



# WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 11 APR 2001

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<table border="1"> <caption>PERCENTAGE OF CRIMES REPORTED TO POLICE, 2000</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Crime Category</th> <th>Percentage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Break-in</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attempted break-in</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motor vehicle theft</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assault</td> <td>25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Crime Category	Percentage (%)	Break-in	80	Attempted break-in	30	Motor vehicle theft	95	Robbery	60	Assault	25
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■ For more information about these and related statistics, contact Robin Dalby on 08 9360 5254 or the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

## NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
	June 2001	12 July 2001
	September 2001	18 October 2001



**CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE** The ABS has been unable to update overseas arrivals and departures data due to difficulties in collecting this information. Hence, the relevant tables (Tables 29-31 in the December issue) have been withdrawn from this and future editions of the publication until new data become available.

This issue contains a new table (Table 20) providing building approvals by region. Consequently, the order of some tables within the publication has changed.

Several ABS statistical series are being impacted to varying degrees as a result of The New Tax System (TNTS), introduced in Australia from 1 July 2000. Where applicable, implications of TNTS on series will be footnoted at the bottom of tables. For more information, please see the Notes section in relevant publications.



<b>SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">ABARE</td> <td>Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ABS</td> <td>Australian Bureau of Statistics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GST</td> <td>Goods and Services Tax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n.a.</td> <td>not available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n.p.</td> <td>not available for publication but included in totals where applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n.y.a.</td> <td>not yet available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>p</td> <td>preliminary figure or series subject to revision</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r</td> <td>figure or series revised since previous issue</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TNTS</td> <td>The New Tax System</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>..</td> <td>not applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution</td> </tr> <tr> <td>**</td> <td>estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use</td> </tr> </table>	ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	GST	Goods and Services Tax	n.a.	not available	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
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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** The statistics shown are the latest available as at 29 March 2001. Explanatory notes in the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*. Readers are directed to the explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.



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

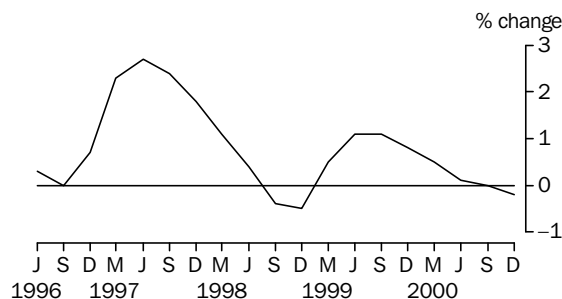
COLIN NAGLE  
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## OVERVIEW

### STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand (trend) in the December quarter 2000 recorded negative growth of 0.2% after seven quarters of positive growth. At \$15,782 million, this represents an increase of 0.4% compared with the December quarter 1999 (\$15,717 million).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Trend estimates



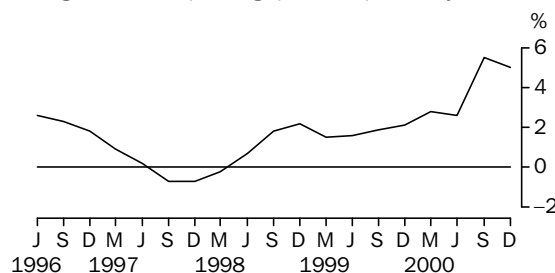
In trend terms, significant factors contributing to the negative growth in State demand were:

- slowing growth in household consumption expenditure (from a rise of 2.2% in March quarter 2000 to a 1.0% rise in December quarter 2000);
- a significant downturn in dwelling investment (from a rise of 4.7% in March quarter 2000 to a 7.6% fall in December quarter 2000); and
- a continuing, though decelerating, decline in business investment on other buildings and structures; and machinery and equipment (from a fall of 9.6% in March quarter 2000 to a fall of 1.9% in December quarter 2000).

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.2% in the December quarter 2000, slightly below the weighted average of eight capital cities of 0.3%. Between the December quarters of 1999 and 2000, Perth's CPI grew by 5.0% (the weighted average of eight capital cities was 5.8%). These annual increases were affected by the introduction of TNTS, in particular the introduction of the goods and services tax.

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



Components having the most downward impact on the index this quarter were women's clothing (down 4.3%), pharmaceuticals (2.2%), communication (0.9%) and house purchase (0.4%). Specific food items recording substantial decreases included vegetables (down 7.3%) and milk (3.2%), the latter decrease being linked to increased competition within the dairy industry following deregulation in July 2000.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

Upward pressure on the index came mainly from tobacco prices, up 3.6% in the December quarter 2000; household supplies (up 1.7%); insurance services (2.2%); and overseas holiday travel and accommodation (1.6%, due partly to a fall in the value of the Australian dollar). Other notable increases were in child care services, up 4.4% despite an annual decrease of 8.8%; and tea, coffee and food drinks which rose 6.2% in the December quarter 2000 after three quarters of price decreases. Automotive fuel prices rose only marginally (0.1%), partly due to reduced crude oil prices in December.

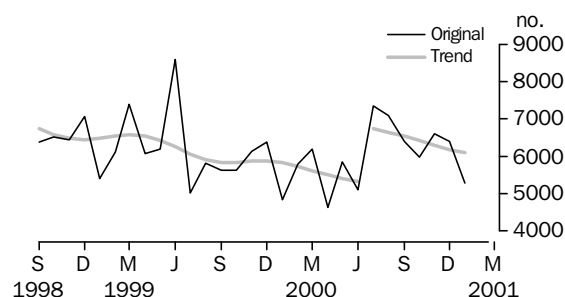
Although the December quarter 2000 CPI increase was small, there is evidence of rising cost pressures. This is reflected in a 6.7% increase in the import price index during the December quarter 2000 (*ABS Catalogue No. 6414.0*), and a 4.8% increase in the price index of materials used in manufacturing industries (*ABS Catalogue No. 6411.0*) over the same period. Both the Reserve Bank and the Western Australian Treasury have commented that intense competitive pressures appear to be a key motivation behind businesses absorbing higher costs through lower margins rather than passing these costs on to consumers.

### CONSUMPTION

#### New Motor Vehicle Registrations (excluding motorcycles and scooters)

In trend terms, new motor vehicle registrations have been in steady decline since July 2000, falling at an average of 1.7% a month. By comparison, national registrations have been climbing consistently since August 2000 at an average 0.6% a month. The break in the trend series from July 2000 is the result of corrections for extreme movements in original estimates for July, August and September 2000 resulting from the introduction of TNTS which has made the series before and after July 2000 incompatible for analysis.

#### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

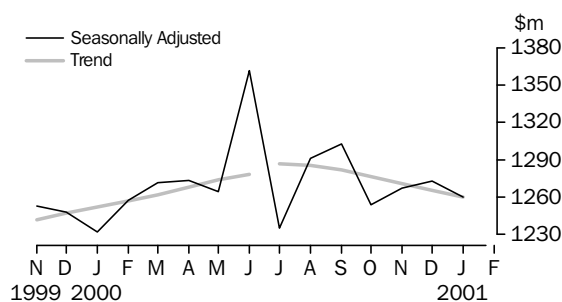


Since the large GST-induced spike in new motor vehicle registrations (original terms) in July 2000, the volume of registrations has slowed. Apart from a brief up-turn in November 2000, monthly registrations have been falling at around the same rate recorded in the six months leading up to the introduction of TNTS. More recently, new motor vehicle registrations have fallen by 3.1% (203) in December 2000 and a further 17.5% (1,121) in January 2001.

### Retail Trade

In trend terms, retail turnover has fallen for the sixth consecutive month to January 2001, reversing an upward trend recorded prior to the introduction of the GST. The rate of decline has been constant (0.4%) since September 2000. Main contributors to the decline were household goods retailing (which some commentators attribute in part to a slowing in new house completions and a consequent fall in demand for new furnishings) and, more recently, other goods retailing (which includes pharmaceuticals, used goods, garden supplies and jewellery). The Western Australian trend contrasts markedly with the trend in national turnover which has been growing at 0.4% since September 2000.

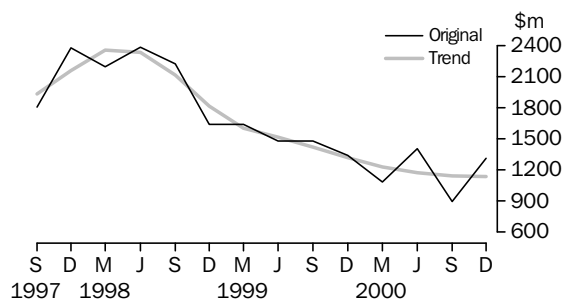
MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER



PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The downturn, in trend terms, in private new capital expenditure in Western Australia that began in the June quarter 1998, has slowed, falling 0.9% to \$1,131 million in the three months to December 2000. This is the lowest rate of negative growth over eleven consecutive quarters of decline. In original terms, expenditure has increased in two (June and December) of the last three quarters of 2000, with a \$509 million (36.3%) drop in the intervening quarter.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



Across industries, capital expenditure in Mining (in original terms) rose by \$69 million to \$486 million in the December quarter 2000, recovering ground lost after the industry-wide drop in investment in the September quarter 2000. In an environment of increasing production costs, the manufacturing industry also reported an increase in capital expenditure in the December quarter 2000, up \$93 million to \$215 million. The outlook for capital expenditure for the 2000–2001 and 2001–2002 financial years points to expansion in the mining industry while manufacturing investment is expected to contract.

Spending on buildings and structures, in trend terms, has continued to firm, rising to \$433 million in the December quarter 2000 and growing at a quarterly average of \$8.7 million over the past twelve months. By comparison, expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery has fallen for the eleventh consecutive quarter, down a further \$14 million to \$698 million in the December quarter 2000, although trend figures indicate that the decline is beginning to slow. The outlook for buildings and structures is for a small rise in expenditure over 2000–2001 and declining in 2001–2002 whereas for equipment, plant and machinery, expenditure is expected to grow over both years.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

*Short-term:* Business in Western Australia is expecting a 5.3% decrease in company profits for the June quarter 2001, a marked improvement upon an expected profit decrease of 18.2% for the previous quarter. Nationally, the June quarter 2001 decrease is expected to be 5.5%. Operating incomes, selling prices and full-time equivalent employment are also expected to fall over the June quarter 2001, by 1.2%, 1.3% and 2.0% respectively. Reasons cited by business owners for this outlook include changes in the taxation system, lower exchange rates and high fuel prices.

Investment on inventories is expected to decline by 2.0% in the June quarter 2001 after a brief period of anticipated growth last quarter. Expectations for capital expenditure investment continue to be optimistic with a further 2.2% growth for the June quarter 2001.

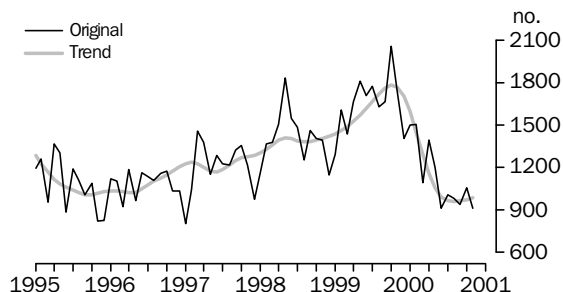
*Medium-term:* Looking further ahead, expectations for all indicators except inventories are predominantly for positive growth throughout 2001 into 2002, the exceptions being expected falls in December quarter 2001 profit (down 7.5%) and March quarter 2002 full-time equivalent employment (down 1.5%). The data reflect a reserved but generally optimistic outlook for the State's economy.

### CONSTRUCTION

#### Building Approvals

In original terms, the average number of new houses approved monthly in the six months to the end of December 2000 was 969, down by 28.2% compared with an average 1,348 new houses a month in the first half of the calendar year. Despite the slump in new house approvals throughout most of 2000, trend estimates over the three months to December 2000 have been growing at an average of 0.8% a month.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Houses



The value of non-residential buildings approved, in trend terms, has been falling since May 2000 although the rate of decline has been slowing over the last four months to January 2001.

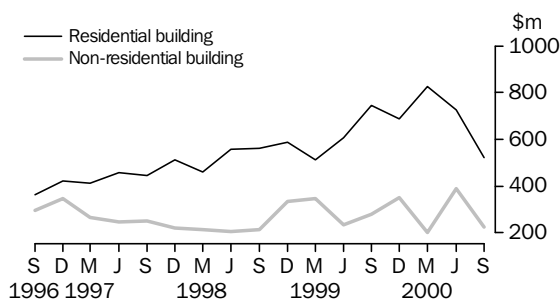
In original terms, the value of approvals for non-residential public sector buildings dropped dramatically in August and September 2000, averaging just \$7.7 million for these two months before recovering to an average of \$12.4 million over the three months to January 2001. Nevertheless, these approval levels are well below the average \$38.9 million recorded over the first six months of 2000. January 2001 marked the first month of positive growth for private sector non-residential approvals since August 2000.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### Building Activity

The value of residential building commencements continued to decline in the September quarter 2000, down \$204.6 million (28.1%) on the June quarter 2000 to \$522.8 million, the lowest since the March quarter 1999. Market economists have noted the continued rise in interest rates in the twelve months to December 2000 and the additional building cost attributed to the introduction of the GST as causes for the reduction in residential building commencements. By comparison, the value of residential buildings currently under construction has held steady, increasing slightly (by \$0.8 million) during the September quarter 2000.

#### VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMMENCED

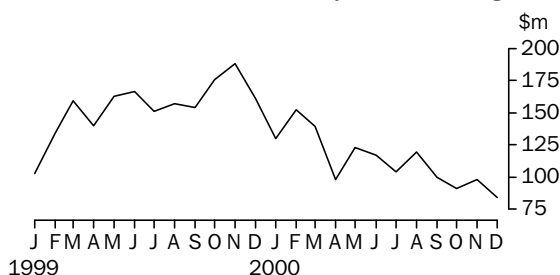


Activity in the non-residential building sector has decreased, with the value of non-residential building commencements down by \$166 million since the June quarter 2000 to \$224 million. June quarter 2000 commencements had been boosted by large public sector spending on health and miscellaneous (mainly related to law and order) buildings. Similar investment levels were not sustained in the September quarter 2000.

### FINANCE

The value of housing finance commitments for the construction and purchase of newly erected dwellings continued to decline, down \$14 million in December 2000 to \$84 million, the lowest level since November 1996. In the three months to December 2000, the value of housing finance commitments fell 15.5% compared with the previous three months and by 48.0% compared with the three months to December 1999. Lending commitments for the purchase of established dwellings have also eased, down by 3.9% in the December quarter 2000 and by 17.6% compared with the December quarter 1999.

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



In the first six months of 2000, housing finance commitments were made to 7,052 first home buyers. This increased to 8,201 between July and December 2000, a period coinciding with the introduction of the \$7,000 First Home Owner Grant on 1 July 2000. The increase translated to a rise of \$79 million in the value of commitments. The average borrowing size for first home loans decreased after the introduction of the Grant, down from \$117,100 in June 2000 to \$110,700 in December 2000.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### FINANCE *continued*

In contrast to the figures for first home owners, the number of financial commitments for all other types of housing borrowers dropped from 28,013 to 24,880 for the same six month periods. In an environment of increasing interest rates, the average borrowing size for other types of borrowers increased in the three months to December 2000 to reach \$118,800 after being \$110,800 in September 2000.

Despite the upturn for first home owners since July 2000, total housing finance commitments have decreased; the value of commitments for all borrowers falling by 10.9% to \$3,752 million over the six months to December 2000.

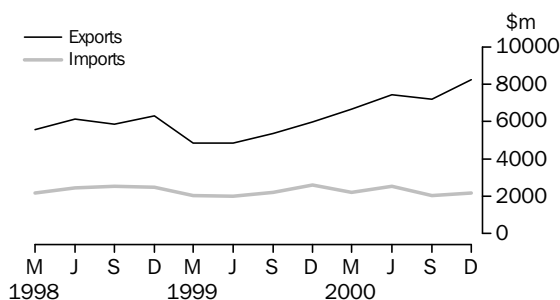
### TRADE

#### Exports

The value of exports has risen sharply over the last 12 months, with the December quarter 2000 exports up 37.5% or \$2,243 million compared with the December quarter 1999. Calendar year figures also reflect this growth, the value of exports in 2000 increasing by 40.5% on 1999 levels due, in large part, to the significant depreciation of the Australian dollar. The rise was strongly influenced by an increase in the export value of Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials which surged 104.2% in 2000, largely as a result of higher international oil prices.

Western Australia's largest export markets – Japan, the United States of America and Korea – all recorded significant gains in the value of exported goods received in 2000, with respective increases of \$2,838 million (55%), \$963 million (58.4%) and \$864 million (44.4%). Together, these markets accounted for 55% of the increase in value of Western Australian exports during 2000.

#### VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE



#### Imports

Despite an annual growth of 1.3% in the value of imports into Western Australia during 2000, December quarter 2000 imports were down 16.8%, or \$436 million, compared with the December quarter 1999.

Steady import values combined with strong growth in exports has resulted in a trade surplus of \$6,067 million for the December quarter 2000, an increase of 79.1% compared with the corresponding quarter in 1999. Over the twelve months to December 2000, the trade surplus was \$20,577 million, a 68.8% increase compared with 1999 (\$12,187 million).



