	138.3

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

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

10 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), Dwelling Units

Month	ORIGINAL: Total number of dwellings(a)	ORIGINAL: Total value of commitments	TREND ESTIMATES: Total number of dwellings(a)	TREND ESTIMATES: Total value of commitments
	no.	$m	no.	$m
2001				
August	6 760	834	6 479	812
September	5 629	714	6 421	809
October	6 328	794	6 389	811
November	6 621	858	6 383	818
December	6 120	778	6 383	827
2002				
January	6 055	807	6 364	833
February	6 209	828	6 322	835
March	6 073	809	6 265	833
April	6 150	845	6 220	830
May	7 060	944	6 215	830
June	6 172	807	6 251	836
July	6 781	893	6 292	843
August	6 138	828	6 314	849
September	5 728	768	6 323	855
October	6 408	872	6 330	858

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

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

11 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Period	LENDING COMMITMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS: Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(b)	Refinancing of existing dwellings	Alterations and additions	TOTAL LENDING COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING(a): Original	Trend
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1999–2000	r 1 505	r 241	5 255	r 1 564	r 323	r 8 564	r 8 594
2000–2001	1 129	187	r 5 085	1 843	330	r 8 245	r 8 202
2001–2002	r 1 676	r 259	r 6 085	r 1 815	423	r 9 834	r 9 888
2001							
August	151	23	503	158	32	834	812
September	124	24	443	124	31	714	809
October	143	21	485	145	36	794	811
November	142	24	543	148	37	858	818
December	151	23	473	131	42	778	827
2002							
January	146	21	498	143	33	807	833
February	128	21	527	153	33	828	835
March	112	17	530	150	35	809	833
April	132	16	540	158	36	845	830
May	158	24	575	187	43	944	830
June	139	18	484	166	32	807	836
July	176	20	506	191	35	893	843
August	145	19	481	182	32	828	849
September	124	16	461	167	34	768	855
October	138	16	527	190	38	872	858

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Excludes refinancing.

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

12 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Original

	SELECTED INDUSTRIES			TYPE OF ASSET		TOTAL
	Mining	*Manufacturing*	*Other selected industries*	*Buildings and structures*	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	
Period	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
			ACTUAL			
1999–2000	r 2 370	r 1 184	r 1 944	r 1 780	r 3 718	r 5 498
2000–2001	r 2 507	r 808	r 1 963	r 1 668	r 3 608	r 5 276
2001–2002	r 3 091	r 760	r 2 142	r 1 829	r 4 163	r 5 992
2001						
June	r 829	r 177	r 441	r 466	r 982	r 1 447
September	r 865	r 136	r 490	r 496	r 994	r 1 490
December	r 818	r 190	r 534	r 458	r 1 083	r 1 542
2002						
March	r 604	r 232	r 467	r 375	r 928	r 1 303
June	r 804	r 202	r 651	r 499	r 1 157	r 1 657
September	785	190	461	516	920	1 437
			EXPECTED			
2001–2002	3 662	612	1 759	1 937	4 095	6 032
2002–2003	4 010	509	1 220	2 078	3 661	5 738

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

13 ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Trend

	TYPE OF ASSET		TOTAL
	Buildings and structures	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	
Period	$m	$m	$m
1999–2000	1 711	3 599	5 310
2000–2001	1 744	3 695	5 439
2001–2002	1 815	4 094	5 909
2001			
June	458	1 052	1 510
September	452	1 029	1 481
December	447	1 017	1 464
2002			
March	447	1 027	1 474
June	469	1 021	1 490
September	496	1 019	1 515

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

14 BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Short–Term Outlook

Business Performance Indicators	Dec qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003
	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS QUARTER					
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating income	0.5	–1.3	0.2	–0.3	1.9	–2.8
Selling prices	–0.4	–0.9	–0.1	–0.7	0.5	–1.3
Profit	0.7	–16.8	0.4	0.0	6.2	–15.2
Investment						
Capital expenditure	0.9	5.1	6.2	–0.1	4.4	2.1
Inventories	0.9	–1.0	–0.7	–2.4	–0.3	–1.6
Employment						
Full–time equivalent	–1.5	–0.9	–0.4	–1.5	0.1	–1.6

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

15 BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Medium–Term Outlook

Business Performance Indicators	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003
	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating Income	0.3	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.6	–0.4
Selling prices	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	–0.8
Profit	–5.4	4.4	10.0	13.7	1.0	1.7
Investment						
Capital expenditure	4.6	–0.8	4.4	3.9	–0.1	1.3
Inventories	–0.7	1.7	0.2	–1.6	–0.3	–0.4
Employment						
Full–time equivalent	–0.2	0.1	0.0	–1.5	0.5	–1.3

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

16 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Type Of Work: Original

Period	NEW HOUSES Dwelling units (no.)	NEW HOUSES Value ($m)	NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING Dwelling units (no.)	NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING Value ($m)	TOTAL Dwelling units (no.)	TOTAL Value ($m)	NON–RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(b) Private sector ($m)	NON–RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(b) Public sector ($m)	TOTAL BUILDING Value ($m)
1999–2000	18 653	2 173.7	4 068	513.2	22 869	2 931.4	666.1	535.0	4 132.3
2000–2001	r 12 094	r 1 555.3	2 637	314.3	r 15 223	r 2 139.3	r 1 035.6	247.6	r 3 422.1
2001–2002	r 17 352	r 2 263.0	r 2 738	r 340.6	r 20 211	r 2 861.8	723.2	244.0	r 3 828.7
2001									
August	1 608	202.2	236	21.6	1 854	247.5	79.6	13.9	341.0
September	1 382	173.5	r 184	r 33.0	r 1 573	r 229.0	r 49.7	10.4	r 289.1
October	1 544	200.6	198	21.1	1 748	248.8	49.3	55.5	353.6
November	r 1 663	r 212.2	346	34.4	r 2 015	r 268.7	73.3	26.0	r 367.9
December	1 277	159.5	r 236	r 23.2	r 1 519	r 197.8	52.9	3.9	r 254.6
2002									
January	1 350	175.4	185	21.7	1 535	214.3	51.2	37.1	302.6
February	r 1 389	r 184.9	152	20.3	r 1 548	r 222.7	50.5	2.6	r 275.8
March	1 241	162.8	130	28.0	1 372	209.3	39.6	8.0	256.8
April	1 415	196.6	300	r 41.9	r 1 717	257.1	64.0	31.2	352.2
May	1 594	r 217.1	278	28.7	1 881	r 272.5	111.1	14.8	r 398.4
June	r 1 388	r 189.7	250	29.9	r 1 701	r 250.7	r 53.5	25.1	r 329.4
July	1 799	246.1	335	38.7	2 135	310.6	122.7	9.8	443.1
August	1 532	208.6	327	47.2	1 860	279.8	266.7	120.2	626.7
September	1 453	198.5	182	28.6	1 637	247.5	74.5	9.1	331.0
October	1 449	204.6	315	33.6	1 775	262.4	78.2	6.5	347.1

(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

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

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

17 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Type Of Building: Trend

Month	HOUSES (no.)	OTHER DWELLINGS (no.)	TOTAL DWELLINGS (no.)	RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS(a) ($m)	NON–RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS(a) ($m)	TOTAL BUILDING ($m)
2001						
August	1 462	292	1 754	241.0	66.0	307.0
September	1 490	276	1 766	243.3	72.5	315.8
October	1 494	265	1 759	241.8	80.4	322.2
November	1 493	247	1 740	238.8	84.2	323.0
December	1 493	220	1 713	235.4	84.5	319.9
2002						
January	1 487	190	1 677	232.4	82.3	314.7
February	1 477	169	1 646	232.0	76.8	308.9
March	1 464	170	1 634	235.6	75.0	310.6
April	1 459	193	1 652	242.8	81.8	324.6
May	1 464	231	1 695	251.6	95.8	347.4
June	1 478	269	1 747	259.7	110.6	370.2
July	1 496	291	1 787	265.7	120.1	385.8
August	1 507	300	1 807	269.2	121.8	391.1
September	1 509	301	1 810	270.5	117.1	387.7
October	1 505	293	1 798	270.2	107.5	377.7

(a) Includes the value of alterations, additions and conversions.

