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Australian Bureau of Statistics

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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CONTENTS

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue contains enhancements expanding the range and detail of previously published data. Included is a new section on Social Trends and new tables on Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Finance Commitments, Overseas Arrivals and Departures, and Average Weekly Earnings of Employees. More detail has been provided for Price Indexes of Materials Used in Building, Building Approvals, International Trade, Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Expenditure, Mineral Production, Tourist Accommodation, Wage Cost Index and Population. Chain volume measures have also been introduced for certain series. The data items for Banking Statistics have changed due to the implementation of a new form used by APRA to collect information on banking activity. Due to the discontinuation of the ABS Business Expectations Survey, these data are no longer available. For comment on changes please contact michael.thomas@abs.gov.au. or on 08 9360 5353.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 21 March 2003. Explanatory notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*. Readers are directed to the explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.

INQUIRIES

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

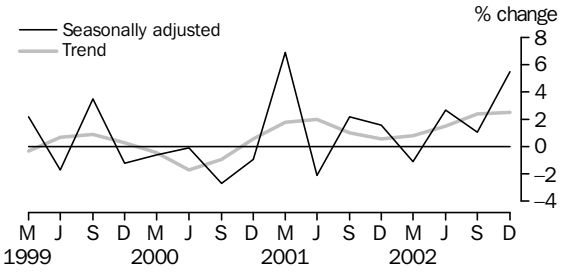
COLIN NAGLE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand, in seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, increased in the December quarter 2002 by 5.5% ($953 million) to $18,404 million. The increase was the highest recorded for all states and territories, with the Australian Capital Territory up by 4.0% and New South Wales up by 2.9%. Western Australia's domestic economy has continued to grow over the three quarters to December quarter 2002; 2.7% in June quarter 2002, 1.1% in September quarter 2002 and 5.5% in December quarter 2002.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain Volume Measures—
Change from previous quarter



The main drivers of growth in State final demand for the December quarter 2002 were:

- private gross fixed capital expenditure — up $504 million, as a result of investment on other buildings and structures increasing by $215 million and investment on machinery and equipment increasing by $155 million;
- public gross fixed capital expenditure — up $265 million; and
- final consumption expenditure — up $184 million, with expenditure by households increasing by $108 million and expenditure by general government increasing by $76 million.

The only component of State final demand not to increase in the December quarter 2002 was investment on livestock, which remained unchanged at $38 million, due to the sustained impact of drought conditions.

In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, State final demand in the December quarter 2002 increased by 8.4% ($1,423 million) from the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The most notable increases were in household consumption expenditure, up by $434 million; private investment on other buildings and structures, up by $429 million; and public expenditure, up by $235 million.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.4% in the December quarter 2002, the smallest increase since the September quarter 2001 (0.1%), and equal with Hobart as the lowest quarterly increase of the eight capital cities.

Main contributors to the increase in Perth's CPI for the December quarter 2002 were:

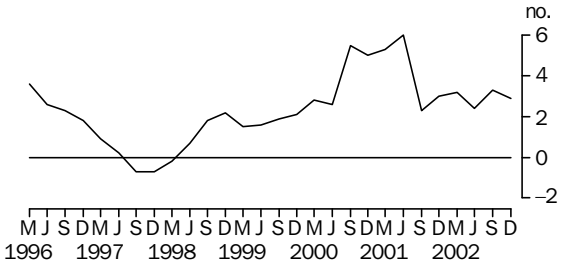
- child care, up 7.7%;
- cakes and biscuits, up 5.4%;
- motor vehicle parts and accessories, up 4.6%;
- overseas holiday travel and accommodation, up 2.7%;
- house purchase, up 0.8%; and
- automotive fuel, up 0.7%.

Partially offsetting these price rises were falls in the prices of vegetables (down 7.2%), toys, games and hobbies (6.1%) and audio, visual and computing equipment (4.5%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

Over the 12 months to December quarter 2002, Perth's CPI increased by 2.9%, slightly less than the national growth of 3.0% over the same period.

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

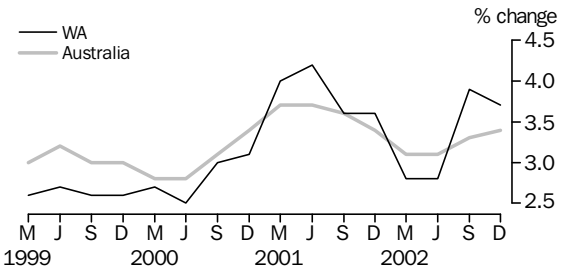


Economic commentators and the Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance have noted that the national growth rate of 3.0% is at the top of the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) target range for inflation of 2 to 3%. However, the consensus of opinions is that inflation will remain at its current level for some time, impacted by the drought and higher oil prices.

WAGE COST INDEX

The quarterly index of total hourly rates of pay, excluding bonuses, for Western Australia increased moderately by 0.5% in the December quarter 2002, easing from growth of the previous quarter (1.6%) and below the national average of 0.8%. Over the 12 months to December 2002, Western Australia's wage cost index growth of 3.7% ranked third highest compared to other states and territories and was above the national average of 3.4%.

WAGE COST INDEX,
Change over corresponding quarter of previous year



Employees in Government administration and defence and Property and business services industries enjoyed the highest quarterly wages growth in the December quarter 2002 at 1.3% and 1.0% respectively. The lowest rates of growth in the quarter were in the Education and Mining industries, each rising by 0.1% with Personal and other services showing no change. Over the four quarters to December 2002, the Mining industry recorded the highest wages growth at 5.4% followed by the Manufacturing industry (5.1%). The Retail trade industry recorded the lowest rate of growth over the four quarters to December 2002 at 2.0%.

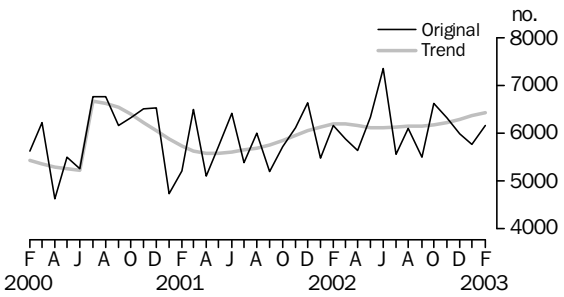
Labourers and related workers had the highest wages growth of all occupations in the December quarter 2002 (1.0%) and the second highest growth over the four quarters to December 2002 (4.5%). Managers and administrators recorded the highest rate of growth at 4.8% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year despite recording the equal lowest wages growth in the December quarter 2002 (along with Intermediate production and transport workers at 0.3%). Over the four quarters to December 2002, Elementary clerical, sales and service workers recorded the lowest wages growth at 2.3%.

CONSUMPTION

New Motor Vehicle Sales

Over the three months to February 2003, new motor vehicle sales in Western Australia (trend) have increased at an average monthly rate of 1.1%. The increase is mainly attributable to rising sales of passenger vehicles, up by an average of 1.4% per month (0.8% nationally) with other vehicles up by an average of 0.6% per month (0.7% nationally).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

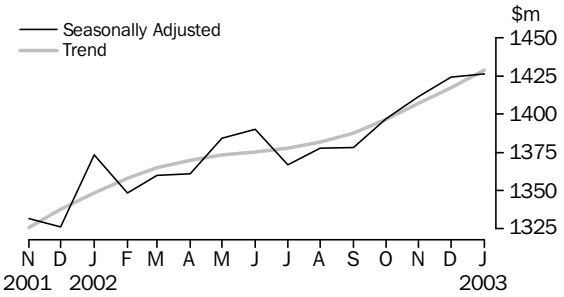


New motor vehicle sales in February 2003 (6,429) were 3.8% higher than February 2002 (6,193), mainly attributable to an 8.3% increase in sales of other vehicles, with passenger vehicles increasing slightly by 1.3%.

Retail Trade

Western Australia's retail industry continues to grow, with retail turnover (trend) in January 2003 increasing by 0.8% to $1,429.1 million. The rate of growth in retail turnover has been constant over the three months to January 2003, with Western Australia averaging 0.8% a month compared with 0.2% nationally. Economic commentators suggest continuing consumer confidence, low interest rates and gains in employment as factors supporting growth in retail trade.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER



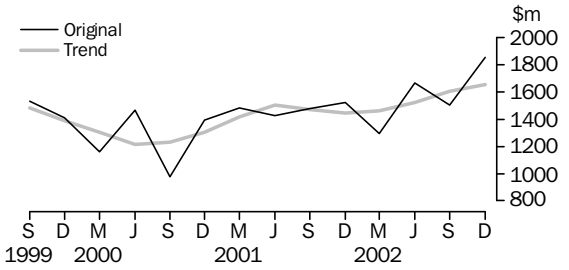
For the three months to January 2003, retail turnover in Western Australia (trend) was $87.7 million (2.1%) higher than the three months to October 2002. This was the strongest result of all States; nationally the rise was 0.8%. The main industries contributing to Western Australia's retail growth over the three months to January 2003 were Food retailing, up by $51.0 million; Household good retailing, up by $23.4 million; and Department stores retailing, up by $21.1 million. Turnover in Other retailing (which includes pharmaceuticals, used goods, garden supplies and jewellery) recorded the largest decrease, down by $18.6 million.

Retail turnover in trend chain volume terms increased in the December quarter 2002, up by 0.7% to $4,038.0 million. In comparison with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, retail turnover increased by 4.6%.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Business investment in Western Australia, in trend chain volume terms increased by $50 million (3.1%) to $1,656 million in the December quarter 2002. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly rise. The rise was due to increased investment in Buildings and structures, up by $42 million to $587 million. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased slightly in the December quarter 2002, down by $3 million to $1,059 million.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE,
Chain Volume Measures



In original current price terms, the Mining industry contributed significantly to increased investment in the December quarter 2002, up by $202 million to $983 million. Investment by Other selected industries (which includes Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction) was also up, increasing by $197 million to $682 million. A decrease of $40 million in investment expenditure was recorded for the Manufacturing industry.

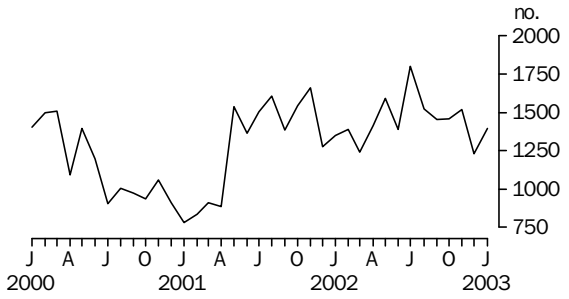
The Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance expects business investment to continue to grow during the remainder of 2002–03. Contributing to the positive outlook are a number of large projects that are currently proceeding or likely to proceed such as the continuation of the fourth train expansion of the North West Shelf project, the $400 million Hismelt pig iron plant in Kwinana and the $350 million construction of the Mining Area C iron ore mine.

CONSTRUCTION

Building Approvals

The number of new houses approved in Western Australia (original) increased by 13.0% (160 houses) to 1,392 in January 2003 only partially offsetting the fall of 286 houses (18.8%) in December 2002. Over the three months to January 2003, the number of new houses approved was 6.5% (288 houses) less than in the previous three months to October 2002.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, New Houses



The value of new house approvals in January 2003 rose by $21.9 million to $198.2 million, the largest increase since July 2002 ($56.4 million). In the three months to January 2003, the value of new house approvals fell by $26.7 million compared with the previous three months to October 2002. The value of total non–residential building approvals rose by $154.7 million to $220.5 million in January 2003, mainly due to an increase of $96.2 million in private sector approvals.

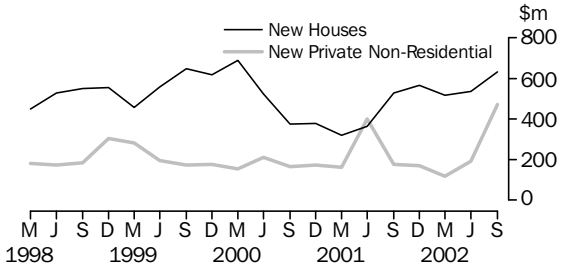
In original chain volume terms, the value of new house approvals fell by $63.1 million to $568.1 million in the December quarter 2002 while the value of new other residential building approvals fell by $19.6 million to $89.0 million. The value of total non–residential building approvals fell by $300.3 million to $228.7 million.

Building Activity

The value of new residential building commencements (original chain volume terms) in the September quarter 2002 rose by $111.6 million to $744.4 million. New houses rose by $95.5 million to $631.0 million — a level exceeded only in the September quarter 1999 ($647.2 million) and the March quarter 2000 ($688.9 million). New other residential buildings rose by $16.0 million to $113.3 million — the highest since the June quarter 2000.

The value of non–residential building commencements increased by $396.8 million to $614.9 million in the September quarter 2002. This surge in non–residential building commencements can be attributed to the construction of the Perth Convention Centre and private sector development in Hotels, etc; Shops; and Offices.

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMMENCED,
Chain Volume Measures: Original



In original chain volume terms, the value of work done on new residential buildings rose by $50.6 million to $651.8 million in the September quarter 2002, up by $106.2 million from the September quarter 2001. The increase was largely driven by work done on new houses, up by $43.9 million to $557.9 million in the September quarter 2002 and up by $113.7 million from the same quarter of the previous year.

The value of work done on non–residential buildings jumped by $97.7 million to $313.9 million in the September quarter 2002 and by $12.6 million from the September quarter 2001. Private sector non–residential building rose by $63.3 million to $228.5 million in the September quarter 2002, and by $8.0 million from the September quarter 2001.

FINANCE

The number of housing finance commitments (trend) increased by 0.2% to 6,195 in January 2003, following five months of decline. The total value of commitments continues to grow steadily, rising by 0.7% to $869.1 million in January 2003.

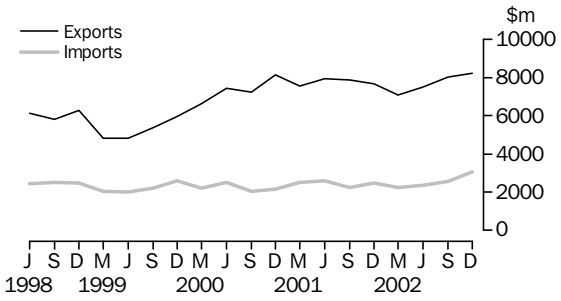
In original terms, the number of housing finance commitments in the three months to January 2003 was 417 dwellings (2.3%) fewer than in the previous three months to October 2002. The decline over this period was attributable to fewer dwellings financed by first home buyers, down by 229 dwellings (7.1%) and by buyers other than first home buyers, down by 188 dwellings (1.2%).

Despite this fall in the number of housing finance commitments, the average borrowing size for both first home buyers and buyers other than first home buyers has increased in the three months to January 2003 compared with the three months to October 2002. Over this period, the average borrowing size for first home buyers increased by $2,100 to $128,200 while for buyers other than first home buyers the average borrowing size was up by $7,200 to $144,000.

TRADE

Western Australia's trade surplus was $5,165 million in the December quarter 2002, down by 5.4% from a $5,458 million surplus in the September quarter 2002. Contributing to the decline was an increase of $494 million (19.2%) in the value of merchandise imports. An increase of $201 million (2.5%) in the value of merchandise exports partially offset that fall. When compared with the same quarter of the previous year, exports in the December quarter 2002 were up by $546 million, the largest increase since the September quarter 2001.

VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE



Export growth is expected to continue in 2002–03 according to the Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance, driven by higher production of mineral and petroleum products and a lag in the impact of the drought. However, movements in the Australian dollar and volatile international conditions due to terrorism fears, war in Iraq, high oil prices and equity market weakness pose significant risks to Western Australia's exports. The Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance also expects imports to continue to grow strongly for the remainder of 2002–03, reflecting continuing growth in business investment and strong household consumption.

Exports

In the December quarter 2002, the value of Western Australian exports rose by $201 million to $8,231 million. Commodities contributing to the rise were:

- Non–monetary gold — up by $115 million;
- Crude materials — up $94 million, Textile fibres and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric) increasing by $55 million;
- Combined confidential items which includes alumina, mineral sands and some agricultural products — up $67 million; and
- Food and live animals — up $37 million, mainly due to an increase in the value of exports of Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, up by $66 million.

Partially offsetting the increases were falls in the value of exports of Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials and Machinery and transport equipment, down by $75 million and $48 million respectively.

The value of exports from Western Australia to China increased in the December quarter 2002, up by $209 million to $1,108 million. Increases were also recorded for the value of exports to India (up $146 million to $214 million) and to the Republic of Korea (up $116 million to $1,016 million). The value of exports to Japan fell by $211 million to $2,131 million while exports to the United States of America decreased by $209 million to $497 million.

Imports

The value of imports into Western Australia increased by $494 million to $3,066 million in the December quarter 2002. Commodities contributing most to the increase were:

- Non–monetary gold imports — up by $256 million;
- Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials — up $155 million, due almost entirely to an increase in the value of imports of Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials; and
- Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material — up $52 million, Non–ferrous metals increasing by $18 million.

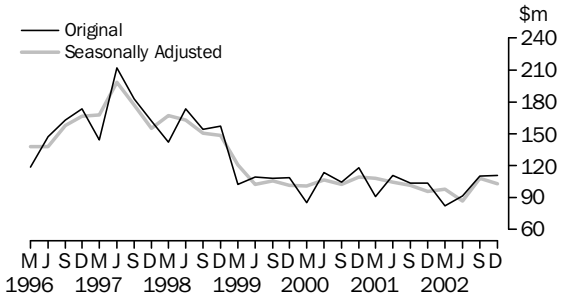
The value of imports of Chemicals and related products decreased in the December quarter 2002, down by $27 million.

In the December quarter 2002, the value of imports from the Republic of Korea increased by $137 million to $286 million. The value of imports from Indonesia rose by $103 million to $334 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the value of imports from Italy, which fell by $64 million to $120 million.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

In original terms, exploration expenditure increased by 0.9% in the December quarter 2002 to $111.1 million. Contributing to the rise were increases in expenditure on silver–lead–zinc, up by $1.5 million; nickel and cobalt, up by $1.3 million; and copper, up by $0.5 million. Partially offsetting these rises were decreases in exploration expenditure on diamonds, down by $3.4 million; and other metallic minerals, down $1.6 million. Compared with the December quarter 2001, mineral exploration expenditure was up by $7.6 million (7.3%). Expenditure on petroleum exploration increased by $84.9 million in the December quarter 2002.

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total Minerals



According to the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and the Western Australian Department of Industry and Resources, stagnant levels of mineral exploration expenditure can be attributed to low prices for minerals commodities, delays from native title claims, and slower world growth. However, renewed investor interest and positive publicity surrounding recent discoveries are expected to contribute to a gradual recovery in 2002–03.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

In percentage terms, salt and diamond production recorded significant increases in the December quarter 2002 compared with the September quarter 2002. Salt production increased by 25.0% (522,000 tonnes) to 2,614,000 tonnes and diamond production increased by 10.2% (923,000 carats) to 9,936,000 carats. Other notable increases in production were bauxite up by 8.4% (732,000 tonnes) and nickel up by 1.9% (1,000 tonnes). Decreases were recorded in the production of zinc which fell by 4.6% (3,000 tonnes) to 62,000 tonnes; tin down 3.9% (7 tonnes) to 174 tonnes; and iron ore which decreased by 3.1% (1,530,000 tonnes) to 47,054,000 tonnes.

MINERAL PRODUCTION *continued*

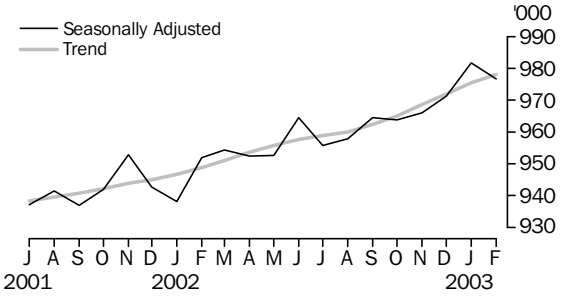
Compared with the December quarter 2001, diamond production levels in the December quarter 2002 were up by 25.1% (1,991,000 carats). The vast majority of other minerals also increased production over the same period, with salt up 388,000 tonnes (17.4%); nickel up 5,000 tonnes (10.2%); and ilmenite up 33,000 tonnes (7.6%). Gold production also increased by 2.0% (0.9 tonnes). Zinc production was down 1,000 tonnes (1.6%).

THE LABOUR MARKET

Employment

The trend estimate of employed persons in Western Australia has risen for twenty consecutive months to February 2003 at an average monthly growth rate of 2,015 persons (0.21%). The national average monthly growth rate over this period was marginally higher at 0.22%. In February 2003, there were 978,200 employed Western Australians, 2,700 more than in January 2003.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TOTAL



There were 9,600 more employed persons in Western Australia in the three months to February 2003. The increase was mostly due to a rise in the number of employed females, up by 5,400 to 430,300, while the number of employed males rose by 4,200 to 547,900. The number of full–time employed increased by 11,600 persons over this period while the number employed part–time decreased by 2,000 persons.