## OVERVIEW *continued*

### MINERAL EXPLORATION

Expenditure on mineral exploration in the December quarter 2000 rose by \$13.6 million (or 13.0%) to \$118.0 million. Driving the increase were rises in expenditure on nickel and cobalt (up \$4.2 million or 29.4%) and gold (up \$7.2 million or 11.2%). Between the September and December quarters 2000, expenditure for base metals overall increased \$5.2 million (or 25.7%), to \$25.4 million.

Compared to the December quarter 1999, expenditure on mineral exploration has risen by \$9.2 million (8.5%).

### MINERAL PRODUCTION

Apart from Nickel, all other minerals reported decreases in production levels in the December quarter 2000. Nevertheless, production of iron ore, bauxite and nickel is running at relatively high levels – up 17.4%, 10.7% and 37.1% respectively in the December quarter compared with the December quarter 1999. In respect of nickel, the Department of Minerals and Energy estimates that Western Australia now produces 12% of world supply.

The level of diamond production has dropped markedly for the second consecutive quarter, down 18.3% in the December quarter 2000 and 10.9% over 2000.

The outlook for mineral production is optimistic, however, with industry sources expecting the combination of rising world commodity prices and the lower exchange rate to lead to an expansion in production in coming months.

### TOURISM

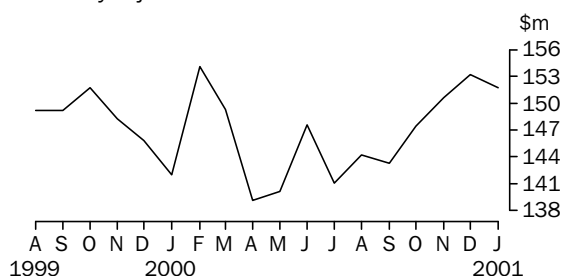
#### Tourist Accommodation

Comparing the December quarters of 1999 and 2000, the total number of hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments increased by 14 to 332, providing an additional 730 guest rooms. Guest arrivals between these two periods rose 4.6% (32,000 persons) while the room occupancy rate decreased slightly, from 57.6% to 57.2%. Takings from accommodation in the December quarter 2000, at \$105 million, were over \$10 million higher than the same quarter of the previous year, and included the effects of price changes resulting from implementation of the GST as part of TNTS.

#### The Hospitality Industry

Following three months of steady growth to December 2000, monthly retail turnover for Western Australia's hospitality and services industry (seasonally adjusted) eased marginally (by 0.4%) in January 2001. Nevertheless, January's figure of \$152 million (inclusive of the GST introduced on 1 July 2000) was still \$10 million above the level recorded in January 2000.

**HOSPITALITY & SERVICES INDUSTRY RETAIL TURNOVER,  
Seasonally Adjusted**



The number of persons employed in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (in original terms) was 45,400 in the November quarter 2000, after reaching a record peak of 52,800 in the August quarter 2000. Female employment accounted for nearly 70% of the decrease. Over the year to November 2000, employment in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry grew by 16.4%.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### THE LABOUR MARKET

#### Employment

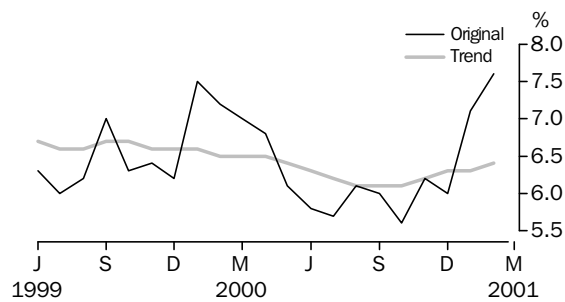
The number of employed persons in Western Australia, in trend terms, has been rising consistently over the last ten months to 941,600 in February 2001. The 12 month growth rate was 1.6% compared with 1.5% nationally.

Changes in recent employment figures were almost entirely due to a rise in the number of full-time positions, accounting for 6,400 of the 6,700 increase in the three months to February 2001. Just over two thirds of the total growth in employment over this period have been positions filled by males.

#### Unemployment

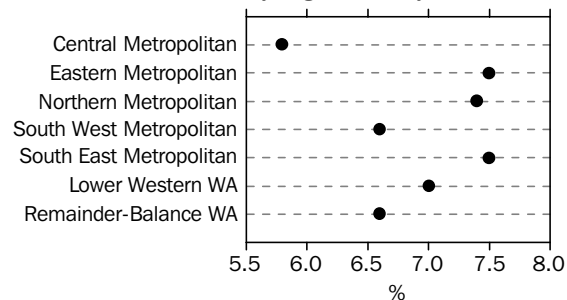
In trend terms, there were 64,600 unemployed persons in Western Australia in February 2001, the highest level since January 2000, bringing the State's unemployment rate to 6.4%. Nationally, the trend unemployment rate in February 2001 was 6.8%.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Original unemployment rates for January 2001 placed non-metropolitan Western Australia, in the main, equal to or below those for the State's metropolitan areas. Between December 2000 and January 2001, almost all statistical regions of Western Australia showed increases in unemployment rates ranging from 0.5 of a percentage point for the Eastern Metropolitan region up to 2.0 percentage points for the South East Metropolitan region. Despite recording a decrease of 3,200 employed persons in January 2001, the South West Metropolitan region's unemployment rate remained at 6.6% over these two months, a decrease in the labour force a major contributing factor.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, By Region, January 2001



#### Industry employment

Across industries, employment growth for the November quarter 2000 was highest in Government administration and defence (9.9%) and Transport and storage (7.3%). Also of note was an increase in Manufacturing industry employment (4.0%) which has recorded declining employment numbers since the February quarter 2000. The industry is also faced with rapidly increasing input costs which have risen by 17.9% in the twelve months to December 2000 (*Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia, Cat. No. 6411.0*).

## OVERVIEW *continued*

The largest decrease in employment in the November quarter 2000 occurred in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry, down 14.0% from its record high in the previous quarter. Despite this fall, employment in the November quarter 2000 was 16.4% higher compared with November quarter 1999. The Wholesale trade industry continued its employment decline for the third consecutive quarter, falling a further 7.6% in the November quarter 2000 and bringing the twelve month fall in employment to 26.1%.

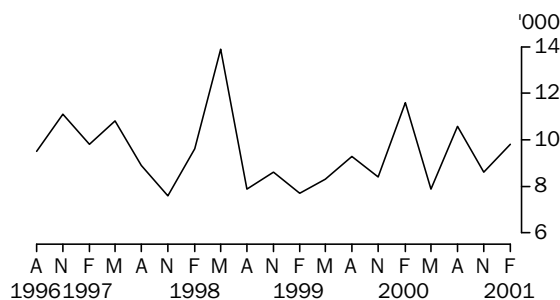
### Youth Unemployment

Youths (persons aged 15-19 years) recorded the highest unemployment rate amongst age groups in February 2001 at 20.5%. Since the start of this financial year, the State's unemployment rate for youths looking for full time work has grown to 29.7% in February 2001. Across Australia, this rate was slightly lower, with preliminary estimates for February 2001 placing the youth unemployment rate at 27.8%.

### Job Vacancies

After a substantial fall in job vacancies in November 2000, the number of available jobs has risen by 14.2% to 9,800 in February 2001, in line with forecasts by business analysts that the recent falls in interest rates would lead to an increase. Job vacancies in the private sector increased by 1,500, offset by a fall of 300 vacancies in the public sector.

JOB VACANCIES, Original



For February 2001, the job vacancy rate was 1.43%, up on the 1.19% recorded in November 2000. The ratio of the total number of job vacancies to the number of unemployed persons in Western Australia at February 2001 was 7.9 unemployed persons per vacancy, up from 7.1 persons per vacancy in November 2000.

### Industrial Disputes

There were 300 working days lost due to industrial disputes in December 2000, the lowest number since March 1997. Over the twelve months to December 2000, the number of working days lost increased by 23.5% to 53,600 days. Per thousand employees, Western Australia ranked closely behind Victoria for the most number of days lost (68 and 69 respectively) in the year ending December 2000, and above the Australian average of 60 days.

### Wages

The index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for Western Australia rose by 0.6% in the December quarter 2000, down on the previous quarter's record growth of 1.2%, and slightly lower than the national average of 0.8%. Compared to other States, WA's index growth ranked second lowest over the past 12 months to December 2000 at 3.1%, and below the national growth rate of 3.4%.

The more modest rise in the index this quarter partly reflects the regularity of some pay setting arrangements in Australia whereby wage increases usually occur at the end of financial and calendar years, and are consequently reflected in the March and September quarters' index.

## OVERVIEW *continued*

### THE LABOUR MARKET

#### Wages *continued*



Increases in wages for the December quarter 2000 for industries not subject to confidentiality, ranged from 1.4% for Government administration and defence, to 0.2% for the Education and Health and community services industries. Over the four quarters to December 2000, the Government administration and defence industry again reported the highest rate of increase in wages at 4.1%, with the Education industry recording the smallest increase at 1.1%.

Across occupations, tradespersons and related workers experienced the highest increase in wages over the four quarters to December 2000, totalling 3.9%. The higher pay movement has been attributed, anecdotally, to the considerable demand for labour brought about by high volumes of housing and other construction "brought forward" as a consequence of TNTS.

## FEATURE ARTICLE - Crime and Safety in Western Australia

### INTRODUCTION

The Western Australian Government is giving significant attention to law and order issues in the State and an important aspect of policy development and review is to increase the amount of available information. The primary policy focus in the general area of law and order is on crime reduction strategies, improving the effectiveness of police and reducing delays in the criminal justice system. In terms of expense, Budget estimates indicate that operating expenses on public order and safety for Western Australia in 2000–2001 is surpassed only by expenditure on education and health.

This article provides information intended to assist government and the community in the development and provision of strategies to address law, order and criminal justice issues and will supplement existing information currently available on the number of incidents reported to the police. The information used in this article is drawn from the WA Crime and Safety Survey 2000 and shows that in the twelve months to October 2000, 11.4% of Western Australian households and 5.5% of people were the victims of at least one crime.

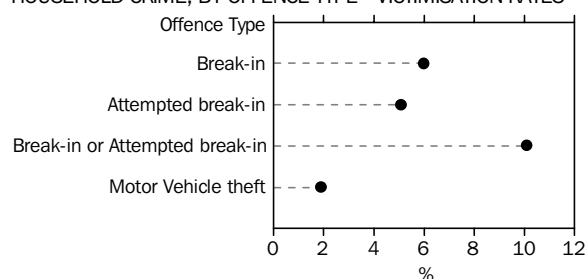
### THE WA CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY

The WA Crime and Safety Survey covers certain types of household and personal crime. Household crimes include break-in, attempted break-in and motor vehicle theft. Personal crimes include robbery, assault and sexual assault (females aged 18 years and over only).

### HOUSEHOLD CRIME

During the twelve months to October 2000, 83,400 households (11.4% of all households in Western Australia at October 2000) were victims of at least one household crime. The victimisation rate was higher for the Perth Metropolitan Area (12.3%) than for the rest of Western Australia (9.0%).

HOUSEHOLD CRIME, BY OFFENCE TYPE - VICTIMISATION RATES



The most common household offence reported in the survey was *break-in*, reported by 44,100 households or 6.0% of all households, while the victimisation rates for *attempted break-in* and *motor vehicle theft* were 5.1% and 1.9% respectively.

## FEATURE ARTICLE - Crime and Safety in Western Australia *continued*

HOUSEHOLD CRIME *continued*

### VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF CRIME, Type of Offence

Type of offence	2000.....			VICTIMISATION RATE(a).....			
	Victims '000	Non- victims '000	Total '000	1995 %	1998(b) %	1999 %	2000 %
<b>Household victims</b>							
Break-in	44.1	686.6	730.7	8.9	7.5	8.1	6.0
Attempted break-in	37.1	693.6	730.7	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.1
Break-in or attempted break-in(c)	73.6	657.2	730.7	13.6	12.4	12.1	10.1
Motor vehicle theft	13.7	717.1	730.7	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.9
<b>Total households(c)</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>647.4</b>	<b>730.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>Person victims</b>							
Male							
Robbery(d)	5.9	723.2	729.2	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	0.8
Assault(d)	41.0	688.1	729.2	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	5.6
Sexual assault(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total male(c)</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>684.3</b>	<b>729.2</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Female							
Robbery(d)	4.9	725.4	730.4	n.a.	n.a.	*0.4	0.7
Assault(d)	30.9	699.5	730.4	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	4.2
Sexual assault(e)	*4.0	690.8	694.8	*0.7	0.5	0.7	*0.6
<b>Total female(c)</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>695.3</b>	<b>730.4</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Persons							
Robbery(d)	10.9	1 448.7	1 459.6	n.a.	0.6	0.8	0.7
Assault(d)	71.9	1 387.6	1 459.6	n.a.	4.9	4.9	4.9
Sexual assault(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total persons(c)</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>1 379.6</b>	<b>1 459.6</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>

(a) Proportion of all households/persons.

(b) WA specific data from the National Crime and Safety Survey 1998.

(c) Figures for individual offence types do not sum to totals, as a household or person could be a victim of more than one type of offence.

(d) Robbery and assault, and consequently total person victimisation rates prior to 1999 are not comparable with data in this publication (see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes, page 59).

(e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

The victimisation rate was highest for *other* households, of which 11,500 or 15.1% of such households reported at least one incident of household crime. Other households include those consisting of unrelated people, households made up of related people that do not include parents, or where another relative is residing with a family. These households account for 10.4% of all households and 13.8% of all household crime victims. Households containing a *couple only* recorded the lowest victimisation rate of 9.5%. *Couple only* households account for 24.8% of all households, and 20.6% of all household crime victims.

## FEATURE ARTICLE - Crime and Safety in Western Australia *continued*

### VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME(a), Selected Characteristics

Selected characteristics	2000.....			VICTIMISATION RATE(b)		
	Victims '000	Non- victims '000	Total '000	1995 %	1999 %	2000 %
<b>Major statistical region</b>						
Perth Metropolitan	66.2	474.2	540.4	17.5	14.6	12.3
Balance of WA	17.1	173.2	190.3	11.0	9.7	9.0
<b>Household type</b>						
Couple with child(ren)	28.6	221.5	250.1	15.3	12.5	11.4
Couple only	17.2	164.3	181.5	11.3	10.2	9.5
One parent household	8.9	51.6	60.5	25.5	18.0	14.7
Person living alone	17.2	145.1	162.3	16.4	15.3	10.6
Other households	11.5	64.8	76.3	19.5	16.2	15.1
<b>Total households</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>647.4</b>	<b>730.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>

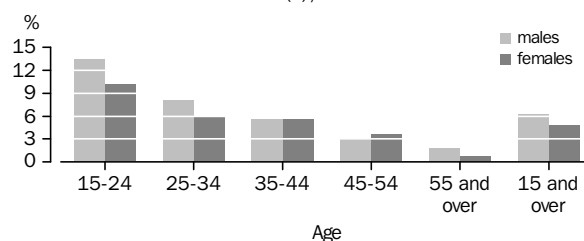
(a) Break-in, attempted break-in or motor vehicle theft.

(b) Proportion of all households.

### PERSONAL CRIME

Of the estimated 1,459,600 residents of Western Australia aged 15 years or over at October 2000, 80,000 (5.5%) reported being victims of at least one personal crime in the 12 months to October 2000. The victimisation rate for males for personal crime was 6.2% compared with 4.8% for females. The personal crime with the highest victimisation rate was assault at 4.9%.

VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a), VICTIMISATION RATES



(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault (females only)

Victimisation rates for personal crime varied according to age and sex. Younger persons experienced higher victimisation rates than older persons, with 11.9% of persons aged 15 to 24 years experiencing personal crime. The victimisation rate progressively decreased with age to 1.3% for persons aged 55 years and over.

## FEATURE ARTICLE - Crime and Safety in Western Australia *continued*

PERSONAL CRIME *continued*

### VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME(a), Sex by Age

Age (years)	2000.....			VICTIMISATION RATE(b)	
	Victims '000	Non- victims '000	Total '000	1999 %	2000 %
MALES					
15-24	18.6	119.8	138.4	15.4	13.4
25-34	10.7	123.0	133.7	7.1	8.0
35-44	8.7	147.6	156.2	4.6	5.6
45-54	*3.9	127.6	131.5	6.1	*2.9
55 years and over	*3.1	166.3	169.3	*1.9	*1.8
<b>Total males</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>684.3</b>	<b>729.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>
FEMALES					
15-24	11.7	104.0	115.7	11.1	10.1
25-34	8.3	133.8	142.1	5.8	5.9
35-44	9.1	154.8	163.9	4.3	5.5
45-54	4.6	123.2	127.8	*1.4	3.6
55 years and over	*1.4	179.6	181.0	*1.1	*0.8
<b>Total females</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>695.3</b>	<b>730.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
PERSONS					
15-24	30.3	223.8	254.1	13.3	11.9
25-34	19.0	256.8	275.8	6.5	6.9
35-44	17.8	302.3	320.1	4.5	5.6
45-54	8.4	250.8	259.2	3.8	3.3
55 years and over	4.4	345.9	350.3	1.5	1.3
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>1 379.6</b>	<b>1 459.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault (females only).

(b) Proportion of all persons.