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

18 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS, By Type Of Work, By Region: Original

Region	2000 Dec qtr	2001 Mar qtr	2001 Jun qtr	2001 Sep qtr	2001 Dec qtr	2002 Mar qtr	2002 Jun qtr	2002 Sep qtr
				NEW HOUSES (no.)				
Perth Statistical Division	2 128	1 820	2 626	3 406	3 209	r 2 971	3 115	3 538
Central Metropolitan	116	108	128	160	153	169	123	158
East Metropolitan	367	336	418	569	585	r 474	492	513
North Metropolitan	686	486	870	1 064	989	1 009	1 063	1 218
South West Metropolitan	474	428	611	744	741	674	714	875
South East Metropolitan	485	462	599	869	741	645	723	774
South West(a)	447	406	r 770	643	795	611	769	800
Dale	167	155	265	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Mandurah	. .	. .	. .	249	288	243	373	381
Bunbury	. .	. .	. .	r 158	r 144	r 108	91	160
Preston	136	122	198	r 70	r 133	r 105	136	59
Vasse	125	106	r 277	149	205	132	146	181
Blackwood	19	23	30	17	25	23	23	19
Lower Great Southern	80	79	89	102	109	115	106	114
Pallinup	1	3	5	1	3	14	4	5
King	79	76	84	101	106	101	102	109
Upper Great Southern	14	6	14	8	11	4	17	16
Hotham	13	2	12	7	9	3	15	15
Lakes	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	1
Midlands	85	92	74	95	104	81	103	74
Moore	42	45	36	64	62	42	52	40
Avon	42	40	36	24	38	37	42	28
Campion	1	7	2	7	4	2	9	6
South Eastern(a)	27	31	37	56	53	36	66	50
Kalgoorlie.Boulder City Part A	. .	. .	. .	12	16	16	32	28
Lefroy	10	13	19	—	10	—	2	6
Johnston	17	18	18	44	27	20	32	16
Central(a)	52	r 45	r 85	71	r 78	81	95	68
Geraldton	. .	. .	. .	47	34	41	41	32
Gascoyne	2	r 9	r 8	5	r 23	6	23	17
Carnegie	5	1	4	3	—	2	3	2
Greenough River	45	35	73	16	21	32	28	17
Pilbara	31	14	23	25	34	14	54	61
De Grey	11	3	5	4	9	2	21	14
Fortescue	20	11	18	21	25	12	33	47
Kimberley	41	31	68	85	91	67	73	67
Ord	7	8	2	6	33	32	16	7
Fitzroy	34	23	66	79	58	35	57	60
				TOTAL NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (no.)				
Perth Statistical Division	514	431	755	r 547	r 574	431	654	612
Central Metropolitan	112	227	214	r 119	r 145	194	154	129
East Metropolitan	15	3	72	39	55	32	87	51
North Metropolitan	297	109	178	247	224	132	221	164
South West Metropolitan	44	54	196	52	69	32	102	76
South East Metropolitan	46	38	95	90	81	41	90	192
South West	22	37	70	74	162	10	103	164
Lower Great Southern	2	4	16	2	22	14	5	8
Upper Great Southern	2	—	9	—	2	—		2
Midlands	—	2	4	11	5	—	4	8
South Eastern	32	25	37	18	2	10	30	23
Central	14	2	28	5	3	2	10	20
Pilbara	—	—	4	—	—	—	24	2
Kimberley	2	—	8	6	10	—	2	5

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

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

19 VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY: Original

Period	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING: New residential building $m	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING: Alterations and additions $m	NON–RESIDENTIAL: Hotels etc(a) $m	Shops $m	Factories $m	Offices $m	Other business premises $m	Education $m	Health $m	Other(b) $m	Total $m
					COMMENCED						
1999–2000	2 719.4	265.0	42.2	174.1	99.9	120.1	130.3	261.5	117.0	274.6	1 219.7
2000–2001	1 772.1	276.2	21.9	183.4	69.8	305.3	117.2	171.8	55.8	209.0	1 134.2
2001–2002	2 551.6	266.0	37.7	153.8	70.3	195.3	117.9	164.4	46.5	100.6	886.5
2001											
March	423.5	92.6	7.9	23.6	17.0	29.6	17.0	16.5	20.8	74.5	207.0
June	436.3	73.9	5.9	38.5	17.0	217.4	40.3	68.1	23.0	53.7	463.9
September	631.4	59.6	3.1	60.3	25.8	51.5	17.2	28.8	7.4	26.6	220.9
December	687.5	71.0	18.0	28.6	28.0	42.1	44.2	66.5	11.5	23.4	262.4
2002											
March r	589.9	59.5	8.5	30.5	4.8	52.0	11.6	39.7	5.5	27.7	180.4
June	642.9	75.8	8.0	34.2	11.6	49.7	44.9	29.5	22.1	22.8	222.9
					UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
1999–2000	1 597.9	112.3	23.9	164.8	48.1	70.4	57.1	190.9	101.6	224.3	881.1
2000–2001	1 214.0	146.5	14.9	101.1	29.2	254.0	56.1	148.9	82.3	209.1	895.4
2001–2002	1 457.7	150.9	34.4	86.9	29.3	308.8	66.1	138.9	43.2	86.3	793.8
2001											
March	1 279.8	151.1	16.2	117.0	30.6	56.1	36.0	118.1	88.5	280.9	743.4
June	1 214.0	146.5	14.9	101.1	29.2	254.0	56.1	148.9	82.3	209.1	895.4
September	1 296.2	143.7	12.6	113.2	47.9	279.9	36.6	166.5	83.2	207.2	947.1
December	1 453.2	157.9	22.2	103.9	48.0	283.8	48.9	180.3	86.3	161.9	935.3
2002											
March r	1 540.1	162.7	28.7	81.6	40.0	300.6	29.6	150.9	79.7	83.4	794.3
June	1 457.7	150.9	34.4	86.9	29.3	308.8	66.1	138.9	43.2	86.3	793.8
					COMPLETED						
1999–2000	2 231.9	272.4	82.6	318.1	98.8	108.1	150.6	138.0	63.6	185.6	1 145.5
2000–2001	2 203.1	251.1	30.0	257.2	89.4	119.8	116.3	214.9	71.9	221.8	1 121.3
2001–2002	2 333.9	266.0	18.2	180.3	74.9	148.0	86.0	183.0	86.3	227.6	1 004.3
2001											
March	533.6	52.2	4.6	27.8	19.3	42.3	23.5	104.2	13.9	26.9	262.5
June	514.6	78.7	7.1	59.3	19.9	19.9	20.9	39.7	27.4	125.4	319.5
September	561.2	62.8	5.9	48.8	8.0	32.0	37.0	13.3	7.2	34.0	186.3
December	540.9	60.2	7.2	48.8	28.8	34.8	25.1	54.7	8.6	72.9	280.8
2002											
March	r 503.8	r 53.8	r 2.2	r 52.9	r 15.8	38.2	15.2	r 72.9	11.5	r 100.7	r 309.4
June	727.9	89.3	2.7	29.9	22.3	42.9	8.7	42.0	59.1	20.1	227.8

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

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

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

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

	SEPT QTR 2002		12 MONTHS ENDING SEPT QTR 2001		12 MONTHS ENDING SEPT QTR 2002	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Commodity	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Section						
0 Food and live animals	759 817	52 946	2 907 654	204 124	3 079 656	221 101
1 Beverages and tobacco	10 714	8 789	31 903	39 112	38 009	36 281
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 800 505	28 573	6 945 504	104 177	6 742 930	108 965
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	2 266 900	303 326	8 634 124	1 337 601	7 848 173	1 277 367
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	3 854	4 910	16 658	18 330	16 753	15 084
5 Chemicals and related products	239 853	151 898	1 009 783	892 182	973 374	857 763
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	515 148	305 946	1 962 519	1 073 119	1 896 094	1 168 849
7 Machinery and transport equipment	183 323	1 096 751	802 736	3 749 459	733 604	3 577 084
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27 523	165 055	97 547	569 905	110 696	552 036
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	2 280 937	454 118	9 103 477	1 512 357	9 011 658	1 834 064
93 Special transactions and commodities	9 149	137	15 339	2 134	27 546	975
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender	16 092	2 380	57 404	10 803	58 656	7 314
96 Coin (excluding gold coin), not being legal tender	—	27	35	229	16	322
97 Gold, non–monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	947 123	380 907	3 348 825	1 079 291	3 674 041	1 437 381
98 Combined confidential items of trade	1 308 573	70 668	5 681 873	419 900	5 251 399	388 073
Total	**8 088 573**	**2 572 311**	**31 511 906**	**9 500 367**	**30 450 947**	**9 648 595**

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

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade.