The total labour force increased for the sixteenth consecutive month to 1,039,700 in February 2003. Over the three months to February 2003, the labour force increased by 7,900 persons. The increase resulted from a rise of 2,500 in the male labour force and an increase of 5,400 in the female labour force.

Industry Employment

Over the three months to February 2003, the majority of Western Australian industries recorded increases in employment. The Retail trade industry recorded the largest employment growth, up by 13,600 persons (9.1%). Other industries to record strong employment growth over the three months to February 2003 were Agriculture, forestry and fishing, up 12,100 persons (35.2%); Construction, up 8,400 persons (11.8%); and Transport and storage, up 5,800 (17.7%).

Industries to record significant decreases in employment over the three months to February 2003 were Personal and other services, down by 16,500 persons (27.1%); Wholesale trade, down by 7,700 persons (15.3%); and Government administration and defence, down by 4,400 persons (10.4%).

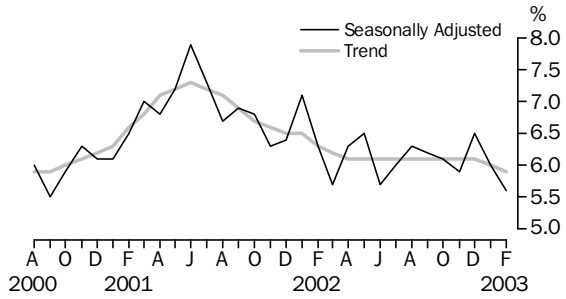
Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons in Western Australia (trend) fell for the third consecutive month to 61,500 in February 2003. Since reaching a high in November 2002, the number of unemployed persons has decreased by 1,700 or an average monthly rate of 0.90%. Nationally, unemployed persons rose over this period at an average monthly rate of 0.10%.

When comparing February 2003 with February 2002, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 2,700 (4.2%), the majority of the decline being in the number of unemployed males, down by 1,900 to 36,800.

A decline in the number of unemployed persons and a rise in the total labour force in February 2003 has seen the unemployment rate (trend) fall to 5.9% in February 2003. The unemployment rate remained constant at 6.1% from April 2002 to December 2002 and fell to 6.0% in January 2003 and to 5.9% in February 2003. Nationally, the unemployment rate in February 2003 was 6.0%. Victoria recorded the lowest unemployment rate of any other state with 5.4%, with Tasmania recording the highest rate of 9.2%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

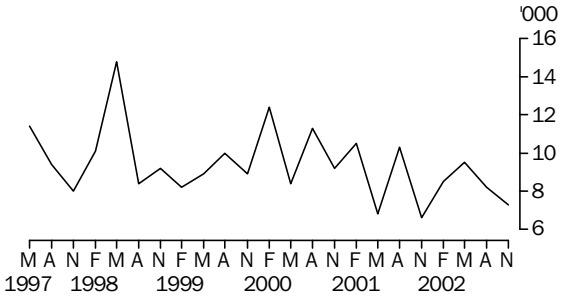


In February 2003, there were 12,200 long–term unemployed persons in Western Australia (those who had been unemployed for 52 weeks or more since their last employment). This level fell by 1,300 persons compared to February 2002.

Job Vacancies

Job vacancies in Western Australia fell 10.9% in November 2002 to 7,300 vacancies, the lowest level since November 2001 (6,600). The low level of job vacancies was due to falls in both private and public sector vacancies, which decreased by 11.0% and 10.7% respectively from August 2002. Nationally, the decrease in job vacancies was 12.3%. Compared to November 2001, the number of job vacancies in Western Australia has increased by 10.1% (700 jobs).

JOB VACANCIES, ORIGINAL



The competition for job vacancies has remained fairly stable, with the ratio of unemployed persons per job vacancy increasing marginally to 7.8 in November 2002, up from 7.7 in August 2002.

S O C I A L T R E N D S – Families And Households

INTRODUCTION

Social Trends is a new section in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators.* It is designed to highlight trends in areas of social concern in Western Australia. A separate themed set of tables and associated commentary will be presented in each quarterly release of *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*.

This release presents information on Families and Households and discusses data on family formation, living arrangements and employment characteristics of families. Other releases in 2003 will include indicators on Population and Health (June release) and Income and Housing (September release). In successive years, these tables will be updated with the most recently available data to create a set of timely and relevant social indicators. In 2004 a set of indicators on Education and Training will also be included.

TABLE 1: FAMILY FORMATION

Indicator	*Unit*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1 994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*
Registered Marriages												
Number of marriages	*no.*	10 659	10 118	10 382	10 366	10 404	10 294	10 456	10 705	10 197	11 000	9 785
Crude marriage rate (a)	*rate*	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.1
Marriages where both partners married for first time	*no.*	7 035	6 555	6 677	6 714	6 729	6 562	6 700	6 910	6 591	7 118	6 273
Median age at first marriage												
Males	*years*	26	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	28	28	29
Females	*years*	24	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	27
Median age at remarriage												
Males	*years*	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	43	43	43	44
Females	*years*	37	37	38	38	38	39	40	39	40	40	40
Divorces												
Number of divorces	*no.*	4 446	4 540	4 654	5 024	5 040	4 959	5 046	5 268	5 301	5 276	5 351
Crude divorce rate(b)	*rate*	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Median duration between marriage and final separation	*years*	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.7	9.2
Divorces involving children aged under 18(c)	*no.*	2 506	2 549	2 466	2 548	n.a.	2 651	2 717	2 811	2 713	2 656	2 905
Children aged under 18 affected by divorce	*no.*	4 748	4 783	4 743	4 792	n.a.	4 873	4 982	5 247	5 140	5 021	5 535
Fertility												
Number of births	*no.*	25 438	25 051	25 079	25 124	25 122	24 798	24 767	24 672	24 836	25 078	23 986
Total fertility rate(d)	*rate*	1.91	1.88	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.81	1.79	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.72
Births to mothers aged under 20	*no.*	1 537	1 534	1 451	1 535	1 507	1 418	1 340	1 352	1 402	1 405	1 320
Births to mothers aged 35 and	*no.*	2 592	2 703	2 837	2 994	3 206	3 365	3 587	3 790	3 894	4 062	4 063
Births outside marriage	*no.*	6 392	6 653	6 975	7 212	7 466	7 637	7 614	7 831	8 385	8 530	8 280
Births outside marriage acknowledged by father	*no.*	5 075	5 333	5 715	5 948	6 307	6 461	6 481	6 729	7 498	7 721	7 391
Average family size (persons)	*no.*	n.a.	n.a.	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0

(a) The number of marriages registered in the calendar year per 1,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.

(b) The number of divorces granted in the calendar year per 1,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.

(c) Refers to divorces of couples with unmarried children of the registered marriage aged under 18 at the time of application for divorce.

(d) The sum of age–specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age–specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Source: *Demography, Western Australia* (cat. no. 3311.5); data available on request, *Marriages, Divorces, Births.*

Marriages

The number of registered marriages in Western Australia in 2001 (9,785) was the lowest recorded since 1980. At 5.1, the crude marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) was the lowest rate on record for the State. The 2001 rate saw a drop from 5.8 in the previous year and from 6.5 a decade before.

The median age at first marriage has continued to rise, reaching 29 years for males and 27 years for females in 2001. In over one–third of registered marriages, one or both partners were not marrying for the first time, a proportion that has remained relatively constant since 1991. Between 1991 and 2001, the median age of remarriage also increased, to 44 years for males and 40 years for females, an increase of 4 and 3 years respectively.

Divorce

Although the number of divorces granted in Western Australia rose by 900 in the ten years to 2001, the crude divorce rate (the number of divorces per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) remained relatively constant over that time. The median duration of marriage rose gradually over the decade, from 7.5 years to 9.2 years.

In the last decade of the twentieth century, over half of all divorcing couples had children under 18 years, with the annual proportion fluctuating between 50% and 56%. Between 2000 and 2001, this percentage rose from 50% to 54%, the highest figure since 1992. On average divorcing couples with children under 18 years had 1.9 children in this age group, a figure which remained fairly stable throughout the period.

Births

In 2001, Western Australia recorded its lowest number of registered births (24,000) since 1987. The lowest total fertility rate (the number of children a women would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age–specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life) since 1947 also occurred in 2001. In the ten years prior to 2001, the total fertility rate dropped from 1.91 to 1.72. The declining fertility rate since the post–war baby boom mirrors the national trend.

There is a continuing trend for couples to delay starting families until later in life. While births to mothers aged 35 years and over increased steadily, from 10% to 17% of births over the decade to 2001, births to mothers under 20 years of age declined slightly over this period.

Between 1991 and 2001, the proportion of births outside marriage increased dramatically, from 25% to 35%. Of these births, an increasing proportion (from 79% to 90% over the period) were acknowledged by the father on the child's birth certificate. These trends may reflect an increasing tendency for families to be established by couples outside of formal registered marriage.

Despite the falling fertility rate the average family size in Western Australia has remained markedly stable since 1993, dropping from 3.1 to 3.0 family members.

TABLE 2: LIVING ARRANGEMENTS *(a)*

Indicator	*Unit*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*
Households									
Lone-person households	%	22.8	23.1	23.6	24.3	25.4	25.4	26.8	27.0
Households with 3 or more persons	%	43.8	44.1	43.1	42.5	41.9	42.1	39.9	40.1
Families									
Total families	'000	455.0	461.0	485.0	481.0	488.0	497.0	519.1	526.9
Total couple families	'000	389.3	392.6	405.9	401.1	408.4	415.8	429.8	433.8
Couple only families (of all couple families)(b)	%	50.6	52.3	50.4	51.7	52.2	51.2	53.5	53.8
Families with at least one child aged under 5 (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	44.9	45.9	47.0	42.5	44.7	46.6	44.2	43.4
Couple families with children aged under 15 (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	82.5	82.3	79.8	79.5	79.7	78.6	78.5	76.6
Lone father families with children aged under 15 (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	1.9	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.6
Lone mother families with children aged under 15 (of all families with children under 15 years)	%	15.6	16.4	17.8	18.5	18.0	19.1	18.6	20.8
Persons									
Children aged under 15 living in lone parent families (of all children aged under 15)	%	15.4	15.4	18.8	18.4	18.6	18.4	19.4	20.4
Persons aged 20–24(c) living with parents (of all persons aged 20–24)	%	38.7	41.4	38.5	43.2	40.5	43.5	41.0	40.2
Persons aged 25–34(c) living with parents (of all persons aged 25–34)	%	8.1	6.9	9.4	9.2	7.2	9.7	8.1	7.9
Persons aged 15–64 living alone (of all persons aged 15–64)	%	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.4	9.2	8.9	9.9	10.1
Persons aged 65 and over living alone (of all persons aged 65 and over)	%	27.4	29.7	29.5	29.1	27.7	31.3	30.9	31.6

(a) Data on living arrangements are at June each year.

(b) Where "couple only" means no dependants aged 0–24 years.

(c) Refers to unmarried persons with no dependants usually resident in the same household.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Households* and *Labour Force*.

Households

Since 1995, the total number of Western Australian households has shown a steady increase, rising by 114,000 to 755,200 households in 2002. Over this period, lone–person households increased from 23% to 27% of total households. Conversely, households with three or more persons declined as a proportion of the total, from 44% to 40%, over the eight year period to 2002.

Family Types

A family comprises two or more persons, one of whom is aged 15 years or over, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and are usually resident in the same household. The number of families in Western Australia has increased steadily since 1995, with a total of 526,900 families in 2002. Couple families accounted for 82% of this total, compared with 86% in 1995. The decreasing numbers of births in recent decades is reflected in a slight increase in couple families with no dependants aged 0–24 years. These 'couple–only' families have increased over the last eight years, from 51% to 54% of all families.

Family Types *continued*

In 2002, almost 77% of Western Australian families with children under 15 were couple families, this proportion having fallen from 83% in 1995. In contrast, the proportion of lone–parent families increased over the same period. Families with children under 15 years parented by a lone father increased from 2% to 3%, while those with a lone mother increased from 16% to 21%. Accordingly, the percentage of children under 15 years living in lone–parent families rose steadily, from 15% in 1995 to 20% in 2002. Throughout the eight year period to 2002, over 42% of all families with children under 15 years had at least one child under the age of 5 years.

An increasing proportion of people in all age groups are living alone. For those aged 15–64 years, the proportion living alone rose from just under 8% in 1995 to more than 10% in 2002. For the 65 years and over age group, the increase over the same period was larger (27% to 32%).

Since 1995, the proportion of young people aged 20–24 years living with parents has remained around 40%, reflecting the national trend of young people, while studying or establishing financial independence, to stay within the family home for longer than was the case in previous decades. For people aged 25–34 years, the proportion living with parents (around 8%) remained relatively stable over the last eight years.

TABLE 3: FAMILIES AND WORK *(a)*

Indicator	*Unit*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*
Couple families									
Couple families with children aged under 15	'000	167.7	161.7	176.4	171.9	170.0	169.8	172.1	173.9
Both parents employed	%	57.1	50.3	53.1	55.5	55.3	56.6	55.0	56.1
Neither parent employed	%	7.4	7.1	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.2
Lone parent families									
Lone parent families with children aged under 15	'000	35.5	34.8	44.6	44.3	43.4	46.3	47.0	53.0
Parent employed	%	41.7	47.5	43.3	45.7	41.7	49.1	51.0	44.0
Children									
Children aged under 15 living in families where no parent is employed (of all children aged under 15)	%	16.9	15.7	16.6	16.4	17.2	16.5	17.1	17.5

(a) Data on families and work are at June each year.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force*.

Employment Characteristics

In 2002, 56% of couple families with children under 15 years had both parents employed, 38% had only one parent employed and 6% of families had neither parent employed. These figures fluctuated over the eight years to 2002; the highest proportion of families with two employed parents (57%) being recorded in 1995 and the lowest proportion (50%) in 1996.

For lone–parent families, the proportion in which the parent was employed varied between 42% and 51% over the same period.

The proportion of children aged under 15 years living in a family in which no parent was employed remained fairly constant over the period. The highest figure recorded during this time was 18% in 2002.

INTRODUCTION

Millions of economic transactions take place every day involving the production of goods and the sale of goods and services (commodities). The monetary (or current price) value of each of these transactions is a product of the quantity produced or sold and the unit price. In a particular period, the total (aggregate) value of all transactions taking place in an economy is simply the sum of the individual transaction values in that period.

When it comes to comparing the difference in aggregate values between two time periods, any observed movement is generally a combination of changes in quantity and changes in price. In a lot of cases, the interest of users of economic data lies in understanding the degree to which the dollar value of economic growth (either positive or negative) between two periods is being driven by changes in quantities (ie. physical volumes of production and consumption) as distinct from changes in prices. This need for a measure of economic growth due only to changes in quantities has resulted in the development of two types of data series in which the effects of price changes are removed. The two series, constant price estimates and chain volume measures, indicate changes in quantity (or volume) between time periods by keeping the prices of goods and services constant. Chain volume measures are considered to more accurately reflect volume changes over time and in 1998 replaced constant price estimates as the official Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) measure of volume change.

This article explains the derivation and use of chain volume measures. However, to put chain volume measures into context, it is helpful to first explain constant price estimates.

WHAT IS A CONSTANT PRICE ESTIMATE?

A constant price estimate provides a measure of aggregate value which only varies with changes in the quantities produced or sold. It achieves this by removing the direct effect of changes in the prices of commodities over time. Constant price estimates combine quantities of individual commodities involved in economic transactions over a number of periods using unit prices sourced from some common or *base period*. Prices in the base period represent the relative worth of different commodities at that point in time. These *price relativities* are commonly referred to as *weights*. It was ABS practice to update the base period every five years.

The Context – Valuing In Current Prices

Consider the economy of the Republic of Fruitonia which produces apples and oranges. In order to obtain an aggregate value of production for the Fruitonian economy which only varies with changes in quantity, the quantities of apples and oranges produced could simply be added together. However, it does not make sense to add together the quantities of two different commodities if one of those commodities is worth more than the other. To obtain an aggregate value of production for the economy, it is necessary to aggregate the monetary value of the quantities of apples and oranges produced using their unit prices.

Table 1 below presents the unit price, quantity and current price value of apples and oranges produced in three consecutive periods. To put constant price estimates into context, the aggregate monetary value of apple and orange production in the Fruitonian economy in each time period has first been calculated using the actual unit prices that applied in each period. This process is represented by the following formula:

$$\Sigma P_n Q_n$$

where P is the price of the commodity;

Q is the quantity produced; and

n is the current period under consideration.

What does the symbol "Σ" mean?

The symbol **Σ** is shorthand for "The sum of ".

For example, the expression

$\Sigma P_n Q_n$

used in this section of the article is shorthand for summing all of the 'price times quantity' calculations performed for each good produced in the Fruitonian economy in period *n* (to obtain the total value of production in that period).

The current price estimates of value calculated using the above formula are presented in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1: VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF THE FRUITONIAN ECONOMY IN CURRENT PRICES

	Period 0			Period 1			Period 2		
Commodity	*Price (P_0)*	*Quantity (Q_0)*	*Value in current prices (P_0Q_0)*	*Price (P_1)*	*Quantity (Q_1)*	*Value in current prices (P_1Q_1)*	*Price (P_2)*	*Quantity (Q_2)*	*Value in current prices (P_2Q_2)*
Apples	$1	5	$5	$2	8	$16	$3	13	$39
Oranges	$3	3	$9	$4	5	$20	$5	10	$50
Total (current prices)			**$14**			**$36**			**$89**

As shown in the table, the aggregate value of production in the economy in current prices in Period 0 is $14, increasing to $36 in Period 1 and $89 in Period 2. The growth in aggregate value between Periods 0 and 1 and between Periods 0 and 2 is due to changes in both prices and quantities for each commodity.

Calculating Constant Price Estimates

To measure the degree to which changes in quantities only have determined the change in aggregate values between Periods 0 and 1 and between Periods 0 and 2, *constant price estimates* of the aggregate values can be calculated by replacing the prices in Periods 1 and 2 with the corresponding prices from the base period (which, in our example, is determined to be Period 0). This process is represented by the following formula:

$$\Sigma P_o Q_n$$

where n is the current period under consideration, and

o is the period determined to be the base (or weighting) period of the constant price estimates series.

The formula has been applied to the data in Table 1 to obtain constant price estimates of the aggregate value of production for the Fruitonian economy in Periods 1 and 2. These are shown in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: CONSTANT PRICE ESTIMATES OF VALUE FOR THE FRUITONIAN ECONOMY

	Period 0			***Period 1***				***Period 2***			
Commodity	*Price (P_0)*	*Quantity (Q_0)*	*Value in current prices (P_0Q_0)*	*Price (P_1)*	*Quantity (Q_1)*	*Value in current prices (P_1Q_1)*	*Constant price estimate of value (P_0Q_1)*	*Price (P_2)*	*Quantity (Q_2)*	*Value in current prices (P_2Q_2)*	*Constant price estimate of value (P_0Q_2)*
Apples	$1	5	$5	$2	8	$16	$8	$3	13	$39	$13
Oranges	$3	3	$9	$4	5	$20	$15	$5	10	$50	$30
Total (current prices)			**$14**			**$36**				**$89**	
Total (constant prices)							**$23**				**$43**

Calculating Constant Price Estimates *continued*

Holding prices constant (at Period 0 levels), the aggregate value of production in the economy in Period 0 is $14, increasing to $23 in Period 1 and $43 in Period 2. Constant price estimates of value indicate how much of the change in aggregate value was due to changes in quantities. The growth in aggregate value in current price terms between Periods 0 and 1 ($14 to $36) was 157.1% and in constant price terms ($14 to $23) was 64.3%, indicating that changes in quantities accounted for less than half the overall change in aggregate value. Between Periods 0 and 2, the aggregate value in current price terms ($14 to $89) increased by 535.7%, while the increase due to changes in quantities between the two periods ($14 to $43 in constant price terms) was 207.1%.

Constant Price Estimates As Index Numbers

Another way of expressing constant price estimates is in *index number* form. A constant price index which values quantities over a number of periods at the prices of a base period is equivalent to a *Laspeyres fixed–weight volume index*. Such an index measures the percentage change in the total value of production by holding prices constant at base period levels. The Laspeyres fixed–weight volume index is given by the formula:

$$\frac{\sum P_o Q_n}{\sum P_o Q_o} \times 100$$

where n is the current period under consideration, and

o is the base (or weighting) period of the index series and the *reference period* of the series at which the *index value* is equal to 1 and the index number is 100.0.

