Australian Bureau of Statistics

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2006

1367.5

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
December 2006	10 January 2007

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Overview commentary has been included on Social trends (Education, training and work). New tables have been included on: Retail trade (Quarterly turnover–Chain volume measures); Engineering construction activity (Work done by value–Chain volume measures); Number of employed persons by occupation; Number of employees and hours worked by industry; and Average weekly earnings by industry.

INTERNET

This publication and all published feature articles can be downloaded free from the Australian Bureau of Statistics web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au>. Go to Themes–Regional–Western Australia–WA releases–1367.5 Western Australian Statistical Indicators.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 21 September 2006. Explanatory Notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

INQUIRIES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

Alan Hubbard
Regional Director, Western Australia

OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

Growth in Western Australia's domestic economy slowed during the June quarter 2006, with State Final Demand increasing by 2.9% in trend chain volume terms, compared to growth of 3.2% in the previous quarter. Despite the deceleration, growth in Western Australia (2.9%) was more than three times that of Australia's growth in Domestic Final Demand of 0.8%. In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, Western Australia's State Final Demand rose by 5.6% ($1,443 million) in the June quarter, the highest of all states and territories. The main driver of growth was Private business investment, which rose by $670 million (11.7%), mainly on Non-dwelling construction and Intangible fixed assets.

Reflecting the ongoing strength of Western Australia's economic growth, the state has experienced stronger growth in consumer prices and wages than nationally. Perth's Consumer Price Index rose by 4.7% through the year to June quarter 2006, much higher than the 4.0% growth recorded nationally, while the state's Wage Price Index rose by 4.6% over the same period, compared to national growth of 4.2%.

The value of Western Australia's exports rose by 16.4% ($1,812 million) through the year to June quarter 2006. The major commodities contributing to the increase were gold, iron ore and nickel ores. Exports of petroleum detracted from growth during the period, as a result of the prolonged impact of Tropical Cyclones Clare and Glenda on oil production. Western Australia's exports growth was outstripped by the growth in imports of 65.3% ($2,544 million) through the year to June quarter 2006. Gold, a large floating offshore storage facility and refined petroleum oils were the major commodities driving the increase in imports.

Employment in Western Australia continued to grow solidly, with the number of employed persons rising by 6,600 (0.6%) in the three months to August 2006, to 1,074,000 persons. All of this rise was driven by full-time employment, which increased by 10,700 persons (1.4%) over the three months, and was partially offset by a fall in part-time employment. The number of unemployed persons (trend) in Western Australia continued to fall strongly, decreasing by 3,500 (8.7%) in the three months to August 2006, following a decline of 4,800 persons (10.7%) in the previous three month period. As a result, the state's unemployment rate has dropped from 3.6% in May 2006 to a record low of 3.3% in August 2006.

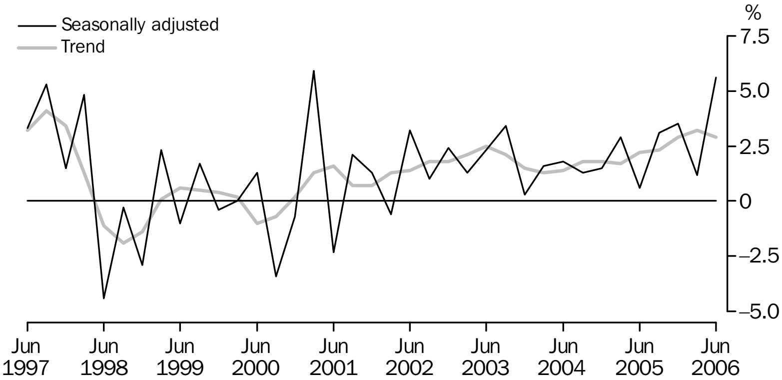
STATE ACCOUNTS

State final demand

Western Australia's State Final Demand grew by 2.9% in the June quarter 2006 (trend chain volume measures), following an increase of 3.2% in the previous quarter. Growth in Western Australia (2.9%) was more than three times that of Australia's growth of 0.8% in Domestic Final Demand during the June quarter.

State final demand continued

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



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

In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, Western Australia's State Final Demand rose by 5.6% ($1,443 million) in the June quarter 2006, the highest of all states and territories – followed by the Australian Capital territory (2.6%) and Queensland (0.7%). The main driver of growth in Western Australia was Private business investment, which rose by $670 million (11.7%) during the quarter, mainly on Non-dwelling construction and Intangible fixed assets. Investment on Non-dwelling construction rose by $616 million (24.7%), as a result of new oil and gas and other infrastructure projects commencing in the state. Investment on Intangible fixed assets increased by $49 million (12.7%), as mineral and petroleum exploration activity returned to more normal levels following the impact of Tropical Cyclones Clare and Glenda on exploration in the March quarter 2006.

Solid contributions were also made to June quarter growth by the other major components of the Western Australia domestic economy, including Public investment (up $273 million or 24.2%), General government final consumption expenditure (up $207 million or 5.7%), Household final consumption expenditure (up $149 million or 1.2%) and Dwelling investment (up $80 million or 4.8%).

PRICES

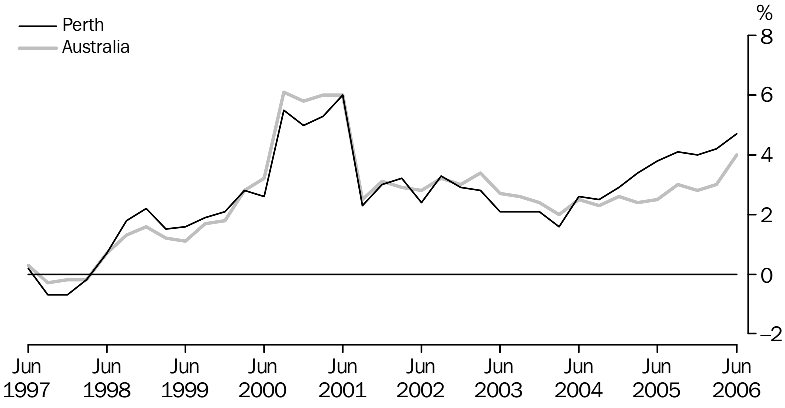
Consumer Price Index

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 1.8% in the June quarter 2006, the largest quarterly increase since September 2000 and higher than the national rise of 1.6%. The main contributors to Perth's CPI growth were Automotive fuel (up 11.3%), Fruit (up 39.2%) and House purchase (up 3.8%).

The increase in Perth's fuel prices reflected ongoing appreciation in world crude oil prices. Growth in fruit prices was mainly attributable to the cost of bananas almost tripling during the quarter, due to shortages created by Tropical Cyclone Larry in March 2006. However, prices also rose for citrus fruits, berries and other fruits, reflecting increased demand for banana substitutes. Escalating house prices, and shortages of skilled labour and materials in the building sector, are among the major factors driving up the cost of purchasing a house in Perth. Established house prices rose by 11.9% in Perth during the June quarter, while project home prices (newly constructed houses) increased by 3.9%.