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

	SEPT QTR 2002		12 MONTHS ENDING SEPT QTR 2001		12 MONTHS ENDING SEPT QTR 2002	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Trading Partner	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalum	1 294	208	5 741	59	6 008	18 428
Cambodia	155	8	7 355	74	4 247	10
Indonesia	178 990	230 324	719 763	763 685	778 940	1 024 554
Laos	5 953	—	10 908	183	13 216	—
Malaysia	49 691	101 725	401 222	415 952	312 323	334 893
Myanmar	1 468	1 227	18 928	2 019	5 283	2 218
Philippines	20 340	2 557	203 206	11 869	90 586	21 493
Singapore	434 154	118 144	1 705 119	643 197	1 366 853	524 481
Thailand	130 281	56 575	356 586	174 789	418 934	190 158
Viet Nam	30 507	74 363	60 417	279 898	99 039	232 801
Total	852 834	585 131	3 489 244	2 291 726	3 095 428	2 349 037
European Union (EU)						
Austria	1 898	26 361	11 214	62 371	7 719	69 503
Belgium–Luxembourg	101 658	14 311	312 649	40 012	326 465	42 617
Denmark	1 999	5 177	5 982	27 115	5 598	29 266
Finland	79 727	19 357	430 851	84 250	319 213	91 977
France	50 985	31 086	220 080	145 280	199 686	151 582
Germany	50 933	143 900	220 973	388 446	196 334	417 144
Greece	202	2 378	32 462	6 055	2 189	9 327
Ireland	725	6 214	6 348	10 803	2 759	23 626
Italy	61 726	183 611	238 226	372 927	234 068	493 675
Netherlands	79 637	15 312	567 166	54 460	395 935	52 528
Portugal	804	2 270	7 731	4 899	9 595	7 209
Spain	40 600	18 614	306 530	61 787	273 906	62 055
Sweden	1 418	23 135	10 270	94 420	11 121	103 491
United Kingdom	379 214	73 715	1 437 020	360 778	1 730 424	375 907
Total	851 525	565 440	3 807 503	1 713 602	3 715 011	1 929 907
Other Countries						
Canada	128 216	36 331	650 207	303 903	604 701	149 304
China	898 281	135 944	2 984 441	402 821	3 253 308	450 285
Hong Kong	173 743	8 200	769 646	62 860	666 172	40 893
Japan	2 427 017	326 622	8 377 553	1 195 387	7 962 271	1 200 964
Korea, Republic of	893 181	149 513	3 286 853	618 787	3 695 262	788 994
New Zealand	102 085	94 901	423 374	356 096	493 624	368 618
South Africa	123 932	35 045	621 978	169 419	624 904	121 008
Switzerland	3 555	16 129	114 592	36 351	37 230	48 234
Taiwan	315 602	38 341	1 905 620	147 977	1 412 531	150 033
United Arab Emirates	136 330	62 141	507 659	260 042	505 443	180 836
United States of America	703 006	275 563	2 510 905	1 353 155	2 347 028	1 073 902
All other countries	479 267	243 009	2 062 332	588 241	2 038 034	796 580
Total	6 384 214	1 421 739	24 215 159	5 495 038	23 640 507	5 369 651
Total Trade	**8 088 573**	**2 572 311**	**31 511 906**	**9 500 367**	**30 450 947**	**9 648 595**

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

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade.

22 WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: Original

	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a)		EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP(b)		
	Bales	*Tonnes*	*Quantity*	*Gross value*	*Gross weight*
Period	'000	'000	'000	$'000	'000t
1999–2000	806 975	143.4	3 762.2	145 962	186.1
2000–2001	650 465	115.5	4 299.6	190 788	205.8
2001–2002	578 701	103.0	r 3 628.0	r 222 604	r 176.7
2001					
June	94 389	16.7	804.0	39 142	38.6
September	149 479	26.7	1 006.9	56 374	47.4
December	148 732	26.7	1 290.5	78 715	61.7
2002					
March	192 372	34.0	817.5	52 777	44.7
June	88 118	15.7	r 513.1	r 34 738	r 22.9
September	152 989	27.5	746.6	52 729	34.7

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

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

23 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED

	CATTLE			OTHER			
	Bulls, bullocks, steers	*Cows, heifers*	*Total (excluding calves)*	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*
Period	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
			ORIGINAL				
1999–2000	181.5	212.4	393.8	10.6	3 418.2	2 345.0	513.8
2000–2001	187.0	228.4	415.4	5.6	3 235.0	2 020.0	542.6
2001–2002	154.9	241.3	396.1	6.1	2 012.1	1 900.5	591.5
2001							
June	42.1	55.6	97.7	1.4	467.0	457.3	148.5
September	34.3	64.6	98.9	1.8	549.4	418.5	142.3
December	40.3	58.6	98.8	1.8	591.5	565.2	140.9
2002							
March	38.2	62.5	100.7	1.3	549.0	431.2	143.6
June	42.1	55.6	97.7	1.2	322.2	485.6	164.7
September	47.1	57.8	104.9	1.3	399.4	441.7	166.3
			TREND ESTIMATES				
2001							
June	41.9	60.6	102.5	1.5	640.1	486.4	140.6
September	38.0	61.1	99.1	1.7	572.5	466.0	143.1
December	36.5	60.1	96.6	1.6	521.6	467.9	145.5
2002							
March	39.7	59.2	98.9	1.4	469.4	481.9	149.5
June	45.4	59.3	104.7	1.3	436.4	478.0	156.0
September	50.3	60.0	110.2	1.2	431.6	467.7	164.1

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

Source: Livestock Products (Cat no. 7215.0).

24 RED MEAT PRODUCED(a)

Period	*Beef* tonnes	*Veal* tonnes	*Mutton* tonnes	*Lamb* tonnes	*Pig meat* tonnes
ORIGINAL					
1999–2000	94 973	859	69 077	44 135	34 201
2000–2001	100 525	382	64 935	37 071	36 781
2001–2002	95 170	377	40 496	36 451	39 997
2001					
June	23 401	86	9 341	8 533	10 150
September	23 022	118	11 154	7 745	9 848
December	24 289	106	11 988	10 828	9 212
2002					
March	24 400	82	11 008	8 380	9 670
June	23 459	71	6 346	9 498	11 267
September	25 322	84	8 015	8 414	11 311
TREND ESTIMATES					
2001					
June	24 763	96	12 858	9 010	9 579
September	23 754	104	11 553	8 770	9 621
December	23 109	100	10 518	8 954	9 787
2002					
March	23 935	88	9 418	9 312	10 131
June	25 725	80	8 727	9 248	10 571
September	27 297	77	8 637	9 021	10 988

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

Source: Livestock Products (Cat no. 7215.0).