Index values and index numbers for Periods 0, 1 and 2 are calculated as follows:

	Period 0	***Period 1***	***Period 2***
	$\frac{(1 \times 5) + (3 \times 3)}{(1 \times 5) + (3 \times 3)} \times 100$	$\frac{(1 \times 8) + (3 \times 5)}{(1 \times 5) + (3 \times 3)} \times 100$	$\frac{(1 \times 13) + (3 \times 10)}{(1 \times 5) + (3 \times 3)} \times 100$
Index value	= **1.000** x 100	= **1.643** x 100	= **3.071** x 100
Index number	= **100.0**	= **164.3**	= **307.1**

The resulting index values and index numbers are presented in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3: CONSTANT PRICE INDEX VALUES AND NUMBERS FOR THE FRUITONIAN ECONOMY

	Period 0			*Period 1*				*Period 2*			
Commodity	*Price (P_0)*	*Quantity (Q_0)*	*Value in current prices (P_0Q_0)*	*Price (P_1)*	*Quantity (Q_1)*	*Value in current prices (P_1Q_1)*	*Constant price estimate of value*	*Price (P_2)*	*Quantity (Q_2)*	*Value in current prices (P_0Q_2)*	*Constant price estimate of value*
Apples	$1	5	$5	$2	8	$16	$8	$3	13	$39	$13
Oranges	$3	3	$9	$4	5	$20	$15	$5	10	$50	$30
Total (current prices)			**$14**			**$36**				**$89**	
Total (constant prices)							**$23**				**$43**
Index value			**1.000**				**1.643**				**3.071**
Index number			**100.0**				**164.3**				**307.1**

The index numbers indicate that the growth in aggregate value in constant price terms between Periods 0 and 1 was 64.3%, and between Periods 0 and 2 was 207.1%. These percentage changes are the same as those calculated previously from constant price estimates expressed in dollar terms. In fact, index values can be used to express a constant price series in dollar terms. This is achieved by multiplying the index value for the period in question by the current price estimate of value for the base period. For example, multiplying the index value in Period 1 (1.643) by the current price estimate of value in our base period, Period 0 ($14), we obtain the constant price estimate of value of $23.

Limitations Of Constant Price Estimates

Although constant price estimates and equivalent fixed–weight volume indexes have been widely used to analyse volume changes, there are several limitations associated with the use of these measures. These limitations are fundamentally due to the base price being used in calculating volume changes remaining constant over time, with no account being taken of volume, price or commodity changes.

Cheaper commodities are substituted for dearer commodities.

Economic theory suggests that the Laspeyres fixed–weight volume index tends to overstate the 'true' rate of growth of the value of commodities in the economy. This overstatement is often referred to as substitution bias, or the substitution effect. It occurs because, over time, consumers substitute commodities which have become relatively cheaper for those which have become relatively more expensive. Substitution bias tends to increase with the passage of time and distorts growth rates, particularly in dynamic areas of the economy where price relativities are likely to be subject to change.

Price relativities change over time.

Prices of commodities tend to grow at different rates over a period of time and therefore price relativities or weights change. This affects the usefulness of constant price estimates, particularly for periods further away from the base period when price relativities become more and more out of date and irrelevant to real–world economic circumstances.

Limitations Of Constant Price Estimates *continued*

Commodities appear and disappear and quality changes.

Due to the continually changing set of commodities in the economy, new commodities appear while older ones disappear. This makes it increasingly difficult to calculate direct Laspeyres fixed–weight volume indexes as the set of commodities common to both periods becomes progressively smaller. The quality of commodities also changes over time and may become so significantly improved or decreased that the commodities can no longer be considered to be the same, and direct comparisons with the value of those commodities in earlier periods cannot be made. As we move further away from the base period, direct Laspeyres fixed–weight volume indexes have increasingly poor coverage because there are less and less commodities common to the current and base periods and fewer comparisons can be made.

In 1998, the ABS adopted chain volume measures to replace constant price estimates and fixed–weight volume indexes as the preferred measure of volume change. Chain volume measures provide better indicators of volume growth, by addressing and overcoming the above limitations.

WHAT ARE CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES?

Chain volume measures are an alternative set of volume measures to constant price estimates. As with constant price estimates, chain volume measures only vary with changes in the quantities of commodities produced or sold. However, unlike constant price estimates and fixed–weight volume indexes, which value quantities using the prices of some base period which were updated (or reweighted) once every five years, chain volume measures value quantities by using prices in a base period which is updated annually. These annually reweighted (rebased) volume change measures are then linked, or "chained" together to produce a time series of chain volume measures.

Calculating Chain Volume Measures

Continuing with our example of the Fruitonian economy, Tables 4 and 5 present the unit price, quantity and current price value of apples and oranges produced in three consecutive periods. To calculate a chain volume measure or chain–linked volume index of value for the Fruitonian economy, two steps are required.

Step 1. Derive annually rebased volume estimates, in index number form, using the *Laspeyres volume index formula.*

The formula is given by:

$$\frac{\sum P_{n-1}Q_n}{\sum P_{n-1}Q_{n-1}} \times 100$$

where n is the current period under consideration, and

n-1 is the period before the current period and the base period for values in period n.

As the weights of a chain volume index change from year to year due to annual rebasing, a time series of chain volume indexes has no fixed base period in the sense in which a constant price estimate or fixed–weight volume index does. However, chain volume measures must have a *reference period* or reference year, in which the index equals 100.0. It is also worth noting that the chain volume measure in the reference period expressed in dollar terms equals the corresponding current price value.

If Period 0 is set as the reference period in which the index number is 100.0, annually rebased volume estimates of value (in index number form) for Periods 1 and 2 are calculated as follows.

Period 1
(based on Period 0 prices)..

$$\frac{(1 \times 8) + (3 \times 5)}{(1 \times 5) + (3 \times 3)} \times 100$$

$= 1.643 \times 100$

$= \mathbf{164.3}$

Period 2
(based on Period 1 prices).....

$$\frac{(2 \times 13) + (4 \times 10)}{(2 \times 8) + (4 \times 5)} \times 100$$

$= 1.833 \times 100$

$= \mathbf{183.3}$

The resulting estimates are presented in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4: ANNUALLY REBASED VOLUME ESTIMATES OF VALUE FOR THE FRUITONIAN ECONOMY

	Period 0			***Period 1***				***Period 2***			
Commodity	*Price (P_0)*	*Quantity (Q_0)*	*Current price estimate of value (P_0Q_0)*	*Price (P_1)*	*Quantity (Q_1)*	*Current price estimate of value (P_1Q_1)*	*Annually rebased volume estimate of value*	*Price (P_2)*	*Quantity (Q_2)*	*Current price estimate of value (P_2Q_2)*	*Annually rebased volume estimate of value*
Apples	$1	5	$5	$2	8	$16	$8	$3	13	$39	$26
Oranges	$3	3	$9	$4	5	$20	$15	$5	10	$50	$40
Total (current prices)			**$14**			**$36**				**$89**	
Total (annually rebased estimate)							**$23**				**$66**
Index number			**100.0**				**164.3**				**183.3**

Each index number in the series in Table 4 is a Laspeyres volume index calculated using the previous year as the base period, ie the base period for Period 1 is Period 0 and the base period for Period 2 is Period 1. Therefore it is not possible to directly compare the annual volume estimate in Period 2 with the annual volume estimate in Period 1 because they have different base periods which reflect different price relativities. In order to derive a time series of comparable terms, the individual indexes need to be compounded (or chained) together to produce a chain volume index.

Step 2. Compound (or chain) the individual indexes to produce a continuous chain volume time series, ie a *Laspeyres chain volume index*.

This is achieved using the following formula:

$$\frac{\sum P_o Q_1}{\sum P_o Q_o} \times \frac{\sum P_1 Q_2}{\sum P_1 Q_1} \times \ldots\ldots\ldots \frac{\sum P_{n-1} Q_n}{\sum P_{n-1} Q_{n-1}} \times 100$$

Calculating Chain Volume Measures *continued*

In our example, if Period 0 is set as the reference period in which the index number is 100.0, the Laspeyres chain volume index for Period 1 is calculated as follows:

1.00 x 1.643 x 100

= 164.3

Similarly, the Laspeyres chain volume index for Period 2 is calculated as:

1.00 x 1.643 x 1.833 x 100

= 301.2

TABLE 5: CHAIN VOLUME ESTIMATES OF VALUE FOR THE FRUITONIAN ECONOMY (Reference Period = Period 0)

	Period 0			***Period 1***				***Period 2***			
Commodity	*Price (P_0)*	*Quantity (Q_0)*	*Current price estimate of value (P_0Q_0)*	*Price (P_1)*	*Quantity (Q_1)*	*Current price estimate of value (P_1Q_1)*	*Chain volume estimate*	*Price (P_2)*	*Quantity (Q_2)*	*Current price estimate of value (P_2Q_2)*	*Chain volume estimate*
Apples	$1	5	$5	$2	8	$16	$8	$3	13	$39	$13
Oranges	$3	3	$9	$4	5	$20	$15	$5	10	$50	$30
Total (current prices)			**$14**			**$36**				**$89**	
Total (chain volume estimate) *(a)*							**$23**				**$42.17**
Chain volume index number			**100.0**				**164.3**				**301.2**

(a) Chain volume index referenced to Period 0 current price estimate.

The Laspeyres chain volume index indicates that the growth in aggregate value of the economy in chain volume terms between Periods 0 and 1 was 64.3%, and between Periods 0 and 2 was 201.2%.

As with constant price estimates, chain volume indexes can also be expressed in dollar terms by multiplying the index value for the period in question by the current price estimate of value in the reference period. As the reference period for our chain volume series is Period 0, chain volume estimates of value for Periods 1 and 2 can be calculated by multiplying their respective index values by the current price estimate of value in Period 0 ($14). For Period 1, the chain volume estimate of value is $23 (1.643 x $14) and for Period 2 is $42.17 (3.012 x $14).

Updating The Reference Period

The reference period for a series of chain volume indexes can be any period in which the index number is set to 100.0. In our example above, the reference period for the series is Period 0, but any of the three periods could have been chosen to be the reference period. The impact of changing the reference period is shown in Table 6 below, where the reference period has been updated to Period 1.

TABLE 6: CHAIN VOLUME ESTIMATES OF VALUE FOR THE FRUITONIAN ECONOMY (Reference Period = Period 1)

	Period 0				*Period 1*				*Period 2*			
Commodity	*Price (P_0)*	*Quantity (Q_0)*	*Current price estimate of value (P_0Q_0)*	*Chain volume estimate*	*Price (P_1)*	*Quantity (Q_1)*	*Current price estimate of value (P_1Q_1)*	*Chain volume estimate*	*Price (P_2)*	*Quantity (Q_2)*	*Current price estimate of value (P_2Q_2)*	*Chain volume estimate*
Apples	$1	5	$5	$10	$2	8	$16	$16	$3	13	$39	$26
Oranges	$3	3	$9	$12	$4	5	$20	$20	$5	10	$50	$40
Total (current prices)			**$14**				**$36**				**$89**	
Total (chain volume estimate) *(a)*				**$21.91**				**$36**				**$66**
Chain volume index number				**60.9**				**100.0**				**183.3**

(a) Chain volume index referenced to Period 1 current price estimate.

Updating the reference period results in revisions to the levels of chain volume measures for their entire history. However, re–referencing does not alter growth rates. A comparison of the growth rates calculated from Table 5 (reference period Period 0) with the growth rates calculated from Table 6 (reference period Period 1) shows that, in both cases, the growth in aggregate value between Periods 0 and 1 is 64.3% and between Periods 0 and 2 is 201.2%. It should be noted that revisions to growth rates can occur as a result of revisions to the underlying data.

Non–Additivity

Additivity, a property pertaining to a set of index numbers under which an aggregate is defined as the sum of its components, only exists in volume estimates when a fixed set of prices is used. Thus, fixed–weight volume indexes of the kind the ABS previously used when deriving constant price estimates were additive. As weights of a chain volume index change from year to year, chain volume indexes have no base period in the sense of a fixed–weight index base period and therefore non–additivity exists in the chain volume measures. *Non–additivity* occurs because the values of component chain volume measures expressed in dollar terms do not generally add up to the dollar value of the aggregate chain volume measure. Looking at the chain volume estimates of value for Period 2 in Table 5, the concept of non–additivity becomes clear. The chain volume estimates of value for apples and oranges in Period 2, calculated using the chain volume indexes for the individual commodities, are $13 and $30 respectively. Adding these together should result in a chain volume estimate of aggregate value of $43, but the actual estimate is $42.17. In Period 1 the chain volume estimates of value for apples ($8) and oranges ($15) do add to the chain volume estimate of aggregate value of $23. This is because only values in the reference period (Period 0) and the following period (Period 1) are additive.

Choosing a reference period that is close to the current period reduces the impact of non–additivity, and the ABS has chosen to make the reference period the same as the latest base period for chain volume measures. In Table 6 above, the reference period was updated from Period 0 to Period 1. As shown in the table, the values in the reference period (Period 1) and the following period (Period 2) are additive, but non–additivity now exists in Period 0. The ABS updates both the base period and the reference period of chain volume measures on an annual basis every June quarter, ensuring that additivity always exists for the latest two years.

WHY ARE CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES BETTER?

Table 7 summarises constant price and chain volume estimates of the aggregate value of the Fruitonian economy for Periods 0, 1 and 2.

TABLE 7: CONSTANT PRICE AND CHAIN VOLUME ESTIMATES OF VALUE FOR THE FRUITONIAN ECONOMY

	Period 0	*Period 1*		*Period 2*	
Commodity	*Current price estimate of value*	*Constant price estimate of value*	*Chain volume estimate of value*	*Constant price estimate of value*	*Chain volume estimate of value*
Apples	$5	$8	$8	$13	$13
Oranges	$9	$15	$15	$30	$30
Total (current prices)	**$14**				
Total (constant prices) *(a)*		**$23**		**$43**	
Total (chain volume estimate) *(b)*			**$23**		**$42.17**
Constant price index number	**100.0**	**164.3**		**307.1**	
Constant price growth rates		**64.3%**		**207.1%**	
Chain volume index number	**100.0**		**164.3**		**301.2**
Chain volume growth rates			**64.3%**		**201.2%**

(a) Base period for constant price series is Period 1.

(b) Reference period for chain volume measures is Period 1.

The choice of chain volume measures over constant price estimates as a better indicator of volume growth has been made for a number of reasons:

Chain Laspeyres volume indexes more accurately reflect the true rate of commodity growth.

Over time, a chain Laspeyres volume index tends to increase less than a Laspeyres fixed–weight volume index. A comparison of the differing growth rates for the economy from Period 0 to Period 2 (see Table 7 above) reveals that the growth rate of the constant price series (207.1%) is slightly higher than the growth rate of the chain volume measures (201.2%). Chain volume measures substantially reduce the substitution effect that is inherent in Laspeyres fixed–weight volume indexes and which causes overstatement of the 'true' rate of growth of commodities in the economy. Chain volume measures overcome substitution bias by compiling indexes based on more up–to–date price relativities.

Chain volume measures take account of changing price relativities.

Chain volume measures provide better indicators of movement in real output and expenditure because they take account of changes to price relativities that occur from one period to the next by compiling indexes between consecutive periods and annually updating the base period. This is particularly important for areas of the economy in which prices are subject to rapid change. Computers are a prime example of changing price relativities. As technology has become more advanced, computers have become relatively less expensive than they were ten or twenty years ago. The rate of decline in the relative price of computers has been so rapid that a fixed–weight volume index using prices of even just five years ago would be outdated. Another example of changing price relativities is oil, which has experienced large fluctuations in price over time, as is currently occurring.

Chain volume measures maximise useable price and quantity information.

Chain volume measures are more reliable and have greater coverage because they compile indexes between each pair of consecutive periods. This maximises the number of commodities common to both periods and enables more value comparisons to be made.

INTRODUCTION OF CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES IN *Western Australian Statistical Indicators* (ABS Cat. 1367.5)

From the March quarter 2003, chain volume measures will be introduced in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators* (ABS cat. 1367.5) for the following indicators:

- State Final Demand (Table 3)
- Quarterly Retail Turnover (Table 11)
- Private New Capital Expenditure (Table 16)
- Value of Building Approved (Table 20)
- Value of Building Work Commenced (Table 22)
- Value of Building Work Done (Table 23)

Current price estimates for these indicators will continue to be published.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information about chain volume measures, please refer to the Information Paper *Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts*, ABS Cat. 5248.0.

REFERENCES

Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, ABS Cat. 5206.0

Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods 2000, ABS Cat. 5216.0

Handbook on Price and Volume Measures in National Accounts, Eurostat

Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts, ABS Cat. 5248.0

Revised International Standards in Australian National Accounts, ABS Cat. 5251.0

System of National Accounts 1993, Commission of the European Communities (Eurostat), International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co–operation and Development, United Nations, World Bank

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1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: Selected States and Australian Comparison

Indicator	Period	Unit	WA Current figure	WA % change from previous figure	NSW Current figure	NSW % change from previous figure	Vic. Current figure	Vic. % change from previous figure
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2002	$m	18 056.0	2.5	62 936.0	1.4	46 058.0	1.1
Consumer price index								
All groups	Dec qtr 2002	index	136.4	0.4	140.4	0.6	139.0	0.9
Wage cost index	Dec qtr 2002	index	118.2	0.5	118.9	0.6	118.5	0.8
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2002	$m	4 038.0	0.7	14 617.6	1.4	9 838.3	0.2
Finance commitments								
Commercial	Jan 2003	$m	1 245.9	–6.5	7 428.6	–0.4	3 992.7	–0.4
Personal	Jan 2003	$m	588.8	–3.6	1 721.8	–0.1	1 298.7	–0.1
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2002	$m	1 656	3.1	3 608	2.5	3 256	2.0
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2002	$m	657.1	–11.2	2 447.2	39.7	1 825.4	–17.6
New residential building activity commenced								
Seasonally adjusted, Chain volumes	Sep qtr 2002	$m	744.4	17.6	2 096.8	3.4	2 316.6	19.9
Merchandise trade								
Imports	Dec qtr 2002	$m	3 066	19.2	15 227	8.9	11 106	6.0
Exports	Dec qtr 2002	$m	8 231	2.5	5 408	0.5	5 236	3.2
Mineral exploration								
Gold	Dec qtr 2002	$m	69.8	–0.4	4.5	9.8	7.7	–12.5
All other minerals	Dec qtr 2002	$m	41.3	3.3	9.2	–18.6	1.2	–36.8
Petroleum	Dec qtr 2002	$m	170.2	99.5	4.5	n.p.	29.0	–46.3
Unemployment rate								
Trend	Feb 2003	%	5.9	–1.7	6.0	1.7	5.4	–1.9
Estimated resident population	Sep qtr 2002	no.	1 934 494	0.4	6 657 351	0.3	4 888 234	0.3

Indicator	Period	Unit	Qld Current figure	Qld % change from previous figure	SA Current figure	SA % change from previous figure	Aust. Current figure	Aust. % change from previous figure
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2002	$m	32 698.0	1.2	13 112.0	1.1	184 529.0	1.5
Consumer price index								
All groups	Dec qtr 2002	index	139.9	0.5	141.5	0.9	139.5	0.7
Wage cost index	Dec qtr 2002	index	117.4	0.9	118.5	1.4	118.3	0.8
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2002	$m	8 002.8	1.8	3 118.7	0.8	41 803.4	1.1
Finance commitments								
Commercial	Jan 2003	$m	2 098.3	–0.2	888.9	–0.2	16 104.7	–0.3
Personal	Jan 2003	$m	1 017.4	–0.1	357.8	–0.1	5 158.7	–9.7
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2002	$m	2 305	5.4	934	1.2	12 804	4.3
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volumes	Dec qtr 2002	$m	1 651.9	19.4	394.1	31.4	7 204.0	8.4
New residential building activity commenced								
Seasonally adjusted, Chain volumes	Sep qtr 2002	$m	1 754.9	26.3	330.9	8.0	7 499.5	15.9
Merchandise trade								
Imports	Dec qtr 2002	$m	4 112	–2.1	1 627	15.9	35 601	6.2
Exports	Dec qtr 2002	$m	5 640	–2.5	2 334	1.7	30 855	1.8
Mineral exploration								
Gold	Dec qtr 2002	$m	6.5	35.4	2.8	33.3	99.3	4.3
All other minerals	Dec qtr 2002	$m	25.4	38.0	7.2	–5.3	93.5	6.6
Petroleum	Dec qtr 2002	$m	38.6	41.9	23.4	96.6	270.4	24.0
Unemployment rate								
Trend	Feb 2003	%	6.9	—	6.0	—	6.0	–1.6
Estimated resident population	Sep qtr 2002	no.	3 729 028	0.6	1 522 456	0.1	19 727 476	0.3