Consumer Price Index continued

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



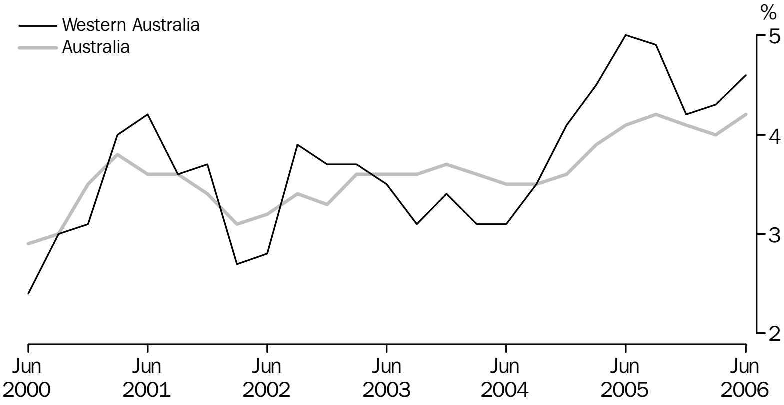
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

Perth's CPI increase of 4.7% through the year to June quarter 2006 was much higher than the 4.0% growth recorded nationally. The higher result for Perth was largely due to an 8.9% rise in Housing prices, more than double the 3.5% increase nationally. National CPI growth of 4.0% was a sharp rise from the 3.0% increase through the year to March quarter 2006. As a result, national CPI growth has moved to a position above the upper limit of the Reserve Bank of Australia's target range for inflation (3%).

Wage Price Index

Wages growth has increased in Western Australia over the last two quarters, with the state's Wage Price Index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses) rising by 1.3% in the June quarter 2006, following increases of 0.7% in December 2005 and 0.9% in March 2006. Western Australia's growth in wages was against the national trend, which slowed from 1.0% to 0.8% in the June quarter.

WAGE PRICE INDEX, Change from same quarter previous year



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

In annual terms, Western Australia's Wage Price Index rose by 4.6% through the year to June quarter 2006, up from 4.3% in the previous period. Wages growth was strong in the industries of Construction (8.9%) and Mining (7.1%), the two key sectors driving the economy. Among occupations, wages growth was high for Labourers and related workers, rising by 5.9% through the year. Growth in wages through the year in Western

Wage Price Index continued

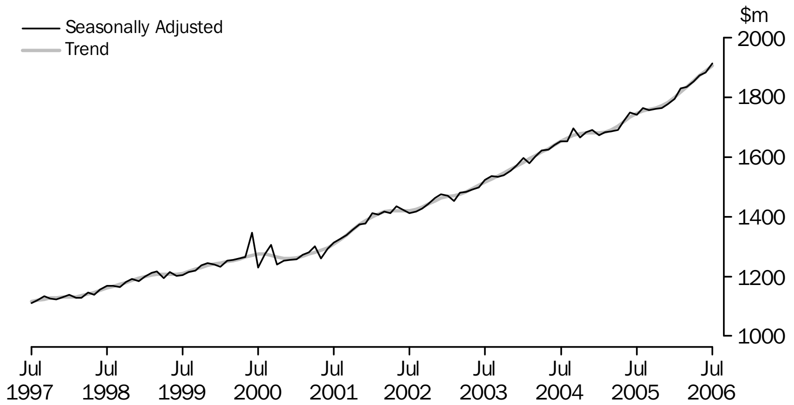
Australia has remained above the national average since late 2004. Australian wages grew by 4.2% in the latest period.

CONSUMPTION

Retail trade

Retail turnover in Western Australia increased by 2.9% ($159 million) in trend terms over the three months to July 2006, following a rise of equal magnitude in the previous three month period (2.9%). Growth in monthly retail turnover has decelerated in Western Australia since March 2006 from 1.1% to 0.8% in July 2006. Nationally, growth in retail turnover in the three months to July 2006 was significantly less than in Western Australia, increasing by only 1.7%, and had decelerated from a 1.9% rise in the previous period. The slowing of growth in retail turnover, both in Western Australia and nationally, coincides with a 25 basis point rise in official interest rates to 5.75% by the Reserve Bank of Australia in May 2006, which may have had some impact on consumption spending leading up to the rate rise and beyond.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER, Current prices



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

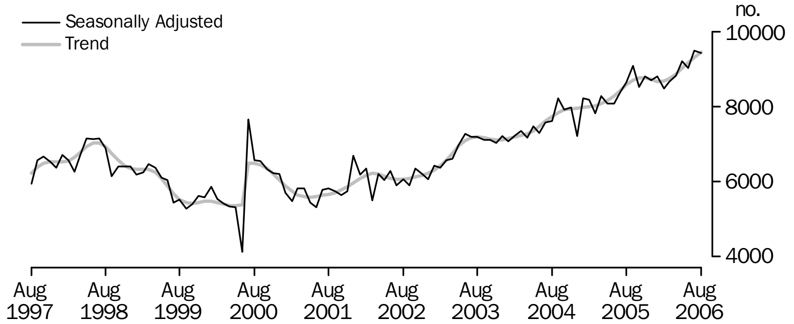
Growth in Western Australia's retail turnover was across all industry groups over the three months to July 2006, with the exception of Recreational good retailing, which decreased by $13 million or 4.4%. The largest increases were recorded in the industries of Household good retailing (up $51 million or 5.2%) and Hospitality and services retailing (up $50 million or 7.6%).

New motor vehicle sales

New motor vehicle sales (trend) in Western Australia have risen for seven consecutive months, increasing by 1.4% (130 vehicles) to 9,458 vehicles in August 2006. This was the highest level of sales since the series began in January 1994. Despite the continued growth, the rate of increase in new motor vehicle sales has decelerated over the last two months, from a peak of 1.7% (154 vehicles) in June 2006 to 1.4% in August.

New motor vehicle sales continued

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES



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

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

Over the three months to August 2006, sales of new motor vehicles (trend) rose by 4.8% (1,293 vehicles) in Western Australia, compared to the previous three month period. In contrast, national sales of new motor vehicles fell by 0.6% over the same period. The rise in Western Australia was mainly driven by sales of Passenger vehicles, increasing by 5.8% or 890 vehicles, although sales were also higher for Sports utility vehicles (up 4.7% or 248 vehicles) and Other vehicles (including utilities, vans, trucks and buses) (up 2.5% or 155 vehicles) over the period.

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

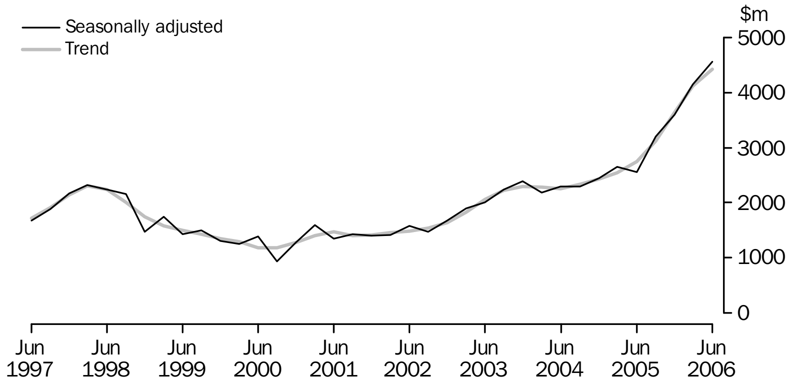
Private new capital expenditure

Private new capital expenditure has increased for eight successive quarters in Western Australia, rising from $2,258 million to a record high of $4,421 million between the June quarters of 2004 and 2006 (in trend chain volume terms). Growth has been particularly strong in recent quarters, with business investment increasing by over 13% in each quarter from September 2005 to March 2006 and by 7.3% in the June quarter 2006. Growth of $299 million in the latest quarter was primarily driven by expenditure on Buildings and structures (up $240 million or 9.7%) and to a lesser extent expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery (up $14 million or 0.9%).