25 MINERAL EXPLORATION: Expenditure By Type of Mineral Sought

	METALLIC MINERALS						NON–METALLIC MINERALS		
	Base metals(a)								
	Copper	*Silver, lead–zinc*	*Nickel, cobalt*	*Total*	*Gold*	*Other(b)*	*Diamonds*	*Other(b)*	*Total minerals(c)*
Period	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1999–2000	4.9	22.7	60.7	88.3	253.1	7.9	24.8	1.1	415.0
2000–2001	2.7	19.3	60.5	82.5	271.9	10.3	26.3	0.6	424.1
2001–2002	4.4	10.5	47.1	62.1	238.1	15.9	29.2	1.5	381.1
2001									
June	1.0	3.9	15.4	20.3	73.7	3.2	5.6	0.1	110.9
September	1.4	3.4	13.3	18.1	64.8	5.7	n.p.	0.1	103.3
December	1.4	2.6	14.7	18.8	60.4	5.8	9.8	0.1	103.5
2002									
March	0.6	2.1	8.5	11.2	53.5	n.p.	4.3	n.p.	82.5
June	1.1	2.3	10.6	14.0	59.4	0.8	7.1	n.p.	91.8
September	0.6	2.9	12.5	16.0	70.1	3.0	7.3	n.p.	110.1

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

(b) The 'other' category excludes tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram and other construction materials.

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

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

26 MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Iron ore	*Bauxite*	*Gold*	*Ilmenite*	*Nickel*	*Diamonds*
Period	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 carats
1999–2000	154 809	32 477	206.9	2 053	141	29 524
2000–2001	170 628	35 959	204.3	2 010	197	22 381
2001–2002	179 937	36 476	r 185.7	r 1 721	r 207	30 562
2001						
June	43 113	8 960	52.0	519	54	5 022
September	47 066	8 995	48.0	r 459	54	8 047
December	46 760	9 162	r 45.8	437	49	7 945
2002						
March	43 878	9 437	r 44.7	439	r 49	6 155
June	42 234	8 882	r 47.3	r 387	r 56	8 415
September p	48 538	8 760	45.9	471	55	9 013

Source: ABARE, *Australian Mineral Statistics*.

27 ENERGY PRODUCTION

Period	Coal(a)	Electricity generated(b)	Crude oil(c)(d)	Natural gas(d)
	'000 tonnes	million kWh	mega–litres	million m^3
1999–2000	6 504	18 033	17 925	18 588
2000–2001	5 890	18 113	18 812	18 641
2001–2002	6 164	18 699	19 756	18 560
2001				
June	1 561	4 429	4 482	4 680
September	1 601	4 599	4 713	4 869
December	1 481	4 420	4 616	4 885
2002				
March	1 505	5 000	5 359	4 579
June	1 577	4 680	5 068	4 229
September	1 626	4 818	p 5 090	p 5 155

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

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

(c) Includes condensate.

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

28 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: Original

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

Period	Establishments	Guest rooms	Employment	Room occupancy rates	Guest arrivals	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	persons	%	'000	$'000
2001						
June	327	19 059	9 645	52.1	632	90 341
September	323	19 043	9 642	54.6	679	94 970
December	321	19 128	9 736	55.0	723	99 153
2002						
March	326	19 278	9 559	54.9	701	99 097
June	320	19 081	9 433	50.5	622	89 018
September	326	19 306	9 563	56.4	722	102 337

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

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

	EMPLOYED						
	Full–time	*Part–time*	*Total*	*Total unemployed*	*Total labour force*	*Participation rate*	*Unemployment rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
			MALES				
2001							
September	453.9	73.0	526.9	43.4	570.3	75.3	7.6
October	451.9	78.9	530.8	38.8	569.6	75.1	6.8
November	462.3	72.5	534.9	36.3	571.2	75.2	6.4
December	463.6	78.3	542.0	37.4	579.4	76.1	6.5
2002							
January	462.5	68.6	531.2	45.8	576.9	75.7	7.9
February	461.8	75.8	537.7	43.4	581.1	76.2	7.5
March	452.7	80.5	533.2	36.2	569.4	74.6	6.3
April	458.0	79.8	537.9	39.7	577.5	75.5	6.9
May	460.0	74.9	534.9	39.3	574.2	75.0	6.8
June	457.1	88.3	545.3	34.4	579.8	75.6	5.9
July	452.6	85.7	538.4	37.0	575.4	74.9	6.4
August	448.2	89.4	537.6	39.8	577.4	75.0	6.9
September	456.0	83.6	539.6	43.4	582.9	75.6	7.4
October	455.8	87.9	543.7	34.7	578.3	74.9	6.0
November	451.6	89.9	541.6	37.0	578.5	74.9	6.4
			FEMALES				
2001							
September	212.4	201.9	414.3	27.6	441.9	58.3	6.3
October	207.7	205.0	412.6	24.9	437.5	57.6	5.7
November	208.3	207.2	415.5	24.0	439.5	57.8	5.5
December	213.0	205.5	418.5	23.8	442.3	58.1	5.4
2002							
January	206.2	194.2	400.3	33.5	433.8	56.9	7.7
February	208.0	207.8	415.8	30.5	446.2	58.5	6.8
March	205.0	213.4	418.4	25.3	443.7	58.1	5.7
April	208.9	205.0	414.0	24.5	438.5	57.3	5.6
May	208.0	201.6	409.6	24.7	434.3	56.6	5.7
June	204.5	211.8	416.3	22.1	438.5	57.1	5.0
July	207.1	212.6	419.7	18.1	437.8	56.9	4.1
August	213.0	204.1	417.1	23.0	440.1	57.1	5.2
September	215.0	214.6	429.7	22.3	452.0	58.6	4.9
October	210.2	211.3	421.5	22.5	443.9	57.5	5.1
November	210.7	211.1	421.8	19.8	441.6	57.1	4.5
			PERSONS				
2001							
September	666.3	274.9	941.2	71.0	1 012.2	66.8	7.0
October	659.5	283.9	943.4	63.7	1 007.1	66.3	6.3
November	670.6	279.8	950.4	60.3	1 010.7	66.5	6.0
December	676.6	283.9	960.5	61.2	1 021.7	67.1	6.0
2002							
January	668.7	262.8	931.5	79.3	1 010.8	66.3	7.8
February	669.8	283.6	953.4	73.9	1 027.3	67.3	7.2
March	657.7	293.9	951.6	61.5	1 013.1	66.3	6.1
April	667.0	284.9	951.8	64.2	1 016.0	66.4	6.3
May	668.0	276.4	944.4	64.1	1 008.5	65.8	6.4
June	661.5	300.1	961.7	56.6	1 018.2	66.3	5.6
July	659.8	298.3	958.1	55.1	1 013.2	65.9	5.4
August	661.1	293.6	954.7	62.8	1 017.5	66.1	6.2
September	671.0	298.2	969.2	65.7	1 034.9	67.1	6.3
October	666.0	299.2	965.1	57.1	1 022.3	66.2	5.6
November	662.4	301.0	963.4	56.8	1 020.1	66.0	5.6