In October 2000, there were an estimated 1,094,100 residents in the Perth Metropolitan Area accounting for 75.0% of all residents in Western Australia. Metropolitan residents accounted for 78.0% of all victims of personal crime. The victimisation rate for personal crime was 5.7% for the Perth Metropolitan Area and 4.8% for the balance of Western Australia.



## FEATURE ARTICLE - Crime and Safety in Western Australia *continued*

### VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME(a), Selected Characteristics

Selected characteristics	2000.....			VICTIMISATION RATE(b)	
	Victims '000	Non- victims '000	Total '000	1999 %	2000 %
<b>Major statistical region</b>					
Perth Metropolitan	62.4	1 031.7	1 094.1	5.8	5.7
Balance of WA	17.5	347.9	365.4	5.1	4.8
<b>Labour force status</b>					
Employed	53.5	887.2	940.7	5.7	5.7
Unemployed	6.9	46.6	53.5	14.4	12.9
Not in the labour force	19.6	445.8	465.3	4.4	4.2
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>1 379.6</b>	<b>1 459.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault (females only).

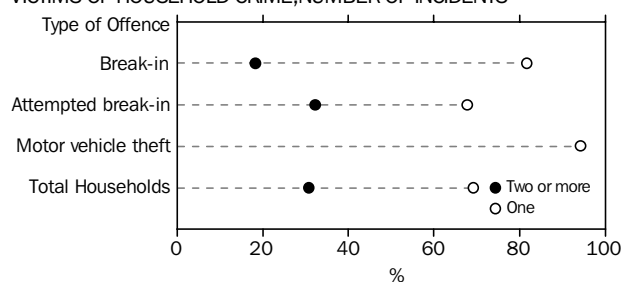
(b) Proportion of all persons.

Persons in the labour force (employed and unemployed) were more likely to be victims of crime than those who were not in the labour force. The victimisation rate for unemployed persons was highest at 12.9% while the rate for employed persons was 5.7%. By comparison, the victimisation rate for those persons not in the labour force was 4.2%.

### MULTIPLE INCIDENTS

Of the 83,400 households in Western Australia that reported being victims of household crime in the twelve months to October 2000, 25,600, or 30.8%, experienced two or more occurrences. 73,600 households reported an incident of break-in or attempted break-in, and of these 28.9% reported more than one such incident.

VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME, NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

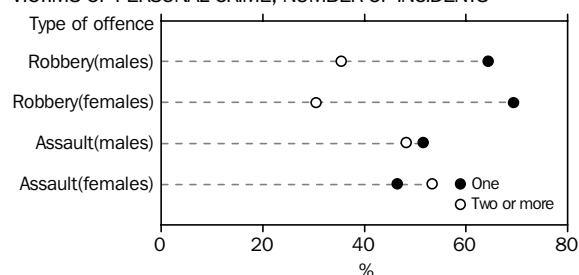


The victimisation rate for two or more incidents of household crime was highest for attempted break-in (32.2%).

## FEATURE ARTICLE - Crime and Safety in Western Australia *continued*

### MULTIPLE INCIDENTS *continued*

VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME, NUMBER OF INCIDENTS



Assault was the most reported personal crime in the survey, with 35,600 persons reporting a single incident of assault and 36,300 reporting two or more incidents. 21,200 (51.7%) male assault victims reported one occurrence of assault and 19,800 (48.3%) reported two or more occurrences. Although females reported a lower overall victimisation rate for assault than males, females who reported being assaulted were more likely than males to have reported two or more incidents. Of the 30,900 females who reported assault, 53.4% experienced more than one incident.

### VICTIMS OF CRIME, Number of Incidents Experienced by Type of Offence

Type of offence	2000.....			1999.....		2000.....	
	One '000	Two or more '000	Total '000	One %	Two or more %	One %	Two or more %
<b>Household victims</b>							
Break-in	36.0	8.1	44.1	74.4	25.6	81.7	18.3
Attempted break-in	25.2	12.0	37.1	68.8	31.2	67.8	32.2
Break-in or attempted break-in(a)	52.2	21.3	73.6	68.1	31.9	71.0	29.0
Motor vehicle theft	12.9	n.p.	13.7	88.9	*11.1	94.2	n.p.
<b>Total households</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Person victims</b>							
Male							
Robbery	*3.8	*2.1	5.9	62.7	37.3	63.8	*36.2
Assault	21.2	19.8	41.0	51.5	48.5	51.7	48.3
Sexual assault(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total males(a)</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>47.0</i>
Female							
Robbery	*3.4	*1.5	4.9	*90.5	n.p.	69.4	*30.6
Assault	14.4	16.5	30.9	44.2	55.8	46.6	53.4
Sexual assault(b)	*3.0	n.p.	*4.0	*70.1	*29.9	76.3	*23.7
<i>Total females(a)</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>57.5</i>
Persons							
Robbery	7.2	*3.7	10.9	70.1	*29.9	66.3	33.7
Assault	35.6	36.3	71.9	48.7	51.3	49.5	50.5
Sexual assault(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total persons(a)</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>51.6</b>

(a) Figures for individual offence types do not sum to totals, as a household or person could be a victim of more than one type of offence.

(b) Sexual assault questions were only asked of females 18 years and over.

## FEATURE ARTICLE - Crime and Safety in Western Australia *continued*

### REPORTING TO POLICE

Analysis of the most recent incident shows that the nature of the crime heavily influenced whether victims reported the occurrence to the police. For household crimes, 95.9% of motor vehicle thefts were reported to police while only 31.2% of attempted break-ins were reported. Among victims of personal crime, 27.2% of assaults were reported to police while 58.7% of robberies were reported. Among female victims, 30.8% of sexual assaults were reported. Females reported 69.6% of robberies whereas males reported 49.5%.

### VICTIMS OF CRIME, Whether Police Told About Last Incident by Type of Offence

Type of offence	2000.....			POLICE TOLD(a).....		
	<i>Police told</i>	<i>Police not told</i>	<i>Total</i>	1995	1999	2000
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>Household victims</b>						
Break-in	35.5	8.7	44.1	80.3	75.3	80.4
Attempted break-in	11.6	25.6	37.1	31.2	21.7	31.2
Motor vehicle theft	13.1	n.p.	13.7	93.7	96.4	95.9
<b>Person victims</b>						
Male						
Robbery(b)	*2.9	*3.0	5.9	n.a.	*34.8	49.5
Assault(b)	11.2	29.8	41.0	n.a.	25.9	27.3
Sexual assault(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Female						
Robbery(b)	*3.4	*1.5	4.9	n.a.	*80.2	69.6
Assault(b)	8.3	22.5	30.9	n.a.	22.6	27.0
Sexual assault(c)	*1.2	*2.8	*4.0	n.a.	*28.4	*30.8
Persons						
Robbery(b)	6.4	4.5	10.9	n.a.	46.9	58.7
Assault(b)	19.6	52.3	71.9	n.a.	24.7	27.2
Sexual assault(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Proportion of all households/persons.

(b) Robbery and assault, and consequently total person victimisation rates prior to 1999 are not comparable with data in this publication (see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes, page 59).

(c) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

## FEATURE ARTICLE - Crime and Safety in Western Australia *continued*

### RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER

For occurrences of assault, the offender was known to the victim in 45,500 (or 63.3%) of cases. Where the offender was known, most incidents of assault (20.6%) involved a family member (including ex-partner) of the victim. Acquaintances (15.0%) and friends (12.5%) were the next most commonly reported known offenders.

### VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, Whether Offender Known in Last Incident

	2000 '000	1999 %	2000 %
Whether offender known			
Offender known			
Family member(a)	14.8	18.5	20.6
Friend(b)	9.0	11.1	12.5
Work/study colleague	6.3	*5.6	8.8
Acquaintance	10.8	12.3	15.0
Neighbour	*1.7	*5.6	*2.4
Other	*2.9	*3.1	*4.1
Total offender known	45.5	56.2	63.3
Offender not known	26.4	43.8	36.7
<b>Total assault victims</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes ex-partner.

(b) Includes (ex)girlfriend/(ex)boyfriend.

Known offenders were family members or friends in almost one third (33.1%) of incidents. Where the offender was known, neighbours were involved in only 2.4% of assault incidents. In only 36.7% of incidents was the offender not known.

## FEATURE ARTICLE - Crime and Safety in Western Australia *continued*

### PERCEPTION OF CRIME/PUBLIC NUISANCE

A total of 648,900 persons (44.5%) reported no perceived crime or public nuisance problems in their neighbourhood. Of the remaining 810,700 persons (55.5%), the most commonly perceived problems were housebreaking/burglaries (40.3%), dangerous/noisy driving (30.7%) vandalism/graffiti/damage to property (29.6%), and motor vehicle theft (23.8%).

### PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

	PERCEIVED TO BE A PROBLEM(a).....		
	2000 '000	1999 %	2000 %
Crime or public nuisance problem			
<b>Perceived problem(s)</b>			
Housebreaking/burglaries	587.8	44.1	40.3
Dangerous/noisy driving	448.0	31.8	30.7
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	432.0	33.6	29.6
Motor vehicle theft	347.2	26.1	23.8
Louts/youth gangs	274.5	19.4	18.8
Illegal drugs	232.9	16.7	16.0
Other theft	187.2	12.6	12.8
Drunkennes	177.1	12.8	12.1
Prowlers/loiterers	147.7	10.1	10.1
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	93.8	6.8	6.4
Other assault	72.9	5.3	5.0
Sexual assault	42.7	3.2	2.9
Other	5.4	1.6	0.4
No perceived problem	648.9	41.3	44.5
<b>All persons</b>	<b>1 459.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Figures in these columns do not sum to the total for all persons, as a person could nominate more than one problem.

### INTERPRETING THE DATA

The terms used to describe the various types of offences in this article may not necessarily correspond with legal or police definitions. Victims are counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents occurring, although multiple victimisation was recorded and is included in the tables.

For the 2000 and 1999 surveys, questions were structured to enable the personal offence categories of robbery and assault to align with the National Crime and Safety Survey conducted in 1998 (see page 60). Estimates for robbery and assault and consequently overall person victimisation estimates from the 1995 WA Crime and Safety Survey are not comparable with estimates from these later surveys and are not included in this article. For household crimes and sexual assault, victimisation rates from the 1995 survey are provided for comparison. For other reasons which are explained in paragraphs 12 to 13 of the Explanatory Notes (see page 59), caution should be used when comparing victimisation rates between years.

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Indicator	Period	Unit	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.....			AUSTRALIA.....		
			% change from.....			% change from.....		
			Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year	Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year
<b>State Accounts</b>								
State final demand								
Original	Dec qtr 2000	\$m	16 510	7.2	0.2	174 575	5.5	6.1
Trend	Dec qtr 2000	\$m	15 782	-0.2	0.4	167 436	1.2	7.1
<b>Price Indexes</b>								
Consumer price index								
All groups	Dec qtr 2000	index no.	128.8	0.2	5.0	131.3	0.3	5.8
Housing price indexes								
Materials used in house building	Dec qtr 2000	index no.	119.0	0.6	1.6	124.4	-0.1	2.4
Established homes	Dec qtr 2000	index no.	132.9	2.1	6.1	150.6	2.4	6.6
Project homes	Dec qtr 2000	index no.	125.9	-0.3	8.3	134.8	0.4	11.8
<b>Transport</b>								
New motor vehicle registrations								
Original	Jan 2001	no.	5 286	-17.5	9.2	p 55 629	-24.2	10.7
Trend	Jan 2001	no.	6 096	-1.4	4.5	p 69 498	0.9	12.0
<b>Retail</b>								
Monthly retail turnover								
Original	Jan 2001	\$m	1 242.8	-24.5	3.1	12 727.1	-23.8	7.7
Trend	Jan 2001	\$m	1 260.2	-0.4	0.7	12 848.2	0.4	5.5
<b>Finance and Investment</b>								
Banking								
Total deposits	Jan 2001	\$m	29 875	0.1	9.6	419 459	2.9	6.3
Loans	Jan 2001	\$m	48 236	1.1	9.9	511 302	1.3	12.2
Private new capital expenditure								
Original	Dec qtr 2000	\$m	1 311	47.0	-2.2	10 577	6.8	-1.4
Trend	Dec qtr 2000	\$m	1 131	-0.9	-14.0	10 089	-2.4	-2.5
<b>Construction</b>								
Dwelling units approved								
Original	Dec 2000	no.	1 065	-13.1	-46.6	9 102	-16.3	-39.7
Trend	Dec 2000	no.	1 142	-1.6	-45.5	9 973	2.6	-37.4
Value of total buildings approved								
Original	Dec 2000	\$m	204.4	-13.2	-33.0	2 396.5	-11.0	-20.1
Value of Building activity commenced								
New residential building	Sep qtr 2000	\$m	470.5	-28.8	-29.8	4 016.0	-27.2	-26.7
Total non-residential building	Sep qtr 2000	\$m	223.7	-42.7	-19.5	2 637.9	-23.8	-11.2
Value of Building activity completed								
New residential building	Sep qtr 2000	\$m	500.3	-29.5	11.9	5 285.1	-14.6	24.0
Total non-residential building	Sep qtr 2000	\$m	272.4	6.4	7.0	3 375.0	-13.3	-3.5
<b>Merchandise Trade</b>								
Imports	Dec qtr 2000	\$m	2 159	5.4	-16.8	31 376	3.5	8.8
Exports	Dec qtr 2000	\$m	8 227	14.2	37.5	31 369	9.9	26.3
<b>Mineral Exploration</b>								
Gold	Dec qtr 2000	\$m	71.6	11.2	16.8	97.5	5.4	6.4
All other minerals	Dec qtr 2000	\$m	46.4	16.0	-2.3	89.7	16.0	5.2
<b>Tourism</b>								
Hotels, motels etc and serviced apartments								
Guest arrivals	Dec qtr 2000	'000	725	6.1	4.6	8 207	2.9	-1.3
Room occupancy rates	Dec qtr 2000	%	57.2	3.3	-0.4	58.8	0.4	-0.9
Takings from accommodation	Dec qtr 2000	\$'000	104 682	10.3	11.3	1 239 908	-4.8	11.5
<b>Labour Market</b>								
Total employed								
Trend p	Feb 2001	'000	941.6	0.2	1.6	9 084.8	0.0	1.5
Total unemployed								
Trend p	Feb 2001	'000	64.6	1.6	0.2	659.2	1.3	0.7
Participation rate								
Trend p	Feb 2001	%	67.0	0.1	0.0	63.5	0.0	0.1
Unemployment rate								
Trend p	Feb 2001	%	6.4	0.1	-0.1	6.8	0.1	0.0
Job vacancies	Feb 2001	'000	9.8	14.2	-15.2	95.5	12.0	-15.3
Wage cost index (total hourly rate excluding bonuses)	Dec qtr 2000	index no.	110.0	0.6	3.1	110.6	0.8	3.4
<b>Population</b>								
Estimated resident population	Jun qtr 2000	'000	1 883.9	0.3	1.4	19 157	0.3	1.2
Natural increase	Sep qtr 2000	no.	3 308	-6.3	-1.4	27 794	-16.2	6.2



# 2

## STATE FINAL DEMAND, Current Prices

	Sep qtr 1999	Dec qtr 1999	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Sep qtr 2000	Dec qtr 2000	Dec qtr 1999 to Dec qtr 2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	% change
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 549	2 872	2 686	2 795	2 647	2 854	-0.6
Households	8 337	9 098	8 325	8 756	9 065	9 538	4.8
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 000	1 011	1 072	1 192	1 012	933	-7.7
Other buildings and structures	793	761	553	595	429	528	-30.6
Machinery and equipment	1 473	1 436	1 092	1 341	932	1 269	-11.6
Livestock	42	42	42	42	53	53	26.2
Intangible fixed assets	335	327	327	351	377	398	21.7
Ownership transfer costs	252	251	238	257	240	219	-12.7
<i>Total private</i>	3 894	3 828	3 324	3 776	3 042	3 400	-11.2
Public	567	674	728	841	649	717	6.4
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>15 347</b>	<b>16 472</b>	<b>15 063</b>	<b>16 168</b>	<b>15 404</b>	<b>16 510</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Compensation of employees	6 973	7 586	7 296	7 689	7 817	7 720	1.8
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 649	2 732	2 767	2 760	2 734	2 712	-0.7
Households	8 411	8 543	8 727	8 883	9 001	9 088	6.4
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	990	1 046	1 095	1 092	1 046	966	-7.6
Other buildings and structures	778	717	620	542	496	480	-33.1
Machinery and equipment	1 458	1 358	1 255	1 166	1 120	1 105	-18.6
Livestock	44	41	41	45	49	53	29.3
Intangible fixed assets	335	325	332	353	377	390	20.0
Ownership transfer costs	254	252	249	244	238	229	-9.1
<i>Total private</i>	3 859	3 739	3 592	3 444	3 326	3 226	-13.7
Public	681	703	717	724	752	772	9.8
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>15 599</b>	<b>15 717</b>	<b>15 802</b>	<b>15 813</b>	<b>15 814</b>	<b>15 782</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Compensation of employees	7 151	7 331	7 517	7 640	7 704	7 739	5.6