With investment on Buildings and structures rising well above that of Equipment, plant and machinery, a new cycle of investment activity appears to be well underway in Western Australia. Notably, the current level of investment on Buildings and structures ($2,720 million) is more than two and half times the level it was at its peak in the previous cycle of investment a decade ago ($1,085 million in December quarter 1995).

Private new capital expenditure continued

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Chain volume measures



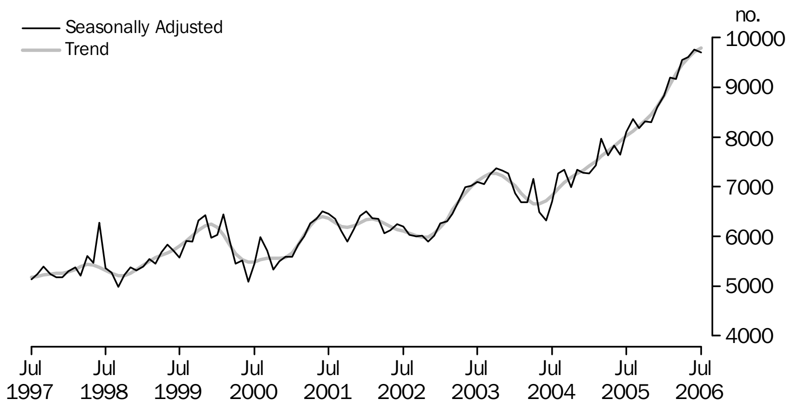
Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia, cat. no. 5625.0.

In original current price terms, business investment in Western Australia rose by $2,192 million (83.3%) through the year to June quarter 2006. This growth was mainly attributable to investment by the Mining industry, which more than doubled through the year (up $1,738 million or 113.7%) to $3,267 million. Over the same period, investment was also strong for Other selected industries, increasing by $444 million (64.0%).

Housing finance commitments

The number of dwellings financed (trend) in Western Australia has risen for 26 consecutive months, from 6,652 in May 2004 to a record level of 9,791 in July 2006. However, growth in the number of dwellings financed has decelerated over the last five months, from 232 (2.6%) in February 2006 to 79 (0.8%) in July 2006. Notably, since the rise in official interest rates by the Reserve Bank of Australia in May 2006 (up 0.25% to 5.75%), the number of dwellings financed in Western Australia has continued to decline in original terms, from a peak of 10,951 in May 2006 to 9,537 in July 2006.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Number of dwellings financed



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

Despite the monthly decline in dwellings financed (original) since May 2006, there were still 3,762 (14.1%) more dwellings financed over the three months to July 2006, than in the previous three month period. All of this rise was attributable to dwellings financed by Non-first home buyers, increasing by 3,931 (17.6%), while dwellings financed by First home buyers decreased by 169 (3.9%). The decline in the number of First home buyers in the housing market coincides with rising interest rates, a large increase in house

Housing finance commitments continued

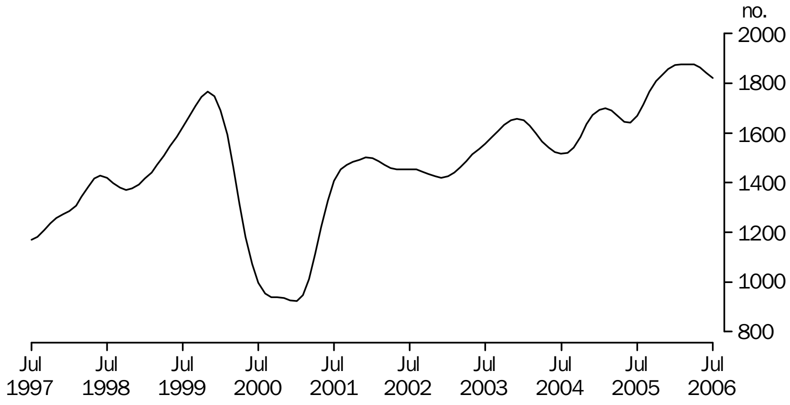
prices in Perth during the June quarter 2006 (11.9% for Established homes and 3.9% for Project homes) and an increase in the average home loan for First home buyers to$221,800 in July 2006, above the average home loan of $219,100 for change-over buyers.

CONSTRUCTION

Building approvals

In trend terms, there were 6,778 dwellings approved for construction in the three months to July 2006 in Western Australia, only 11 (0.2%) less than in the previous three month period. House approvals fell by 102 dwellings (1.8%), while Other dwelling approvals rose by 91 dwellings (7.8%). Monthly house approvals appear to be trending downwards in Western Australia, reaching a peak of 1,877 dwellings in February and March 2006, and since falling to 1,821 dwellings in July 2006.

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



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

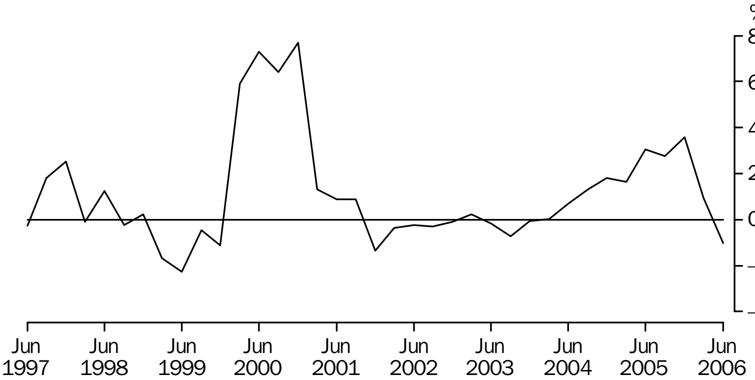
Despite the declining number of dwelling approvals, the value of buildings approved in Western Australia has risen significantly in recent months. In original terms, the value of New other residential building approvals more than doubled in the three months to July 2006, increasing by $195 million (135.7%). The value of New house approvals also rose during the period, up by $151 million or 14.1%.

TRADE

In spite of exports continuing to increase, the value of Western Australia's trade surplus fell for the first time in more than two years, decreasing by 10.2% through the year to June quarter 2006. The decline was the result of imports growth (up 65.3%) greatly exceeding exports growth (up 16.4%) over the period. The value of Western Australia's imports in the June quarter were bolstered by higher import prices and increased imports of capital goods, particularly a large floating offshore storage facility. The value of the state's exports were hampered by lower cereals, petroleum, oil seeds and fruit exports in the June quarter, while oil and gas exports continued to be adversely affected by the cyclone activity in the previous quarter.

TRADE *continued*

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



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

The value of Western Australia's trade surplus fell by $732 million to $6,412 million between the June quarters of 2005 and 2006. The decline was mainly the result of the state's trade balance falling with the Republic of Korea (down $683 million), Singapore (down $591 million) and Indonesia (down $404 million). There were significant gains however in the state's trade balance with the United Kingdom (up $1,221 million), Saudi Arabia (up $270 million) and China (up $239 million).

Exports

The value of Western Australia's exports rose by 16.4% ($1,812 million) to $12,848 million through the year to June quarter 2006. The major commodities contributing to the increase were Non-monetary gold (up $1,068 million or 75.1%), Iron ore and concentrates (up $287 million or 9.9%) and Nickel ores and concentrates (up $127 million or 104.9%). Exports of petroleum detracted from growth during the period, as Crude petroleum oils declined by $297 million (20.3%) and Refined petroleum oils declined by $7 million (6.8%) – the result of the prolonged impact of Tropical Cyclones Clare and Glenda on oil production.