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

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

Month	EMPLOYED Full–time employed '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
			MALES			
2001						
September	455.1	529.6	41.7	571.2	75.4	7.3
October	456.6	530.9	40.6	571.5	75.3	7.1
November	458.2	532.5	39.4	571.9	75.3	6.9
December	459.2	533.7	38.7	572.3	75.2	6.8
2002						
January	459.9	534.8	38.4	573.2	75.2	6.7
February	460.1	535.8	38.5	574.2	75.3	6.7
March	459.8	536.8	38.6	575.4	75.3	6.7
April	458.7	537.9	38.9	576.8	75.4	6.7
May	457.4	538.9	39.3	578.2	75.5	6.8
June	456.0	539.8	39.6	579.3	75.5	6.8
July	454.7	540.2	39.7	579.9	75.5	6.8
August	453.9	540.7	39.6	580.2	75.4	6.8
September	453.6	541.1	39.3	580.4	75.3	6.8
October	453.7	541.6	38.9	580.5	75.2	6.7
November	453.8	542.0	38.7	580.7	75.2	6.7
			FEMALES			
2001						
September	208.5	410.7	28.3	439.0	57.9	6.4
October	207.5	410.8	27.6	438.4	57.7	6.3
November	206.2	411.2	27.3	438.5	57.7	6.2
December	205.3	411.9	27.0	438.8	57.6	6.2
2002						
January	205.4	412.8	26.4	439.2	57.6	6.0
February	206.5	414.1	25.3	439.4	57.6	5.8
March	208.1	415.2	24.2	439.4	57.5	5.5
April	209.7	416.0	23.2	439.3	57.4	5.3
May	210.8	416.8	22.7	439.5	57.3	5.2
June	211.5	417.5	22.7	440.3	57.3	5.2
July	211.5	418.4	23.1	441.6	57.4	5.2
August	211.3	419.6	23.5	443.1	57.5	5.3
September	211.1	420.7	23.7	444.4	57.6	5.3
October	210.6	421.4	23.7	445.1	57.6	5.3
November	210.3	421.8	23.6	445.4	57.6	5.3
			PERSONS			
2001						
September	663.6	940.3	69.9	1 010.2	66.6	6.9
October	664.1	941.8	68.2	1 009.9	66.5	6.8
November	664.3	943.7	66.7	1 010.3	66.5	6.6
December	664.5	945.5	65.6	1 011.2	66.4	6.5
2002						
January	665.3	947.6	64.8	1 012.4	66.4	6.4
February	666.7	949.9	63.8	1 013.7	66.4	6.3
March	667.9	952.0	62.8	1 014.8	66.4	6.2
April	668.4	953.9	62.2	1 016.1	66.4	6.1
May	668.2	955.7	62.0	1 017.7	66.4	6.1
June	667.4	957.3	62.3	1 019.6	66.4	6.1
July	666.2	958.7	62.8	1 021.5	66.4	6.1
August	665.3	960.3	63.1	1 023.4	66.4	6.2
September	664.7	961.8	63.0	1 024.8	66.4	6.1
October	664.3	963.0	62.6	1 025.6	66.4	6.1
November	664.1	963.8	62.3	1 026.1	66.4	6.1

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

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

Status	2001 Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2002 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	60.1	60.1	59.6	59.0	56.2	63.4	65.0	63.6	61.5	58.7	61.1	61.8	64.6	61.1	59.6
Unemployed ('000)	3.5	3.2	1.7	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.8	3.2
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	5.1	2.7	4.6	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.3	6.1	4.7	6.2	4.8	5.9	5.1
Participation rate (%)	61.9	61.6	59.6	64.1	60.2	64.2	65.4	65.1	62.9	61.7	63.6	63.8	65.8	65.0	63.3
EASTERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	115.3	112.8	109.6	112.2	109.9	112.1	112.5	108.3	110.7	114.5	112.2	108.1	114.4	110.5	107.4
Unemployed ('000)	8.4	8.9	7.4	8.9	10.0	8.6	8.7	8.3	8.4	6.8	6.2	6.4	8.2	6.0	5.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.8	7.3	6.3	7.3	8.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	5.6	5.2	5.6	6.7	5.2	4.8
Participation rate (%)	66.5	65.6	64.0	65.1	66.0	67.1	66.4	66.2	67.5	68.0	66.3	64.3	67.0	64.5	65.1
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	220.6	224.7	227.5	225.8	215.6	221.3	214.4	212.9	212.4	215.3	217.1	216.8	219.8	224.3	229.1
Unemployed ('000)	14.5	12.7	12.8	13.4	16.6	15.6	15.0	17.7	16.0	15.1	13.9	16.5	15.5	11.8	14.3
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	5.4	5.3	5.6	7.1	6.6	6.5	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.0	7.1	6.6	5.0	5.9
Participation rate (%)	69.6	70.4	70.7	69.7	66.8	67.9	66.5	66.0	65.9	66.2	66.2	66.0	67.3	67.1	66.9
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	145.8	140.0	141.6	148.7	144.8	140.7	138.1	142.0	142.6	143.9	145.4	143.0	142.2	146.3	146.5
Unemployed ('000)	9.0	10.8	11.8	11.7	12.6	14.4	10.8	10.8	8.9	7.8	8.1	7.3	9.4	8.2	8.1
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	7.2	7.7	7.3	8.0	9.3	7.3	7.0	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.8	6.2	5.3	5.2
Participation rate (%)	64.7	62.6	63.0	65.3	64.6	64.7	61.2	62.5	61.7	61.6	61.7	62.1	61.7	62.5	62.8
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	155.7	156.4	161.9	163.3	161.9	164.6	168.4	168.2	167.2	170.3	164.9	167.5	169.0	168.6	165.3
Unemployed ('000)	14.4	12.2	11.8	9.9	15.9	13.5	8.8	8.1	10.5	8.6	9.0	12.1	13.0	10.4	11.1
Unemployment rate (%)	8.5	7.2	6.8	5.7	8.9	7.6	5.0	4.6	5.9	4.8	5.2	6.7	7.2	5.8	6.3
Participation rate (%)	64.8	64.0	66.0	66.1	67.6	67.7	67.6	65.9	65.7	66.5	65.0	66.6	68.2	66.2	65.6
LOWER WESTERN WA															
Employed ('000)	126.4	126.4	128.0	131.3	130.5	136.2	133.0	137.3	133.3	130.6	129.3	125.6	130.0	126.1	119.3
Unemployed ('000)	11.1	7.6	6.7	7.1	9.3	9.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.8	10.4	9.7	9.1
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	5.7	5.0	5.2	6.7	6.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.5	7.4	7.1	7.1
Participation rate (%)	65.0	64.2	65.0	65.2	62.9	64.7	65.5	65.4	63.3	65.6	65.6	64.7	66.9	64.6	63.6
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA															
Employed ('000)	117.3	123.0	122.3	120.2	112.7	115.1	120.2	119.5	116.7	128.4	128.1	131.9	129.2	128.3	136.1
Unemployed ('000)	10.1	8.2	8.1	7.4	11.4	8.5	7.4	8.9	9.9	6.8	7.3	7.6	5.9	7.2	5.6
Unemployment rate (%)	7.9	6.2	6.2	5.8	9.2	6.9	5.8	7.0	7.8	5.0	5.4	5.5	4.3	5.3	4.0
Participation rate (%)	72.2	73.1	71.9	72.1	74.1	75.0	72.6	75.9	75.0	74.5	73.6	75.1	73.3	73.6	73.4