2 STATE FINAL DEMAND, Current Prices

	Sep qtr 2001	*Dec qtr 2001*	*Mar qtr 2002*	*Jun qtr 2002*	*Sep qtr 2002*	*Dec qtr 2002*	*Dec qtr 2001 to Dec qtr 2002*
	$m	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*% change*
				ORIGINAL			
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	r 2 876	r 2 947	r 2 962	r 2 964	r 2 977	3 107	5.4
Households	r 9 299	r 10 188	r 9 415	r 9 860	r 10 044	10 860	6.6
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	r 959	r 1 059	r 980	r 1 099	r 1 111	1 177	11.1
Other buildings and structures	809	716	606	r 770	r 936	1 206	68.4
Machinery and equipment	1 438	r 1 682	1 339	1 642	r 1 408	1 706	1.4
Livestock	52	52	52	52	36	36	–30.8
Intangible fixed assets	r 373	380	327	r 304	r 325	429	12.9
Ownership transfer costs	256	279	281	271	276	298	6.8
Total private	r 3 887	r 4 168	r 3 584	r 4 137	r 4 091	4 851	16.4
Public	r 592	677	r 602	r 784	r 593	909	34.3
State final demand	**r 16 654**	**r 17 979**	**r 16 563**	**r 17 745**	**r 17 705**	**19 728**	**9.7**
Compensation of employees	r 7 864	8 264	r 8 033	r 8 456	r 8 532	9 035	9.3
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 903	2 940	2 912	2 992	3 004	3 101	5.5
Households	9 343	9 641	9 810	9 979	10 089	10 287	6.7
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	991	1 061	988	1 055	1 145	1 180	11.2
Other buildings and structures	793	682	672	747	917	1 147	68.2
Machinery and equipment	1 500	1 588	1 438	1 562	1 462	1 616	1.8
Livestock	52	52	52	52	36	36	–30.8
Intangible fixed assets	382	367	325	310	332	414	12.8
Ownership transfer costs	258	278	290	266	269	297	6.8
Total private	3 975	4 028	3 765	3 991	4 161	4 691	16.5
Public	681	711	600	672	675	944	32.8
State final demand	**16 903**	**17 319**	**17 086**	**17 635**	**17 929**	**19 024**	**9.8**
Compensation of employees	7 878	7 973	8 316	8 462	8 546	8 720	9.4
				TREND ESTIMATES			
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 912	2 925	2 939	2 975	3 026	3 072	5.0
Households	9 407	9 604	9 803	9 968	10 116	10 268	6.9
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	963	1 011	1 036	1 065	1 122	1 184	17.1
Other buildings and structures	688	702	697	774	929	1 069	52.3
Machinery and equipment	1 574	1 502	1 514	1 502	1 499	1 505	0.2
Livestock	48	53	53	47	41	36	–32.1
Intangible fixed assets	389	356	326	323	347	381	7.0
Ownership transfer costs	258	276	279	275	277	284	2.9
Total private	3 921	3 900	3 905	3 989	4 215	4 451	14.1
Public	717	673	631	662	745	828	23.0
State final demand	**16 957**	**17 102**	**17 278**	**17 589**	**18 099**	**18 718**	**9.4**
Compensation of employees	7 890	8 048	8 251	8 438	8 583	8 696	8.1

Source: *Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5206.0).

3 STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain Volume Measures(a)

	Sep qtr 2001	*Dec qtr 2001*	*Mar qtr 2002*	*Jun qtr 2002*	*Sep qtr 2002*	*Dec qtr 2002*	*Dec qtr 2001 to Dec qtr 2002*
	$m	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*% change*
				ORIGINAL			
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 840	2 888	2 900	2 918	2 914	2 992	3.6
Households	9 160	9 985	9 159	9 560	9 654	10 437	4.5
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	951	1 044	960	1 072	1 078	1 134	8.6
Other buildings and structures	803	708	594	749	904	1 156	63.3
Machinery and equipment	1 424	1 660	1 326	1 646	1 432	1 732	4.3
Livestock	52	52	52	52	38	38	–26.9
Intangible fixed assets	376	386	335	311	332	436	13.0
Ownership transfer costs	267	291	281	315	277	297	2.1
Total private	3 872	4 141	3 549	4 145	4 061	4 794	15.8
Public	589	673	597	779	595	908	34.9
State final demand	**16 462**	**17 688**	**16 204**	**17 401**	**17 223**	**19 130**	**8.2**
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 853	2 897	2 891	2 905	2 925	3 001	3.6
Households	9 225	9 382	9 565	9 692	9 708	9 816	4.6
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	983	1 046	969	1 029	1 112	1 137	8.7
Other buildings and structures	787	675	662	729	889	1 104	63.6
Machinery and equipment	1 483	1 570	1 429	1 573	1 494	1 649	5.0
Livestock	52	52	52	52	38	38	–26.9
Intangible fixed assets	385	372	333	317	339	422	13.4
Ownership transfer costs	268	282	308	296	272	298	5.7
Total private	3 959	3 999	3 753	3 996	4 145	4 649	16.3
Public	677	703	592	666	673	938	33.4
State final demand	**16 713**	**16 981**	**16 802**	**17 259**	**17 451**	**18 404**	**8.4**
				TREND ESTIMATES			
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 864	2 883	2 893	2 911	2 940	2 968	2.9
Households	9 245	9 389	9 547	9 660	9 740	9 803	4.4
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	955	997	1 016	1 039	1 089	1 144	14.7
Other buildings and structures	684	695	687	756	900	1 031	48.3
Machinery and equipment	1 549	1 485	1 509	1 513	1 524	1 536	3.4
Livestock	49	53	53	48	43	38	–28.3
Intangible fixed assets	393	361	333	331	354	388	7.5
Ownership transfer costs	270	288	296	293	288	285	–1.0
Total private	3 901	3 879	3 895	3 981	4 198	4 420	13.9
Public	712	666	625	657	741	823	23.6
State final demand	**16 722**	**16 818**	**16 960**	**17 207**	**17 618**	**18 056**	**7.4**

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-2001.

Source: *Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5206.0).

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

Period	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies & services	Health	Transport –ation	Communi –cation	Recreation	Education	Miscellan –eous	**All groups**
						ANNUAL AVERAGE						
1999–2000	129.7	165.7	104.2	94.7	113.1	152.6	129.1	96.4	117.8	182.0	155.4	**122.9**
2000–2001	134.7	184.7	110.9	101.3	115.4	157.0	137.0	102.7	121.8	190.5	165.4	**129.6**
2001–2002	142.6	192.3	109.2	103.4	117.2	162.8	136.8	103.5	127.1	195.5	172.2	**133.1**
						PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
1999–2000	1.3	4.1	–1.0	4.6	–0.4	–1.8	5.6	–6.1	0.7	5.1	6.7	**2.3**
2000–2001	3.9	11.5	6.4	7.0	2.0	2.9	6.1	6.5	3.4	4.7	6.4	**5.5**
2001–2002	5.9	4.1	–1.5	2.1	1.6	3.7	–0.1	0.8	4.4	2.6	4.1	**2.7**
						QUARTERS						
2001												
September	139.1	190.7	107.8	102.5	116.2	158.9	136.8	101.8	125.2	193.5	170.4	**131.5**
December	142.7	191.2	110.5	103.1	118.3	158.2	135.2	103.7	126.4	193.5	172.0	**132.6**
2002												
March	145.1	193.2	108.1	103.8	117.1	162.5	136.4	103.8	127.6	197.5	173.0	**133.7**
June	143.4	194.2	110.5	104.0	117.0	171.5	138.8	104.6	129.3	197.5	173.2	**134.6**
September	144.9	196.6	110.5	105.0	118.0	172.0	139.6	106.3	129.4	197.5	182.2	**135.8**
December	145.5	196.4	111.0	105.7	118.7	171.8	140.5	106.7	130.2	197.5	183.8	**136.4**
						PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
2001												
September	4.7	6.1	–4.3	1.2	1.3	2.2	0.6	–1.8	3.6	3.2	5.4	**2.3**
December	7.5	4.7	–0.5	1.8	2.6	2.3	–0.8	0.9	4.4	3.2	4.4	**3.0**
2002												
March	7.3	2.9	–0.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	0.3	1.6	4.6	2.1	3.7	**3.2**
June	3.8	2.9	–0.6	2.4	–0.2	7.9	–0.6	2.5	5.0	2.1	2.9	**2.4**
September	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.5	8.2	2.0	4.4	3.4	2.1	6.9	**3.3**
December	2.0	2.7	0.5	2.5	0.3	8.6	3.9	2.9	3.0	2.1	6.9	**2.9**
						PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2001												
September	0.7	1.1	–3.1	0.9	–0.9	—	–2.0	–0.2	1.7	—	1.2	**0.1**
December	2.6	0.3	2.5	0.6	1.8	–0.4	–1.2	1.9	1.0	—	0.9	**0.8**
2002												
March	1.7	1.0	–2.2	0.7	–1.0	2.7	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	**0.8**
June	–1.2	0.5	2.2	0.2	–0.1	5.5	1.8	0.8	1.3	—	0.1	**0.7**
September	1.0	1.2	—	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.1	—	5.2	**0.9**
December	0.4	–0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	–0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	—	0.9	**0.4**

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

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

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

5 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS: Perth

Item	Unit	Sep qtr 2001	Dec qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Dec qtr 01 to Dec qtr 02
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	% change
Dairy and related products								
Milk, supermarket sales	*1 litre*	148	157	159	160	159	159	1.3
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	*500g*	363	374	347	369	360	375	0.3
Butter	*500g*	213	215	221	223	224	232	7.9
Bread and cereal products								
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	*650g*	241	250	247	243	246	257	2.8
Biscuits, dry	*250g*	164	167	165	160	155	162	–3.0
Breakfast cereals, corn based	*550g*	345	376	378	357	379	364	–3.2
Flour, self raising	*2kg*	292	292	301	297	290	335	14.7
Rice, long grain	*1kg*	188	185	182	186	194	201	8.6
Meat and seafoods								
Beef								
Silverside roast	*1kg*	998	1 125	1 108	1 121	1 149	1 135	0.9
Rump steak	*1kg*	1 359	1 570	1 502	1 494	1 514	1 505	–4.1
T-bone steak, with fillet	*1kg*	1 458	1 647	1 646	1 700	1 693	1 696	3.0
Lamb								
Leg	*1kg*	737	736	782	853	812	796	8.2
Loin chops	*1kg*	1 158	1 206	1 276	1 337	1 335	1 355	12.4
Pork								
Leg	*1kg*	723	761	777	773	773	779	2.4
Loin chops	*1kg*	1 028	1 098	1 123	1 142	1 172	1 163	5.9
Chicken, frozen	*1kg*	363	403	404	406	398	387	–4.0
Bacon, middle rashers	*250g pkt*	422	392	393	381	374	405	3.3
Sausages	*1kg*	636	682	719	734	712	702	2.9
Salmon, pink	*210g can*	310	288	259	251	251	260	–9.7
Fresh fruit and vegetables								
Oranges	*1kg*	249	336	388	398	248	303	–9.8
Bananas	*1kg*	268	273	321	303	385	321	17.6
Potatoes	*1kg*	156	160	151	139	153	169	5.6
Tomatoes	*1kg*	269	329	336	266	390	356	8.2
Carrots	*1kg*	133	134	133	131	125	131	–2.2
Onions	*1kg*	163	234	154	110	106	113	–51.7
Other food								
Eggs (a), (b)	*1 dozen*	346	355	365	359	345	336	–5.4
Sugar, white (b)	*2kg*	271	257	254	246	246	243	–5.4
Jam, strawberry	*500g*	267	268	259	276	275	248	–7.5
Teabags	*180g pkt*	354	361	369	374	374	361	—
Coffee, instant	*150g jar*	632	668	693	660	629	607	–9.1
Tomato sauce	*600ml*	193	186	193	183	180	174	–6.5
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	*500g*	192	195	196	217	210	220	12.8
Baked beans, in tomato sauce	*420g*	107	108	104	108	117	112	3.7
Baby food	*120g can*	67	74	75	75	75	75	1.4
Chocolate, milk, block	*250g*	315	320	337	312	308	317	–0.9
Household supplies and personal care								
Laundry detergent	*1kg*	502	511	480	478	524	512	0.2
Dishwashing detergent	*500ml*	316	309	320	302	328	322	4.2
Facial tissues	*pkt 224*	198	207	204	204	205	205	–1.0
Toilet paper (c)	*4x250 sheets*	328	332	325	319	333	334	0.6
Pet food	*400g*	108	111	106	103	102	103	–7.2
Toilet soap	*4x125g*	270	251	271	262	260	257	2.4
Toothpaste	*140g*	254	240	243	243	233	241	0.4
Private motoring								
Petrol, lead replacement	*1 litre*	89.3	85.8	86.1	92.4	93.7	94.5	10.1
Petrol, unleaded	*1 litre*	86.1	82.5	82.7	89.0	90.1	90.6	9.8
Alcoholic drinks								
Beer, low alcohol (24 bottles) (d)	*355-375m ea*	2 610	2 607	2 613	2 636	2 650	2 595	–0.5
Beer, full strength (24 bottles) (e)	*375ml ea*	3 085	3 112	3 128	3 137	3 119	3 030	–2.6
Draught beer, full strength, public bar (glass)	*285ml*	274	277	279	282	286	278	0.4
Scotch nip, public bar	*30ml*	427	433	434	435	442	449	3.7

(a) Eggs in Perth have a minimum net weight of 58g
(b) Represents average price of brand name and generic brand products. Formerly only represented brand name products.
(c) Formerly 4 x 260 sheet rolls.
(d) Includes light and mid strength beer with an alcoholic content equal to or less than 3.5%.
(e) Alcoholic content of full strength beer is greater than 3.5%.

Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items* (cat. no. 6403.0).

6 WAGE COST INDEX: Total Hourly Rates Of Pay Excluding Bonuses(a)

	INDEX NUMBERS						*Sep qtr 2002 to Dec qtr 2002*	*Dec qtr 2001 to Dec qtr 2002*
	Sep qtr 2001	*Dec qtr 2001*	*Mar qtr 2002*	*Jun qtr 2002*	*Sep qtr 2002*	*Dec qtr 2002*	*% change*	*% change*
Selected Industries:								
Mining	115.1	115.7	117.2	118.3	121.9	122.0	0.1	5.4
Manufacturing	115.4	116.1	116.7	119.0	121.4	122.0	0.5	5.1
Construction	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Retail trade	111.3	112.4	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.7	0.6	2.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	112.7	113.1	113.4	113.4	116.1	116.6	0.4	3.1
Property and business services	111.6	112.0	113.5	114.6	115.6	116.7	1.0	4.2
Government administration and defence	115.2	115.9	116.4	116.9	118.1	119.6	1.3	3.2
Education	112.6	112.9	113.5	114.1	117.3	117.4	0.1	4.0
Health and community services	112.2	113.8	114.8	115.3	117.6	117.8	0.2	3.5
Cultural and recreational services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Personal and other services	109.4	110.0	111.3	111.8	113.7	113.7	—	3.4
All Industries	113.2	114.0	114.9	115.7	117.6	118.2	0.5	3.7
Selected Occupations:								
Managers and administrators	111.2	111.5	112.5	114.5	116.4	116.8	0.3	4.8
Professionals	114.2	115.1	116.4	117.0	119.3	120.1	0.7	4.3
Associate professionals	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.3	115.7	116.4	0.6	2.8
Tradespersons and related workers	115.2	115.9	116.4	116.9	118.6	119.3	0.6	2.9
Advanced clerical and service workers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	112.6	113.3	113.9	114.5	116.2	116.7	0.4	3.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	113.3	113.9	114.4	114.9	117.5	117.9	0.3	3.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	112.0	112.5	113.3	113.6	114.4	115.1	0.6	2.3
Labourers and related workers	111.8	113.4	113.9	113.9	117.3	118.5	1.0	4.5
All occupations	113.2	114.0	114.9	115.7	117.6	118.2	0.5	3.7

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

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

7 SELECTED HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a): Perth

Period	PERTH						WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES					
	Established homes	% change from previous period	% change from same period previous year	**Project homes**	% change from previous period	% change from same period previous year	**Established homes**	% change from previous period	% change from same period previous year	**Project homes**	% change from previous period	% change from same period previous year
1999–2000	125.9	5.9	. .	114.8	8.2	. .	142.3	9.1	. .	120.7	6.7	. .
2000–2001	133.9	6.4	. .	126.2	9.9	. .	152.8	7.4	. .	134.9	11.8	. .
2001–2002	145.5	8.7	. .	128.8	2.1	. .	178.0	16.5	. .	138.1	2.4	. .
2001												
September	139.1	1.4	6.8	127.7	0.6	1.1	167.7	5.2	14.0	136.4	0.7	1.6
December	143.1	2.9	7.7	128.5	0.6	2.1	174.0	3.8	15.5	137.6	0.9	2.1
2002												
March	147.8	3.3	9.4	129.2	0.5	2.7	180.6	3.8	17.3	138.5	0.7	2.5
June	152.0	2.8	10.8	129.6	0.3	2.1	189.5	4.9	18.9	139.9	1.0	3.3
September	155.8	2.5	12.0	130.3	0.5	2.0	196.7	3.8	17.3	141.3	1.0	3.6
December	159.7	2.5	11.6	131.6	1.0	2.4	206.1	4.8	18.4	142.5	0.8	3.6

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

Source: *House Price Indexes* (cat. no. 6416.0).

8 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING(a): Perth

Group	*Sep qtr 2001*	*Dec qtr 2001*	*Mar qtr 2002*	*Jun qtr 2002*	*Sep qtr 2002*	*Dec qtr 2002*	% change from previous period: *Perth*	% change from previous period: *Weighted average of six state capital cities*	% change from same period previous year: *Perth*	% change from same period previous year: *Weighted average of six state capital cities*
House building										
All groups	118.9	118.9	119.0	120.9	121.8	122.8	0.8	1.0	3.3	3.9
Other than house building										
All groups	116.6	117.3	117.3	119.7	120.3	122.4	1.7	1.0	4.3	4.0
Selected major building materials:										
Structural timber	105.9	104.9	103.6	103.9	104.0	108.9	4.7	0.9	3.8	3.6
Ready mixed concrete	107.3	104.2	104.3	119.6	118.7	123.7	4.2	4.9	18.7	19.0
Precast concrete products	147.7	149.7	149.7	150.4	151.7	151.7	—	0.4	1.3	3.9
Steel decking and cladding	114.6	114.1	114.1	114.1	119.0	119.6	0.5	–0.1	4.8	0.6
Structural steel	120.9	124.4	124.4	126.8	126.8	139.3	9.9	2.1	12.0	7.9
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric, mesh	91.9	91.2	88.5	88.9	91.7	92.3	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.7
Aluminium windows	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	128.0	1.1	—	1.1	1.2
Fabricated steel products	113.5	119.2	122.1	122.2	123.5	123.5	—	1.3	3.6	3.3
Builders' hardware	151.4	151.5	152.3	155.0	155.6	157.4	1.2	1.0	3.9	2.3
Sand and aggregate	122.1	119.7	120.6	122.7	123.1	128.8	4.6	5.8	7.6	12.3
Carpet	101.5	101.7	102.8	104.0	105.2	105.9	0.7	1.0	4.1	8.5
Paint and other coatings	152.7	155.5	155.5	163.6	163.4	162.5	–0.6	–0.1	4.5	6.9
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	142.7	132.2	132.2	136.5	136.9	136.8	–0.1	0.2	3.5	3.6
Special series:										
All electrical materials	106.4	107.2	108.1	108.1	109.0	108.2	–0.7	–0.5	0.9	0.3
All mechanical services	114.7	116.5	116.9	118.2	118.2	119.1	0.8	0.3	2.2	2.9
All plumbing materials	130.5	130.1	129.6	131.2	134.0	135.6	1.2	0.5	4.2	4.2

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

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

9 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES(a)