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

## 3

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Alcohol and tobacco</i>	<i>Clothing and footwear</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Household furnishings, supplies and services</i>	<i>Health</i>
ANNUAL AVERAGE						
<b>1997-1998</b>	122.9	155.2	106.2	89.2	113.7	153.7
<b>1998-1999</b>	128.0	159.2	105.3	90.5	113.6	155.3
<b>1999-2000</b>	129.7	165.7	104.2	94.7	113.1	152.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
<b>1997-1998</b>	1.5	2.0	—	-7.5	0.5	-0.3
<b>1998-1999</b>	4.1	2.5	-0.9	1.5	-0.1	1.1
<b>1999-2000</b>	1.3	4.1	-1.0	4.6	-0.4	-1.8
QUARTERS						
<b>1999</b>						
September	129.4	161.8	105.1	93.1	113.0	151.4
December	129.3	164.6	103.6	95.1	113.5	150.5
<b>2000</b>						
March	130.4	166.9	102.5	95.1	112.4	153.5
June	129.7	169.5	105.6	95.4	113.6	154.8
September	132.9	179.8	112.7	101.3	114.7	155.5
December	132.7	182.7	111.0	101.3	115.3	154.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
<b>1999</b>						
September	2.3	2.3	-0.4	3.9	-0.9	-6.7
December	1.3	4.4	-2.1	5.2	-0.7	-6.6
<b>2000</b>						
March	1.6	4.7	-2.0	5.0	-0.3	3.2
June	0.1	5.0	0.3	4.5	0.3	4.0
September	2.7	11.1	7.2	8.8	1.5	2.7
December	2.6	11.0	7.1	6.5	1.6	2.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
<b>1999</b>						
September	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	2.0	-0.3	1.7
December	-0.1	1.7	-1.4	2.1	0.4	-0.6
<b>2000</b>						
March	0.9	1.4	-1.1	—	-1.0	2.0
June	-0.5	1.6	3.0	0.3	1.1	0.8
September	2.5	6.1	6.7	6.2	1.0	0.5
December	-0.2	1.6	-1.5	—	0.5	-0.5

## 3

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>Communication</i>	<i>Recreation</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>All Groups</i>
ANNUAL AVERAGE						
<b>1997-1998</b>	121.4	107.2	115.2	164.8	141.0	118.0
<b>1998-1999</b>	122.3	102.6	117.0	173.2	145.7	120.1
<b>1999-2000</b>	129.1	96.4	117.8	182.0	155.4	122.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
<b>1997-1998</b>	-0.8	-0.1	1.7	6.6	0.2	-0.2
<b>1998-1999</b>	0.7	-4.2	1.6	5.1	3.3	1.8
<b>1999-2000</b>	5.6	-6.1	0.7	5.1	6.7	2.4
QUARTERS						
<b>1999</b>						
September	127.4	96.6	118.0	176.4	149.9	121.9
December	127.0	96.0	119.5	176.4	154.0	122.7
<b>2000</b>						
March	130.4	95.8	116.2	187.5	157.2	123.1
June	131.7	97.1	117.4	187.5	160.6	124.0
September	136.0	103.7	120.9	187.5	161.7	128.6
December	136.3	102.8	121.1	187.5	164.7	128.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
<b>1999</b>						
September	3.9	-8.2	2.5	3.8	3.8	1.9
December	3.9	-7.8	2.1	3.8	6.6	2.1
<b>2000</b>						
March	7.7	-5.0	-1.3	6.3	7.7	2.8
June	6.9	-3.3	-0.6	6.3	8.7	2.6
September	6.8	7.3	2.5	6.3	7.9	5.5
December	7.3	7.1	1.3	6.3	6.9	5.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
<b>1999</b>						
September	3.4	-3.8	-0.1	—	1.5	0.9
December	-0.3	-0.6	1.3	—	2.7	0.7
<b>2000</b>						
March	2.7	-0.2	-2.8	6.3	2.1	0.3
June	1.0	1.4	1.0	—	2.2	0.7
September	3.3	6.8	3.0	—	0.7	3.7
December	0.2	-0.9	0.2	—	1.9	0.2

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

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

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.

# 4

## PRICE INDEX OF ALL WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRODUCED HARDWOODS

<i>Period</i>	<i>Index number(a)</i>	<i>% change from corresponding quarter of previous period</i>	<i>% change from previous period</i>
<b>1997–1998</b>	107.3	..	-0.6
<b>1998–1999</b>	105.6	..	-1.6
<b>1999–2000</b>	110.6	..	4.7
<b>1999</b>			
September	108.0	2.0	2.4
December	112.4	6.9	4.1
<b>2000</b>			
March	116.5	10.2	3.6
June	117.7	11.6	1.0
September	119.6	10.7	1.6
December	120.0	6.8	0.3

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

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

# 5

## SELECTED HOUSING PRICE INDEXES: Perth(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Materials used in house building</i>	<i>Established homes</i>	<i>Project homes</i>
<b>1997–1998</b>	115.9	113.3	102.2
<b>1998–1999</b>	116.1	118.9	106.1
<b>1999–2000</b>	117.7	125.9	114.8
<b>1999</b>			
September	116.9	121.6	111.5
December	117.1	125.3	116.2
<b>2000</b>			
March	118.1	126.7	115.7
June	118.7	129.9	115.6
September	118.3	130.2	126.3
December	119.0	132.9	125.9

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

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

## 6

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

Period	SPECIAL SERIES.....					SELECTED MAJOR BUILDING MATERIALS.....				
	All groups	All electrical materials	All mechanical services	All plumbing materials	Structural timber	Clay bricks	Ready mixed concrete	Structural steel	Aluminium windows	
<b>1997-1998</b>	114.6	109.3	113.4	124.6	106.8	127.8	117.4	116.5	117.9	
<b>1998-1999</b>	114.1	107.8	116.1	124.3	105.0	131.4	114.5	117.5	115.0	
<b>1999-2000</b>	115.4	108.4	117.6	130.1	103.3	132.9	114.1	119.2	116.6	
<b>1999</b>										
September	114.4	107.5	117.4	127.6	100.8	134.8	113.8	117.1	115.2	
December	115.0	108.0	117.8	129.8	101.6	133.3	114.5	118.5	116.4	
<b>2000</b>										
March	115.8	108.6	117.7	131.4	104.6	131.7	114.0	120.5	116.4	
June	116.5	109.4	117.6	131.4	106.3	131.7	114.0	120.5	118.5	
September	114.0	105.9	112.0	127.9	106.4	134.8	110.2	120.5	119.3	
December	115.6	106.1	113.3	129.6	106.5	134.8	110.5	120.5	122.9	

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

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

# 7 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: Original(a)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA..... PERTH

	Passenger vehicles	Light commercial vehicles	Trucks and buses	Total(b)	Motorcycles and scooters	
<b>1997-1998</b>	67 675	11 486	2 295	81 456	3 103	63 131
<b>1998-1999</b>	66 574	10 823	2 374	79 771	3 160	62 268
<b>1999-2000</b>	54 697	10 401	1 884	66 982	3 210	52 479
<b>1999</b>						
November	5 064	880	190	6 134	363	4 808
December	5 296	925	164	6 385	329	5 024
<b>2000</b>						
January	4 110	610	122	4 842	237	3 770
February	4 738	915	131	5 784	236	4 533
March	5 036	1 003	150	6 189	311	4 863
April	3 874	647	106	4 627	238	3 626
May	4 576	1 115	152	5 843	234	4 488
June	3 669	1 221	207	5 097	134	3 687
July	6 578	670	112	7 360	269	6 101
August	6 153	781	152	7 086	324	5 784
September	5 602	634	150	6 386	315	5 138
October	5 039	789	150	5 978	322	4 832
November	5 680	779	151	6 610	465	5 323
December	5 477	792	138	6 407	277	5 110
<b>2001</b>						
January	4 511	667	108	5 286	290	4 197

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

(b) Excludes motor cycles.

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

# 8 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: Trend(a)(b)

Month	Passenger vehicles	Other	Total (c)
<b>1999</b>			
November	4 826	1 040	5 866
December	4 859	1 018	5 877
<b>2000</b>			
January	4 839	997	5 836
February	4 747	985	5 732
March	4 631	985	5 616
April	4 511	988	5 499
May	4 409	990	5 399
June	4 326	988	5 314
July	5 761	979	6 740
August	5 681	967	6 648
September	5 586	953	6 539
October	5 483	940	6 423
November	5 374	928	6 302
December	5 269	916	6 185
<b>2001</b>			
January	5 189	907	6 096

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

(b) A break in the trend series occurred between June and July 2000 because of the impact of TNS. For more information, refer to source publication.

(c) Excludes motor cycles.

Source: *ABS data available on request, New Motor Vehicle Registrations*.

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

Month	Food \$m	Department stores \$m	Clothing and soft goods \$m	Household goods \$m	Recreational goods \$m	Hospitality and services \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
ORIGINAL								
<b>1999</b>								
November	560.0	120.9	68.1	205.3	62.6	150.8	126.7	1 294.4
December	673.4	204.7	88.9	244.0	79.5	168.4	170.7	1 629.6
<b>2000</b>								
January	538.8	91.2	56.6	188.6	63.1	140.8	126.4	1 205.6
February	524.7	81.5	53.2	185.1	61.4	148.7	125.0	1 179.6
March	561.6	90.6	58.0	191.2	63.9	148.6	131.7	1 245.5
April	541.2	103.8	66.6	173.3	66.5	134.3	124.4	1 210.0
May	533.5	105.5	76.1	185.2	69.5	133.4	137.9	1 241.0
June	527.8	110.0	87.5	214.8	69.3	136.5	133.9	1 279.8
July	521.4	86.0	63.0	183.6	66.1	139.7	125.2	1 185.0
August	541.4	99.3	66.0	189.8	70.7	141.6	144.2	1 253.0
September	537.4	99.3	72.3	194.6	72.5	145.2	148.5	1 269.8
October	541.3	102.3	75.7	181.8	63.6	158.5	148.1	1 271.3
November	551.5	118.8	78.7	192.5	68.8	151.6	157.6	1 319.4
December	640.4	204.9	109.1	229.0	94.7	179.0	188.2	1 645.3
<b>2001</b>								
January	544.5	90.0	72.5	175.9	73.0	148.6	138.2	1 242.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
<b>1999</b>								
November	561.6	109.2	65.2	190.3	62.0	148.3	115.9	1 252.5
December	564.5	107.7	62.9	193.6	54.3	145.8	119.3	1 248.1
<b>2000</b>								
January	538.0	106.3	57.9	191.3	65.6	142.0	131.0	1 232.1
February	541.8	109.2	63.8	190.6	65.9	154.1	132.0	1 257.5
March	547.2	105.8	62.4	201.0	67.4	149.3	138.6	1 271.6
April	555.0	108.9	69.3	188.6	71.4	139.1	141.2	1 273.5
May	547.1	105.5	71.0	188.6	69.5	140.1	142.3	1 264.2
June	554.6	124.1	88.0	222.2	74.6	147.6	150.6	1 361.6
July	540.6	90.1	64.6	193.2	69.0	141.1	136.3	1 234.9
August	548.5	112.7	73.5	193.2	72.9	144.2	146.3	1 291.2
September	547.0	108.5	76.5	204.6	74.0	143.3	148.5	1 302.4
October	543.3	104.6	75.4	174.2	65.5	147.4	143.4	1 253.8
November	543.6	104.5	75.4	181.2	66.4	150.6	145.6	1 267.4
December	546.5	109.6	79.3	181.5	67.1	153.2	135.2	1 272.5
<b>2001</b>								
January	541.8	105.8	73.0	177.1	73.1	151.7	137.5	1 259.9
TREND ESTIMATES (a)								
<b>1999</b>								
November	547.4	108.1	61.5	193.4	56.2	147.7	119.1	1 241.8
December	547.4	108.2	61.7	192.9	56.4	146.4	122.9	1 247.1
<b>2000</b>								
January	547.3	107.9	62.1	192.7	(b) 67.2	145.3	127.4	1 251.9
February	547.4	107.3	63.0	192.4	67.3	144.4	132.3	1 256.7
March	547.6	107.0	64.6	191.8	68.0	143.8	136.7	1 261.6
April	547.5	107.2	67.0	191.5	69.5	143.1	140.3	1 267.6
May	546.8	107.8	69.7	191.7	71.5	142.1	143.3	1 273.8
June	544.8	108.4	72.3	192.0	73.3	140.8	145.9	1 278.0
July	552.0	108.9	72.4	194.2	71.7	146.2	143.2	1 286.7
August	548.5	108.9	74.0	193.1	71.3	145.7	144.6	1 285.2
September	546.2	108.4	75.1	190.7	70.3	146.3	144.9	1 281.7
October	544.9	107.7	75.8	187.2	69.4	147.5	144.0	1 276.6
November	544.1	106.9	76.2	183.3	68.8	149.0	142.4	1 270.9
December	543.5	106.4	76.3	179.9	68.5	150.6	140.6	1 265.6
<b>2001</b>								
January	543.5	105.8	76.2	176.3	68.6	152.5	138.6	1 260.2

(a) A break in the trend series occurred between June and July 2000 because of the impact of TNTS. For more information, refer to source publication.

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

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

# 10

## BANKING STATISTICS: All Banks(a)

Month	DEPOSITS.....				LOANS	
	Current bearing interest	Current not bearing interest	Term deposits(b)	Other(c)	Total deposits	Other lending(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1999</b>						
November	6 946	1 406	12 937	5 260	26 549	43 049
December	7 131	1 502	13 010	5 303	26 946	43 598
<b>2000</b>						
January	7 158	1 445	13 409	5 239	27 252	43 906
February	7 094	1 435	13 501	5 215	27 247	44 193
March	7 163	1 489	12 648	5 240	26 540	43 716
April	7 203	1 537	12 747	5 207	26 694	43 900
May	7 171	1 462	13 104	5 196	26 932	44 567
June	7 124	1 475	13 623	5 132	27 355	45 214
July	7 134	1 666	14 055	5 117	27 972	45 881
August	7 196	1 555	13 979	5 250	27 982	46 204
September	7 500	1 558	13 593	5 431	28 082	46 912
October	7 187	1 531	14 244	5 659	28 622	47 066
November	7 215	1 450	14 656	5 906	29 227	47 623
December	7 429	1 635	15 132	5 662	29 859	47 698
<b>2001</b>						
January	7 429	1 596	15 263	5 587	29 875	48 236

(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-residential loans.

# 11

## HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), Type of Borrower

Month	FIRST HOME BUYERS.....				OTHER.....			
	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size
	no.	%	\$m	\$'000	no.	%	\$m	\$'000
<b>1999</b>								
October	1 373	21.9	152	110.9	4 898	78.1	592	120.9
November	1 581	23.0	180	113.8	5 292	77.0	638	120.5
December	1 393	23.1	165	118.6	4 631	76.9	582	125.6
<b>2000</b>								
January	1 113	21.3	135	121.5	4 101	78.7	504	123.0
February	1 593	24.1	189	118.8	5 026	75.9	642	127.7
March	1 544	23.0	176	114.1	5 171	77.0	639	123.5
April	980	20.0	114	116.6	3 908	80.0	473	121.1
May	1 046	16.5	114	108.7	5 293	83.5	612	115.6
June	776	14.7	91	117.1	4 514	85.3	524	116.1
July	1 481	27.4	169	114.4	3 915	72.6	461	117.8
August	1 760	28.1	191	108.6	4 494	71.9	505	112.3
September	1 374	25.2	148	108.0	4 074	74.8	451	110.8
October	1 167	22.3	127	108.6	4 070	77.7	472	116.0
November	1 303	22.5	139	106.3	4 477	77.5	508	113.5
December	1 116	22.5	124	110.7	3 850	77.5	457	118.8

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

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



# 12

## HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Dwelling Units

Month	ORIGINAL.....		TREND ESTIMATES.....	
	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
<b>1999</b>				
October	6 271	744	6 249	746
November	6 873	818	6 312	759
December	6 024	747	6 303	763
<b>2000</b>				
January	5 214	640	6 197	754
February	6 619	831	6 009	732
March	6 715	815	5 803	704
April	4 888	588	5 655	678
May	6 339	726	5 595	661
June	5 290	615	5 598	652
July	5 396	631	5 629	648
August	6 254	696	5 654	645
September	5 448	600	5 635	639
October	5 237	599	5 574	629
November	5 780	646	5 503	620
December	4 966	581	5 448	612

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

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

# 13

## HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

LENDING COMMITMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS..... TOTAL LENDING COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING(b).....

Period	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(a)	Refinancing of existing dwellings	Lending commitments for alterations and additions	Original	Trend
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1997-1998</b>	1 210	228	3 809	1 235	282	6 483	6 394
<b>1998-1999</b>	1 386	215	4 485	1 237	288	7 319	7 283
<b>1999-2000</b>	1 506	240	5 255	1 565	324	8 565	8 593
<b>1999</b>							
October	154	22	445	123	31	744	746
November	171	17	488	142	29	818	759
December	142	19	461	124	28	747	763
<b>2000</b>							
January	108	22	386	124	19	640	754
February	126	26	533	146	27	831	732
March	118	21	528	147	28	815	704
April	84	14	381	109	18	588	678
May	108	15	438	164	31	726	661
June	84	33	350	149	25	615	652
July	92	12	397	131	23	631	648
August	104	15	432	145	28	696	645
September	88	12	367	132	22	600	639
October	81	10	378	131	23	599	629
November	84	14	403	146	28	646	620
December	71	13	368	129	38	581	612

(a) Excludes refinancing.

(b) Excludes alterations and additions.