Imports

The value of Western Australia's imports rose by 65.3% ($2,544 million) to $6,437 million through the year to June quarter 2006. Non-monetary gold (up $1,214 million or 196.4%), Ships, boats and floating structures (up $581 million or 7,071.6%) and Refined petroleum oils (up $484 million or 177.3%) were the major commodities driving growth through the year. Much of the increase in gold and petroleum imports was the result of rising prices, with Non-monetary gold prices increasing by 50.9% and Petroleum and petroleum products prices rising by 41.5% for Australian imports over the period.

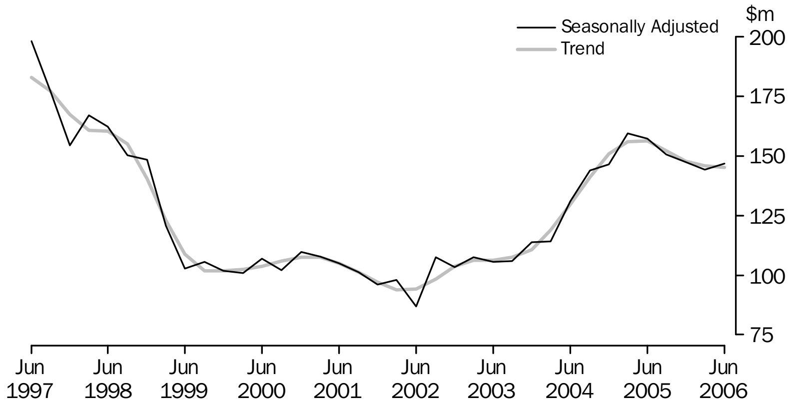
MINING

Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure

In seasonally adjusted terms, mineral exploration made a slight recovery in Western Australia, rising by $3 million (1.7%) in the June quarter 2006, to reach $147 million. This was the first increase since expenditure on mineral exploration peaked at $159 million in the March quarter 2005, five quarters ago. In original terms, the rise in mineral exploration was much more pronounced, increasing by $35 million (28.6%) in the June quarter 2006, recovering from the impact of Tropical Cyclones Clare and Glenda on exploration activity in the previous quarter (down $37 million or 23.1%). The increase in mineral exploration was mainly on Iron ore (up $16 million or 52.9%), Gold (up $10 million or 18.2%) and Base metals (up $10 million or 41.6%) during the June quarter.

Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure continued

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total minerals



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

Despite the recovery in the most recent quarter, Western Australia's expenditure on mineral exploration decreased by $11 million (6.4%) through the year to June quarter 2006. The major minerals driving the decline were Nickel, cobalt (down $16 million or 39.2%) and Diamonds (down $1.3 or 34.2%), while Silver, lead, zinc partially offset the fall (up $4 million or 222.2%). Petroleum exploration expenditure in Western Australia increased solidly from a downturn in mid-2005, rising by $39 million (30.4%) through the year to June quarter 2006.

Mineral and energy production

The production of major minerals and energy in Western Australia made some recovery during the June quarter 2006, following the interruptions caused by the cyclone activity in the previous quarter. Production increased for Diamonds (up 43.7%), Iron ore (up 15.9%), Nickel (up 8.1%), Bauxite (up 6.6%), Natural gas (up 6.2%) and Gold (up 2.5%), but fell for Zinc (down 20.0%), Electricity (down 6.6%), Ilmenite (down 4.6%), Coal (down 2.6%) and Crude oil (down 2.1%). The most notable increases in Western Australia's mineral and energy production through the year to June quarter 2006 were for Zinc (up 100.0%), Coal (up 12.4%) and Bauxite (up 10.9%), while production was lower for Crude oil (down 33.9%) and Diamonds (down 20.4%).

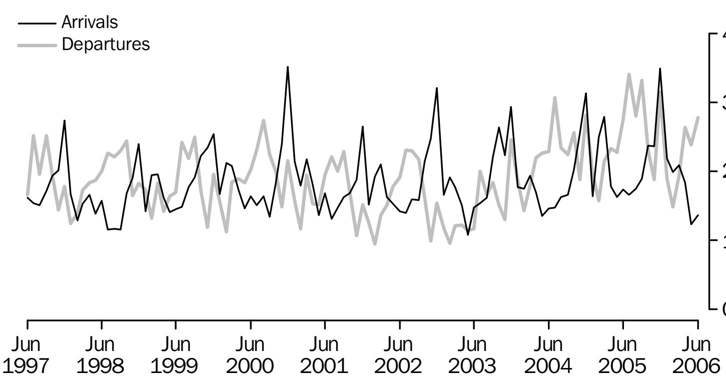
TOURISM

Short-term arrivals on holiday

The number of overseas visitors arriving by air on holiday to Western Australia fell by 7,141 (13.9%) in the three months to June 2006, compared to the same period of 2005. The largest declines were in visitors from Singapore (down 6,367 or 39.4%), Malaysia (down 2,472 or 35.0%) and Japan (down 1,177 or 22.3%). Partially offsetting these declines were more visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland (up 1,871 or 27.7%) and continental Europe (up 566 or 13.7%).

Short-term arrivals on holiday continued

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



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

Short-term departures on holiday

The number of Western Australian residents departing overseas by air on holiday rose by 4,604 (6.3%) in the three months to June 2006, compared to the same period of 2005. The largest increases were in resident departures to Thailand (up 5,165 or 119.4%), the United Kingdom and Ireland (3,643 or 48.3%) and continental Europe (up 3,270 or 45.7%). However, there were 13,514 (53.1%) fewer Western Australian residents holidaying in Indonesia in the last three months (compared to the same period of 2005), following the Bali bombing in October 2005.

LABOUR MARKET

Job vacancies

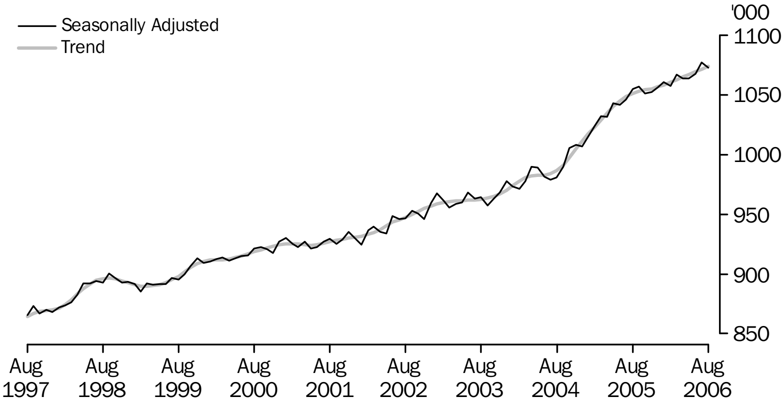
The number of job vacancies (original) in Western Australia rose by 600 (2.9%) in the May quarter 2006, the second successive quarterly rise. The number of job vacancies now stands at 21,200 in the May quarter, 6,700 (46.1%) more than in the same period of 2005. Contributing to this rise was an increase of 6,500 (49.2%) private sector vacancies and 200 (15.0%) public sector vacancies. With job vacancies rising in Western Australia, the number of employed persons can also be expected to increase in the coming quarters.