Period	Passenger vehicles no.	Other vehicles no.	Total vehicles no.	Total vehicles % change from previous period
		ORIGINAL		
1999–2000	42 729	21 933	64 662	–15.9
2000–2001	49 432	23 324	72 756	12.5
2001–2002	45 808	26 137	71 945	–1.1
December	4 562	2 087	6 649	8.7
2002				
January	3 501	1 980	5 481	–17.6
February	3 879	2 280	6 159	12.4
March	3 646	2 234	5 880	–4.5
April	3 452	2 190	5 642	–4.0
May	3 784	2 560	6 344	12.4
June	4 253	3 095	7 348	15.8
July	3 498	2 064	5 562	–24.3
August	3 883	2 219	6 102	9.7
September	3 487	2 006	5 493	–10.0
October	4 174	2 453	6 627	20.6
November	4 012	2 308	6 320	–4.6
December	3 796	2 193	5 989	–5.2
2003				
January	3 471	2 291	5 762	–3.8
February	3 880	2 284	6 164	7.0
		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
December	4 586	2 061	6 647	14.5
2002				
January	4 211	2 313	6 524	–1.9
February	4 131	2 310	6 441	–1.3
March	3 232	2 001	5 233	–18.8
April	3 719	2 421	6 140	17.3
May	3 745	2 296	6 041	–1.6
June	3 867	2 467	6 334	4.9
July	3 627	2 277	5 904	–6.8
August	3 805	2 385	6 190	4.8
September	3 780	2 374	6 154	–0.6
October	3 950	2 484	6 434	4.5
November	3 875	2 317	6 192	–3.8
December	3 535	2 029	5 564	–10.1
2003				
January	4 199	2 782	6 981	25.5
February	4 131	2 313	6 444	–7.7
		TREND ESTIMATES		
December	3 905	2 148	6 053	1.6
2002				
January	3 961	2 178	6 139	1.4
February	3 975	2 218	6 193	0.9
March	3 939	2 259	6 198	0.1
April	3 864	2 295	6 159	–0.6
May	3 789	2 325	6 114	–0.7
June	3 752	2 359	6 111	—
July	3 750	2 376	6 126	0.2
August	3 766	2 378	6 144	0.3
September	3 788	2 367	6 155	0.2
October	3 816	2 360	6 176	0.3
November	3 858	2 364	6 222	0.7
December	3 911	2 375	6 286	1.0
2003				
January	3 974	2 391	6 365	1.3
February	4 027	2 402	6 429	1.0

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

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

Source: *Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001)

10 MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER(a), By Industry Group, Current prices

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				
November	577.1	140.1	r 97.9	205.7	65.9	r 162.5	r 152.9	r 1 402.0
December	654.9	211.8	r 128.5	245.5	90.9	r 185.6	r 187.7	r 1 704.9
2002								
January	599.8	95.7	r 83.5	202.6	65.7	r 177.2	r 129.9	r 1 354.4
February	547.4	83.3	r 71.0	172.8	61.8	r 159.2	r 121.0	r 1 216.4
March	608.0	100.3	r 78.2	185.3	68.7	r 173.8	r 126.6	r 1 340.9
April	566.7	104.2	r 89.7	177.4	66.6	r 171.7	r 120.3	r 1 296.7
May	596.5	112.7	r 97.0	193.3	66.5	r 173.6	r 131.7	r 1 371.3
June	558.8	105.7	r 89.9	194.1	63.9	r 163.6	r 122.2	r 1 298.2
July	579.3	104.4	82.5	168.1	71.1	173.7	128.4	1 307.5
August	604.1	104.8	83.8	179.1	73.8	184.7	130.9	1 361.2
September	568.0	100.3	78.4	170.3	64.6	176.3	124.2	1 282.2
October	630.1	122.3	86.9	206.5	67.2	r 197.8	131.1	r 1 442.0
November	641.3	149.1	91.5	207.1	70.0	197.1	134.5	1 490.7
December	719.2	231.1	127.3	240.9	100.0	221.7	182.8	1 823.0
2003								
January	648.1	109.9	82.3	201.1	77.1	179.7	114.2	1 412.3
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
November	564.0	124.6	89.4	193.8	65.8	154.1	139.8	1 331.5
December	570.5	110.3	88.9	193.0	67.1	161.3	135.1	1 326.2
2002								
January	592.0	111.3	88.9	199.8	66.3	179.9	135.3	1 373.5
February	583.7	112.7	87.9	191.8	68.1	169.7	134.4	1 348.4
March	587.6	113.2	87.2	196.6	72.4	169.2	133.5	1 359.7
April	585.2	114.1	91.0	191.8	69.6	177.7	131.5	1 361.0
May	596.5	112.7	90.1	198.1	68.8	180.2	137.7	1 384.1
June	597.7	118.5	91.6	197.5	68.8	177.7	138.4	1 390.2
July	602.0	110.4	87.3	177.3	70.7	182.4	136.7	1 366.8
August	599.8	115.7	89.2	183.4	73.0	183.5	133.5	1 378.0
September	608.2	119.6	89.0	181.4	68.9	182.9	128.2	1 378.3
October	615.8	122.2	85.8	194.0	70.5	184.9	123.8	1 397.0
November	625.4	129.6	83.0	194.1	67.2	189.4	123.0	1 411.7
December	628.8	124.8	88.7	191.0	72.7	189.4	129.2	1 424.6
2003								
January	633.1	128.4	87.4	201.2	76.2	179.8	120.3	1 426.4
				TREND ESTIMATES				
November	568.0	110.5	87.6	196.0	65.6	157.4	137.3	1 325.8
December	572.3	111.1	88.3	194.9	66.4	161.6	136.9	1 337.7
2002								
January	582.6	111.8	88.7	195.0	67.5	169.8	135.8	1 348.5
February	585.7	112.4	89.0	195.5	68.5	172.6	134.7	1 357.7
March	588.4	112.9	89.3	195.8	69.3	174.7	134.5	1 364.9
April	590.8	113.2	89.5	194.7	69.8	176.4	135.1	1 370.0
May	593.2	113.4	89.9	192.4	70.1	177.9	136.0	1 373.3
June	596.1	114.0	89.9	189.5	70.2	179.5	135.9	1 375.4
July	599.9	115.2	89.3	187.0	70.1	181.5	134.7	1 377.7
August	604.7	117.3	88.4	185.8	70.0	183.3	132.5	1 381.7
September	610.1	119.8	87.5	186.4	70.1	184.5	129.7	1 387.8
October	616.0	122.5	86.8	188.7	70.4	185.5	127.1	1 396.6
November	622.0	125.0	86.5	191.7	71.0	186.1	125.0	1 407.1
December	627.6	127.0	86.3	194.6	71.8	186.2	123.4	1 417.6
2003								
January	632.2	128.7	86.5	198.0	72.7	185.7	122.3	1 429.1

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

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

11 QUARTERLY RETAIL TURNOVER, Chain Volume Measures(a)

	ORIGINAL			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			TREND ESTIMATES		
	Retail turnover	*Change from previous period*	*Change from same period previous year*	**Retail turnover**	*Change from previous period*	*Change from same period previous year*	**Retail turnover**	*Change from previous period*	*Change from same period previous year*
Quarter	*$m*	*%*	*%*	*$m*	*%*	*%*	*$m*	*%*	*%*
2001									
September	3 631.4	3.1	1.1	3 790.1	3.2	1.6	3 769.3	2.1	0.5
December	4 325.0	19.1	5.7	3 850.4	1.6	5.3	3 861.9	2.5	4.6
2002									
March	3 783.4	–12.5	7.5	3 939.0	2.3	7.4	3 934.8	1.9	7.5
June	3 850.7	1.8	9.4	4 011.0	1.8	9.3	3 976.4	1.1	7.7
September	3 800.4	–1.3	4.7	3 960.5	–1.3	4.5	4 009.9	0.8	6.4
December	4 583.4	20.6	6.0	4 068.5	2.7	5.7	4 038.0	0.7	4.6

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–2001. See paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

Source: *Retail trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

12 BANKING STATISTICS(a), Deposits and Loans: All Banks

	DEPOSITS			LOANS		
	Retail deposits at call(b)	*Other retail deposits(c)*	*All other deposits(d)*	*Housing loans(e)*	*Personal loans(f)*	*All other loans to non-financial sectors(g)*
Month	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
2001						
October	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
November	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
December	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
2002	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
January	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
February	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
March	11 180.6	4 603.8	11 278.0	30 938.0	5 706.3	15 075.9
April	11 164.4	4 757.0	9 741.5	31 235.0	5 763.4	14 616.0
May	11 000.0	4 827.3	10 704.2	31 677.6	5 704.2	13 713.3
June	10 953.6	5 443.1	10 991.3	32 225.0	5 831.7	14 126.3
July	11 805.5	5 797.1	10 930.9	32 279.7	5 930.4	14 563.6
August	11 841.4	5 907.8	11 089.3	32 614.5	5 977.0	14 341.1
September	12 014.2	5 972.3	11 635.4	33 005.5	6 048.3	14 557.4
October	12 176.0	6 070.9	11 658.6	33 459.2	6 127.5	16 061.1
November	12 366.2	6 126.6	11 577.1	33 740.6	6 201.3	16 060.8
December	12 794.9	6 201.2	12 004.5	34 179.3	6 304.9	16 123.1

(a) Details are the closing stock as at the last business day of each month for all locally incorporated banks, foreign ADIs and special service providers on a domestic books basis. The figures are derived from returns submitted to APRA under the Banking Act.

(b) Deposits that are redeemable or withdrawable on demand.

(c) All other retail deposits other than at call (demand) deposits.

Source: *Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).*

(d) All other deposits not included as retail deposits (ie. wholesale deposits).

(e) Includes revolving credit or redraw facilities that are exclusively or predominantly for purpose of housing.

(f) Includes revolving credit, credit cards, lease financing and all other personal loans.

(g) Includes loans to private non-financial corporations, public non-financial corporations, community service organisations and general government.

13 FINANCE COMMITMENTS

	COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS			PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS			
	Fixed loan facilities	*Revolving credit facilities(a)*	*Total commercial finance commitments*	*Fixed loan facilities*	*Revolving credit facilities(a)*	*Total personal finance commitments*	*Total lease finance commitments*
Month	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
November	773.4	488.9	1 262.2	300.1	283.3	583.4	33.7
December	725.4	457.9	1 183.3	259.3	257.3	516.6	26.1
2002							
January	790.7	535.2	1 325.9	304.9	214.5	519.3	21.4
February	742.4	600.4	1 342.8	303.6	214.8	518.4	22.2
March	794.9	269.0	1 063.8	309.4	278.1	587.4	37.8
April	1 287.8	303.1	1 590.8	317.2	254.7	571.9	21.8
May	884.7	387.2	1 272.0	348.9	289.3	638.2	24.1
June	1 073.8	765.8	1 839.6	335.9	310.0	645.9	38.5
July	911.3	413.2	1 324.5	331.8	328.2	660.0	27.7
August	1 106.7	312.3	1 419.0	313.4	321.1	634.5	24.7
September	1 037.2	365.7	1 402.9	309.3	270.9	580.2	22.3
October	1 047.7	400.8	1 448.5	359.0	287.8	646.8	21.2
November	1 083.7	256.7	1 340.4	363.3	287.1	650.4	23.7
December	1 007.5	325.1	1 332.6	337.1	274.0	611.1	29.5
2003							
January	820.3	425.7	1 245.9	360.7	228.1	588.8	19.8

(a) New and increased limits.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Lending Finance, Australia.*

14 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), By Dwellings Financed

	ORIGINAL		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		TREND ESTIMATES	
	Total number of dwellings(a)	*Total value of commitments*	*Total number of dwellings(a)*	*Total value of commitments*	*Total number of dwellings(a)*	*Total value of commitments*
Period	*no.*	*$m*	*no.*	*$m*	*no.*	*$m*
1999–2000	71 641	8 564.4	71 440	8 540.2	71 826	8 594.2
2000–2001	70 683	8 244.6	70 741	8 251.2	70 472	8 202.0
2001–2002	75 806	9 833.7	76 169	9 869.7	76 235	9 889.5
November	6 621	858.0	6 287	817.2	6 383	817.9
December	6 120	777.6	6 634	833.9	6 383	826.6
2002						
January	6 055	807.1	6 629	864.3	6 364	833.0
February	6 209	828.4	6 197	839.6	6 322	834.8
March	6 073	809.3	6 196	818.9	6 265	832.9
April	6 150	845.4	6 025	813.0	6 220	830.2
May	7 060	943.7	6 238	832.4	6 224	831.1
June	6 172	807.3	6 344	838.3	6 260	835.9
July	6 781	893.0	6 392	846.0	6 289	841.5
August	6 138	827.6	6 235	851.9	6 283	846.1
September	5 728	768.3	6 323	854.3	6 247	848.8
October	r 6 417	r 870.5	6 301	855.3	6 208	851.8
November	6 147	859.4	5 782	821.0	6 187	856.5
December	5 934	834.0	6 340	873.8	6 184	862.7
2003						
January	5 785	831.1	6 327	890.0	6 195	869.1

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

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

15 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), By Type of Buyer: Original

	FIRST HOME BUYERS				NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS			
	Number of dwellings financed	*Number as a percent of total*	*Value of commitments*	*Average borrowing size*	*Number of dwellings financed*	*Number as a percent of total*	*Value of commitments*	*Average borrowing size*
Month	*no.*	*%*	*$m*	*$'000*	*no.*	*%*	*$m*	*$'000*
November	1 704	25.7	210.3	123.4	4 917	74.3	647.6	131.7
December	1 565	25.6	191.7	122.5	4 555	74.4	585.8	128.6
2002								
January	1 492	24.6	194.3	130.2	4 563	75.4	612.8	134.3
February	1 286	20.7	163.5	127.1	4 923	79.3	665.1	135.1
March	1 242	20.5	159.2	128.2	4 831	79.5	650.3	134.6
April	1 214	19.7	154.4	127.2	4 936	80.3	691.0	140.0
May	1 430	20.3	183.2	128.1	5 630	79.7	760.6	135.1
June	1 197	19.4	141.2	118.0	4 975	80.6	666.2	133.9
July	1 335	19.7	166.2	124.5	5 446	80.3	727.0	133.5
August	1 123	18.3	140.9	125.5	5 015	81.7	686.6	136.9
September	967	16.9	123.2	127.4	4 761	83.1	645.1	135.5
October	r 1 150	17.9	r 144.3	r 125.5	r 5 267	82.1	r 726.3	r 137.9
November	1 067	17.4	135.8	127.3	5 080	82.6	723.4	142.4
December	993	16.7	126.4	127.3	4 941	83.3	707.6	143.2
2003								
January	951	16.4	123.7	130.1	4 834	83.6	707.2	146.3

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

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

16 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset

	CURRENT PRICES			CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)		
Period	*Buildings and structures* $m	*Equipment, plant and machinery* $m	*Total* $m	*Buildings and structures* $m	*Equipment, plant and machinery* $m	*Total* $m
			ORIGINAL			
1999–2000	r 1 781	3 718	r 5 500	1 830	3 749	5 578
2000–2001	r 1 671	3 608	r 5 279	1 671	3 608	5 279
2001–2002	r 1 831	4 163	r 5 994	1 810	4 151	5 962
2001						
September	r 497	994	r 1 491	495	981	1 476
December	r 459	1 083	1 542	456	1 069	1 525
2002						
March	375	928	1 303	371	925	1 296
June	499	r 1 158	1 657	489	1 176	1 665
September	r 539	r 961	r 1 500	522	984	1 506
December	726	1 133	1 859	699	1 159	1 858
			TREND ESTIMATES			
2001						
September	456	1 028	1 484	455	1 015	1 471
December	445	1 015	1 460	441	1 005	1 447
2002						
March	436	1 032	1 468	430	1 033	1 463
June	483	1 032	1 515	474	1 048	1 521
September	559	1 034	1 593	545	1 062	1 606
December	624	1 030	1 654	587	1 059	1 656

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–2001.

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

17 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, By Selected Industry: Current Prices

	SELECTED INDUSTRIES			
Period	*Mining* $m	*Manufacturing* $m	*Other selected industries* $m	*All industries* $m
		ORIGINAL		
1999–2000	2 370	1 184	r 1 946	r 5 500
2000–2001	2 507	808	r 1 965	r 5 279
2001–2002	3 091	760	r 2 143	r 5 994
2001				
September	865	136	r 491	r 1 491
December	818	190	534	1 542
2002				
March	604	232	467	1 303
June	804	202	651	1 657
September	r 781	r 234	r 485	r 1 500
December	983	194	682	1 859

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

18 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, By Type Of Work: Original

Period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Total residential building: private sector(a)	Total residential building(a)	Non–residential building: private sector	Total non–residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999–2000	18 653	4 068	22 721	21 677	22 869	43	47	22 916
2000–2001	12 094	2 637	14 731	14 217	15 223	42	42	15 265
2001–2002	17 352	2 738	20 090	19 258	20 211	66	66	20 277
November	1 663	346	2 009	1 962	2 015	3	3	2 018
December	1 277	236	1 513	1 450	1 519	1	1	1 520
2002								
January	1 350	185	1 535	1 471	1 535	—	—	1 535
February	1 389	152	1 541	1 476	1 548	—	—	1 548
March	1 241	130	1 371	1 298	1 372	—	—	1 372
April	1 415	300	1 715	1 626	1 717	1	1	1 718
May	1 594	278	1 872	1 803	1 881	58	58	1 939
June	1 388	250	1 638	1 574	1 701	—	—	1 701
July	1 799	329	2 128	1 899	2 129	—	—	2 129
August	1 522	327	1 849	1 803	1 850	1	1	1 851
September	1 452	182	1 634	1 597	1 636	8	8	1 644
October	1 456	291	1 747	1 699	1 758	1	1	1 759
November	1 518	276	1 794	1 724	1 799	—	—	1 799
December	1 232	299	1 531	1 501	1 531	—	—	1 531
2003								
January	1 392	241	1 633	1 623	1 660	—	—	1 660

(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

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

19 VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, By Type Of Work, Current Prices: Original

Period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Total residential building: private sector(a)	Total residential building(a)	Non–residential building: private sector	Total non–residential building	Total building
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1999–2000	2 173.7	513.2	2 686.9	2 816.3	2 931.4	666.1	1 201.2	4 132.3
2000–2001	1 555.3	314.3	1 869.6	2 031.0	2 139.3	1 035.6	1 282.8	3 422.1
2001–2002	2 263.0	340.6	2 603.6	2 752.8	2 861.8	732.6	976.4	3 838.1
November	212.2	34.4	246.6	261.8	268.7	73.3	99.2	367.9
December	159.5	23.2	182.7	189.6	197.8	52.9	56.8	254.6
2002								
January	175.4	21.7	197.1	205.6	214.3	51.2	88.2	302.6
February	184.9	20.3	205.2	216.8	222.7	59.9	62.5	285.2
March	162.8	28.0	190.8	203.2	209.3	39.6	47.6	256.8
April	196.6	41.9	238.5	246.0	257.1	64.0	95.2	352.2
May	217.1	28.7	245.8	263.1	272.5	111.1	125.9	398.4
June	189.7	29.9	219.6	236.8	250.7	53.5	78.6	329.4
July	246.1	38.0	284.1	283.2	310.0	122.7	132.5	442.5
August	206.9	47.2	254.1	272.6	278.1	226.7	346.9	625.0
September	198.4	28.6	227.0	241.9	247.4	62.4	71.5	318.9
October	205.7	31.9	237.6	257.1	262.7	88.1	94.6	357.3
November	209.8	26.7	236.5	252.0	260.5	66.5	79.8	340.3
December	176.3	35.5	211.8	226.1	232.1	57.2	65.8	298.0
2003								
January	198.2	37.0	235.2	257.3	262.5	153.4	220.5	483.0

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

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

20 VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, By Type Of Work, Chain Volume Measures(a): Original

Period	*New houses* $m	*New other residential building* $m	*New residential building* $m	*Total residential building(b)* $m	*Total non–residential building* $m	*Total building* $m
1999–2000	2 437.0	556.4	2 995.4	3 269.8	1 212.3	4 434.9
2000–2001	1 555.1	314.2	1 869.3	2 139.4	1 283.0	3 422.2
2001–2002	2 218.8	331.1	2 549.8	2 802.7	952.5	3 755.5
2001						
September	557.8	89.9	647.8	711.3	214.7	926.0
December	562.4	76.8	639.1	702.3	255.6	958.0
2002						
March	511.1	67.8	578.9	630.7	192.8	823.6
June	587.5	96.6	684.0	758.4	289.4	1 047.9
September	631.2	108.6	739.9	807.8	529.0	1 336.8
December	568.1	89.0	657.1	723.8	228.7	952.5

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1999–2000. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 24–25 in the source publication.