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

# 14

## PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Original

Period	SELECTED INDUSTRIES.....					TOTAL
	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ACTUAL						
<b>1997-1998</b>	5 759	1 049	1 953	2 438	6 323	8 761
<b>1998-1999</b>	3 648	1 284	2 046	2 399	4 579	6 977
<b>1999-2000</b>	2 298	1 151	1 853	1 717	3 586	5 302
<b>1999</b>						
September	740	270	467	430	1 047	1 477
December	513	292	537	396	946	1 341
<b>2000</b>						
March	390	294	398	349	733	1 083
June	655	296	450	542	860	1 401
September	417	122	352	306	585	892
December	486	215	610	504	807	1 311
EXPECTED						
<b>2000-2001</b>	2 725	1 003	1 719	1 745	3 701	5 446
<b>2001-2002</b>	3 262	952	1 170	1 466	3 918	5 384

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

# 15

## ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Trend

Period	TYPE OF ASSET.....		TOTAL
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	
	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1997-1998</b>	2 489	6 277	8 766
<b>1998-1999</b>	2 393	4 646	7 039
<b>1999-2000</b>	1 643	3 493	5 136
<b>1999</b>			
September	425	995	1 420
December	398	917	1 315
<b>2000</b>			
March	403	829	1 232
June	417	752	1 169
September	429	712	1 141
December	433	698	1 131

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

# 16

## BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Short-Term Outlook

EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS QUARTER.....

	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Sep qtr 2000	Dec qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2001	Jun qtr 2001
<i>Business Performance Indicators</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Trading performance</b>						
Operating income	-1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	-3.0	-1.2
Selling prices	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	-1.3
Profit	-1.1	3.6	0.9	-2.5	-18.2	-5.3
<b>Investment</b>						
Capital expenditure	-0.9	0.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.2
Inventories	-0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1	0.4	-2.0
<b>Employment</b>						
Full-time equivalent	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	-0.7	-2.0

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

# 17

## BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Medium-Term Outlook

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

	Dec qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2001	Jun qtr 2001	Sep qtr 2001	Dec qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2002
<i>Business Performance Indicators</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Trading performance</b>						
Operating Income	1.4	2.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.8
Selling prices	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.1
Profit	6.6	12.2	5.2	3.5	-7.5	6.5
<b>Investment</b>						
Capital expenditure	2.5	0.5	4.3	0.6	2.7	2.2
Inventories	-0.1	—	-0.5	-1.0	0.1	-1.2
<b>Employment</b>						
Full-time equivalent	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	-1.5

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

# 18

## BUILDING APPROVALS: Original

Period	NEW HOUSES.....		NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL.....		NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(a).....		TOTAL BUILDING
	Dwelling units	Value	Dwelling units	Value	Dwelling units	Value	Private sector	Public sector	Value
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1997-1998</b>	15 828	1 634.2	2 526	222.0	18 420	2 043.9	706.7	193.3	2 943.8
<b>1998-1999</b>	17 490	1 912.9	2 949	298.3	20 578	2 436.0	897.5	210.7	3 544.3
<b>1999-2000</b>	18 653	2 173.7	4 068	513.2	22 869	2 931.4	666.0	535.0	4 132.2
<b>1999</b>									
November	2 055	243.0	365	34.4	2 432	303.8	48.8	46.9	399.5
December	1 734	201.3	239	23.5	1 995	243.0	44.8	17.5	305.2
<b>2000</b>									
January	1 403	169.6	249	25.6	1 671	211.8	38.6	18.7	269.2
February	1 498	167.9	452	101.2	1 972	289.3	54.3	48.9	392.5
March	1 507	189.0	249	24.3	1 766	232.7	38.9	35.2	306.7
April	1 093	128.8	278	42.0	1 373	186.4	63.0	24.5	273.8
May	1 392	172.2	397	68.3	1 808	265.2	68.3	79.4	412.9
June	1 198	140.5	517	47.6	1 717	201.9	56.7	26.8	285.5
July	914	115.0	190	20.9	1 122	152.3	49.9	51.5	253.7
August	1 010	128.0	211	24.5	1 279	171.2	r 86.0	7.0	r 264.2
September	981	121.7	208	20.7	1 197	160.8	r 80.1	8.4	r 249.3
October	937	119.5	270	26.2	1 211	163.1	70.7	34.4	268.3
November	1 057	136	168	18.5	1 226	172.5	51.5	11.6	235.6
December	914	125	150	23.0	1 065	160.8	31.8	11.8	204.4
<b>2001</b>									
January	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	49.6	13.8	222.7

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

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

# 19

## BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend

Month	HOUSES	OTHER DWELLINGS	TOTAL DWELLINGS.....	\$m	NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS(a)	TOTAL BUILDING
	no.	no.	no.		\$m	\$m
<b>1999</b>						
November	1 784	351	2 135	266.5	101.3	367.8
December	1 767	327	2 094	266.6	93.0	359.6
<b>2000</b>						
January	1 703	312	2 015	262.8	88.9	351.6
February	1 593	310	1 903	253.9	89.4	343.3
March	1 446	324	1 770	239.8	93.3	333.1
April	1 293	338	1 631	222.3	96.9	319.3
May	1 157	350	1 507	204.0	98.2	302.2
June	1 055	352	1 407	187.0	97.9	284.9
July	993	339	1 327	174.3	95.0	268.6
August	967	306	1 267	167.2	90.1	256.1
September	962	260	1 220	163.7	84.1	247.4
October	965	220	1 190	163.0	79.1	243.1
November	973	187	1 175	164.1	75.3	242.3
December	986	156	1 167	168.3	73.1	243.8
<b>2001</b>						
January	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1 182	n.y.a.	72.1	246.6

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

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

1999..... 2000.....

Region Mar qtr Jun qtr Sep qtr Dec qtr Mar qtr Jun qtr Sep qtr Dec qtr

## NEW HOUSES (no.)

<b>Perth Statistical Division</b>	2 929	3 337	3 569	4 071	3 101	2 506	2 135	2 134
Central Metropolitan	131	201	210	212	151	125	116	115
East Metropolitan	492	545	591	604	652	464	368	367
North Metropolitan	836	883	1 074	1 359	862	790	689	686
South West Metropolitan	759	896	906	906	677	598	488	484
South East Metropolitan	711	812	788	990	759	529	474	482
<b>South West</b>	614	920	932	814	741	565	416	445
Dale	173	268	319	310	240	198	142	166
Preston	266	383	367	245	280	155	141	135
Vasse	147	224	216	225	184	185	119	125
Blackwood	28	45	30	34	37	27	14	19
<b>Lower Great Southern</b>	101	118	144	119	158	130	73	80
Pallinup	10	14	21	5	11	18	5	1
King	91	104	123	114	147	112	68	79
<b>Upper Great Southern</b>	28	46	26	26	18	38	20	13
Hotham	19	34	17	17	16	30	20	13
Lakes	9	12	9	9	2	8	0	0
<b>Midlands</b>	136	148	150	127	128	147	106	85
Moore	53	58	72	55	52	68	55	42
Avon	64	67	50	67	72	66	41	42
Campion	19	23	28	5	4	13	10	1
<b>South Eastern</b>	75	118	81	84	59	66	22	27
Lefroy	52	77	50	42	30	27	8	10
Johnston	23	41	31	42	29	39	14	17
<b>Central</b>	84	124	113	118	117	85	64	52
Gascoyne	9	30	27	10	10	16	11	2
Carnegie	4	18	0	1	6	8	3	5
Greenough River	71	76	86	107	101	61	50	45
<b>Pilbara</b>	27	48	26	18	22	26	1	31
De Grey	14	42	20	14	19	9	0	11
Fortescue	13	6	6	4	3	17	1	20
<b>Kimberley</b>	52	45	66	78	64	120	68	41
Ord	1	9	9	2	3	40	19	7
Fitzroy	51	36	57	76	61	80	49	34

## TOTAL OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (no.)

<b>Perth Statistical Division</b>	504	860	868	735	850	980	513	514
Central Metropolitan	90	417	267	160	397	363	176	112
East Metropolitan	72	40	27	50	25	99	64	15
North Metropolitan	138	250	294	334	199	237	200	297
South West Metropolitan	118	35	145	67	81	133	43	44
South East Metropolitan	86	118	135	124	148	148	30	46
<b>South West</b>	67	131	151	58	54	98	22	22
<b>Lower Great Southern</b>	0	9	17	3	10	19	6	2
<b>Upper Great Southern</b>	0	8	8	2	0	3	0	2
<b>Midlands</b>	0	8	0	6	3	18	10	0
<b>South Eastern</b>	67	34	15	15	22	47	45	32
<b>Central</b>	0	13	23	12	6	23	13	14
<b>Pilbara</b>	16	40	0	4	0	0	0	0
<b>Kimberley</b>	10	4	6	3	5	4	0	2

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

Period	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....			NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....							Total
	New residential building	Alterations and additions	Hotels etc(a)	Shops	Factories	Offices	Other business premises	Education	Health	Other(b)	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
COMMENCED											
<b>1997-1998</b>	1 787.4	188.1	56.0	176.7	91.2	127.1	151.6	121.4	50.4	113.9	888.3
<b>1998-1999</b>	2 038.4	226.7	51.3	380.3	90.0	101.6	163.0	108.7	57.5	177.5	1 129.9
<b>1999-2000</b>	r 2 719.4	265.0	42.2	r 174.1	r 99.9	r 120.1	r 130.3	r 261.5	117.0	r 274.6	r 1 219.7
<b>1999</b>											
June	543.6	62.3	7.1	61.2	20.7	19.0	55.3	24.0	9.8	36.9	234.0
September	669.8	74.7	18.2	50.6	18.4	15.9	29.0	34.3	10.4	101.2	278.0
December	626.1	60.5	6.5	32.8	34.9	34.5	26.1	148.1	26.7	42.0	351.5
<b>2000</b>											
March	763.1	62.8	11.5	42.5	23.7	24.1	34.1	25.2	18.6	20.3	200.0
June	r 660.5	66.9	5.9	r 48.3	r 23.0	r 45.7	r 41.1	r 53.9	61.4	r 111.0	r 390.2
September	470.5	52.3	8.3	53.7	18.7	24.8	23.7	44.6	8.9	40.9	223.7
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD											
<b>1997-1998</b>	915.0	76.8	49.9	77.5	33.7	65.8	63.5	60.2	149.9	89.4	589.9
<b>1998-1999</b>	1 076.6	112.5	58.0	290.8	43.2	54.9	73.3	62.2	47.1	130.2	759.7
<b>1999-2000</b>	r 1 597.9	r 112.3	r 23.9	r 164.8	r 48.1	r 70.4	r 57.1	r 190.9	101.6	r 224.3	r 881.1
<b>1999</b>											
June	1 076.6	112.5	58.0	290.8	43.2	54.9	73.3	62.2	47.1	130.2	759.7
September	1 307.5	124.2	47.6	276.5	36.4	45.8	62.8	77.7	39.4	206.8	793.0
December	1 400.8	108.3	38.5	236.6	54.9	62.4	44.9	205.9	58.0	201.4	902.6
<b>2000</b>											
March	1 634.8	114.1	38.6	150.4	56.9	58.4	57.2	171.9	57.4	141.6	732.5
June	r 1 597.9	r 112.3	r 23.9	r 164.8	r 48.1	r 70.4	r 57.1	r 190.9	101.6	r 224.3	r 881.1
September	1 592.8	118.2	16.4	89.5	34.8	63.9	61.2	212.3	95.4	240.2	813.6
COMPLETED											
<b>1997-1998</b>	1 719.2	188.6	80.7	216.8	114.7	140.3	179.7	153.0	134.4	116.7	1 136.4
<b>1998-1999</b>	1 892.8	200.5	46.1	179.4	82.3	111.2	156.1	110.0	164.7	135.3	985.1
<b>1999-2000</b>	r 2 231.9	r 272.4	82.6	r 318.1	r 98.8	r 108.1	r 150.6	r 138.0	63.6	185.6	r 1 145.5
<b>1999</b>											
June	521.6	58.6	4.2	31.6	19.7	9.5	25.9	32.4	4.5	39.1	167.0
September	446.9	64.5	31.2	68.5	25.6	25.4	41.6	19.5	18.0	24.7	254.6
December	540.3	77.6	17.0	83.4	15.4	17.8	43.2	20.0	7.6	51.8	256.3
<b>2000</b>											
March	534.7	58.3	11.5	130.8	24.7	28.4	23.1	60.9	19.4	80.0	378.6
June	r 709.9	r 72.1	r 23.1	r 35.4	r 33.1	r 36.5	r 42.7	r 37.6	18.6	29.0	r 256.0
September	500.3	50.1	14.6	131.0	31.4	26.7	18.9	17.4	10.7	21.6	272.4

(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).

Commodity	DEC QTR 2000....		12 MONTHS ENDING DEC QTR 1999.....		12 MONTHS ENDING DEC QTR 2000.....	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Section</b>						
0 Food and live animals	803 523	53 010	2 931 165	182 435	3 184 090	187 774
1 Beverages and tobacco	6 541	12 437	15 837	25 695	24 029	32 818
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 779 020	28 365	5 061 946	72 460	6 193 853	92 473
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	2 508 521	269 935	3 925 505	1 012 664	8 016 650	1 285 621
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4 794	4 420	20 366	17 845	20 219	16 960
5 Chemical and related products	234 000	213 317	760 800	791 055	867 625	791 609
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	476 510	266 324	980 154	1 028 830	1 774 135	1 033 805
7 Machinery and transport equipment	142 124	931 676	561 932	3 575 324	762 926	3 616 151
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	21 926	150 633	103 396	471 519	79 846	518 696
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	2 249 777	229 060	6 640 931	1 637 372	8 579 922	1 350 506
93 Special transactions and commodities	4 927	370	15 645	1 613	17 795	1 414
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender	20 054	5 699	96 345	5 494	70 716	7 362
96 Coin (excluding gold coin), not being legal tender	5	169	583	5 384	33	1 479
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	708 841	157 288	2 873 789	1 441 358	2 917 215	1 108 391
98 Combined confidential items of trade	1 515 951	65 534	3 654 569	183 523	5 574 163	231 860
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 226 737</b>	<b>2 159 179</b>	<b>21 002 032</b>	<b>8 815 199</b>	<b>29 503 294</b>	<b>8 926 413</b>

Source: *Unpublished International Trade Statistics*.

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



Trading Partner	DEC QTR 2000.....		12 MONTHS ENDING DEC QTR 1999.....		12 MONTHS ENDING DEC QTR 2000.....	
	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000
<b>Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	1 302	34	7 984	19	5 293	83
Cambodia	2 299	1	4 533	27	7 301	92
Indonesia	222 016	58 727	469 764	456 358	725 555	335 938
Laos	1 747	0	2 184	26	3 471	441
Malaysia	105 129	110 300	299 042	231 034	352 387	438 822
Myanmar	2 590	793	2 620	1 370	5 866	1 494
Philippines	64 961	2 097	127 700	5 938	272 131	6 341
Singapore	608 536	115 974	1 675 943	626 957	1 990 020	564 359
Thailand	111 644	54 051	243 220	158 994	455 244	186 662
Viet Nam	18 697	80 592	62 200	365 403	67 118	316 615
<i>Total</i>	1 138 921	422 569	2 895 191	1 846 127	3 884 387	1 850 848
<b>European Union (EU)</b>						
Austria	1 296	16 974	9 453	39 829	6 518	50 428
Belgium-Luxembourg	77 851	8 892	544 451	29 919	410 349	35 073
Denmark	2 849	5 792	4 183	19 542	70 729	20 816
Finland	132 354	18 727	215 584	84 650	437 380	87 020
France	57 213	26 177	211 031	167 391	219 646	132 701
Germany	56 479	79 132	231 341	348 158	218 461	338 933
Greece	226	1 708	2 110	4 688	132 798	5 160
Ireland	1 073	2 530	69 749	21 012	2 470	12 524
Italy	67 845	102 593	146 455	296 390	209 816	279 391
Netherlands	157 792	12 613	326 496	69 217	619 103	43 021
Portugal	3 293	1 383	14 041	6 177	12 649	5 488
Spain	61 741	14 951	172 720	82 684	244 980	58 246
Sweden	2 578	29 120	7 203	84 096	11 302	98 683
United Kingdom	207 143	97 834	780 129	427 045	1 111 148	428 203
<i>Total</i>	829 733	418 426	2 734 947	1 680 799	3 707 347	1 595 687
<b>Other Countries</b>						
Canada	169 335	69 442	324 136	195 951	408 327	380 756
China	692 194	103 905	1 565 278	253 314	2 253 889	323 711
Hong Kong	133 474	12 839	375 034	135 262	386 649	45 622
Japan	2 219 403	275 028	5 146 124	999 675	7 984 696	1 100 684
Korea, Republic of	838 266	168 339	1 946 962	690 185	2 810 998	777 224
New Zealand	120 624	86 208	316 089	291 768	423 252	340 539
South Africa	179 539	53 604	383 178	113 829	662 392	155 410
Switzerland	9 960	5 440	187 242	26 512	69 761	21 968
Taiwan	470 715	41 176	1 119 844	132 711	1 727 593	158 552
United Arab Emirates	119 424	56 880	308 019	140 790	415 266	163 763
United States of America	678 372	310 901	1 650 315	1 585 290	2 613 307	1 317 321
All other countries	626 778	134 424	2 049 673	722 987	2 155 430	694 327
<i>Total</i>	6 258 083	1 318 183	15 371 893	5 288 273	21 911 560	5 479 877
<b>Total Trade</b>	<b>8 226 737</b>	<b>2 159 179</b>	<b>21 002 032</b>	<b>8 815 199</b>	<b>29 503 294</b>	<b>8 926 413</b>

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

Source: Unpublished International Trade Statistics.