Employment

The number of employed persons (trend) in Western Australia rose by 6,600 (0.6%) in the three months to August 2006, following growth of 6,800 persons (0.6%) in the previous three month period. The entire increase over the last three months was driven by full-time employment, up by 10,700 persons (1.4%), while part-time employment fell during the period. Growth in full-time employment was driven by both males (up 6,100 persons or 1.2%) and females (up 4,600 persons or 1.9%). There were 1,074,000 persons employed in the state's labour force as at August 2006, with 767,700 (71.5%) of them employed full-time.

Employment continued

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Total



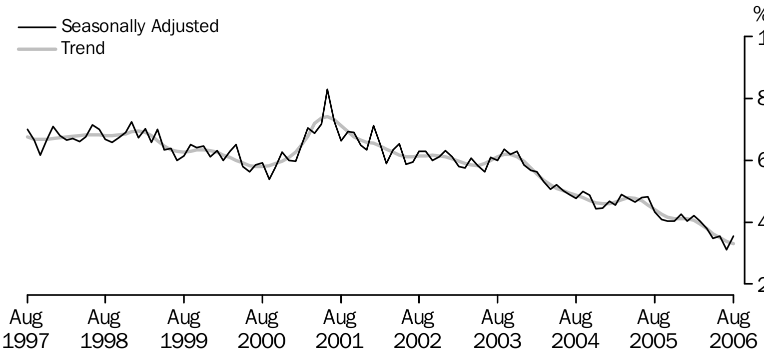
Source: Labour Force Australia, Spreadsheets, cat. no. 6202.0.55.001.

The main industries contributing to employment growth (original) in Western Australia through the year to August 2006 were Property and business services (up 13,000 persons or 10.9%), Manufacturing (up 11,800 persons or 13.3%) and Wholesale trade (up 8,000 persons or 20.2%). Partially offsetting these increases were declines in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (down 13,900 persons or 24.6%) and Retail trade (down 8,700 persons or 5.6%). The major occupation contributing to state employment growth over the period was Tradespersons and related workers, up by 11,500 persons (7.8%), while Managers and administrators recorded the largest decline in employment, falling by 16,200 persons (17.3%).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons (trend) in Western Australia fell by 3,500 (8.7%) in the three months to August 2006, following a decline of 4,800 persons (10.7%) in the previous three month period. The continued decline in unemployed persons in the state's labour force has seen the unemployment rate drop from 3.6% in May 2006 to a record low of 3.3% in August 2006 - well below the national rate of unemployment of 4.8% in August.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



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

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

Participation

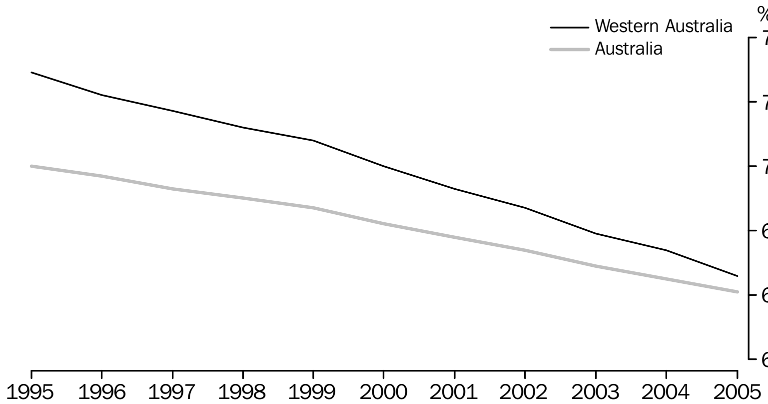
Western Australia's labour force participation rate remained steady at 67.6% in each month between May and August 2006.

SOCIAL TRENDS – EDUCATION, TRAINING AND WORK

Students

In 2005, there were 338,300 full-time students attending primary and secondary schools in Western Australia, an increase of less than 1% from the 336,100 in 2004. The proportion of full-time students in the state's government schools fell from 73.9% to 67.6% between 1995 and 2005, reflecting the national trend of increased participation in private schools. The rate of decline has been more rapid in Western Australia than for Australia, bringing the proportion of the state's students in government schools closer to the national average in 2005 (67.1%).

FULL-TIME STUDENTS, Percentage enrolled in government schools

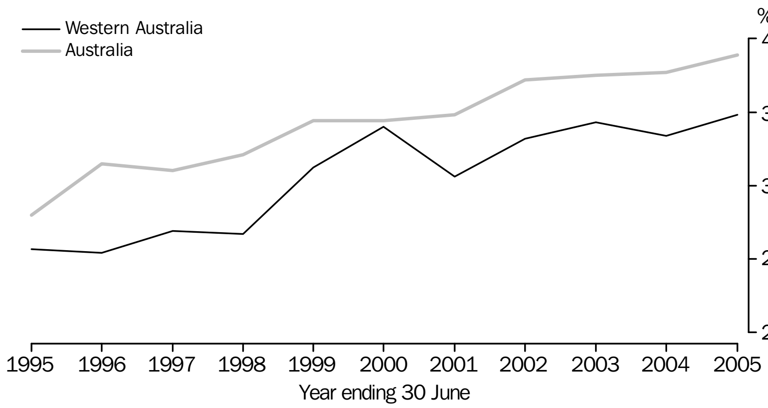


Source: Australian Social Trends, 2006, Education and Training Datacube, cat. no. 4102.0.

Education participation

In 2005, 69.7% of 15–19 year olds in Western Australia were participating in formal education, this was below the national average of 76.0%. While higher than the rate ten years ago (64.9%), education participation for 15–19 year olds in Western Australia has generally decreased since 2000 when the rate was 75.5%. The strong labour market in Western Australia may, in part, be contributing to lower education participation rates for this age group. Between 2001 and 2005, the labour force participation rate for persons aged 15–19 years in Western Australia increased from 63.1% to 65.7% and the unemployment rate decreased from 5.6% to 4.4%.

EDUCATION PARTICIPATION, Persons aged 20 to 24 years



Source: Australian Social Trends, 2006, Education and Training Datacube, cat. no. 4102.0.

Education participation continued

Growing emphasis on the need for higher educational qualifications and skills has contributed to a marked increase in the educational participation of Western Australians aged 20–24 years over the past decade. In 1995, 25.7% of this age group were participating in education, but by 2005 this proportion had increased to 34.8%. Nationally, the education participation rate for this age group increased from 28.0% to 38.9% over the same period.

Labour market outcomes

Educational attainment and labour market outcomes are closely associated with qualified people less likely to be unemployed. In 2005, the unemployment rate of people with a non-school educational qualification in Western Australia (2.8%) was significantly lower than that of persons without qualifications (6.8%). For those with a Bachelor degree or higher qualification, the unemployment rate in 2005 was 2.2%, a 1.2 percentage point decline from the previous year.

FEATURE ARTICLE 1

MEASURES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S PROGRESS

INTRODUCTION

Is the quality of life in Western Australia getting better? Is the standard of living improving? These are questions that have significance for many Western Australians. Although Gross State Product is regarded as an important measure of progress, many analysts believe that it should be assessed in conjunction with other measures of progress.

This article brings together a wide variety of statistics, allowing people to make a more informed judgement on whether the quality of life and standard of living in Western Australia are improving. It looks at 14 major areas of progress or headline dimensions, within four broad categories: Individuals; The economy and economic resources; The environment; and Living together. Most of the indicators chosen also feature in 'Measures of Australia's Progress' (ABS cat. no. 1370.0) which provides more detail on the dimensions and indicators used in this analysis and the issues relevant to them.