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

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

21 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVED, By Type Of Work, By Region, Current Prices: Original

	Sep qtr 2001		Dec qtr 2001		Mar qtr 2002		Jun qtr 2002		Sep qtr 2002		Dec qtr 2002	
Statistical division & Subdivision	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*
NEW HOUSES												
Perth Statistical Division	3 406	428 690	3 209	407 575	2 971	386 784	3 115	432 392	r 3 534	479 754	3 107	436 215
Central Metropolitan	160	43 075	153	41 379	169	44 525	123	39 819	r 160	45 118	149	43 003
East Metropolitan	569	61 578	585	66 818	474	57 133	492	61 063	513	63 831	514	63 986
North Metropolitan	1 064	130 929	989	123 196	1 009	129 430	1 063	149 057	1 218	160 273	1 011	137 688
South West Metropolitan	744	93 140	741	89 670	674	81 208	714	91 603	875	115 052	692	97 316
South East Metropolitan	869	99 969	741	86 512	645	74 489	723	90 850	r 768	95 480	741	94 222
South West(a)	643	80 394	795	99 521	611	80 728	r 768	102 724	800	106 432	699	100 697
Mandurah	249	33 888	288	38 528	243	32 278	373	51 224	381	49 933	316	47 594
Bunbury	r 176	20 053	r 209	23 558	r 146	19 532	r 161	19 423	160	20 250	123	14 878
Preston	r 52	6 459	r 68	7 608	r 67	7 533	r 66	7 652	59	6 755	50	7 084
Vasse	149	18 481	205	27 306	132	18 454	r 145	21 736	181	27 660	191	28 766
Blackwood	17	1 513	25	2 520	23	2 930	23	2 689	19	1 833	19	2 375
Lower Great Southern	102	11 601	109	12 964	115	14 483	106	12 614	114	15 325	91	11 042
Pallinup	1	87	3	261	14	1 881	4	494	5	752	7	736
King	101	11 515	106	12 703	101	12 602	102	12 120	109	14 573	84	10 306
Upper Great Southern	8	926	11	1 172	4	529	17	2 125	r 15	1 482	13	1 772
Hotham	7	856	9	996	3	477	15	1 867	r 14	1 397	11	1 413
Lakes	1	70	2	176	1	52	2	258	1	85	2	360
Midlands	95	10 035	104	11 721	81	9 976	103	11 360	74	8 469	102	10 477
Moore	64	7 213	62	7 409	42	5 264	52	5 647	40	4 221	49	5 792
Avon	24	2 126	38	3 656	37	4 343	42	4 611	28	3 344	38	4 040
Campion	7	696	4	656	2	369	9	1 102	6	903	15	645
South Eastern(a)	56	6 182	53	5 915	36	4 701	66	9 369	50	6 378	34	5 588
Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A	12	1 417	16	1 999	16	1 962	32	4 438	28	3 864	15	2 137
Lefroy	—	—	10	1 252	—	—	2	240	6	524	2	611
Johnston	44	4 765	27	2 665	20	2 739	32	4 691	16	1 991	17	2 840
Central(a)	71	9 136	78	12 206	81	9 908	95	11 603	68	10 317	57	8 934
Geraldton	47	6 406	34	4 776	41	5 530	41	5 045	32	4 613	20	3 855
Gascoyne	5	463	23	4 309	6	773	23	2 399	17	2 663	7	986
Carnegie	3	448	—	—	2	133	3	566	2	601	1	161
Greenough River	16	1 819	21	3 121	32	3 472	28	3 593	17	2 440	29	3 932
Pilbara	25	3 687	34	6 397	14	2 466	54	8 561	r 51	9 482	21	2 433
De Grey	4	603	9	2 806	2	251	21	2 799	r 4	609	9	817
Fortescue	21	3 084	25	3 591	12	2 216	33	5 763	47	8 873	12	1 616
Kimberley	85	13 586	91	14 789	67	13 556	73	12 561	67	13 796	82	14 703
Ord	6	1 021	33	5 356	32	7 357	16	3 093	7	1 639	14	2 358
Fitzroy	79	12 565	58	9 434	35	6 199	57	9 468	60	12 157	68	12 346
NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING												
Perth Statistical Division	547	77 953	574	62 299	431	66 536	654	78 948	612	85 207	567	64 643
Central Metropolitan	119	38 000	145	18 191	194	41 970	154	21 834	129	31 290	230	31 869
East Metropolitan	39	3 936	55	3 917	32	2 919	87	7 607	51	4 939	68	5 231
North Metropolitan	247	20 864	224	21 853	132	13 058	221	23 102	164	17 051	81	9 379
South West Metropolitan	52	4 665	69	11 445	32	2 663	102	14 980	76	10 296	46	6 168
South East Metropolitan	90	10 488	81	6 893	41	5 926	90	11 425	192	21 632	142	11 996
South West	74	8 927	162	11 963	10	1 042	r 99	11 743	164	20 828	174	17 891
Lower Great Southern	2	240	22	2 120	14	933	5	534	8	988	13	1 511
Upper Great Southern	—	—	2	244	—	—	—	—	2	305	—	—
Midlands	11	1 177	5	742	—	—	4	297	8	842	—	—
South Eastern	18	1 896	2	196	10	1 300	30	4 153	r 17	1 982	100	8 089
Central	5	391	3	639	2	276	10	1 213	20	2 588	4	469
Pilbara	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3 317	2	140	—	—
Kimberley	6	812	10	498	—	—	2	328	5	973	8	1 430

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

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

22 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK COMMENCED, By Type Of Work: Original

Period	*New houses* $m	*New other residential building* $m	*New residential building* $m	*Total residential building(a)* $m	*Non–residential building: private sector* $m	*Total non–residential building* $m	*Total building* $m
				CURRENT PRICES			
1999–2000	2 207.8	511.6	2 719.4	2 984.4	709.2	1 219.7	4 204.1
2000–2001	1 439.0	333.1	1 772.1	2 048.3	899.4	1 134.2	3 182.4
2001–2002	2 180.7	377.5	2 558.2	2 825.9	676.0	889.3	3 715.2
2001							
June	365.7	70.6	436.3	510.3	402.2	463.9	974.2
September	531.0	100.3	631.4	691.0	181.0	220.9	911.8
December	573.8	113.7	687.5	758.4	174.8	262.4	1 020.8
2002							
March	527.3	62.2	589.5	648.7	122.6	180.0	828.7
June	548.6	101.2	649.9	727.9	197.6	226.0	953.9
September	649.2	118.8	768.1	834.1	492.4	640.8	1 474.9
				CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)			
1999–2000	2 480.6	554.0	3 033.9	3 330.8	716.1	1 231.0	4 522.0
2000–2001	1 439.1	333.0	1 772.0	2 048.3	899.5	1 134.2	3 182.5
2001–2002	2 145.0	367.1	2 512.2	2 774.6	659.9	868.2	3 642.8
2001							
June	365.6	70.0	435.3	508.9	400.2	461.4	978.7
September	526.9	98.7	625.6	684.5	178.7	218.0	902.5
December	565.7	110.9	676.7	746.4	171.3	257.1	1 003.5
2002							
March	516.9	60.2	577.1	634.9	119.2	175.0	809.9
June	535.5	97.3	632.8	708.8	190.7	218.1	926.9
September	631.0	113.3	744.4	808.4	472.8	614.9	1 423.2

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

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–2001. See paragraphs 29-31 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

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

23 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, By Type Of Work: Original

Period	*New houses* $m	*New other residential building* $m	*New residential building* $m	*Total residential building(a)* $m	*Non–residential building: private sector* $m	*Total non–residential building* $m	*Total building* $m
				CURRENT PRICES			
1999–2000	2 096.8	409.7	2 506.5	2 788.3	880.7	1 210.3	3 998.6
2000–2001	1 684.8	398.8	2 083.6	2 331.4	686.1	1 064.4	3 395.8
2001–2002	1 971.8	396.6	2 368.4	2 654.4	788.3	1 043.7	3 698.1
2001							
June	379.0	99.7	478.7	546.1	201.7	274.6	820.7
September	447.7	102.4	550.1	618.1	221.2	302.2	920.3
December	507.2	113.5	620.7	695.5	228.5	297.6	993.1
2002							
March	490.6	90.2	580.7	646.1	169.7	222.9	869.0
June	526.3	90.4	616.7	694.7	169.0	221.1	915.7
September	573.8	97.9	671.7	744.5	235.4	323.3	1 067.9
				CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)			
1999–2000	2 358.7	456.9	2 815.0	3 131.9	895.3	1 230.4	4 348.4
2000–2001	1 684.7	398.7	2 083.6	2 331.4	686.1	1 064.4	3 395.7
2001–2002	1 939.6	388.3	2 327.9	2 609.4	780.0	1 032.8	3 642.2
2001							
June	378.6	99.0	477.7	545.1	201.7	274.6	821.0
September	444.2	101.4	545.6	613.1	220.5	301.3	914.4
December	500.3	111.8	612.1	685.9	227.0	295.5	981.4
2002							
March	481.1	87.9	569.0	633.1	167.3	219.8	852.9
June	514.0	87.2	601.2	677.3	165.2	216.2	893.5
September	557.9	93.9	651.8	722.6	228.5	313.9	1 036.4

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

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–2001. See paragraphs 29–31 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

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

24 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, By Selected Commodity, By Value of Trade

Section and Selected Division of SITC Rev3	DEC QTR 2002 Exports $m	DEC QTR 2002 Imports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2001 Exports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2001 Imports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2002 Exports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2002 Imports $m
0 Food and live animals	**801**	**67**	**2 911**	**211**	**3 077**	**228**
00 Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	165	—	448	—	432	—
01 Meat and meat preparations	92	4	279	5	288	9
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, & preparations thereof	92	23	433	71	451	79
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	344	6	1 389	20	1 527	20
05 Vegetables and fruit	31	13	156	44	148	48
08 Feeding stuff for animals (excluding unmilled cereals)	44	4	124	9	130	11
1 Beverages and tobacco	**11**	**12**	**33**	**41**	**41**	**34**
11 Beverages	11	12	33	41	41	34
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	**1 892**	**36**	**6 915**	**102**	**6 900**	**118**
22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	22	—	144	1	180	1
24 Cork and wood	38	5	89	15	133	19
26 Textile fibres and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	175	1	492	4	540	2
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1 617	4	6 043	12	5 916	20
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	**2 138**	**458**	**8 101**	**1 471**	**7 973**	**1 332**
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1 317	458	4 693	1 470	5 034	1 331
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	821	—	3 407	—	2 937	—
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	**6**	**6**	**17**	**18**	**18**	**17**
41 Animal oils and fats	6	—	16	—	17	—
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	—	6	—	18	—	16
5 Chemicals and related products	**214**	**125**	**1 012**	**892**	**947**	**770**
51 Organic chemicals	—	25	1	171	1	133
52 Inorganic chemicals	59	11	251	61	237	46
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	110	2	455	9	464	8
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	32	1	271	217	204	135
56 Fertilisers (excluding crude)	4	46	12	244	7	264
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	**534**	**358**	**1 908**	**1 076**	**2 006**	**1 257**
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	4	64	8	217	11	235
66 Non–metallic metal manufactures, n.e.s.	47	54	173	156	191	183
67 Iron and steel	81	62	247	232	208	242
68 Non–ferrous metals	360	35	1 361	71	1 404	107
69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	28	74	66	204	134	239
7 Machinery and transport equipment	**134**	**1 097**	**840**	**3 633**	**687**	**3 859**
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	25	129	75	192	83	335
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	25	169	188	471	120	623
74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	26	209	97	453	98	709
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	3	105	46	435	16	371
76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6	41	76	134	27	137
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (including non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	13	63	54	250	61	226
78 Road vehicles (including air–cushion vehicles)	12	330	35	1 137	31	1 285
79 Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	21	43	250	544	235	154
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	**28**	**179**	**105**	**565**	**109**	**585**
82 Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	7	39	18	87	24	113
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus,	12	44	32	135	39	131
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	6	59	40	205	31	197
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c. in SITC	**2 472**	**728**	**9 193**	**1 824**	**9 160**	**2 021**
97 Gold, non–monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	1 062	637	3 547	1 331	3 829	1 665
98 Combined confidential items of trade and commodities n.e.s.	1 374	89	5 571	484	5 235	347
Total Trade	**8 231**	**3 066**	**31 036**	**9 834**	**30 919**	**10 221**

Note: Discrepancies occur between sums of division items and totals due to the provision of only selected division items.

Discrepancies may occur between sums of section items and total trade due to rounding.

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

25 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, By Selected Trading Partner, By Value of Trade

	DEC QTR 2002		12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2001		12 MONTHS ENDED DEC QTR 2002	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Trading Partner	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalam	2	—	7	—	6	18
Cambodia	3	—	5	—	7	—
Indonesia	156	334	768	1 013	665	1 051
Laos	3	—	11	—	15	—
Malaysia	63	123	401	360	270	403
Myanmar	3	2	18	2	7	3
Philippines	21	3	164	25	93	9
Singapore	463	134	1 388	676	1 571	509
Thailand	145	90	356	171	461	229
Viet Nam	24	61	48	285	117	209
Total	883	746	3 166	2 533	3 211	2 431
European Union (EU)						
Austria	3	23	11	64	9	74
Belgium–Luxembourg	127	18	279	40	409	52
Denmark	1	13	4	30	6	34
Finland	92	29	363	90	352	96
France	51	45	212	149	202	167
Germany	48	125	195	409	212	443
Greece	—	3	33	6	2	10
Ireland	—	6	6	12	3	27
Italy	69	120	218	401	254	482
Netherlands	99	36	543	56	360	74
Portugal	—	2	5	6	9	7
Spain	70	18	357	61	231	66
Sweden	2	37	10	89	11	116
United Kingdom	368	92	1 576	367	1 752	364
Total	929	567	3 811	1 779	3 813	2 013
Other Countries						
Canada	187	36	644	273	631	147
China	1 108	182	3 130	406	3 529	525
Hong Kong	107	12	822	64	587	38
India	214	27	276	50	411	80
Japan	2 131	300	8 214	1 198	7 953	1 223
Korea, Republic of	1 016	286	3 387	730	3 745	796
New Zealand	105	108	392	369	513	377
South Africa	170	44	607	142	631	138
Switzerland	6	47	112	48	36	78
Taiwan	274	42	1 848	148	1 267	151
United Arab Emirates	115	50	562	262	448	172
United States of America	497	307	2 354	1 254	2 331	1 169
All other countries	487	312	1 711	578	1 814	882
Total	6 419	1 753	24 060	5 522	23 895	5 777
Total Trade	**8 231**	**3 066**	**31 036**	**9 834**	**30 919**	**10 221**

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

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

26 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND RED MEAT PRODUCED(a)

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED					RED MEAT PRODUCED				
	Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Beef*	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Lamb*	*Pig meat*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*
					ORIGINAL					
2001										
September	98.9	1.8	549.4	418.5	142.3	23 022	118	11 154	7 745	9 848
December	98.8	1.8	591.5	565.2	140.9	24 289	106	11 988	10 828	9 212
2002										
March	100.7	1.3	549.0	431.2	143.6	24 400	82	11 008	8 380	9 670
June	97.7	1.2	322.2	485.6	164.7	23 459	71	6 346	9 498	11 267
September	104.9	1.3	399.4	441.7	166.3	25 322	84	8 015	8 414	11 311
December	134.0	1.4	502.3	552.0	158.4	33 534	69	10 100	10 676	10 557
					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
2001										
September	103.1	1.8	631.2	435.6	144.7	24 587	116	12 745	8 131	9 699
December	87.9	1.7	507.7	501.7	146.3	20 623	100	10 189	9 646	9 632
2002										
March	101.8	1.4	467.2	470.6	147.2	24 814	84	9 428	9 126	10 119
June	105.7	1.2	410.7	486.4	154.7	26 147	75	8 181	9 412	10 642
September	109.9	1.3	458.6	461.0	167.4	27 010	83	9 152	8 856	11 001
December	116.8	1.3	430.5	490.2	165.1	27 427	64	8 575	9 515	11 112
					TREND ESTIMATES					
2001										
September	99.1	1.7	572.5	466.0	143.1	23 754	104	11 553	8 770	9 621
December	96.6	1.6	521.6	467.9	145.5	23 109	100	10 518	8 954	9 787
2002										
March	98.3	1.4	466.7	481.3	149.5	23 854	89	9 369	9 304	10 130
June	104.9	1.3	437.6	478.2	156.0	25 730	80	8 748	9 253	10 569
September	111.2	1.3	434.8	475.3	162.7	27 048	75	8 670	9 185	10 936
December	114.8	1.3	435.3	480.1	168.4	27 485	70	8 671	9 279	11 178

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

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

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

27 WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: Original

	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a)		EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP(b)		
	Bales	*Tonnes*	*Quantity*	*Gross value*	*Gross weight*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*$'000*	*'000t*
1999–2000	806 975	143.4	3 762.2	145 962	186.1
2000–2001	650 465	115.5	4 299.6	r 190 789	205.8
2001–2002	578 701	103.0	r 3 630.0	r 222 724	r 176.8
2001					
September	149 479	26.7	1 006.9	56 374	47.4
December	148 732	26.7	1 290.5	78 715	61.7
2002					
March	192 372	34.0	817.5	52 777	44.7
June	88 118	15.7	r 515.1	r 34 858	r 23.0
September	152 989	27.5	r 745.8	r 54 187	r 35.4
December	180 760	32.2	1 331.8	92 022	64.0

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

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

28 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a)

	METALLIC MINERALS						NON–METALLIC MINERALS					
	Base metals(b)								Original	Seasonally Adjusted	Trend	Original
Period	Copper	Silver, lead–zinc	Nickel, cobalt	Total	Gold	Other(c)	Diamonds	Other(c)	Total minerals(d)	Total minerals(d)	Total minerals(d)	Total petroleum
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1999–2000	4.9	22.7	60.7	88.3	253.1	7.9	24.8	1.1	415.0	414.7	409.5	444.1
2000–2001	2.7	19.3	60.5	82.5	271.9	10.3	26.3	0.6	424.1	424.4	425.7	687.5
2001–2002	4.4	10.5	47.1	62.1	238.1	15.9	29.2	1.5	381.1	382.1	388.2	479.8
2001												
September	1.4	3.4	13.3	18.1	64.8	5.7	n.p.	0.1	103.3	101.5	101.3	136.3
December	1.4	2.6	14.7	18.8	60.4	5.8	9.8	0.1	103.5	95.8	96.7	141.7
2002												
March	0.6	2.1	8.5	11.2	53.5	n.p.	4.3	n.p.	82.5	98.2	94.2	119.7
June	1.1	2.3	10.6	14.0	59.4	0.8	7.1	n.p.	91.8	86.6	96.0	82.0
September	0.6	2.9	12.5	16.0	70.1	3.0	7.3	n.p.	110.1	108.1	100.2	85.3
December	1.1	4.4	13.8	19.2	69.8	1.4	3.9	n.p.	111.1	102.7	104.7	170.2

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains wholesale sales tax.

(b) 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.

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

(d) 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.*

29 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Period	Iron ore '000 tonnes	Bauxite '000 tonnes	Gold tonnes	Ilmenite '000 tonnes	Nickel '000 tonnes	Salt '000 tonnes	Tin tonnes	Zinc '000 tonnes	Diamonds '000 carats
1999–2000	154 809	32 477	206.9	2 053	141	8 845	598	284	29 524
2000–2001	170 628	35 959	204.3	2 010	197	8 304	932	285	22 381
2001–2002	179 937	36 476	r 185.8	1 721	207	8 475	686	254	30 562
2001									
September	47 066	8 995	48.0	459	54	1 788	209	64	8 047
December	46 760	9 162	45.8	437	49	2 226	172	63	7 945
2002									
March	r 39 414	9 437	r 49.5	439	r 48	2 300	166	61	6 155
June	42 234	8 882	r 47.4	387	56	2 161	138	66	8 415
September p	r 48 584	8 760	r 46.6	471	r 53	2 092	181	65	9 013
December p	47 054	9 492	46.7	470	54	2 614	174	62	9 936

Source: *ABARE*, *Australian Mineral Statistics*.

30 ENERGY PRODUCTION

Period	Coal(a) '000 tonnes	Electricity generated(b) million kWh	Crude oil(c)(d) mega–litres	Natural gas(d) million m^3
1999–2000	6 504	18 033	17 925	18 588
2000–2001	5 890	18 113	18 812	18 641
2001–2002	6 164	18 699	19 756	18 560
2001				
September	1 601	4 599	4 713	4 869
December	1 481	4 420	4 616	4 885
2002				
March	1 505	5 000	5 359	4 579
June	1 577	4 680	5 068	4 229
September	1 626	4 818	5 090	5 155
December	1 554	4 985	p 4 933	4 939

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

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

(c) Includes condensate.

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

31 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS: Original

		LONG-TERM ARRIVALS(a)		SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS(b)		
Period	*Permanent arrivals*	*WA residents*	*Overseas visitors*	*WA residents*	*Overseas visitors*	*Total arrivals*
1999–2000	11 512	9 096	13 774	399 652	443 449	877 484
2000–2001	11 565	8 938	15 627	411 470	465 365	912 966
2001–2002	10 954	9 886	17 805	393 052	451 297	882 994
2001						
October	918	732	1 216	42 379	38 225	83 471
November	867	919	864	26 418	37 843	66 911
December	948	1 677	971	21 243	55 708	80 547
2002						
January	939	900	2 558	37 718	36 020	78 135
February	846	803	3 476	27 690	43 234	76 049
March	914	847	1 161	29 206	46 038	78 165
April	779	690	1 009	25 261	32 976	60 715
May	823	588	920	32 288	29 995	65 614
June	939	696	1 183	31 267	30 657	64 742
July	859	775	2 941	41 796	33 601	79 972
August	1 059	740	1 107	37 774	31 966	72 646
September	882	832	1 030	38 188	34 738	75 670
October	891	911	1 539	41 608	42 895	87 844
November	905	1 016	1 020	25 250	48 100	76 292
December	876	1 598	908	21 222	60 277	84 880

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*.