# 24

## WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: Original

Period	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a).....		EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP(b).....		
	Bales	Tonnes	Quantity '000	Gross value \$'000	Gross weight '000t
<b>1997-1998</b>	699 458	153 882	3 266.0	130 798	167.0
<b>1998-1999</b>	688 021	145 515	4 033.2	148 855	206.6
<b>1999-2000</b>	r 685 050	r 142 994	3 762.2	145 962	186.1
<b>1999</b>					
September	183 613	37 784	796.9	32 048	40.2
December	r 171 472	r 36 345	1 136.4	42 691	56.3
<b>2000</b>					
March	187 251	37 696	955.7	37 240	46.8
June	142 714	31 169	873.1	33 983	42.8
September	166 270	r 33 312	r 1 185.6	r 46 832	r 58.2
December	149 037	31 248	1 202.2	51 334	58.1

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

(b) Source: ABS FASTTRACCS Service.

# 25

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED

Period	CATTLE.....			OTHER.....			
	Bulls, bullocks, steers	Cows, heifers	Total (excluding calves)	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
	ORIGINAL						
<b>1997-1998</b>	196.0	252.0	448.1	5.6	2 717.4	1 856.5	550.0
<b>1998-1999</b>	r 197.8	r 241.0	438.8	r 6.4	r 2 672.2	2 076.4	r 568.7
<b>1999-2000</b>	181.5	212.4	393.8	10.6	r 3 418.2	r 2 345.0	513.8
<b>1999</b>							
September	42.2	54.0	96.1	2.3	r 679.4	553.4	143.6
December	55.8	56.2	112.0	3.0	r 955.6	r 638.9	128.0
<b>2000</b>							
March	42.3	52.8	95.1	2.9	r 1 059.3	r 548.4	105.8
June	41.2	49.4	90.6	2.4	r 723.9	r 604.3	136.4
September	r 45.8	r 54.7	r 100.5	1.6	r 867.7	r 503.6	128.7
December	60.9	58.8	119.6	1.4	1 187.5	675.3	131.0
	TREND ESTIMATES						
<b>1999</b>							
September	45.2	56.0	101.2	2.4	807.4	542.0	136.0
December	44.5	52.5	97.1	2.8	850.6	582.9	127.4
<b>2000</b>							
March	45.0	51.6	96.7	2.8	877.2	602.0	121.3
June	46.8	53.9	100.7	2.4	906.8	586.7	122.0
September	48.8	55.9	104.7	1.8	966.1	565.6	129.1
December	50.1	56.3	106.4	1.3	1 040.5	556.8	138.2

Source: Livestock Products (Cat no. 7215.0).

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

# 26

## MEAT PRODUCED(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Beef</i> tonnes	<i>Veal</i> tonnes	<i>Mutton</i> tonnes	<i>Lamb</i> tonnes	<i>Pig meat</i> tonnes
ORIGINAL					
<b>1997-1998</b>	102 482	312	56 442	33 581	35 499
<b>1998-1999</b>	104 979	436	r 54 451	r 39 021	r 37 535
<b>1999-2000</b>	94 973	859	r 69 077	r 44 135	34 201
<b>1999</b>					
September	22 568	180	r 13 656	10 388	9 457
December	27 780	249	r 19 498	r 11 940	8 366
<b>2000</b>					
March	23 147	239	r 21 354	r 10 256	7 056
June	21 478	191	r 14 569	r 11 551	9 322
September	r 24 059	r 116	r 17 620	r 9 179	8 771
December	29 848	98	24 113	12 113	8 786
TREND ESTIMATES					
<b>1999</b>					
September	24 248	183	16 321	10 147	9 094
December	23 472	227	17 138	10 938	8 481
<b>2000</b>					
March	23 462	238	17 721	11 333	8 089
June	24 465	198	18 427	10 978	8 218
September	25 468	138	19 651	10 429	8 745
December	25 962	83	21 022	10 089	9 348

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

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

# 27

## MINERAL EXPLORATION: Expenditure By Type of Mineral Sought

Period	METALLIC MINERALS.....						NON-METALLIC MINERALS.....		
	Copper	Silver, lead-zinc	Nickel, cobalt	Total	Gold	Other(b)	Diamonds	Other(b)	Total minerals(c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1997-1998</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	117.1	459.3	3.8	31.4	2.1	660.4
<b>1998-1999</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90.9	330.7	3.4	32.9	0.9	523.1
<b>1999-2000</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88.3	253.0	n.p.	24.8	n.p.	415.0
<b>1999</b>									
September	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.1	67.9	1.9	10.6	0.2	107.9
December	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.5	61.3	n.p.	7.4	n.p.	108.8
<b>2000</b>									
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24.8	47.2	2.1	2.8	0.7	85.0
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.9	76.6	1.5	4.0	0.1	113.3
September	0.4	5.5	14.3	20.2	64.4	1.2	9.2	0.3	104.4
December	0.7	6.2	18.5	25.4	71.6	3.3	8.2	0.2	118.0

(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) From September quarter 2000, the 'other' category includes 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.

# 28

## MINERAL PRODUCTION

Period	Iron ore '000 tonnes	Bauxite '000 tonnes	Gold tonnes	Ilmenite '000 tonnes	Nickel '000 tonnes	Diamonds '000 carats
<b>1997-1998</b>	156 973	28 544	240.5	2 220	134	43 046
<b>1998-1999</b>	146 221	29 237	218.2	r 1965	r 130	35 910
<b>1999-2000 p</b>	151 500	r 32 081	r 206.9	1 896	r 144	29 525
<b>1999</b>						
September p	38 613	8 085	53.9	r 425	r 35	7 906
December p	36 076	r 7 780	52.5	505	r 35	7 420
<b>2000</b>						
March p	36 128	r 7 862	r 48.6	r 473	r 35	6 671
June p	40 683	r 8 354	r 51.8	r 492	r 38	7 528
September p	43 779	r 8 760	r 52.1	r 491	r 45	r 6 757
December p	42 367	8 615	51.1	458	48	5 520

Source: ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics.

Period	Coal(a)	Electricity generated(b)	Gas for distribution(b)(c)	Crude oil(d)(e)	Natural gas(e)
	'000 tonnes	million kWh	million MJ	mega-litres	million m <sup>3</sup>
<b>1997-1998</b>	5 709	17 203	230 201	17 561	17 707
<b>1998-1999</b>	5 797	16 718	228 774	15 493	18 336
<b>1999-2000</b>	6 504	18 033	n.p.	17 924	18 560
<b>1999</b>					
September	1 611	4 399	59 661	4 036	4 861
December	1 669	4 541	57 238	4 375	4 611
<b>2000</b>					
March	1 626	4 797	n.p.	4 713	4 526
June	1 598	4 295	n.p.	4 766	4 562
September	1 584	4 541	n.p.	p 4 685	p 4 815
December	1 182	4 501	n.p.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

(b) Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing Production.

(c) Available for issue through mains.

(d) Includes condensate.

(e) Source: ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics.

## 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
<b>1999</b>						
September	308	17 804	9 906	58.8	709	90 243
December	318	18 595	10 132	57.6	693	94 014
<b>2000</b>						
March	323	18 846	10 135	54.5	666	89 801
June	325	18 958	10 209	54.4	643	88 118
September	326	19 052	10 185	53.9	683	94 884
December	332	19 325	10 443	57.2	725	104 682

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

## EMPLOYED.....

Month	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Total unemployed	Total labour force	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<b>1999</b>							
December	463.8	66.1	529.9	37.6	567.5	76.9	6.6
<b>2000</b>							
January	453.3	65.1	518.5	46.8	565.3	76.5	8.3
February	461.2	64.9	526.1	43.0	569.0	76.9	7.6
March	456.5	67.3	523.7	39.3	563.0	76.0	7.0
April	458.7	67.6	526.2	34.9	561.1	75.7	6.2
May	455.9	67.5	523.4	33.2	556.6	75.0	6.0
June	454.0	70.3	524.3	31.7	556.0	74.9	5.7
July	461.5	67.1	528.6	33.7	562.3	75.6	6.0
August	454.9	68.7	523.6	38.0	561.5	75.4	6.8
September	452.2	69.1	521.3	39.2	560.5	75.2	7.0
October	449.4	72.9	522.3	34.9	557.2	74.6	6.3
November	450.0	70.8	520.8	35.6	556.4	74.4	6.4
December	465.3	67.9	533.2	37.0	570.2	76.2	6.5
<b>2001</b>							
January	453.1	71.8	524.9	42.2	567.1	75.7	7.4
February p	459.8	68.4	528.2	46.5	574.8	76.6	8.1
FEMALES							
<b>1999</b>							
December	219.2	189.1	408.3	24.0	432.3	58.6	5.6
<b>2000</b>							
January	213.3	181.4	394.7	27.4	422.1	57.1	6.5
February	211.5	188.1	399.6	28.6	428.2	57.9	6.7
March	208.7	191.3	400.0	29.8	429.8	58.0	6.9
April	208.7	189.7	398.4	33.0	431.4	58.2	7.7
May	204.9	192.6	397.6	26.4	424.0	57.1	6.2
June	203.9	196.8	400.7	24.9	425.6	57.2	5.9
July	214.0	186.2	400.1	22.1	422.2	56.7	5.2
August	210.0	195.8	405.8	21.9	427.7	57.4	5.1
September	217.8	196.7	414.5	20.8	435.3	58.3	4.8
October	220.8	190.5	411.3	20.6	431.9	57.8	4.8
November	220.7	187.8	408.5	25.6	434.1	58.0	5.9
December	230.2	193.0	423.2	23.6	446.8	59.6	5.3
<b>2001</b>							
January	220.9	185.5	406.4	28.5	434.9	58.0	6.5
February p	222.3	188.0	410.3	31.2	441.5	58.8	7.1
PERSONS							
<b>1999</b>							
December	683.0	255.2	938.2	61.5	999.8	67.7	6.2
<b>2000</b>							
January	666.6	246.6	913.2	74.2	987.3	66.8	7.5
February	672.7	253.0	925.7	71.6	997.2	67.4	7.2
March	665.1	258.6	923.7	69.1	992.8	67.0	7.0
April	667.4	257.3	924.6	68.0	992.6	66.9	6.8
May	660.8	260.1	921.0	59.6	980.6	66.0	6.1
June	657.9	267.1	925.0	56.7	981.6	66.0	5.8
July	675.4	253.3	928.7	55.8	984.5	66.2	5.7
August	664.9	264.5	929.4	59.9	989.3	66.4	6.1
September	670.0	265.8	935.8	60.0	995.8	66.7	6.0
October	670.1	263.4	933.5	55.5	989.1	66.2	5.6
November	670.7	258.6	929.3	61.2	990.5	66.2	6.2
December	695.5	260.9	956.4	60.7	1 017.1	67.9	6.0
<b>2001</b>							
January	674.0	257.3	931.3	70.7	1 002.0	66.8	7.1
February p	682.2	256.4	938.5	77.7	1 016.3	67.7	7.6

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

## EMPLOYED.....

Month	Full-time employed '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
<b>MALES</b>						
<b>1999</b>						
December	456.7	523.0	39.7	562.7	76.3	7.1
<b>2000</b>						
January	457.7	524.0	39.4	563.4	76.3	7.0
February	458.3	524.8	38.6	563.4	76.2	6.9
March	458.7	525.4	37.7	563.1	76.0	6.7
April	458.9	526.0	36.8	562.8	75.9	6.5
May	458.5	526.2	36.2	562.4	75.8	6.4
June	457.3	525.7	36.0	561.7	75.6	6.4
July	455.8	524.7	36.2	560.9	75.4	6.4
August	454.2	523.6	36.5	560.1	75.2	6.5
September	453.2	522.8	36.8	559.6	75.0	6.6
October	453.0	522.7	37.0	559.7	75.0	6.6
November	453.4	523.5	37.1	560.6	75.0	6.6
December	454.4	524.8	37.4	562.2	75.1	6.7
<b>2001</b>						
January	455.5	526.4	38.0	564.4	75.3	6.7
February p	456.8	528.0	38.6	566.6	75.5	6.8
<b>FEMALES</b>						
<b>1999</b>						
December	212.7	401.4	25.2	426.6	57.8	5.9
<b>2000</b>						
January	212.9	402.2	25.3	427.5	57.8	5.9
February	212.3	401.9	25.9	427.8	57.8	6.0
March	211.3	400.9	26.7	427.6	57.7	6.2
April	210.2	400.0	27.2	427.2	57.6	6.4
May	209.6	399.9	27.1	427.0	57.5	6.4
June	209.9	400.8	26.3	427.1	57.4	6.2
July	211.0	402.4	25.2	427.6	57.4	5.9
August	213.0	404.8	24.2	429.0	57.6	5.6
September	215.5	407.4	23.8	431.2	57.8	5.5
October	217.7	409.7	24.1	433.8	58.0	5.6
November	219.4	411.4	24.6	436.0	58.3	5.6
December	220.6	412.6	25.2	437.8	58.4	5.7
<b>2001</b>						
January	221.5	413.4	25.6	439.0	58.5	5.8
February p	222.3	413.6	26.0	439.6	58.5	5.9
<b>PERSONS</b>						
<b>1999</b>						
December	669.4	924.4	64.9	989.3	67.0	6.6
<b>2000</b>						
January	670.6	926.2	64.7	990.9	67.1	6.5
February	670.7	926.7	64.5	991.2	67.0	6.5
March	670.0	926.3	64.4	990.7	66.9	6.5
April	669.0	925.9	64.0	989.9	66.8	6.5
May	668.1	926.0	63.3	989.3	66.6	6.4
June	667.2	926.4	62.3	988.7	66.5	6.3
July	666.8	927.1	61.4	988.5	66.4	6.2
August	667.2	928.3	60.7	989.0	66.4	6.1
September	668.7	930.2	60.6	990.8	66.4	6.1
October	670.7	932.5	61.1	993.6	66.5	6.1
November	672.8	934.9	61.7	999.6	66.6	6.2
December	674.9	937.4	62.6	1 000.0	66.8	6.3
<b>2001</b>						
January	677.0	939.8	63.6	1 003.4	66.9	6.3
February p	679.2	941.6	64.6	1 006.2	67.0	6.4

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



Status	1999.....		2000.....												2001..	
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN																
Employed ('000)	59.4	57.9	57.5	58.1	59.5	59.1	58.1	61.6	60.8	66.8	70.2	68.1	63.6	62.3	59.0	
Unemployed ('000)	5.3	5.2	6.1	4.8	4.8	3.5	4.2	3.0	3.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	3.0	2.8	3.6	
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.2	8.2	9.6	7.6	7.4	5.6	6.7	4.6	5.6	3.5	2.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	5.8	
Participation Rate (%)	65.6	67.5	66.4	66.8	65.0	64.4	63.1	64.1	67.0	69.0	68.1	66.4	65.8	67.7	65.0	
EASTERN METROPOLITAN																
Employed ('000)	107.3	107.9	107.6	103.2	100.5	103.5	102.4	102.4	102.7	101.4	105.1	108.5	108.5	104.6	107.2	
Unemployed ('000)	7.7	7.8	7.5	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.0	5.9	4.6	6.2	6.5	6.5	7.7	7.9	8.7	
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	6.7	6.5	5.6	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.4	4.3	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.7	7.0	7.5	
Participation Rate (%)	66.8	67.4	66.0	63.8	63.9	63.1	63.1	62.2	62.0	62.0	64.3	66.3	66.8	66.9	66.9	
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN																
Employed ('000)	219.7	217.5	214.1	215.5	217.8	215.1	220.2	220.9	225.5	223.7	220.5	217.3	216.7	234.3	220.0	
Unemployed ('000)	13.3	14.8	18.1	15.8	14.7	15.9	12.4	10.7	12.1	13.1	14.6	15.6	17.4	17.1	17.6	
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	6.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.9	5.3	4.6	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.4	6.8	7.4	
Participation Rate (%)	69.0	68.3	67.0	66.5	66.6	67.8	67.3	66.9	67.9	68.1	68.7	68.2	68.1	71.0	68.1	
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN																
Employed ('000)	143.5	145.3	139.0	145.4	140.3	140.6	138.5	139.8	138.1	141.7	134.5	136.3	137.0	146.6	143.4	
Unemployed ('000)	9.3	9.5	10.3	11.4	10.7	11.0	12.7	11.6	9.3	11.7	10.6	8.7	10.0	10.3	10.1	
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.1	6.1	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.3	8.4	7.7	6.3	7.6	7.3	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.6	
Participation Rate (%)	65.7	66.5	65.9	68.1	65.9	64.9	64.8	64.4	63.6	65.2	62.3	62.2	62.3	65.4	64.8	
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN																
Employed ('000)	155.4	158.3	155.9	155.2	157.4	156.5	158.1	156.7	158.4	154.0	158.0	157.0	156.1	156.9	157.0	
Unemployed ('000)	14.0	13.5	14.0	14.4	14.2	11.8	8.4	9.1	9.2	10.8	9.3	9.2	8.8	9.1	12.8	
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3	7.0	5.1	5.5	5.5	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5	7.5	
Participation Rate (%)	66.6	66.1	66.3	66.0	66.6	65.5	65.1	66.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	64.2	63.8	64.7	65.1	
LOWER WESTERN WA																
Employed ('000)	116.6	122.9	123.3	125.9	129.7	126.7	121.1	119.6	121.4	122.9	122.8	125.6	126.2	129.5	130.0	
Unemployed ('000)	7.7	6.6	9.9	10.6	9.3	9.3	7.4	7.6	8.5	6.6	10.1	7.5	8.1	7.5	9.7	
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.2	5.1	7.4	7.7	6.7	6.8	5.7	6.0	6.5	5.1	7.6	5.6	6.1	5.5	7.0	
Participation Rate (%)	61.9	63.2	63.4	65.8	65.1	65.5	61.8	61.7	62.9	61.6	63.1	62.5	62.2	64.3	64.7	
REMAINDER-BALANCE WA																
Employed ('000)	124.4	128.5	115.7	122.4	118.6	123.0	122.6	124.0	121.8	118.9	124.8	120.7	121.2	122.1	114.8	
Unemployed ('000)	6.4	4.2	8.5	8.4	8.8	9.6	8.6	8.8	8.6	9.1	7.4	6.4	6.1	6.0	8.1	
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.9	3.2	6.8	6.4	6.9	7.3	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.1	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.7	6.6	
Participation Rate (%)	74.0	76.6	73.7	76.2	76.8	77.2	76.3	76.5	75.0	74.9	77.2	75.2	76.4	75.3	73.3	