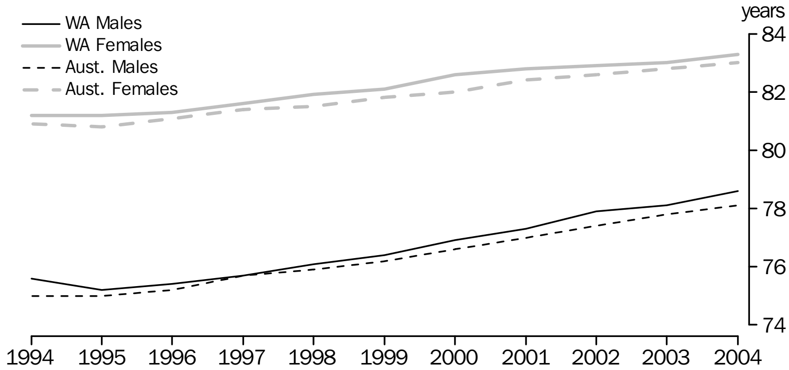
INDIVIDUALS

Health

People hope to have a long life without pain, illness or disability. Good health also brings social and economic benefits to both individuals and their families, as well as the wider community. One of the most widely used indicators of population health is life expectancy at birth. Although this focuses on how long people live rather than their quality of life, it is still a useful summary of the health of the population.

Life expectancy at birth is a measure of how long someone born in a particular year might expect to live if mortality patterns for that year remained unchanged over their lifetime. In Western Australia over the 10 years to 2004, life expectancy rose for both males and females. A boy born in 2004 could expect to live to be 79, while a girl could expect to reach 83 – an increase of 3 years for males and 2 years for females from 1994. This increasing life expectancy can largely be attributed to the promotion of healthier lifestyles, continued improvements in living standards, and ongoing medical advances. As can be seen in the graph below, the life expectancy for Western Australians has been slightly higher than the national average for both males and females in each year since 1994 (with the exception of equal male life expectancy in 1997).

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



Note: Years represent the last year of a three-year period

Source: Australian Social Trends, cat. no. 4102.0

Health continued

Although life expectancy at birth is greater for girls than boys, over the last 10 years the rate of increase has been faster for boys. A similar pattern has occurred in the survival rates to 75 for males and females in Western Australia. Since 1994, the proportion of males surviving to 75 has risen by 10 percentage points (up from 61% in 1994 to 71% in 2004). This was twice the increase of females surviving to 75 (up from 77% to 82%). Overall, the proportion of males and females surviving to 75 in Western Australia has exceeded the national average in each of the last 10 years.

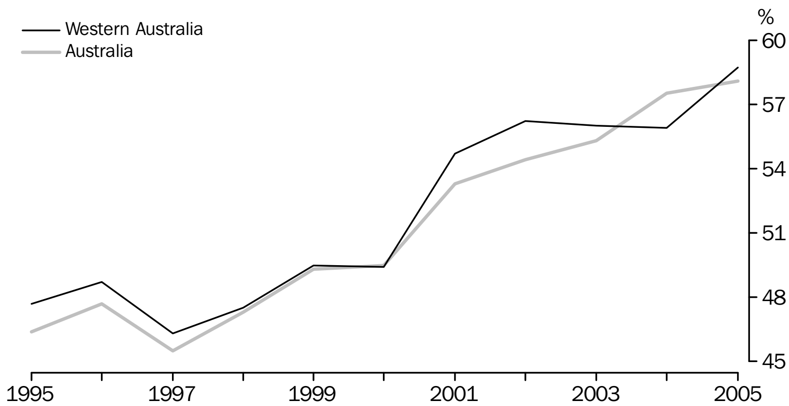
While Western Australians are living longer than ever before, the length of life for some population groups is less than for others. This is particularly the case for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. In 2004, the median age at death for Indigenous Western Australians was 50 for males and 64 for females, 26 and 18 years lower than for non-Indigenous males and females respectively.

Education and training

Education and training help people to develop the knowledge and skills to enhance their own living standards and those of the broader community. For an individual, educational attainment is widely seen as the key path to a rewarding career. For the state as a whole, having a skilled workforce is vital to supporting ongoing economic development and improvements in living conditions.

An indicator of progress in education and training is the proportion of the state's population aged 25–64 with a vocational or higher education qualification. In Western Australia, the proportion of 25–64 year olds with a vocational or higher education qualification rose from 48% to 59% between 1995 and 2005. The equivalent increase at the national level was from 46% to 58% over the same period.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, People aged 25–64 with a vocational or higher education qualification



Source: Australian Social Trends, 2006, cat. no. 4102.0.

Growth in the proportion of Western Australians with non-school qualifications (other than pre-primary, primary and secondary education qualifications) over the last decade has been driven primarily by people with higher education qualifications (a bachelor degree or above). Between 1995 and 2005, the proportion of people aged 25–64 with a higher education qualification increased from 14% to 21%. The proportion of people whose highest qualification was a vocational qualification rose from 34% to 36% over the same period. In 2005, there was a higher proportion of men (62%) with a vocational or higher education qualification than women (55%), despite a greater increase since 1995

Education and training continued

in the proportion of women with this level of qualification – a rise of 40% to 55% for women and 55% to 62% for men. Nationally, the proportion of women (aged 25–64 years) with a vocational or higher education qualification increased from 40% to 54% between 1995 and 2005, compared to an increase from 53% to 62% for men.

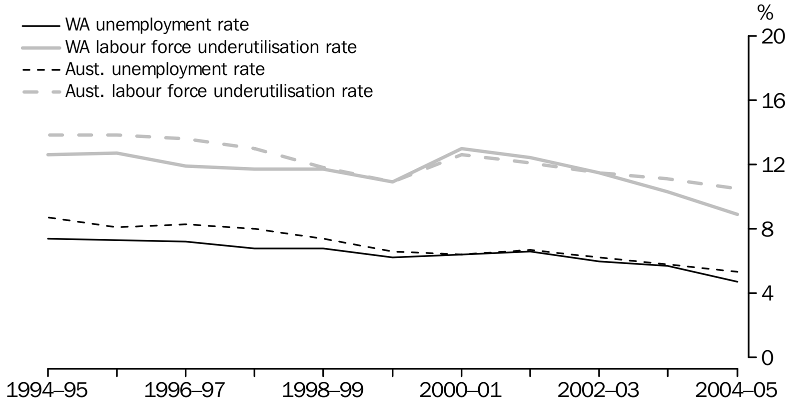
The overall increase in educational attainment in Western Australia has been supported by high levels of participation in education and training. Between 1995 and 2005, the proportion of 15–19 year olds who were students in Western Australia rose from 65% to 70% (either in school or studying for a vocational or higher education qualification).

Work

Paid work provides most people with the economic resources for day-to-day living and their longer term financial needs. Being paid for work contributes to people's sense of identity and self-esteem, as well as contributing to the economic growth and development of the wider community.