32 OVERSEAS DEPARTURES: Original

		LONG-TERM DEPARTURES(a)		SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES(b)		
Period	*Permanent departures*	*WA residents*	*Overseas visitors*	*WA residents*	*Overseas visitors*	*Total departures*
1999–2000	4 533	9 118	6 738	413 191	448 657	882 237
2000–2001	4 761	9 604	5 502	426 254	466 065	912 185
2001–2002	4 972	9 915	6 451	388 729	450 283	860 350
2001						
October	400	595	399	32 761	31 024	65 179
November	367	545	542	25 352	36 601	63 406
December	405	727	947	33 620	43 716	79 415
2002						
January	777	1 381	562	28 215	48 246	79 180
February	362	841	465	23 827	38 073	63 568
March	443	903	487	27 917	42 980	72 730
April	437	961	418	30 564	42 578	74 958
May	374	879	422	35 011	32 426	69 112
June	333	601	731	38 361	34 682	74 708
July	409	747	593	41 707	28 104	71 560
August	493	865	451	38 556	34 768	75 133
September	369	599	560	40 892	32 277	74 697
October	388	587	474	33 012	34 010	68 471
November	372	557	647	24 113	43 992	69 681
December	493	785	1 034	37 375	48 256	87 943

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*.

33 SHORT–TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS(a), By Air On Holiday

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
1999–2000	8 083	38 886	33 165	9 239	23 980	50 491	5 803	3 538	32 527	4 738	5 903	229 582
2000–2001	7 717	41 912	30 551	11 051	25 171	50 883	6 475	3 477	31 425	4 813	4 149	231 977
2001–2002	7 867	43 124	24 847	8 622	22 501	40 952	6 402	6 397	26 292	3 718	5 034	207 257
2001												
October	401	4 136	3 275	1 062	1 328	2 387	474	325	2 095	358	285	16 854
November	719	4 828	2 871	482	1 373	4 193	424	445	1 859	247	513	18 813
December	702	6 649	3 316	1 747	2 111	5 744	600	526	2 021	670	746	26 483
2002												
January	628	5 041	2 053	292	614	1 246	281	490	2 625	196	310	15 138
February	484	4 576	2 175	543	2 746	3 214	303	895	2 395	356	340	19 184
March	608	4 993	1 793	1 003	1 859	3 986	707	1 150	2 831	528	353	20 999
April	491	2 873	1 523	563	1 718	2 860	1 272	420	3 014	197	503	16 278
May	454	1 930	821	529	3 425	4 304	714	543	1 642	222	184	15 226
June	915	1 661	948	752	1 183	5 305	438	638	1 324	280	282	14 195
July	651	2 352	1 882	636	1 080	1 540	476	493	2 668	567	292	13 931
August	822	1 885	1 954	500	1 942	3 215	409	305	3 176	323	234	15 983
September	629	2 707	2 231	548	2 698	2 291	224	215	3 028	146	312	15 832
October	603	4 817	3 340	854	2 420	3 405	881	422	2 935	408	273	21 427
November	1 026	7 675	3 272	303	2 549	5 578	203	525	2 088	206	352	24 684
December	1 028	8 830	4 299	1 617	2 609	6 252	936	693	3 136	371	628	32 095

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

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures.*

34 SHORT–TERM HOLIDAY DEPARTURES OF RESIDENTS(a), By Air To Selected Destinations

COUNTRY OF MAIN DESTINATION

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
1999–2000	14 133	23 385	12 440	61 332	21 951	26 303	26 348	4 625	1 716	9 749	2 463	222 356
2000–2001	13 499	17 918	16 425	71 566	24 716	22 611	23 050	4 657	805	10 416	2 013	226 060
2001–2002	15 105	17 089	13 056	63 430	13 149	21 035	21 940	4 485	1 221	4 851	2 010	195 481
2001												
October	920	945	1 033	6 488	1 101	2 104	2 683	9	—	222	20	17 047
November	737	721	311	4 284	611	2 075	466	224	10	89	60	10 626
December	1 357	888	655	3 990	1 203	1 865	1 465	631	71	460	448	15 144
2002												
January	1 318	498	370	4 340	777	1 311	1 199	708	217	160	162	12 548
February	1 444	449	328	2 769	831	936	1 056	20	—	76	91	9 434
March	866	1 193	807	4 051	1 238	1 637	1 239	436	69	530	333	13 675
April	1 625	1 535	1 023	3 919	766	2 009	1 275	317	303	430	206	15 065
May	435	3 123	1 751	4 859	880	1 444	1 975	726	126	826	40	17 835
June	850	2 400	1 569	7 300	1 004	1 053	2 289	223	180	637	162	19 126
July	2 237	2 031	1 582	7 092	1 731	1 804	3 930	350	3	329	459	23 108
August	1 524	2 737	1 389	7 518	1 747	1 992	2 580	154	5	841	40	22 985
September	1 582	2 024	1 677	7 415	1 806	1 097	2 778	503	—	804	98	21 706
October	1 384	1 290	549	3 490	1 349	1 716	3 958	213	11	737	100	16 169
November	1 369	619	514	1 401	837	1 350	1 365	378	—	443	136	9 931
December	1 807	1 894	1 117	1 963	1 055	1 716	873	387	176	794	492	15 349

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

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures.*

35 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a), By Tourism Region: Original

Period	South East	Goldfields	Midwest	Gascoyne	Pilbara	Kimberley	Perth	Peel	South West	Great Southern	Wheatbelt	Western Australia
ESTABLISHMENTS (no.)												
2001												
September	10	25	25	11	19	27	99	8	57	20	22	323
December	10	23	25	10	18	28	100	7	58	20	22	321
2002												
March	10	23	25	11	18	28	101	7	60	21	22	326
June	10	22	25	11	18	27	98	7	60	21	21	320
September	10	22	25	12	18	29	98	7	61	21	23	326
December	10	22	24	12	18	29	99	7	60	21	23	325
GUEST ROOMS (no.)												
2001												
September	298	1 076	868	504	1 451	1 334	9 306	454	2 381	763	608	19 043
December	298	1 039	868	480	1 364	1 553	9 341	344	2 461	764	616	19 128
2002												
March	298	1 046	868	504	1 361	1 556	9 410	345	2 495	790	605	19 278
June	296	986	871	499	1 365	1 589	9 270	345	2 493	790	577	19 081
September	297	999	871	519	1 370	1 691	9 313	345	2 490	790	621	19 306
December	295	998	841	528	1 370	1 570	9 333	343	2 484	790	630	19 182
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE (%)												
2001												
September	43.3	54.2	53.7	59.6	53.5	68.0	59.5	34.2	42.4	37.5	40.5	54.6
December	55.4	46.4	44.7	42.2	48.2	36.0	64.5	47.6	52.9	46.2	35.5	55.0
2002												
March	63.7	41.4	44.6	37.3	39.5	24.7	67.0	55.4	55.7	48.1	32.4	54.9
June	42.3	45.7	44.6	52.6	48.7	49.5	57.3	36.4	43.0	35.1	31.4	50.5
September	41.8	53.0	58.0	64.4	53.5	68.1	62.3	34.8	42.6	36.0	37.9	56.4
December	54.2	50.0	52.0	42.3	47.7	43.1	71.5	48.7	52.1	46.1	35.5	59.3
GUEST ARRIVALS ('000)												
2001												
September	8.9	36.0	43.0	21.9	32.1	55.7	327.0	15.0	92.7	25.3	21.4	679
December	11.7	32.9	33.9	13.8	35.4	29.3	368.5	20.1	124.0	33.4	20.2	723
2002												
March	13.2	29.7	28.4	12.5	20.7	18.5	380.0	17.1	129.3	33.7	17.7	701
June	8.8	30.5	30.6	16.0	24.8	40.0	321.5	12.5	97.6	24.0	15.3	622
September	10.7	37.0	44.6	24.0	32.1	65.2	348.9	12.8	98.0	26.3	22.5	722
December	13.3	36.0	36.6	14.7	26.7	31.7	394.8	17.9	123.1	33.6	21.2	750
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)												
2001												
September	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.3
December	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.2	3.2	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.3
2002												
March	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.4
June	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.4
September	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.3
December	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.4	2.4
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION ($'000)												
2001												
September	806	4 529	3 230	2 154	6 305	9 831	54 586	1 255	8 563	2 200	1 511	94 970
December	1 063	4 100	2 764	1 558	5 059	5 046	61 483	1 647	12 107	2 944	1 385	99 153
2002												
March	1 292	3 290	2 679	1 365	4 209	3 036	62 593	1 970	14 292	3 192	1 180	99 097
June	837	3 474	2 726	1 885	5 306	8 592	52 053	1 055	9 733	2 279	1 079	89 018
September	838	4 360	3 636	2 328	5 734	14 162	56 860	1 048	9 589	2 332	1 449	102 337
December	1 177	4 097	3 203	1 635	5 288	6 493	70 274	1 650	12 938	3 181	1 466	111 402

(a) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.

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

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

EMPLOYED.....

Month	Full–time '000	Part–time '000	Total '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
			MALES				
December	458.8	74.8	533.6	39.0	572.6	75.2	6.8
2002							
January	459.3	75.2	534.5	38.7	573.2	75.2	6.8
February	459.5	75.9	535.4	38.7	574.1	75.3	6.7
March	459.3	77.2	536.5	38.7	575.2	75.3	6.7
April	458.5	79.1	537.6	38.9	576.5	75.4	6.7
May	457.3	81.5	538.8	39.1	577.9	75.4	6.8
June	456.0	83.7	539.7	39.3	579.0	75.5	6.8
July	454.6	85.7	540.3	39.4	579.7	75.4	6.8
August	453.8	87.0	540.8	39.3	580.1	75.4	6.8
September	454.1	87.3	541.4	39.1	580.5	75.3	6.7
October	455.8	86.5	542.3	38.8	581.1	75.3	6.7
November	458.5	85.2	543.7	38.5	582.2	75.3	6.6
December	461.5	83.7	545.2	37.9	583.1	75.4	6.5
2003							
January	464.5	82.3	546.8	37.3	584.1	75.4	6.4
February	467.0	80.9	547.9	36.8	584.7	75.4	6.3
			FEMALES				
December	205.4	206.2	411.6	27.0	438.6	57.6	6.2
2002							
January	205.5	206.8	412.3	26.6	438.9	57.6	6.1
February	206.4	207.0	413.4	25.6	439.0	57.5	5.8
March	207.9	206.8	414.7	24.4	439.1	57.4	5.6
April	209.5	206.5	416.0	23.3	439.3	57.4	5.3
May	210.8	206.4	417.2	22.7	439.9	57.4	5.2
June	211.5	206.5	418.0	22.5	440.5	57.3	5.1
July	211.4	207.1	418.5	22.7	441.2	57.4	5.1
August	211.1	208.3	419.4	23.3	442.7	57.5	5.3
September	211.1	209.9	421.0	23.9	444.9	57.7	5.4
October	211.7	211.2	422.9	24.4	447.3	57.9	5.4
November	212.8	212.1	424.9	24.7	449.6	58.1	5.5
December	214.0	212.9	426.9	24.9	451.8	58.3	5.5
2003							
January	215.1	213.6	428.7	24.9	453.6	58.5	5.5
February	216.0	214.3	430.3	24.7	455.0	58.6	5.4
			PERSONS				
December	664.2	281.0	945.2	66.0	1 011.2	66.4	6.5
2002							
January	664.8	281.9	946.7	65.3	1 012.0	66.4	6.5
February	666.0	282.8	948.8	64.2	1 013.0	66.4	6.3
March	667.2	283.9	951.1	63.1	1 014.2	66.4	6.2
April	668.0	285.6	953.6	62.2	1 015.8	66.4	6.1
May	668.2	287.7	955.9	61.8	1 017.7	66.4	6.1
June	667.5	290.3	957.8	61.8	1 019.6	66.4	6.1
July	666.0	292.9	958.9	62.1	1 021.0	66.4	6.1
August	664.9	295.3	960.2	62.6	1 022.8	66.4	6.1
September	665.2	297.2	962.4	63.0	1 025.4	66.5	6.1
October	667.5	297.7	965.2	63.2	1 028.4	66.6	6.1
November	671.3	297.3	968.6	63.2	1 031.8	66.7	6.1
December	675.4	296.7	972.1	62.8	1 034.9	66.8	6.1
2003							
January	679.6	295.9	975.5	62.2	1 037.7	66.9	6.0
February	682.9	295.3	978.2	61.5	1 039.7	67.0	5.9

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force.*

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

Status	2001 Nov	Dec	2002 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2003 Jan
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	59.6	59.0	56.2	63.4	65.0	63.6	61.5	58.7	61.1	61.8	64.6	61.1	59.6	58.9	58.0
Unemployed ('000)	1.7	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.3
Unemployment rate (%)	2.7	4.6	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.3	6.1	4.7	6.2	4.8	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.3
Participation rate (%)	59.6	64.1	60.2	64.2	65.4	65.1	62.9	61.7	63.6	63.8	65.8	65.0	63.3	64.8	62.4
EASTERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	109.6	112.2	109.9	112.1	112.5	108.3	110.7	114.5	112.2	108.1	114.4	110.5	107.4	111.3	106.2
Unemployed ('000)	7.4	8.9	10.0	8.6	8.7	8.3	8.4	6.8	6.2	6.4	8.2	6.0	5.4	6.9	5.8
Unemployment rate (%)	6.3	7.3	8.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	5.6	5.2	5.6	6.7	5.2	4.8	5.9	5.2
Participation rate (%)	64.0	65.1	66.0	67.1	66.4	66.2	67.5	68.0	66.3	64.3	67.0	64.5	65.1	66.9	63.9
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	227.5	225.8	215.6	221.3	214.4	212.9	212.4	215.3	217.1	216.8	219.8	224.3	229.1	233.0	229.9
Unemployed ('000)	12.8	13.4	16.6	15.6	15.0	17.7	16.0	15.1	13.9	16.5	15.5	11.8	14.3	15.4	19.0
Unemployment rate (%)	5.3	5.6	7.1	6.6	6.5	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.0	7.1	6.6	5.0	5.9	6.2	7.6
Participation rate (%)	70.7	69.7	66.8	67.9	66.5	66.0	65.9	66.2	66.2	66.0	67.3	67.1	66.9	69.7	69.9
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	141.6	148.7	144.8	140.7	138.1	142.0	142.6	143.9	145.4	143.0	142.2	146.3	146.5	153.5	143.5
Unemployed ('000)	11.8	11.7	12.6	14.4	10.8	10.8	8.9	7.8	8.1	7.3	9.4	8.2	8.1	10.3	11.0
Unemployment rate (%)	7.7	7.3	8.0	9.3	7.3	7.0	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.8	6.2	5.3	5.2	6.3	7.1
Participation rate (%)	63.0	65.3	64.6	64.7	61.2	62.5	61.7	61.6	61.7	62.1	61.7	62.5	62.8	65.9	64.4
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	161.9	163.3	161.9	164.6	168.4	168.2	167.2	170.3	164.9	167.5	169.0	168.6	165.3	172.7	178.8
Unemployed ('000)	11.8	9.9	15.9	13.5	8.8	8.1	10.5	8.6	9.0	12.1	13.0	10.4	11.1	12.0	12.2
Unemployment rate (%)	6.8	5.7	8.9	7.6	5.0	4.6	5.9	4.8	5.2	6.7	7.2	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.4
Participation rate (%)	66.0	66.1	67.6	67.7	67.6	65.9	65.7	66.5	65.0	66.6	68.2	66.2	65.6	67.1	66.9
LOWER WESTERN WA															
Employed ('000)	128.0	131.3	130.5	136.2	133.0	137.3	133.3	130.6	129.3	125.6	130.0	126.1	119.3	127.3	127.5
Unemployed ('000)	6.7	7.1	9.3	9.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.8	10.4	9.7	9.1	9.2	10.8
Unemployment rate (%)	5.0	5.2	6.7	6.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.5	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.8
Participation rate (%)	65.0	65.2	62.9	64.7	65.5	65.4	63.3	65.6	65.6	64.7	66.9	64.6	63.6	66.1	65.9
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA															
Employed ('000)	122.3	120.2	112.7	115.1	120.2	119.5	116.7	128.4	128.1	131.9	129.2	128.3	136.1	133.3	130.9
Unemployed ('000)	8.1	7.4	11.4	8.5	7.4	8.9	9.9	6.8	7.3	7.6	5.9	7.2	5.6	6.0	8.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	5.8	9.2	6.9	5.8	7.0	7.8	5.0	5.4	5.5	4.3	5.3	4.0	4.3	6.0
Participation rate (%)	71.9	72.1	74.1	75.0	72.6	75.9	75.0	74.5	73.6	75.1	73.3	73.6	73.4	73.8	74.8

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force*.

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

Industry	Nov 2001 '000	Feb 2002 '000	May 2002 '000	Aug 2002 '000	Nov 2002 '000	Feb 2003 '000
			MALES			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31.9	31.0	31.4	26.1	24.8	32.8
Mining	23.7	30.2	29.3	28.2	29.6	30.6
Manufacturing	71.6	75.1	74.9	73.4	79.4	80.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.6	6.0	7.0
Construction	69.4	66.0	66.6	69.3	61.1	68.7
Wholesale trade	30.7	33.2	37.3	33.7	33.5	30.0
Retail trade	74.3	81.2	74.8	67.4	67.9	80.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	18.9	19.5	18.2	17.3	18.4	16.7
Transport and storage	28.3	32.4	28.6	26.5	26.3	28.6
Communication services	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.8	10.2	9.9
Finance and insurance	11.8	11.6	12.4	13.3	12.7	11.1
Property and business services	61.5	54.7	55.1	65.9	64.7	62.2
Government administration and defence	22.3	23.3	22.5	19.7	21.4	19.3
Education	20.4	20.5	19.7	21.8	21.1	21.5
Health and community services	17.4	16.2	19.5	18.8	18.5	19.1
Cultural and recreational services	11.9	9.5	11.3	12.4	11.3	10.7
Personal and other services	28.2	20.3	20.9	30.4	34.6	22.3
Total	534.9	537.7	534.9	537.6	541.6	552.0
			FEMALES			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.2	14.5	13.7	11.3	9.6	13.7
Mining	5.3	5.6	7.0	5.9	5.6	5.1
Manufacturing	16.1	16.5	20.4	21.4	22.5	24.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.4
Construction	12.2	13.6	12.5	10.3	9.8	10.7
Wholesale trade	15.2	18.3	16.2	15.7	16.9	12.6
Retail trade	75.5	78.1	79.6	81.8	81.2	82.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	29.0	26.4	25.9	23.8	23.8	24.6
Transport and storage	9.1	10.9	7.6	7.3	6.5	10.1
Communication services	3.9	5.6	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.6
Finance and insurance	16.8	18.5	16.8	15.6	14.7	17.4
Property and business services	42.8	43.0	42.4	43.6	45.3	45.7
Government administration and defence	14.1	18.1	18.0	22.5	21.0	18.7
Education	50.0	49.6	48.6	51.6	50.7	51.5
Health and community services	72.9	64.5	65.8	64.6	69.9	69.0
Cultural and recreational services	11.9	12.0	12.7	13.3	11.8	10.4
Personal and other services	23.1	19.3	17.3	23.1	26.3	22.1
Total	415.5	415.8	409.6	417.1	421.8	426.5
			PERSONS			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.2	45.5	45.1	37.4	34.4	46.5
Mining	29.0	35.7	36.2	34.0	35.2	35.7
Manufacturing	87.6	91.6	95.3	94.8	101.9	105.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.8	6.2	6.1	7.3	7.6	9.4
Construction	81.6	79.5	79.2	79.6	71.0	79.4
Wholesale trade	45.9	51.5	53.4	49.4	50.4	42.7
Retail trade	149.8	159.3	154.5	149.2	149.2	162.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	47.9	45.9	44.0	41.1	42.2	41.3
Transport and storage	37.5	43.3	36.2	33.8	32.8	38.6
Communication services	11.3	13.6	11.3	11.5	14.7	15.5
Finance and insurance	28.5	30.1	29.3	28.9	27.3	28.4
Property and business services	104.2	97.7	97.5	109.5	110.0	107.9
Government administration and defence	36.4	41.5	40.5	42.2	42.4	38.0
Education	70.4	70.1	68.3	73.4	71.8	73.1
Health and community services	90.3	80.7	85.3	83.4	88.4	88.1
Cultural and recreational services	23.8	21.5	24.1	25.7	23.2	21.1
Personal and other services	51.3	39.7	38.2	53.6	60.9	44.4
Total	950.4	953.4	944.4	954.7	963.4	978.5

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force*.