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

	Aug 1999	Nov 1999	Feb 2000	May 2000	Aug 2000	Nov 2000
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28.1	29.8	32.3	32.4	32.9	30.8
Mining	26.7	25.6	23.9	22.6	29.3	28.8
Manufacturing	62.5	70.6	77.0	75.6	68.3	71.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.4	7.3	5.4	5.8	7.2	7.1
Construction	65.8	64.9	67.8	74.7	68.0	69.2
Wholesale trade	38.7	36.4	39.2	30.2	32.0	28.6
Retail trade	67.8	64.2	63.1	60.7	66.9	64.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	14.8	15.5	18.2	19.1	20.7	18.4
Transport and storage	33.8	34.2	29.3	32.0	31.5	33.0
Communication services	8.3	8.6	9.4	9.8	10.0	8.5
Finance and insurance	8.6	7.9	9.1	11.8	10.6	11.8
Property and business services	58.1	60.7	59.2	59.7	57.2	55.9
Government administration and defence	19.5	18.9	20.5	20.4	19.0	20.5
Education	23.1	22.8	23.1	20.4	20.1	22.3
Health and community services	16.6	15.0	15.7	17.9	17.4	19.3
Cultural and recreational services	11.9	12.3	11.0	9.9	11.1	10.2
Personal and other services	22.3	25.4	21.8	20.3	21.2	20.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>513.1</b>	<b>520.2</b>	<b>526.1</b>	<b>523.3</b>	<b>523.4</b>	<b>520.9</b>
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.2	13.1	15.3	13.6	14.1	12.8
Mining	4.3	5.1	5.7	3.3	3.5	4.9
Manufacturing	21.8	24.1	23.6	22.8	20.7	20.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.0
Construction	12.6	10.8	8.0	10.2	12.9	13.4
Wholesale trade	16.8	17.6	15.2	14.0	11.2	11.4
Retail trade	77.5	76.3	77.2	76.6	73.3	71.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	18.9	23.5	24.2	25.0	32.1	27.0
Transport and storage	11.8	10.2	9.4	10.8	11.0	12.8
Communication services	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.1	3.6	5.1
Finance and insurance	17.3	15.0	15.9	17.6	16.9	15.2
Property and business services	40.4	44.6	42.3	41.0	46.4	50.3
Government administration and defence	18.5	19.1	14.8	15.2	15.5	17.4
Education	44.3	42.6	43.4	46.3	46.4	46.4
Health and community services	62.8	71.5	69.5	64.7	65.2	67.7
Cultural and recreational services	8.6	9.7	10.6	11.1	12.5	11.6
Personal and other services	15.7	17.3	18.9	19.6	18.0	18.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>390.3</b>	<b>406.2</b>	<b>399.6</b>	<b>397.5</b>	<b>405.9</b>	<b>408.4</b>
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41.3	42.9	47.6	46.0	47.0	43.6
Mining	31.0	30.7	29.6	25.9	32.8	33.7
Manufacturing	84.3	94.6	100.6	98.5	89.1	92.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.9	9.2	6.9	8.3	9.8	9.1
Construction	78.4	75.8	75.8	84.9	80.9	82.6
Wholesale trade	55.5	54.0	54.4	44.2	43.2	39.9
Retail trade	145.3	140.5	140.2	137.3	140.2	135.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	33.8	39.0	42.4	44.1	52.8	45.4
Transport and storage	45.6	44.4	38.6	42.8	42.6	45.7
Communication services	12.5	12.5	13.5	12.9	13.6	13.6
Finance and insurance	25.9	22.9	24.9	29.4	27.5	27.0
Property and business services	98.5	105.3	101.5	100.7	103.7	106.3
Government administration and defence	38.0	38.1	35.3	35.6	34.5	37.9
Education	67.4	65.4	66.6	66.8	66.4	68.7
Health and community services	79.5	86.5	85.2	82.6	82.7	87.0
Cultural and recreational services	20.5	22.0	21.6	21.1	23.5	21.9
Personal and other services	38.0	42.7	40.7	40.0	39.2	38.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>903.4</b>	<b>926.4</b>	<b>925.7</b>	<b>921.1</b>	<b>929.5</b>	<b>929.3</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

# 35

## AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a): Original

Period	FULL-TIME WORKERS.....		PART-TIME WORKERS.....	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>1997-1998</b>	43.1	37.7	14.5	15.1
<b>1998-1999</b>	43.4	37.7	15.3	15.2
<b>1999-2000</b>	43.3	37.8	15.2	15.4
<b>1999</b>				
November	45.7	39.8	15.0	16.4
December	46.3	39.9	15.7	16.6
<b>2000</b>				
January	34.9	30.3	14.1	12.8
February	44.6	40.0	15.3	15.8
March	43.1	38.3	14.4	15.5
April	44.5	38.1	15.6	15.5
May	45.3	39.6	16.1	16.5
June	42.4	37.5	15.0	15.0
July	43.0	35.8	14.6	14.0
August	44.1	39.6	14.1	16.3
September	43.8	39.2	14.4	15.9
October	40.6	35.3	14.8	14.2
November	45.0	40.2	15.1	16.7
December	45.5	40.2	15.9	16.6
<b>2001</b>				
January	33.1	28.6	14.2	12.7

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

# 36

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED, By Occupation: November 2000

Occupation	Employee(a) total '000	Aggregate weekly hours worked '000	Average weekly hours no.
Managers and administrators	33.6	1 575.3	46.9
Professionals	138.1	5 310.0	38.5
Associate professionals	93.1	3 878.1	41.6
Tradespersons and related workers	96.6	3 820.7	39.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	39.3	1 252.4	31.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	147.4	4 586.0	31.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	65.9	2 607.2	39.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	90.2	2 328.2	25.8
Labourers and related workers	69.9	1 937.2	27.7
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>774.0</b>	<b>27 294.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

Month	15-19 YEARS.....		20-24 YEARS.....		25-34 YEARS.....	
	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>1999</b>						
November	13.8	64.0	8.2	84.2	7.0	79.8
December	13.7	72.1	6.9	86.5	5.7	79.7
<b>2000</b>						
January	17.9	72.3	9.9	84.5	7.4	79.9
February	18.2	68.1	10.4	85.3	7.1	80.4
March	15.8	63.6	10.7	82.7	7.5	81.3
April	16.9	65.6	9.7	81.1	7.6	81.7
May	14.4	62.3	12.2	80.8	5.7	81.3
June	10.2	60.0	8.9	79.7	6.2	81.2
July	10.7	61.5	9.0	80.5	6.0	81.4
August	14.6	59.8	9.3	80.6	5.6	80.7
September	14.7	58.6	6.9	81.2	6.1	80.5
October	13.2	57.4	7.7	81.8	6.1	79.7
November	15.4	59.3	7.3	80.8	6.2	80.0
December	17.2	69.6	8.5	85.3	4.5	81.5
<b>2001</b>						
January	17.7	69.1	10.9	83.5	5.9	80.5
February p	20.5	64.1	13.0	83.1	7.8	81.1

Month	35-44 YEARS.....		45-54 YEARS.....		55 YEARS AND OVER.....	
	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>1999</b>						
November	4.7	82.9	5.0	83.2	3.8	27.2
December	5.3	83.1	4.7	81.9	3.9	26.3
<b>2000</b>						
January	4.9	81.4	5.3	79.4	5.3	26.3
February	4.7	82.7	4.3	81.0	5.2	27.4
March	5.0	83.3	4.4	82.0	3.7	26.7
April	4.9	82.7	3.6	81.3	4.3	27.0
May	4.1	81.4	3.4	80.8	3.3	26.6
June	5.3	83.2	3.2	80.7	4.2	26.7
July	5.0	82.8	3.2	80.5	3.5	26.6
August	4.9	83.5	3.6	81.2	4.3	27.7
September	5.3	84.4	4.3	82.6	3.3	27.8
October	4.7	83.7	3.7	80.8	2.5	28.4
November	5.3	84.0	4.2	81.5	3.4	27.2
December	4.3	84.2	4.1	81.7	3.5	27.1
<b>2001</b>						
January	5.2	82.5	4.8	80.0	4.1	27.0
February p	5.2	84.3	4.3	82.5	3.2	28.8

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

## NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR.....

Period	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 and under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>January 1997</b>	18.4	24.0	8.6	10.5	14.5	76.1
<b>January 1998</b>	18.5	20.7	9.1	10.8	14.0	73.1
<b>January 1999</b>	15.1	26.5	9.8	8.0	14.7	74.0
<b>1999</b>						
November	15.8	16.3	7.8	10.3	13.6	63.8
December	17.5	16.8	7.3	8.3	11.7	61.5
<b>2000</b>						
January	21.3	21.8	9.7	5.8	15.6	74.2
February	21.4	20.2	9.4	7.4	13.2	71.6
March	17.2	22.2	11.3	6.8	11.5	69.1
April	17.3	17.4	12.3	7.4	13.5	68.0
May	12.8	17.7	12.0	6.8	10.3	59.6
June	14.8	16.4	7.4	7.3	10.8	56.7
July	14.5	13.0	6.2	10.9	11.1	55.8
August	16.2	15.9	6.3	7.5	14.0	59.9
September	15.1	17.6	6.7	9.3	11.4	60.0
October	12.0	16.1	7.5	9.5	10.4	55.5
November	15.7	16.6	8.4	9.4	11.2	61.2
December	20.2	13.7	5.8	8.3	12.7	60.7
<b>2001</b>						
January	19.7	21.6	7.3	9.2	12.9	70.7

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

INDEX NUMBERS.....	Sep qtr 2000 to		Dec qtr 1999 to		Dec qtr 2000		Dec qtr 2000		
	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	2000	% change	% change	
	Jun qtr 1999	Sep qtr 1999	Dec qtr 1999	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Sep qtr 2000	Dec qtr 2000	% change	% change
<b>Selected Industries</b>									
Mining	106.9	107.7	108.5	109.2	110.3	111.2	111.5	0.3	2.8
Manufacturing	106.7	107.2	107.9	108.8	109.2	110.1	111.5	1.3	3.3
Construction	106.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Retail trade	105.0	106.0	106.9	107.5	108.1	108.6	108.9	0.3	1.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	105.5	106.9	107.8	108.0	108.2	109.8	110.4	0.5	2.4
Property and business services	104.2	105.0	104.9	105.6	105.3	107.5	108.5	0.9	3.4
Government administration and defence	104.8	106.4	108.2	109.5	109.8	111.0	112.6	1.4	4.1
Education	105.5	105.9	105.9	106.7	106.7	106.9	107.1	0.2	1.1
Health and community services	105.2	105.7	106.1	107.2	107.3	109.4	109.6	0.2	3.3
Cultural and recreational services	103.4	104.4	104.6	105.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Personal and other services	103.9	104.3	105.8	106.4	106.7	107.6	107.9	0.3	2.0
<b>All industries</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Occupations</b>									
Managers and administrators	105.8	106.3	107.1	107.9	108.4	109.2	109.6	0.4	2.3
Professionals	105.6	106.1	106.1	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.2	0.7	2.9
Associate professionals	105.2	105.9	106.8	107.8	108.1	109.0	109.6	0.6	2.6
Tradespersons and related workers	105.6	106.4	106.8	107.5	108.2	110.3	111.0	0.6	3.9
Advanced clerical and service workers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	104.7	105.8	106.6	107.5	107.9	109.4	109.8	0.4	3.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	106.3	106.7	106.9	107.8	108.7	109.5	110.4	0.8	3.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	103.8	105.3	106.3	108.0	108.2	109.3	109.6	0.3	3.1
Labourers and related workers	105.2	106.1	106.9	107.8	108.1	108.9	110.2	1.2	3.1
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Wage Cost Index.

# 40

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING STOPPAGE OF WORK: Original

Period	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees, 12 months ended
	no.	'000	'000	no.
<b>1997</b>	71	31.7	60.1	85
<b>1998</b>	78	28.8	61.2	83
<b>1999</b>	124	32.1	43.4	57
<b>1999</b>				
November	8	1.1	1.6	61
December	10	1.8	1.8	57
<b>2000</b>				
January	16	4.0	7.5	65
February	19	2.6	2.9	66
March	13	3.9	14.4	81
April	8	1.2	7.2	86
May	14	1.7	4.2	88
June	12	1.5	4.1	87
July	7	0.7	2.1	85
August	7	1.6	2.5	77
September	3	8.1	5.9	81
October	6	0.4	1.0	70
November	7	0.5	1.5	70
December	5	0.2	0.3	68

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

# 41

## JOB VACANCIES: Original

Period	Job vacancies	Public	Private	Job vacancy rate
	'000	'000	'000	%
<b>1999</b>				
November	8.4	1.5	6.9	1.21
<b>2000</b>				
February	* 11.6	1.2	* 10.3	* 1.66
May	7.9	1.7	6.1	1.08
August	10.6	1.8	8.7	1.47
November	8.6	1.9	6.7	1.19
<b>2001</b>				
February	9.8	1.6	8.2	1.43
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)				
<b>1999</b>				
November	-10.6	19.3	-15.2	0.8
<b>2000</b>				
February	38.4	-17.9	50.6	37.3
May	-32.0	42.2	-40.7	-35.0
August	34.3	6.3	42.2	36.2
November	-18.7	5.0	-23.7	-19.1
<b>2001</b>				
February	14.2	-19.0	23.8	20.0

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

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

## 42 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Period	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
<b>1997-1998</b>	920 549	908 596	1 829 145
<b>1998-1999</b>	935 288	922 298	1 857 586
<b>1999-2000</b>	948 636	935 224	1 883 860
<b>1997</b>	911 349	900 247	1 811 596
<b>1998</b>	928 394	916 326	1 844 720
<b>1999</b>	941 923	929 098	1 871 021
<b>1999</b>			
June	935 288	922 298	1 857 586
September	939 464	926 782	1 866 246
December	941 923	929 098	1 871 021
<b>2000</b>			
March	945 608	932 535	1 878 143
June	948 636	935 224	1 883 860
September	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

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

## 43 POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	Natural increase	Net estimated overseas migration(a)	Net estimated interstate migration	Total increase
	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>1997-1998</b>	13 715	12 834	4 726	31 275
<b>1998-1999</b>	14 509	12 157	1 775	28 441
<b>1999-2000</b>	14 011	12 947	-684	26 274
<b>1997</b>	13 675	10 761	5 292	25 408
<b>1998</b>	14 458	14 792	3 874	33 124
<b>1999</b>	14 095	12 196	10	26 301
<b>1999</b>				
June	3 855	2 596	36	6 487
September	3 355	5 412	-107	8 660
December	3 197	1 928	-350	4 775
<b>2000</b>				
March	3 930	3 492	-300	7 122
June	3 529	2 115	73	5 717
September	3 308	n.y.a.	-568	n.y.a.

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

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



# 44

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(a)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages	Divorces
<b>1997-1998</b>	24 705	138	10 990	10 457	5 112
<b>1998-1999</b>	25 224	120	10 735	10 496	5 410
<b>1999-2000</b>	25 053	123	11 042	10 742	5 323
<b>1997</b>	24 514	136	10 839	10 456	5 046
<b>1998</b>	25 145	121	10 687	10 705	5 268
<b>1999</b>	24 960	127	10 865	10 197	5 301
<b>1999</b>					
June	6 419	25	2 564	2 601	1 285
September	6 376	49	3 021	1 408	1 352
December	5 980	22	2 783	3 531	1 375
<b>2000</b>					
March	6 469	21	2 539	3 272	1 212
June	6 228	31	2 699	2 531	1 384
September	6 103	22	2 795	1 499	1 431

(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).