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

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

Industry	Aug 2001 '000	Nov 2001 '000	Feb 2002 '000	May 2002 '000	Aug 2002 '000	Nov 2002 '000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35.2	31.9	31.0	31.4	26.1	24.8
Mining	24.0	23.7	30.2	29.3	28.2	29.6
Manufacturing	70.2	71.6	75.1	74.9	73.4	79.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.6	6.0
Construction	70.0	69.4	66.0	66.6	69.3	61.1
Wholesale trade	29.3	30.7	33.2	37.3	33.7	33.5
Retail trade	64.2	74.3	81.2	74.8	67.4	67.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	20.9	18.9	19.5	18.2	17.3	18.4
Transport and storage	30.1	28.3	32.4	28.6	26.5	26.3
Communication services	8.8	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.8	10.2
Finance and insurance	10.5	11.8	11.6	12.4	13.3	12.7
Property and business services	62.3	61.5	54.7	55.1	65.9	64.7
Government administration and defence	20.1	22.3	23.3	22.5	19.7	21.4
Education	21.6	20.4	20.5	19.7	21.8	21.1
Health and community services	17.3	17.4	16.2	19.5	18.8	18.5
Cultural and recreational services	12.9	11.9	9.5	11.3	12.4	11.3
Personal and other services	22.2	28.2	20.3	20.9	30.4	34.6
Total	*525.1*	*534.9*	*537.7*	534.9	537.6	541.6
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.9	16.2	14.5	13.7	11.3	9.6
Mining	4.1	5.3	5.6	7.0	5.9	5.6
Manufacturing	19.6	16.1	16.5	20.4	21.4	22.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5
Construction	12.7	12.2	13.6	12.5	10.3	9.8
Wholesale trade	10.8	15.2	18.3	16.2	15.7	16.9
Retail trade	77.9	75.5	78.1	79.6	81.8	81.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	32.2	29.0	26.4	25.9	23.8	23.8
Transport and storage	9.1	9.1	10.9	7.6	7.3	6.5
Communication services	4.3	3.9	5.6	3.4	3.7	4.5
Finance and insurance	14.4	16.8	18.5	16.8	15.6	14.7
Property and business services	47.4	42.8	43.0	42.4	43.6	45.3
Government administration and defence	14.6	14.1	18.1	18.0	22.5	21.0
Education	45.2	50.0	49.6	48.6	51.6	50.7
Health and community services	74.8	72.9	64.5	65.8	64.6	69.9
Cultural and recreational services	7.6	11.9	12.0	12.7	13.3	11.8
Personal and other services	21.0	23.1	19.3	17.3	23.1	26.3
Total	*413.0*	*415.5*	*415.8*	409.6	417.1	421.8
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.1	48.2	45.5	45.1	37.4	34.4
Mining	28.1	29.0	35.7	36.2	34.0	35.2
Manufacturing	89.8	87.6	91.6	95.3	94.8	101.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.0	6.8	6.2	6.1	7.3	7.6
Construction	82.8	81.6	79.5	79.2	79.6	71.0
Wholesale trade	40.1	45.9	51.5	53.4	49.4	50.4
Retail trade	142.1	149.8	159.3	154.5	149.2	149.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	53.0	47.9	45.9	44.0	41.1	42.2
Transport and storage	39.2	37.5	43.3	36.2	33.8	32.8
Communication services	13.1	11.3	13.6	11.3	11.5	14.7
Finance and insurance	24.9	28.5	30.1	29.3	28.9	27.3
Property and business services	109.7	104.2	97.7	97.5	109.5	110.0
Government administration and defence	34.7	36.4	41.5	40.5	42.2	42.4
Education	66.7	70.4	70.1	68.3	73.4	71.8
Health and community services	92.1	90.3	80.7	85.3	83.4	88.4
Cultural and recreational services	20.5	23.8	21.5	24.1	25.7	23.2
Personal and other services	43.2	51.3	39.7	38.2	53.6	60.9
Total	**938.2**	**950.4**	**953.4**	**944.4**	**954.7**	**963.4**

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

33 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a): Original

Period	FULL–TIME WORKERS Males	Females	PART–TIME WORKERS Males	Females
1999–2000	43.3	37.8	15.2	15.4
2000–2001	42.6	37.5	15.3	15.4
2001–2002	42.7	37.7	15.8	15.5
2001				
September	43.4	39.2	15.0	15.8
October	39.5	33.3	16.2	13.6
November	45.5	40.2	15.5	16.0
December	45.4	40.7	16.4	16.7
2002				
January	39.9	33.4	15.7	14.0
February	44.0	39.6	16.1	16.0
March	42.2	37.5	16.9	16.0
April	41.1	36.6	15.7	15.0
May	43.7	38.1	15.8	15.4
June	41.7	37.1	15.0	15.7
July	42.4	37.9	15.7	14.7
August	43.5	39.2	16.1	16.6
September	43.8	39.5	15.2	16.1
October	39.5	33.0	14.6	13.8
November	45.3	40.4	16.0	16.8

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

34 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED, By Occupation: November 2002

Occupation	Employee(a) total '000	Aggregate weekly hours worked '000	Average weekly hours no.
Managers and administrators	40.4	1 920.7	47.5
Professionals	153.3	5 748.6	37.5
Associate professionals	101.0	4 026.1	39.8
Tradespersons and related workers	102.2	4 100.1	40.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	32.6	970.8	29.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	150.7	4 464.3	29.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	65.9	2 742.3	41.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	92.8	2 268.1	24.4
Labourers and related workers	83.4	2 210.1	26.5
All occupations	**822.4**	**28 451.2**	**35.2**

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

35 UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES, By Age: Original

Month	15–19 YEARS Unemployment rate	15–19 YEARS Participation rate	20–24 YEARS Unemployment rate	20–24 YEARS Participation rate	25–34 YEARS Unemployment rate	25–34 YEARS Participation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2001						
September	16.9	67.1	10.7	82.7	7.0	80.4
October	16.4	66.5	9.5	81.7	6.2	80.9
November	15.4	64.9	8.6	80.9	5.5	80.3
December	14.5	71.2	10.1	83.8	5.7	80.9
2002						
January	17.3	70.7	12.1	80.3	9.5	80.0
February	16.0	68.4	10.7	82.9	7.6	80.9
March	14.3	65.2	7.4	81.6	6.5	78.9
April	14.4	63.7	8.1	80.5	6.7	79.7
May	15.9	64.3	8.7	79.1	6.7	78.1
June	14.9	64.6	8.8	79.9	5.6	79.3
July	14.6	63.4	9.7	80.7	5.0	78.9
August	18.4	61.8	9.8	79.4	6.6	78.8
September	15.6	61.1	10.9	81.7	7.3	81.0
October	13.7	63.0	9.7	77.6	6.1	78.9
November	16.1	62.2	8.6	79.5	4.6	78.9

Month	35–44 YEARS Unemployment rate	35–44 YEARS Participation rate	45–54 YEARS Unemployment rate	45–54 YEARS Participation rate	55 YEARS AND OVER Unemployment rate	55 YEARS AND OVER Participation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2001						
September	5.1	82.0	4.4	81.8	4.0	27.8
October	4.6	80.9	3.6	81.7	3.6	27.3
November	4.7	81.4	3.8	82.1	3.5	28.7
December	4.8	81.3	3.0	81.4	3.0	28.0
2002						
January	5.1	80.1	4.5	81.4	3.8	28.0
February	6.8	82.2	3.5	81.9	3.2	29.4
March	5.8	81.3	3.2	82.1	3.4	29.2
April	5.6	81.2	4.2	83.0	3.0	29.5
May	5.3	81.4	3.6	82.4	3.2	28.9
June	4.1	80.5	2.7	82.5	3.3	30.4
July	4.5	80.8	2.7	82.4	2.2	29.1
August	3.6	80.9	3.4	84.1	3.4	29.8
September	4.2	83.2	3.6	84.2	3.0	29.9
October	4.1	82.9	2.8	83.5	2.9	29.5
November	4.4	82.5	3.1	83.2	3.7	28.8

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

36 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT: Original(a)

Period	Under 4 weeks '000	4 and under 13 weeks '000	13 and under 26 weeks '000	26 and under 52 weeks '000	52 weeks and over '000	Total '000
	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR................................					
			SINCE LAST FULL–TIME JOB			
November 1998	12.0	15.3	8.6	11.9	16.3	64.2
November 1999	15.8	16.3	7.8	10.3	13.6	63.8
November 2000	15.7	16.6	8.4	9.4	11.2	61.2
2001						
September	15.6	21.1	9.0	10.3	14.9	71.0
October	13.9	15.3	10.1	12.9	11.5	63.7
November	14.1	15.0	7.3	11.7	12.2	60.3
December	19.5	13.3	8.9	7.6	11.9	61.2
2002						
January	24.7	23.1	8.0	10.8	12.7	79.3
February	19.3	22.8	10.4	6.8	14.7	73.9
March	13.8	18.6	10.6	6.4	12.1	61.5
April	13.6	20.2	10.1	8.6	11.7	64.2
May	12.5	17.3	14.0	8.7	11.7	64.1
June	13.5	11.3	13.6	6.8	11.3	56.6
July	13.3	10.5	9.5	9.9	11.8	55.1
August	14.5	12.1	9.3	12.7	14.2	62.8
September	15.5	15.4	8.8	13.3	12.7	65.7
October	12.5	15.9	7.7	10.4	10.6	57.1
November	13.4	12.8	9.3	8.5	12.8	56.8
			SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT			
2001						
September	16.3	21.8	8.9	10.0	14.0	71.0
October	14.7	15.9	10.5	12.3	10.3	63.7
November	14.3	15.3	7.6	11.5	11.5	60.3
December	20.4	13.2	8.9	7.2	11.6	61.2
2002						
January	25.4	23.0	7.8	11.0	12.2	79.3
February	19.3	23.5	11.2	6.4	13.5	73.9
March	14.1	19.2	10.3	6.2	11.7	61.5
April	13.8	20.3	10.5	8.6	10.9	64.2
May	13.3	17.6	13.7	8.5	11.0	64.1
June	13.8	11.7	13.4	6.8	10.7	56.6
July	13.5	10.9	9.8	9.1	11.8	55.1
August	15.2	12.9	9.1	12.7	12.9	62.8
September	15.9	15.6	8.8	13.8	11.6	65.7
October	13.6	16.4	8.1	9.6	9.3	57.1
November	13.6	12.6	9.6	8.5	12.5	56.8