39 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES(a): Original

	FULL–TIME WORKERS			PART–TIME WORKERS		
Period	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
1999–2000	43.3	37.8	41.6	15.2	15.4	15.3
2000–2001	42.6	37.5	40.9	15.3	15.4	15.4
2001–2002	42.7	37.7	41.1	15.8	15.5	15.6
November	45.5	40.2	43.9	15.5	16.0	15.9
December	45.4	40.7	43.9	16.4	16.7	16.6
2002						
January	39.9	33.4	37.9	15.7	14.0	14.5
February	44.0	39.6	42.7	16.1	16.0	16.0
March	42.2	37.5	40.7	16.9	16.0	16.3
April	41.1	36.6	39.7	15.7	15.0	15.2
May	43.7	38.1	42.0	15.8	15.4	15.5
June	41.7	37.1	40.3	15.0	15.7	15.5
July	42.4	37.9	41.0	15.7	14.7	15.0
August	43.5	39.2	42.1	16.1	16.6	16.4
September	43.8	39.5	42.4	15.2	16.1	15.9
October	39.5	33.0	37.4	14.6	13.8	14.1
November	45.3	40.4	43.7	16.0	16.8	16.5
December	45.7	40.4	44.0	17.0	16.3	16.5
2003						
January	40.2	33.5	38.1	16.2	13.9	14.5

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force*.

40 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES(a) AND HOURS WORKED, By Occupation: February Quarter 2003

	EMPLOYEE TOTAL	AGGREGATE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED		
				Nov qtr 2002 to Feb qtr 2003	*Nov qtr 2002 to Feb qtr 2003*
Occupation	*'000*	*'000*	*no.*	*% change*	*% change*
Managers and administrators	45.1	2 038.6	45.2	–4.9	–3.7
Professionals	148.9	5 524.2	37.1	–1.0	–5.2
Associate professionals	101.5	4 078.0	40.2	0.9	–3.9
Tradespersons and related workers	107.1	4 335.4	40.5	1.0	0.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	33.0	984.9	29.8	0.1	0.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	152.5	4 707.4	30.9	4.2	–4.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	76.2	3 157.6	41.4	–0.5	7.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	92.1	2 245.3	24.4	–0.2	–4.4
Labourers and related workers	72.1	2 092.8	29.0	9.6	6.4
All occupations	828.4	29 164.2	35.2	1.8	–0.8

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force.*

41 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

Period	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full–time adult ordinary time earnings	*Full–time adult total earnings*	*All males total earnings*	*Full–time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full–time adult total earnings*	*All females total earnings*	*Full–time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full–time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*
ANNUAL AVERAGE ($ per week)									
1999–2000	850.6	902.9	751.6	659.9	671.0	431.6	781.9	819.3	588.1
2000–2001	890.0	940.1	791.2	696.5	707.8	457.8	822.9	859.4	626.6
2001–2002	923.0	974.9	821.1	732.2	742.4	491.5	855.4	892.6	659.3
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL ($ per week)									
2001									
August	911.6	955.3	800.5	722.0	733.0	474.2	844.8	876.9	638.2
November	922.1	972.5	816.9	731.6	742.8	485.8	854.7	891.2	652.3
2002									
February	927.3	979.3	833.4	736.7	745.6	511.9	859.2	895.8	678.2
May	930.8	992.6	833.6	738.3	748.2	494.2	863.0	906.6	668.6
August	953.0	1 003.7	828.7	746.9	758.5	504.6	886.0	924.0	682.6
November	950.2	1 001.7	836.7	748.2	763.4	503.9	884.0	923.4	683.2
QUARTERLY, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($ per week)									
2001									
August	908.5	955.4	799.9	723.9	735.9	474.6	843.3	878.4	640.7
November	920.8	968.2	816.9	734.3	746.0	489.2	854.5	890.1	654.2
2002									
February	931.4	984.8	834.2	730.2	739.0	504.9	858.9	895.4	674.8
May	931.2	991.4	833.6	740.0	748.6	497.1	864.9	906.4	667.4
August	949.9	1 004.0	828.1	749.0	761.7	505.0	884.6	925.6	685.2
November	948.8	997.1	836.6	750.8	766.4	507.5	883.6	922.1	685.2
QUARTERLY, TREND ($ per week)									
2001									
August	910.9	958.0	806.3	722.5	734.7	477.0	843.4	878.2	644.7
November	919.6	968.7	817.8	729.9	740.5	489.4	851.6	887.1	655.8
2002									
February	928.7	982.5	828.2	735.0	744.4	498.4	860.1	898.0	666.7
May	936.8	992.8	832.6	740.0	750.0	502.1	868.9	908.7	674.9
August	944.3	998.8	833.1	746.4	758.5	504.1	878.3	918.7	680.8
November	951.3	1 002.0	833.2	753.1	767.8	506.0	887.3	927.4	685.4

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0).

42 UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES, By Age: Original

	15–24 YEARS		25–54 YEARS		55 YEARS AND OVER	
	Unemployment rate	*Participation rate*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*
December	12.1	77.5	4.5	81.2	3.0	28.0
2002						
January	14.6	75.6	6.4	80.5	3.8	28.0
February	13.1	75.7	6.0	81.7	3.2	29.4
March	10.5	73.4	5.2	80.8	3.4	29.2
April	10.9	72.1	5.5	81.2	3.0	29.5
May	11.9	71.8	5.2	80.6	3.2	28.9
June	11.5	72.3	4.2	80.7	3.3	30.4
July	11.8	72.1	4.1	80.7	2.2	29.1
August	13.6	70.7	4.5	81.2	3.4	29.8
September	12.9	71.5	5.0	82.8	3.0	29.9
October	11.4	70.3	4.4	81.8	2.9	29.5
November	11.8	70.9	4.0	81.5	3.7	28.8
December	13.1	76.6	4.3	82.6	3.1	30.4
2003						
January	14.3	76.1	4.8	82.3	4.4	29.3
February	12.5	73.3	4.9	82.9	4.1	29.6

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force.*

43 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(a): Original

	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST FULL–TIME JOB			NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT		
	Under 52 weeks	*52 weeks and over*	*Total persons*	*Under 52 weeks*	*52 weeks and over*	*Total persons*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*
December	49.3	11.9	61.2	49.7	11.6	61.2
2002						
January	66.6	12.7	79.3	67.2	12.2	79.3
February	59.2	14.7	73.9	60.4	13.5	73.9
March	49.4	12.1	61.5	49.7	11.7	61.5
April	52.5	11.7	64.2	53.3	10.9	64.2
May	52.4	11.7	64.1	53.1	11.0	64.1
June	45.3	11.3	56.6	45.8	10.7	56.6
July	43.3	11.8	55.1	43.3	11.8	55.1
August	48.5	14.2	62.8	49.9	12.9	62.8
September	53.0	12.7	65.7	54.1	11.6	65.7
October	46.6	10.6	57.1	47.8	9.3	57.1
November	44.0	12.8	56.8	44.3	12.5	56.8
December	49.6	13.6	63.2	50.9	12.3	63.2
2003						
January	55.2	15.3	70.5	56.4	14.1	70.5
February	53.9	12.8	66.7	54.5	12.2	66.7

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force.*

44 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD

Period	Number of disputes no.	Number of employees involved '000	Working days lost '000	Working days lost per thousand employees, 12 months ended no.
2000	96	24.7	53.6	68
2001	73	12.0	25.0	32
2002	105	16.1	32.2	40
2001				
October	11	0.8	1.9	25
November	18	3.9	5.7	31
December	8	0.9	1.2	32
2002				
January	5	0.4	0.8	31
February	6	0.6	1.6	31
March	12	2.4	3.0	33
April	6	0.8	0.7	31
May	11	1.1	3.0	34
June	12	1.2	2.6	35
July	6	1.3	1.4	32
August	13	1.4	2.2	31
September	14	3.6	4.7	36
October	17	2.7	6.3	41
November	17	2.1	3.7	39
December	13	1.8	2.1	40

Source: ABS data available on request, *Industrial Disputes, Australia.*

45 JOB VACANCIES(a): Original

Reference date	Job vacancies '000	Public sector '000	Private sector '000	Job vacancy rate %
2001				
August	10.3	1.2	* 9.1	1.39
November	6.6	* 1.5	5.1	0.92
2002				
February	8.5	1.9	* 6.7	1.18
May	* 9.5	1.4	* 8.1	* 1.26
August	8.2	1.4	* 6.8	1.08
November	7.3	1.3	6.0	0.89
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)				
2001				
August	51.5	–13.1	68.1	54.9
November	–35.4	27.7	–43.8	–33.8
2002				
February	28.6	22.5	30.5	28.0
May	11.6	–26.7	22.5	6.2
August	–13.9	4.4	–17.0	–14.2
November	–10.9	–10.7	–11.0	–17.8

(a) Data represents estimates from the *Job Vacancies Survey* compiled using new statistical infrastructure.

Estimates for August 2002 have been compiled on the new basis. To facilitate comparison over time, the historical series in this release have been revised to make the time series of estimates as continuous as possible. For more information, refer to the source publication.

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

46 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)(b)

At end of period	MALES no.	FEMALES no.	PERSONS no.
1999–2000	939 216	935 243	1 874 459
2000–2001	951 556	949 603	1 901 159
2001–2002 p	964 313	963 009	1 927 322
1999	933 257	928 582	1 861 839
2000	945 202	942 456	1 887 658
2001 p	957 634	956 216	1 913 850
2001			
June	951 556	949 603	1 901 159
September p	954 676	953 201	1 907 877
December p	957 634	956 216	1 913 850
2002			
March p	961 430	960 153	1 921 583
June p	964 313	963 009	1 927 322
September p	967 755	966 739	1 934 494

(a) ERP from September Quarter 1996 to June Quarter 2001 are revised and final estimates based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) ERP from September Quarter 2001 to June Quarter 2002 are revised as a consequence of finalising the population estimate for June Quarter 2001.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

47 POPULATION CHANGE(a), Components

Period	*Natural increase* no.	*Net estimated overseas migration(b)* no.	*Interstate arrivals* no.	*Interstate departures* no.	*Net estimated interstate migration* no.	*Total increase(c)* no.
1999–2000	13 829	r 13 993	30 742	32 929	r –2 187	r 24 726
2000–2001	r 13 966	r 16 263	30 514	33 624	r –3 110	r 26 700
2001–2002 p	13 030	r 17 307	30 245	34 419	–4 174	r 26 163
1999	14 249	r 13 992	30 724	32 200	r –1 476	r 25 746
2000	r 14 013	r 14 965	31 012	33 513	r –2 501	r 25 819
2001 p	r 13 321	r 16 832	29 723	33 471	r –3 748	r 26 192
2001						
June	r 3 371	r 2 504	7 272	8 184	r –912	r 4 850
September p	3 049	4 428	6 942	7 701	–759	6 718
December p	3 196	4 185	8 009	9 417	–1 408	5 973
2002						
March p	2 421	r 6 223	7 767	8 678	–911	r 7 733
June p	4 364	2 471	7 527	8 623	–1 096	5 739
September p	2 958	5 139	7 228	8 153	–925	7 172

(a) Components of population change are final prior to and including June Quarter 2001.

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

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

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

48 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

	Live births(a)(b)		*Infant deaths(a)(c)*		*Total deaths(a)(b)*		*Marriages(b)*		*Divorces(b)*	
Period	*no.*	*rate*	*no.*	*rate*	*no.*	*rate*	*no.*	*rate*	*no.*	*rate*
1999–2000	24 910	13.3	114	4.6	11 081	5.9	10 742	5.7	5 323	2.8
2000–2001	r 24 429	12.8	r 105	r 4.3	r 10 463	5.5	10 268	5.4	5 131	2.7
2001–2002 p	23 935	12.4	109	4.6	10 905	5.7	10 373	5.4	4 908	2.5
1999	25 204	13.5	114	4.5	10 955	5.9	10 197	5.5	5 301	2.8
2000	r 24 554	r 13.0	r 103	r 4.2	r 10 541	5.6	11 000	5.8	5 276	2.8
2001	pr 24 151	pr 12.6	pr 118	pr 4.9	pr 10 830	pr 5.7	9 785	5.1	5 351	2.8
2001										
June	r 6 015	r 12.7	r 30	r 5.0	r 2 644	r 5.6	2 475	5.2	1 259	r 2.7
September	p 6 023	p 12.6	p 31	p 5.1	p 2 974	p 6.2	1 268	2.7	1 503	r 3.2
December	p 5 943	p 12.4	p 29	p 4.9	p 2 747	pr 5.8	3 446	7.2	1 397	2.9
2002										
March p	5 005	10.4	27	5.4	2 584	5.4	1 935	4.0	1 115	2.3
June p	6 964	14.5	22	3.2	2 600	5.4	3 724	7.7	893	1.9
September p	6 019	12.5	16	2.7	3 061	6.3	1 499	3.1	1 128	2.3

(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.

(b) 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.

(c) For infant deaths the rate is per 1,000 live births.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

49 REPORTED OFFENCES, By Statistical Region

	2000	2001				2002			
	Dec qtr	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*	*Dec qtr*	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*	*Dec qtr*
Selected Offences	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	3	4	1	—	—	3	—	1	2
Assault(c)	470	564	471	452	455	456	507	473	493
Robbery(d)	96	100	87	63	97	76	71	103	101
Burglary(e)	1 216	1 313	1 317	1 194	1 357	1 363	1 234	1 256	1 213
Theft	3 576	3 160	3 066	2 941	3 308	3 537	3 750	3 286	3 369
Steal motor vehicle	378	367	323	332	363	391	343	291	297
Property damage	870	810	781	734	817	854	777	948	863
Graffiti	474	474	523	852	440	378	212	428	179
Drugs	453	398	444	517	367	413	423	452	388
Total reported offences(f)	8 029	*7 725*	*7 474*	*7 612*	*7 640*	*7 989*	*7 822*	*7 802*	7 364
EASTERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	4	1	5	6	—	2	1	3	—
Assault(c)	527	503	474	424	449	471	424	324	491
Robbery(d)	69	76	68	80	48	36	59	48	86
Burglary(e)	1 969	1 910	2 221	1 628	1 864	1 768	1 822	1 980	1 993
Theft	2 480	2 198	2 270	2 268	2 401	2 523	2 617	2 752	2 705
Steal motor vehicle	374	280	314	362	337	378	302	228	281
Property damage	931	923	856	877	911	892	813	906	1 008
Graffiti	270	358	238	307	261	132	121	145	124
Drugs	359	418	362	321	304	331	404	344	373
Total reported offences(f)	7 389	*7 175*	*7 181*	*6 657*	*6 922*	*7 084*	*6 949*	*7 096*	7 457
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	3	—	2	4	1	1	2	2	3
Assault(c)	740	861	754	548	699	761	652	635	674
Robbery(d)	150	126	144	96	122	109	97	114	94
Burglary(e)	3 596	3 651	3 632	3 053	3 250	3 162	3 046	2 794	2 936
Theft	4 791	4 732	4 819	4 726	4 976	4 814	4 648	4 786	4 844
Steal motor vehicle	741	688	690	841	747	627	606	586	654
Property damage	1 645	1 752	1 750	1 687	1 711	1 600	1 544	1 688	2 232
Graffiti	1 037	999	1 111	1 286	1 343	1 240	1 263	943	949
Drugs	556	669	669	641	629	623	722	608	549
Total reported offences(f)	14 108	*14 377*	*14 323*	*13 712*	*14 332*	*13 853*	*13 313*	*12 822*	13 634
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	1	1
Assault(c)	559	620	498	524	600	593	512	597	558
Robbery(d)	74	62	73	81	70	75	65	83	82
Burglary(e)	2 034	2 111	1 823	1 805	1 960	2 175	1 918	2 189	2 111
Theft	3 524	3 330	3 125	3 154	3 591	3 769	3 180	3 367	3 505
Steal motor vehicle	472	519	447	422	492	529	419	404	504
Property damage	1 227	1 152	1 078	1 213	1 356	1 365	1 178	1 298	1 526
Graffiti	181	189	213	487	565	376	281	480	516
Drugs	605	637	659	754	595	662	619	502	565
Total reported offences(f)	9 100	*9 050*	*8 323*	*8 878*	*9 786*	*10 028*	*8 659*	*9 412*	9 876
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	2	2	3	5	6	8	4	5	2
Assault(c)	743	745	759	698	802	937	650	735	731
Robbery(d)	143	96	130	93	118	117	121	131	113
Burglary(e)	3 604	3 266	3 360	3 156	3 603	3 577	3 789	3 476	3 907
Theft	4 328	3 989	4 068	4 593	4 728	4 760	4 903	5 200	5 287
Steal motor vehicle	820	644	720	762	847	832	724	615	697
Property damage	1 492	1 481	1 582	1 653	1 954	1 860	1 671	1 913	2 076
Graffiti	1 769	1 507	1 470	964	1 362	497	1 022	622	270
Drugs	366	440	435	451	468	442	428	423	349
Total reported offences(f)	13 992	*12 952*	*13 092*	*13 144*	*14 604*	*13 873*	*13 977*	*13 731*	14 188

49 REPORTED OFFENCES, By Statistical Region *continued*

	2000	2001			2002				
	Dec qtr	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*	*Dec qtr*	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*	*Dec qtr*
Selected Offences	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
LOWER WESTERN WA									
Homicide(b)	5	3	3	3	2	4	5	2	3
Assault(c)	498	572	448	521	557	586	474	472	509
Robbery(d)	28	46	23	24	36	32	22	24	26
Burglary(e)	1 524	1 500	1 473	1 571	1 688	1 351	1 351	1 422	1 358
Theft	2 579	2 684	2 332	2 346	2 477	2 364	2 083	2 085	2 283
Steal motor vehicle	175	172	213	234	248	203	167	195	222
Property damage	1 091	1 138	1 068	1 222	1 284	968	977	1 178	1 269
Graffiti	51	67	227	114	84	75	76	71	48
Drugs	511	661	739	556	497	720	680	595	569
Total reported offences(f)	*6 790*	*7 231*	*6 916*	*6 984*	*7 183*	*6 792*	*6 166*	*6 415*	6 613
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA									
Homicide(b)	7	1	4	6	2	4	9	10	7
Assault(c)	1 194	1 268	1 094	1 035	1 121	1 290	1 011	1 080	1 300
Robbery(d)	35	35	28	33	36	28	25	32	30
Burglary(e)	2 049	2 242	2 072	2 000	2 244	2 367	1 886	2 001	2 141
Theft	2 719	2 694	2 663	2 640	2 881	2 665	2 718	3 003	2 655
Steal motor vehicle	351	314	292	299	298	329	268	259	286
Property damage	1 648	1 617	1 518	1 670	1 786	1 719	1 552	1 740	1 920
Graffiti	52	62	74	72	86	64	64	53	75
Drugs	738	676	725	710	728	722	716	650	696
Total reported offences(f)	*9 234*	*9 403*	*8 914*	*8 961*	*9 677*	*9 704*	*8 771*	*9 293*	9 663
TOTAL–WA									
Homicide(b)	24	12	18	24	13	25	22	24	18
Assault(c)	4 731	5 133	4 498	4 202	4 683	5 094	4 230	4 316	4 756
Robbery(d)	595	541	553	470	527	473	460	535	532
Burglary(e)	15 992	15 993	15 898	14 407	15 966	15 763	15 046	15 118	15 659
Theft	23 997	22 787	22 343	22 668	24 362	24 432	23 899	24 479	24 648
Steal motor vehicle	3 311	2 984	2 999	3 252	3 332	3 289	2 829	2 578	2 941
Property damage	8 904	8 873	8 633	9 056	9 819	9 258	8 512	9 671	10 894
Graffiti	3 834	3 656	3 856	4 082	4 141	2 762	3 039	2 742	2 161
Drugs	3 588	3 899	4 033	3 950	3 588	3 913	3 992	3 574	3 489
Total reported offences(f)	**68 642**	**67 913**	**66 223**	**65 948**	**70 144**	**69 323**	**65 657**	**66 571**	**68 795**

(a) Per 1,000 estimated resident population.

(b) Includes driving causing death.

(c) Includes sexual assault.

(d) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

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

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

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

Source: *Western Australian Police Service, Offence Information System.*

APPENDIX

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

Issue	*Title*	*Reference Pages*
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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