# 45

## RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(b)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages(a)	Divorces(a)
<b>1997-1998</b>	13.5	5.6	6.0	5.7	2.8
<b>1998-1999</b>	13.6	4.8	5.8	5.7	2.9
<b>1999-2000</b>	13.3	4.9	5.9	5.7	2.8
<b>1997</b>	13.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	2.8
<b>1998</b>	13.6	4.8	5.8	5.8	2.9
<b>1999</b>	13.3	5.1	5.8	5.4	2.8
<b>1999</b>					
June	13.8	3.9	5.5	5.6	2.8
September	13.7	7.7	6.5	3.0	2.9
December	12.8	3.7	6.0	7.6	2.9
<b>2000</b>					
March	13.8	3.2	5.4	7.0	2.6
June	13.2	5.0	5.7	5.4	2.9
September	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	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).

## APPENDIX 1 - EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

- 1 The feature article in this publication contains results from the WA Crime and Safety Survey which was conducted throughout Western Australia in October 2000 as a supplement to the ABS Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The survey was conducted at the request of the Ministry of Justice, the WA Police Service, Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet, Office of Seniors Interests, Womens' Policy Development Office, and the Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia.
- 2 Information was collected from individuals and households about their experience of selected crimes, reporting behaviour and individuals' perception of crime problems in their neighbourhood.
- 3 The MPS was conducted during the two weeks commencing Monday, 9 October 2000.
- 4 Information was sought from a 7/8 sample of the MPS which was approximately 6,800 persons, of whom 5,541 (81%) responded. Approximately 3,470 households were surveyed and complete household data were obtained from 2,787 (80%) of these.
- 5 Estimation and imputation procedures were employed to reduce the effect of non-response.
- 6 The survey was conducted for all persons aged 15 and over who were usual residents of private dwellings, except:
  - members of the permanent defence forces;
  - certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys;
  - overseas residents in Australia;
  - members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia;
  - persons living in sparsely settled areas of the State; and
  - private dwellings containing visitors only.
- 7 Residents of other non-private dwellings such as hospitals, motels and prisons were excluded from this survey.
- 8 Coverage rules were applied to ensure that each person was associated with only one dwelling, and hence had only one chance of selection in the survey.
- 9 Crime and Safety questionnaires were either delivered to the selected households by ABS interviewers or, in the majority of cases, mailed out to households who were interviewed for the MPS over the telephone. The questionnaires were completed by household members and returned to the ABS by mail. Each household received:
  - one questionnaire containing questions relating to the household as a whole;
  - a questionnaire for each person aged 15 or over relating to their personal experiences of crime;
  - a questionnaire for each female aged 18 or over relating to their personal experiences of sexual assault only.

## APPENDIX 1 - EXPLANATORY NOTES

### COMPARISONS WITH POLICE STATISTICS

**10** Responses obtained in this survey are based on the respondent's perception of their having been the victim of an offence. The terms used summarise the wording of the questions asked of the respondent, and may not necessarily correspond with the legal or police definitions which are used for each offence.

### CHANGES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

**11** For the 2000 WA Crime and Safety Survey, questions about robbery and assault incidents were included to be consistent with the 1999 WA Crime and Safety Survey and with the 1998 National Crime and Safety Survey (see page 60). The data for robbery and assault are therefore not comparable with data collected in the 1995 WA Crime and Safety Survey. The definitions of robbery and assault for the statistics included in this publication can be found in the Glossary (see page 66).

### Caution when comparing 1995 and either 1999 or 2000 victimisation rates

**12** Caution should be exercised when comparing data and victimisation rates between 1995 and either 1998, 1999 or 2000. Significant changes to the question wording for incidents of both robbery and assault have made data comparisons for personal crime invalid (see page 60).

**13** While the standard error formulae provided in the section under Standard Errors (see page 64) may be used to calculate the standard error on the difference between estimates for two different years, the survey is not specifically designed to measure this type of movement. To do so would require a high proportion of common persons selected in the sample for each survey year. Comparisons of this nature should therefore be made with caution. When estimating the standard error of a movement between years, the movement standard error will be approximately 1.4 times the standard error on the level estimate, if the standard errors on the two level estimates are similar.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**14** The ABS produces a wide range of publications containing social and demographic statistics. Other ABS publications which relate to this survey topic are shown below.

*Australian Standard Offence Classification, 1997* (Cat. no. 1234.0)

*Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 2000* (Cat. no. 4509.1)

*Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 1999* (Cat. no. 4509.1)

*Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1998* (Cat. no. 4509.0)

*Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 1997* (Cat. no. 4509.1)

*Crime and Safety, South Australia, April 1995* (Cat. no. 4509.4)

*Crime and Safety, Victoria, April 1995* (Cat. no. 4509.2)

*Crime and Safety, Queensland, April 1995* (Cat. no. 4509.3)

*Crime and Safety, Western Australia, October 1995* (Cat. no. 4509.5)

*Crime and Safety, Western Australia, October 1999* (Cat. no. 4509.5)

*Recorded Crime, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4510.0)

## APPENDIX 1 - COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER SURVEYS

### INTRODUCTION

Some of the more important methodological, definitional and other differences between the 1995, 1998, 1999 and 2000 WA Crime and Safety Surveys follow.

### METHODOLOGY

All the 1995 questionnaires were delivered to the respondent households by interviewers at the time of their Labour Force Survey (LFS) interview. In 1999 and 2000, most of the questionnaires were mailed out from the Perth Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics within two weeks of the completion of LFS interviewing. Similarly, the 1998 questionnaires were mailed out within two weeks of LFS interviewing. There were few differences in methodology between the 1999 and 2000 surveys.

### CRIME QUESTIONS

In the 1998, 1999 and 2000 surveys, use was made of the 'please describe' responses to refine the coding of all crimes. This was not possible in 1995. As a result, coding of crimes may be less accurate in 1995 compared with other years.

### HOUSEHOLD CRIME

Motor vehicle theft in 1998, 1999 and 2000 includes all motor vehicles, whereas the 1995 survey included only registered motor vehicles.

### PERSONAL CRIME

For 1995 information on the personal crimes of robbery and assault was collected using a different set of questions.

Due to the significant changes in question wording, it is not possible to provide comparable figures on the personal crimes of robbery and assault, therefore the 1995 data have not been included in this publication.

The robbery and assault questions used in 1998, 1999 and 2000 were aimed at obtaining more detail on what actually happened to the victims, so as to give a better picture of the nature and seriousness of the incident, and to allow easier comparison with data from other sources. As a result of the additional information collected in these years, incidents were able to be more accurately recorded as a robbery or an assault.

### QUESTIONNAIRE CHANGES

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>Questions</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Robbery	1995	In the last 12 months did anyone steal anything from you by threatening or attacking you ?	
	1998 1999 2000	In the last 12 months, has anyone stolen or tried to steal anything from you ?	If yes, then answer the next question.
		In how many of these incidents were you physically attacked or threatened with violence ?	<i>Include:</i> any incident where you were pushed, shoved, hit or attacked, etc. <i>Exclude:</i> any incident where you did not encounter the offender(s) in person. (Counted as a victim of robbery if had a non-zero response to the question).

# APPENDIX 1 - COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER SURVEYS

## QUESTIONNAIRE CHANGES *continued*

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>Questions</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Assault	1995	In the last 12 months has anyone threatened you with force or attacked you ?	
	1998 1999 2000	In the last 12 months, did anyone (including people you know well) use force or violence against you ?	<i>Include:</i> any incident where you were pushed, shoved, hit, attacked with a weapon, etc.
		In the last 12 months, did anyone (including people you know well) try to use or threaten to use force or violence against you ?	<i>Exclude:</i> any incident where you did not encounter the offender(s) in person, e.g. telephone calls, and any incident of name calling, swearing, etc. which did not involve a physical threat. (Respondents who answered 'yes' to either of the questions were counted as a victim of assault.)

### ROBBERY

It is believed that the 1995 robbery figure included a number of incidents that police would classify as theft and some others that would be classified as assault. As a result of the problems with this question, questions were added in 1998, 1999 and 2000 to determine whether or not anything was stolen and to determine what actually happened in the incident.

In 1998, 1999 and 2000, a two-phase approach was used, as indicated in the above table. Note that the 1999 and 2000 robbery figures include attempts, which are specifically excluded from the 1995 WA Crime and Safety Survey.

### ASSAULT

A number of differences exist between the 1995, 1998, 1999 and 2000 questions, in particular the prompt in 1998, 1999 and 2000 to include assaults from people the respondent knew well. Note also that the 1998, 1999 and 2000 assault question specifically includes attempts whereas the 1995 survey question did not. However, it is believed that the 1995 data are likely to include some attempts. Where an incident of assault has been reported in the 1998, 1999 and 2000 surveys, there is a data item which specifies whether the incident involved the use, attempted use or threat of force or violence. This information was used to refine the assault data.

In 1998, 1999 and 2000, a two-phase approach was also used for assault, as indicated in the above table. Note that the 1998, 1999 and 2000 assault figures include attempts, which are specifically excluded from the 1995 WA Crime and Safety Survey.

### REASONS FOR NOT TELLING THE POLICE ABOUT AN INCIDENT

In 1995, this question was open-ended and the information given was coded to a set of responses which reflected those most frequently recorded. In 1999 and 2000, a tick box response list was used which was developed from the responses obtained to this question over a number of surveys, and room was provided for other reasons to be written down. It is possible that a respondent's interpretation of the precoded responses may be different to how an ABS coder would have coded a written response from the respondent. Tick boxes were specifically used in an attempt to reduce the number of uncodable responses. There were proportionally less reasons coded to 'other' in 1999 and 2000 compared with 1995.

## APPENDIX 1-ADDITIONAL DATA

### ADDITIONAL DATA AVAILABLE

1 The WA Crime and Safety Survey provides information on the incidence of selected categories of crime and crime reporting behaviour for persons aged 15 and over for the 12 months to October 2000. In addition, females aged 18 and over were asked to provide information on personal experiences of sexual assault.

2 A customised data service is available to meet special data requirements

3 Information collected in the survey includes:

Types of offences:

For break-in, attempted break-in, motor vehicle theft, robbery, assault and sexual assault:

whether an incident occurred in the last 12 months;

number of incidents in the last 12 months;

number of incidents reported to the police;

whether the most recent incident was reported to police; and

main reason why the most recent incident was not reported to the police.

For break-in and attempted break-in:

where the most recent incident occurred.

For break-in:

what the offender did in the last incident.

For robbery, assault and sexual assault:

location of the last incident;

whether a weapon was used;

occurrence of physical injury;

how many offenders there were;

whether the offender(s) were known to the victim; and

how the offender(s) were known to the victim.

For robbery:

what happened in the last incident;

whether anything was stolen in the last incident.

Perceived crime or public nuisance problems.

4 Data can be classified by the following variables:

Age

Sex

Marital status

Household type

Country of birth

Year of arrival in Australia

Labour force region (WA only)

Labour force status

5 To discuss your data requirements, or for further information regarding this survey, please contact the Statistical Consultancy Unit on Perth (08) 9360 5144.

## APPENDIX 1-TECHNICAL NOTES

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### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

1 For this survey, the effects of non-response were investigated by analysing the demographic composition of the Monthly Population Survey sample. This information was used to determine the appropriate adjustment procedure for non-response. An initial person weight that accounted for the probability of selection and non-response was then formed.

2 The harmonic mean of the initial weights of the persons that reside in the household was then used as the initial household weight. This initial household weight was then calibrated against independent estimates of population (benchmarks) for persons and households to obtain a common weight. In this survey, broad age by sex benchmarks were used for persons and part of State for households.

3 Expansion factors, or weights, are values by which information for the sample is multiplied to produce estimates for the whole population. From this survey, estimates are produced referring to persons, and to households, and the weights are calculated so that each person in a household has the same weight and that weight is also used for the household.

4 Estimates of counts are then simply obtained by summing the weights of either households or persons within the required group. For example, an estimate of the total persons who were robbed in the population would be obtained by simply adding the weight for each person that was robbed in the sample.

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

#### Non-sampling errors

5 Estimates in this publication are subject to non-sampling and sampling errors.

6 Non-sampling errors may arise as a result of errors in the reporting, recording or processing of the data. Non-sampling errors can be introduced through inadequacies in the questionnaire, non-response, inaccurate reporting by respondents, errors in the application of survey procedures, incorrect recording of answers and errors in data entry and processing.

7 It is difficult to measure the size of the non-sampling errors. The extent of these errors could vary considerably from survey to survey and from question to question. Every effort is made in the design of the survey and development of survey procedures to minimise the effect of these errors.

#### Sampling errors

8 Sampling error is the error which occurs by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population.

## APPENDIX 1-STANDARD ERRORS

### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERROR

1 One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the *standard error* (see table on next page).

2 There are about two chances in three (67%) that a survey estimate is within one standard error of the figure that would have been obtained if all households/persons had been included in the survey. There are about nineteen chances in twenty (95%) that the estimate will lie within two standard errors.

3 Linear interpolation is used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table.

4 The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate. This is known as the *relative standard error (RSE)*. The *RSE* is determined by dividing the standard error of an estimate  $SE(x)$  by the estimate  $x$  and expressing it as a percentage. That is —

$$RSE(x) = \frac{100SE(x)}{x}$$

(where  $x$  is the estimate). The relative standard error is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling.

5 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. The formula for the relative standard error of a proportion or percentage is —

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

6 For all tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Estimates and percentages with relative standard errors between 25% and 50% have been included, preceded by the symbol \* to indicate that they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.



## APPENDIX 1-STANDARD ERRORS

### STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS—OCTOBER 2000

<i>Size of estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>
no. of households or persons	no.	%	no. of households or persons
500	340	67.8	0 - 1 180
600	370	62.4	0 - 1 340
700	410	58.1	0 - 1 520
800	440	54.6	0 - 1 680
900	470	51.7	0 - 1 840
1 000	490	49.2	20 - 1 980
1 100	520	47.1	60 - 2 140
1 200	540	45.2	120 - 2 280
1 300	570	43.5	160 - 2 440
1 400	590	42.0	220 - 2 580
1 500	610	41.0	280 - 2 720
1 600	630	39.0	340 - 2 860
1 700	650	38.0	400 - 3 000
1 800	670	37.0	460 - 3 140
1 900	690	36.0	520 - 3 280
2 000	710	35.0	580 - 3 420
2 100	730	35.0	640 - 3 560
2 200	740	34.0	720 - 3 680
2 300	760	33.0	780 - 3 820
2 400	780	32.0	840 - 3 960
2 500	790	32.0	920 - 4 080
3 000	870	29.0	1 260 - 4 740
3 500	940	27.0	1 620 - 5 380
4 000	1 010	25.0	1 980 - 6 020
4 500	1 070	24.0	2 350 - 6 640
5 000	1 130	23.0	2 740 - 7 260
6 000	1 240	21.0	3 520 - 8 480
8 000	1 420	18.0	5 160 - 10 840
10 000	1 590	16.0	6 820 - 13 180
20 000	2 220	11.0	15 560 - 24 440
30 000	2 680	9.0	24 640 - 35 360
40 000	3 060	8.0	33 880 - 46 120
50 000	3 390	7.0	43 220 - 56 780
100 000	4 630	5.0	90 740 - 109 260
150 000	5 530	4.0	138 940 - 161 060
200 000	6 260	3.0	187 480 - 212 520
500 000	9 190	2.0	481 620 - 518 380
1 000 000	12 160	1.0	975 680 - 1 024 320

## APPENDIX 1 - GLOSSARY

Assault	An incident, other than a robbery, where the respondent was threatened with force or attacked.
Attempted break-in	An incident where an attempt was made to break into the respondent's home.
Break-in	An incident where the respondent's home had been broken into. The respondent's home was also defined to include their garage or shed. Break-in offences relating to their car or garden were excluded.
Crime or public nuisance problems	Anything perceived by the respondent to be a problem arising from crime or people creating a public nuisance.
Dwelling	A suite of rooms contained within a building which are self-contained and intended for long-term residential use. To be self-contained, the suite of rooms must possess cooking and bathing facilities as building fixtures.
Household	A group of residents of a dwelling who share common facilities and meals or who consider themselves to be a household. It is possible for a dwelling to contain more than one household, for example, where regular provision is made for groups to take meals separately and where persons consider their households to be separate.
Metropolitan	The Perth Statistical Division.
Motor vehicle theft	An incident where a registered motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the household. It includes privately owned motor vehicles as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by any members of the household.
Neighbourhood	Respondents were asked about crime problems in their neighbourhood. The precise definition of this term was left to the respondent.
Offence	Indicates crimes which persons or households reported as having been committed against them.
Robbery	An incident where someone had stolen anything from a respondent by threatening or attacking them. It includes incidents of attempted robbery where someone attempted to steal something from the victim but nothing was actually stolen.
Sexual assault	An incident which was of a sexual nature involving physical contact, including rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and assault with intent to sexually assault. Sexual harassment (that did not lead to an assault) was excluded. Only females aged 18 years and over were asked sexual assault questions.
Victim	A household or person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.
Victimisation rate	The number of victims of an offence in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

## APPENDIX 2

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### Index of Feature Articles Published in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Reference</i>
September 2000 (First issue)	Western Australia's merchandise trade with the rest of the world	9 – 16
December 2000	Small Business in Western Australia	11 – 21
March 2001	Crime and Safety in Western Australia	13 – 21

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