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

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

Period	*Private sector*	*Public sector*	*Private and public sector*
	ANNUAL AVERAGE		
1999–2000	107.1	106.9	107.1
2000–2001	111.1	110.2	110.9
2001–2002	114.7	113.8	114.5
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)		
1999–2000	2.4	3.0	2.6
2000–2001	3.7	3.1	3.5
2001–2002	3.2	3.3	3.2
	QUARTERS		
2001			
June	112.8	111.5	112.5
September	113.4	112.5	113.2
December	114.2	113.4	114.0
2002			
March	115.1	114.5	114.9
June	115.9	114.9	115.7
September	117.8	116.7	117.6
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)		
2001			
June	4.4	3.4	4.2
September	3.6	3.7	3.6
December	3.6	3.7	3.6
2002			
March	2.9	3.0	2.8
June	2.7	3.0	2.8
September	3.9	3.7	3.9
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)		
2001			
June	0.8	0.3	0.6
September	0.5	0.9	0.6
December	0.7	0.8	0.7
2002			
March	0.8	1.0	0.8
June	0.7	0.3	0.7
September	1.6	1.6	1.6

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

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

38 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD

Period	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees, 12 months ended
	no.	'000	'000	no.
1999	124	32.1	43.4	57
2000	96	24.7	53.6	68
2001	73	r 12.0	25.0	32
2001				
July	15	1.3	3.7	30
August	8	1.4	3.0	31
September	10	1.0	0.6	24
October	11	0.8	1.9	25
November	18	3.9	5.7	31
December	8	0.9	1.2	32
2002				
January	5	0.4	0.8	31
February	6	0.6	1.6	31
March	12	2.4	3.0	33
April	6	0.8	0.7	31
May	11	1.1	3.0	34
June	12	1.2	2.6	35
July	6	1.3	1.4	32
August	12	1.1	1.6	30
September	10	3.2	4.4	35

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

39 JOB VACANCIES: Original(a)

Period	Job vacancies	SECTOR Public	Private	Job vacancy rate
	'000	'000	'000	%
2001				
May	6.8	1.4	5.4	0.90
August	10.3	1.2	*9.1	1.39
November	6.6	*1.5	5.1	0.92
2002				
February	8.5	1.9	*6.7	1.18
May	*9.5	1.4	*8.1	*1.26
August	8.2	1.4	*6.8	1.08
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)				
2001				
May	–35.3	–13.8	–39.2	–37.8
August	51.5	–13.1	68.1	54.9
November	–35.4	27.7	–43.8	–33.8
2002				
February	28.6	22.5	30.5	28.0
May	11.6	–26.7	22.5	6.2
August	–13.9	4.4	–17.0	–14.2

(a) Data represents the first estimates from the Job Vacancies Survey compiled using new statistical infrastructure.
Estimates for August 2002 have been compiled on the new basis. To facilitate comparison over time, the historical series in this release have been revised to make the time series of estimates as continuous as possible.
For more information, refer to *Job Vacancies, Australia* (Cat no. 6354.0).
Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (Cat no. 6354.0).

40 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

Period	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
1999–2000	942 180	937 714	1 879 894
2000–2001	954 243	951 871	1 906 114
2001–2002 p	965 476	963 784	1 929 260
1999	936 417	931 289	1 867 706
2000	948 298	945 192	1 893 490
2001 p	960 321	958 484	1 918 805
2001			
March	951 626	948 764	1 900 390
June	954 243	951 871	1 906 114
September p	957 363	955 469	1 912 832
December p	960 321	958 484	1 918 805
2002			
March p	962 593	960 928	1 923 521
June p	965 476	963 784	1 929 260

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

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

41 POPULATION CHANGE, Components(a)

Period	Natural increase	Net estimated overseas migration(b)	Net estimated interstate migration	Total increase(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999–2000	13 829	12 947	–684	25 481
2000–2001	13 943	14 841	–2 711	26 220
2001–2002 p	13 030	14 290	–4 174	23 146
1999	14 249	12 196	10	25 733
2000	14 084	13 490	–1 550	25 784
2001 p	13 227	15 571	–3 555	25 315
2001				
March	3 352	4 087	–572	6 900
June	3 630	2 871	–816	5 724
September p	3 049	4 428	–759	6 718
December p	3 196	4 185	–1 408	5 973
2002				
March p	2 421	3 206	–911	4 716
June p	4 364	2 471	–1 096	5 739

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

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

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

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

42 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(a)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages	Divorces
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999–2000	24 910	114	11 081	10 742	5 323
2000–2001	24 442	118	10 499	10 268	5 131
2001–2002 p	23 935	109	10 905	10 373	n.y.a.
1999	25 204	114	10 955	10 197	5 301
2000	24 711	114	10 627	11 000	5 276
2001	p 24 007	p 120	p 10 780	9 785	5 351
2001					
March	5 800	32	2 448	2 596	1 192
June	6 241	28	2 611	2 475	1 259
September	p 6 023	p 31	p 2 974	1 268	1 503
December	p 5 943	p 29	p 2 747	3 446	1 397
2002					
March p	5 005	27	2 584	1 935	1 115
June p	6 964	22	2 600	3 724	n.y.a.

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

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

43 RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(b)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages(a)	Divorces(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999–2000	13.3	4.6	5.9	5.7	2.8
2000–2001	12.8	4.8	5.5	5.4	2.7
2001–2002 p	12.4	4.6	5.7	5.4	n.y.a.
1999	13.5	4.5	5.9	5.5	2.8
2000	13.1	4.6	5.6	5.8	2.8
2001	p 12.5	p 5.0	p 5.6	5.1	2.8
2001					
March	12.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	2.5
June	13.1	4.5	5.5	5.2	2.6
September	p 12.6	p 5.1	p 6.2	2.7	3.1
December	p 12.4	p 4.9	p 5.7	7.2	2.9
2002					
March p	10.4	5.4	5.4	4.0	2.3
June p	14.5	3.2	5.4	7.7	n.y.a.