A useful indicator is to look at the extent to which people's aspirations for work, or more work, are unsatisfied. The unemployment rate is one such indicator, measuring the proportion of people in the labour force who are not working but actively looking for work. The annual average unemployment rate fell by 2.7 percentage points over 1994–95 to 2004–05 in Western Australia (from 7.4% to 4.7%). Nationally, there was a 3.4 percentage point drop in unemployment over the same period (from 8.7% to 5.3%). However, Western Australia had the lower rate of unemployment in 2004–05 (4.7% compared to 5.3%). Between 1994–95 and 2004–05 in Western Australia, the unemployment rate fell for both males and females, with a 3.3 percentage point fall for males (from 7.6% to 4.3%) and 1.9 percentage point fall for females (from 7.1% to 5.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDERUTILISATION



Source: Australian Social Trends, cat. no. 4102.0

Another useful indicator is the labour force underutilisation rate. It provides a broader view of under-utilised labour than the unemployment rate by looking at the proportion of people in the labour force who are unemployed and underemployed (i.e. working less than 35 hours a week, but wanting and available to work more hours). Between 1994–95 and 2004–05, there was a 3.7 percentage point decrease in Western Australia's labour force underutilisation rate (from 12.6% to 8.9%), whereas nationally there was a 3.3 percentage point drop over the same period (from 13.8% to 10.5%).

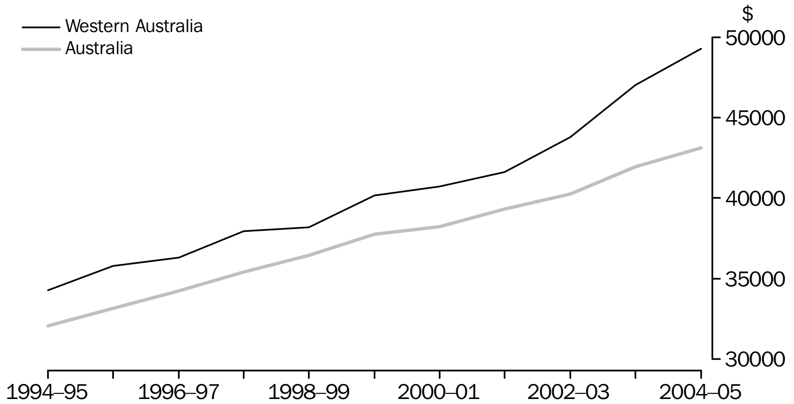
THE ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

State income

State income is a measure of Western Australia's capacity to buy goods and services. It is an important determinant of material living standards and is closely linked to other aspects of progress. A good measure of state income is real gross state disposable income per capita, as it takes into account the effects of population growth, inflation and international influences (changes in the terms of trade) on income growth. Another useful indicator is real household final consumption expenditure per capita. This measure allows us to see how increases in state income translate into the consumption of goods and services by households.

Western Australia has experienced significant growth in real income over the past decade. Between 1994–95 and 2004–05, real gross state disposable income per capita rose by almost $15,000 (44%) – $4,000 more than the increase in Australia's real gross domestic disposable income per capita. In annual average terms, real gross state disposable income per capita grew by $1,500 (4%) per year in Western Australia, higher than the national increase of $1,100 (3%) per year. This disparity has grown larger in the last three years. In 2004–05, Western Australia's real gross state disposable income per capita reached a record high of almost $50,000, exceeding the national figure by over $6,000.

REAL GROSS STATE (DOMESTIC) INCOME PER CAPITA



Source: Australian National Accounts : State Accounts, cat. 5220.0.

Household consumption has also grown in Western Australia over the past decade. Household consumption accounts for around 75% of total state consumption of final goods and services. In the decade from 1994–95 to 2004–05, real household final consumption expenditure per capita rose by $5,000 in Western Australia (from $19,000 to $24,000). However, this 26% increase was less than the national rise of 32% over the same period (reaching over $25,000 in 2004–05). More than three-quarters of Western Australia's growth in household expenditure was on Recreation and culture (up $1,000 per person), Miscellaneous goods and services (up $900 per person), Rent and other dwelling services (up $800 per person), Transport (up $700 per person), and Furnishings and other household equipment (up $600 per person).

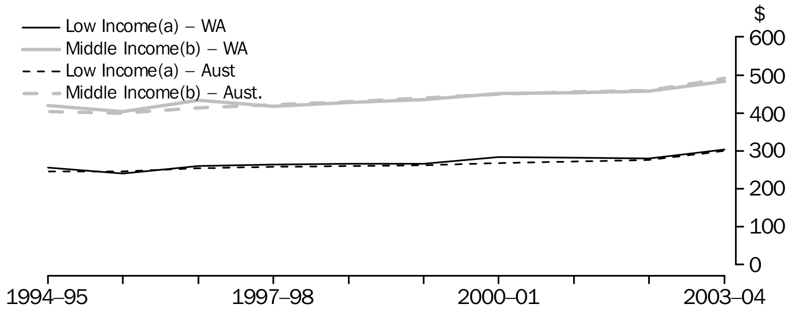
Economic hardship

Society generally accepts that people should be able to enjoy some minimum material standard of living. Household income, as measured by average real equivalised disposable income, can indicate whether households, and particularly low income households, are experiencing economic hardship. In Western Australia between 1994–95

Economic hardship continued

and 2003–04, the mean real equivalised weekly disposable income of low income households increased by 15% (from $260 to $300), marginally higher than the 14% rise of middle income households (from $420 to $480). Nationally, income growth of over 20% was recorded for both low and middle income households, greater than in Western Australia over the same period.

MEAN REAL WEEKLY EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME



(a) People in the 2nd and 3rd income deciles based on their equivalised disposable household income.
(b) People in the 5th and 6th (middle) income deciles based on their equivalised disposable household income.

Source: Australian Social Trends, cat. no. 4102.0

Another indicator of economic hardship is the amount of financial stress suffered by households. Financial stress is defined as either cash flow problems, an inability to raise funds for emergencies or taking a dissaving action. In 2002, 55% of Western Australians had experienced financial stress in the past 12 months – slightly higher than the 53% of households at the national level.

Wealth

Wealth and income are very closely related. Along with the skills of the workforce, a state's wealth has a major effect on its capacity to generate income. Australia's headline indicator of wealth is real national net worth per capita, however, this measure is not available at the state level. As a result, household wealth statistics are used in this analysis to provide some information about wealth in Western Australia.

Average household net worth measures the net amount by which assets owned by Western Australian households exceeds their liabilities on average. Between 1993–94 and 1999–2000, average household net worth increased by 38% in Western Australia (from $181,000 to $250,000). Over the same period, national average household net worth rose by an estimated 28% (from $211,000 to $271,000).

Wealth continued

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD NET WORTH, Western Australia

Source: Working Papers in Econometrics and Applied Statistics No. 2002/01, Experimental Estimates of the Distribution of Household Wealth, Australia, 1994—2000, cat. no. 1351.0.

Another source of information is the ABS Survey of Income and Housing. By 2003–04, the mean net worth of Western Australian households had reached $410,000 – $58,000 less than the national average of $468,000. Nearly all of this difference was explained by a $57,000 shortfall in the value of property owned by Western Australian households, compared to Australian households. Western Australians did, however, own a larger value of shares ($22,000 compared to $18,000), vehicles ($18,000 compared to $17,000) and unincorporated businesses ($24,000 compared to $16,000) per household, than the rest of the nation.

Housing

Adequate housing is essential to people's wellbeing by providing shelter, security and privacy. Quality of life can be affected by aspects of housing such as size, number of bedrooms, physical condition, proximity to amenities and services, and affordability. Currently, there is no single indicator that summarises the housing situation in Western Australia. However, the quality of housing in Western Australia is generally good and people are continuing to invest in their homes. For instance, dwelling investment rose by 24% in real terms over the decade to 2004–05, thus helping improve the housing stock, and size and condition of housing in Western Australia. There are other indicators of housing that focus on home ownership and housing suitability (whether or not households have sufficient bedrooms).