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

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

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

44 REPORTED OFFENCES, By Region

	2000		2001				2002		
	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr
Selected Offences	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	1	3	4	1	—	—	3	—	1
Assault(b)	398	470	564	471	452	455	456	507	473
Robbery(c)	64	96	100	87	63	97	76	71	103
Burglary(d)	1 010	1 216	1 313	1 317	1 194	1 357	1 363	1 234	1 256
Theft	3 266	3 576	3 160	3 066	2 941	3 308	3 537	3 750	3 286
Steal motor vehicle	369	378	367	323	332	363	391	343	291
Property damage	885	870	810	781	734	817	854	777	948
Graffiti	434	474	474	523	852	440	378	212	428
Drugs	540	453	398	444	517	367	413	423	452
Total reported offences(e)	*7 575*	8 029	*7 725*	*7 474*	*7 612*	*7 640*	*7 989*	*7 822*	*7 802*
EASTERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	2	4	1	5	6	—	2	1	3
Assault(b)	370	527	503	474	424	449	471	424	324
Robbery(c)	47	69	76	68	80	48	36	59	48
Burglary(d)	1 462	1 969	1 910	2 221	1 628	1 864	1 768	1 822	1 980
Theft	2 597	2 480	2 198	2 270	2 268	2 401	2 523	2 617	2 752
Steal motor vehicle	327	374	280	314	362	337	378	302	228
Property damage	902	931	923	856	877	911	892	813	906
Graffiti	403	270	358	238	307	261	132	121	145
Drugs	412	359	418	362	321	304	331	404	344
Total reported offences(e)	*6 921*	7 389	*7 175*	*7 181*	*6 657*	*6 922*	*7 084*	*6 949*	*7 096*
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	4	3	—	2	4	1	1	2	2
Assault(b)	706	740	861	754	548	699	761	652	635
Robbery(c)	133	150	126	144	96	122	109	97	114
Burglary(d)	3 044	3 596	3 651	3 632	3 053	3 250	3 162	3 046	2 794
Theft	4 736	4 791	4 732	4 819	4 726	4 976	4 814	4 648	4 786
Steal motor vehicle	726	741	688	690	841	747	627	606	586
Property damage	1 581	1 645	1 752	1 750	1 687	1 711	1 600	1 544	1 688
Graffiti	1 358	1 037	999	1 111	1 286	1 343	1 240	1 263	943
Drugs	734	556	669	669	641	629	623	722	608
Total reported offences(e)	*13 870*	14 108	*14 377*	*14 323*	*13 712*	*14 332*	*13 853*	*13 313*	*12 822*
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	2	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	1
Assault(b)	422	559	620	498	524	600	593	512	597
Robbery(c)	64	74	62	73	81	70	75	65	83
Burglary(d)	2 020	2 034	2 111	1 823	1 805	1 960	2 175	1 918	2 189
Theft	3 027	3 524	3 330	3 125	3 154	3 591	3 769	3 180	3 367
Steal motor vehicle	447	472	519	447	422	492	529	419	404
Property damage	1 179	1 227	1 152	1 078	1 213	1 356	1 365	1 178	1 298
Graffiti	208	181	189	213	487	565	376	281	480
Drugs	652	605	637	659	754	595	662	619	502
Total reported offences(e)	*8 403*	9 100	*9 050*	*8 323*	*8 878*	*9 786*	*10 028*	*8 659*	*9 412*
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	4	2	2	3	5	6	8	4	5
Assault(b)	587	743	745	759	698	802	937	650	735
Robbery(c)	115	143	96	130	93	118	117	121	131
Burglary(d)	3 163	3 604	3 266	3 360	3 156	3 603	3 577	3 789	3 476
Theft	3 842	4 328	3 989	4 068	4 593	4 728	4 760	4 903	5 200
Steal motor vehicle	718	820	644	720	762	847	832	724	615
Property damage	1 429	1 492	1 481	1 582	1 653	1 954	1 860	1 671	1 913
Graffiti	852	1 769	1 507	1 470	964	1 362	497	1 022	622
Drugs	483	366	440	435	451	468	442	428	423
Total reported offences(e)	*11 888*	13 992	*12 952*	*13 092*	*13 144*	*14 604*	*13 873*	*13 977*	*13 731*

44 REPORTED OFFENCES, By Region *continued*

Selected Offences	2000 Sep qtr no.	2000 Dec qtr no.	2001 Mar qtr no.	2001 Jun qtr no.	2001 Sep qtr no.	2001 Dec qtr no.	2002 Mar qtr no.	2002 Jun qtr no.	2002 Sep qtr no.
LOWER WESTERN WA									
Homicide(a)	3	5	3	3	3	2	4	5	2
Assault(b)	634	498	572	448	521	557	586	474	472
Robbery(c)	18	28	46	23	24	36	32	22	24
Burglary(d)	1 403	1 524	1 500	1 473	1 571	1 688	1 351	1 351	1 422
Theft	2 283	2 579	2 684	2 332	2 346	2 477	2 364	2 083	2 085
Steal motor vehicle	201	175	172	213	234	248	203	167	195
Property damage	997	1 091	1 138	1 068	1 222	1 284	968	977	1 178
Graffiti	58	51	67	227	114	84	75	76	71
Drugs	484	511	661	739	556	497	720	680	595
Total reported offences(e)	*6 454*	*6 790*	*7 231*	*6 916*	*6 984*	*7 183*	*6 792*	*6 166*	*6 415*
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA									
Homicide(a)	6	7	1	4	6	2	4	9	10
Assault(b)	954	1 194	1 268	1 094	1 035	1 121	1 290	1 011	1 080
Robbery(c)	28	35	35	28	33	36	28	25	32
Burglary(d)	1 964	2 049	2 242	2 072	2 000	2 244	2 367	1 886	2 001
Theft	2 810	2 719	2 694	2 663	2 640	2 881	2 665	2 718	3 003
Steal motor vehicle	271	351	314	292	299	298	329	268	259
Property damage	1 418	1 648	1 617	1 518	1 670	1 786	1 719	1 552	1 740
Graffiti	88	52	62	74	72	86	64	64	53
Drugs	835	738	676	725	710	728	722	716	650
Total reported offences(e)	*8 805*	*9 234*	*9 403*	*8 914*	*8 961*	*9 677*	*9 704*	*8 771*	*9 293*
TOTAL									
Homicide(a)	22	24	12	18	24	13	25	22	24
Assault(b)	4 071	4 731	5 133	4 498	4 202	4 683	5 094	4 230	4 316
Robbery(c)	469	595	541	553	470	527	473	460	535
Burglary(d)	14 066	15 992	15 993	15 898	14 407	15 966	15 763	15 046	15 118
Theft	22 561	23 997	22 787	22 343	22 668	24 362	24 432	23 899	24 479
Steal motor vehicle	3 059	3 311	2 984	2 999	3 252	3 332	3 289	2 829	2 578
Property damage	8 391	8 904	8 873	8 633	9 056	9 819	9 258	8 512	9 671
Graffiti	3 401	3 834	3 656	3 856	4 082	4 141	2 762	3 039	2 742
Drugs	4 140	3 588	3 899	4 033	3 950	3 588	3 913	3 992	3 574
Total reported offences(e)	**63 916**	**68 642**	**67 913**	**66 223**	**65 948**	**70 144**	**69 323**	**65 657**	**66 571**

(a) Includes driving causing death.

(b) Includes sexual assault.

(c) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

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

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

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

Source: Western Australian Police Service, Offence Information System.

APPENDIX 1 – Statistical Indicators in the Regional Profiles

SOCIAL INDICATORS

Population and households	Estimated resident population
	Estimated resident population, by age and sex
	Demographics
	Estimated and projected population
	Population characteristics
	Households and family types
	Nature of housing occupancy
	Weekly household income
	Social security recipients
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
	Religion
	Language spoken at home
	Country of birth
Employment	Labour force composition
	Unemployment rates
	Employed persons, by occupation
	Employed persons, by industry
	Employed persons, by industry sector
	Labour market
Education and health	Government schools
	Non–government schools
	Teaching staff
	Post school qualifications
	Attendance at educational institutions
	Hospital separations
Computer and Internet use	Computer use at home
	Internet use
Crime and justice	Fines and infringements
	Offences reported to the Western Australian Police Service

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	Agricultural production
	Value of agricultural production
	Land management
	Fisheries production
	Forestry production
	Vegetation
Mining	Value of minerals and petroleum
Building and construction	Residential building approvals
	Building activity
	Non–residential building activity
	Length of roads
Finance	Local Government Authority finances
	Income and taxation status
Transport	New motor vehicle registrations, by vehicle type
	Motor vehicles on register, by vehicle type
	Passenger vehicles on register, by make of vehicle
	Type of vehicle, by year of manufacture
	Method of travel to work
	Motor vehicles on register, by fuel type
Tourism	Tourist accommodation establishments
	Tourism developments

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