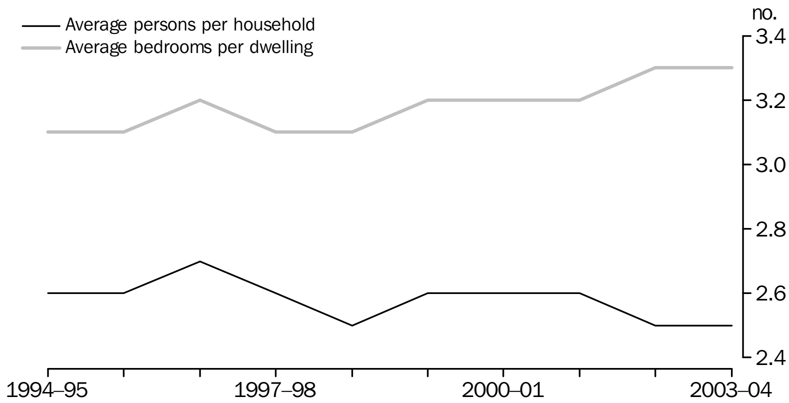
In 2003–04, 69% of Western Australian households owned their homes outright or were paying them off. This proportion had fallen slightly from 70% in 1994–95. The decline was in line with home ownership nationally, which fell from 71% to 70% of Australian households. Over the same period, the proportion of Western Australian households renting increased marginally from 25% to 26%. This was less than the national increase in households renting, which rose by 2 percentage points – up from 24% to 26%. The slight decline in home ownership in Western Australia and nationally is likely to have been influenced by strong growth in house prices in recent years and its effect on housing affordability.

Changes in household size and in the average number of bedrooms per dwelling have led to improvements in housing suitability. Western Australians are increasingly living in houses with more bedrooms and fewer people. The average number of bedrooms per dwelling increased from 3.1 in 1994–95 to 3.3 in 2003–04. At the same time, the size of the average household decreased slightly from 2.6 to 2.5 persons. Nationally, the number

Housing continued

of bedrooms per dwelling rose from 2.9 to 3.0, and the average household size fell from 2.7 to 2.5 persons over the same period.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS, Western Australia



Source: Australian Social Trends, cat. no. 4102.0

Furthermore, in 2003–04, few Western Australians needed more room – only 1.5% of households were in dwellings which required an additional bedroom, lower than the 2.7% of households across Australia. And in the same year, most Western Australians had rooms to spare, with 51% of the state's population living in dwellings with two or more spare bedrooms – much greater than the national average of 42%.

The physical condition and amenities of most dwellings in Western Australia are good. But poor or inadequate housing is currently a problem for some Western Australians, particularly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples living in remote areas of the state. In 2002, 50% of all Indigenous people in remote areas were living in dwellings with major structural problems, compared to only 33% of Indigenous people in non-remote areas and 20% of all households in Western Australia (1999). A major reason for this was the higher building and maintenance costs in these distant and hard-to-access communities.

Productivity

A state's productivity is the volume of goods and services it produces for a given volume of inputs. Western Australia achieves productivity growth by producing more goods and services from its labour, capital, land, energy and other resources. Productivity growth benefits the state by generating higher incomes and has the potential to lower output prices.

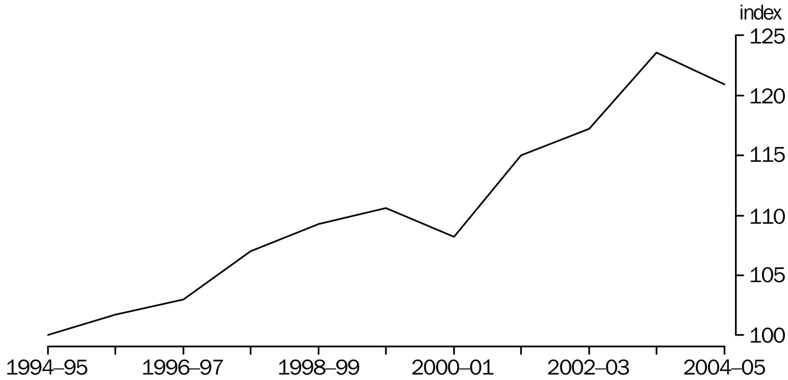
Productivity can be measured in a variety of ways. Currently, the most comprehensive Australian measure is multifactor productivity for the market sector. The ABS, however, does not produce multifactor productivity for states and territories, but it does produce state estimates of labour productivity – a key driver of economic growth in Western Australia.

Labour productivity is measured by the ratio of output (Gross State Product) to labour input (hours worked). Over the past decade, Western Australia has experienced improved labour productivity, rising 21% between 1994–95 and 2004–05. This compared to a 22% rise in Australian labour productivity over the same period. These results need

Productivity continued

to be read with some care, as part of the rise in labour productivity will be due to 'capital deepening' (an increase in the ratio of capital to labour).

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, Western Australia



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, cat. no. 5220.0; Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0.

The rapid rise in labour productivity since 2000–01 in Western Australia has coincided with advances in business knowledge and innovation. Investment on research and development indicates the amount of economic resources devoted to the creation and application of knowledge. The proportion of Western Australia's Gross State Product devoted to Research and Development (R&D) expenditure rose from 0.5% in 2001–02 to 0.8% in 2003–04. However, there was no change from 1996–97 (0.8%). By comparison, R&D expenditure accounted for over 1.5% of Australia's Gross Domestic Product per year since 1996–97.

THE ENVIRONMENT

The natural landscape – biodiversity, land and inland waters

The Western Australian landscape comprises land, water and the plants and animals that rely on them (biodiversity). They are all very closely linked. Changes in the condition of the state's land, such as salinity, can affect inland waters and biodiversity. The clearing of native vegetation can also impact on biodiversity, and lead to degradation and a decline in the health of inland waters.

Soils are an important natural asset and their degradation is a significant concern to farmers, governments and the general public. Salinity is a naturally occurring condition in Western Australian soils, which has been accentuated by agricultural activities. Dryland salinity is linked to other forms of soil degradation and not only impacts on lost agricultural production but water resources, biodiversity, pipelines, houses and roads.

Salinity occurs when the water table rises, bringing natural salts to the surface, and in sufficient quantities, becomes toxic to most plants. The South West agriculture zone in Western Australia is considered the worst salt affected area in Australia, with widespread clearing of forests and native vegetation for agricultural purposes having contributed to extensive dryland salinity. The 2001 National Land and Water Resources Audit estimated that almost 5 million hectares of agricultural land in Australia was affected by dryland salinity in 2000 and that over three-quarters (4 million hectares) of these areas were in Western Australia.

The natural landscape – biodiversity, land and inland waters continued

The economic cost to the state of the effects of dryland salinity was estimated at $660 million in 2000. Over three-quarters ($520 million) of this cost was attributed to additional maintenance and replacement costs required for roads and railways, while around $80 million related to lost agricultural productivity. Dryland salinity can cause the rapid collapse of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and potentially poses a severe threat to biodiversity in Western Australia. The south west area of Western Australia, which is nationally and internationally recognised for the uniqueness and richness of its flora and fauna, is under increasing threat from dryland salinity and other environmental impacts. The 2006 State of the Environment Report (draft) indicates that some 450 plant and 400 animal species are at risk of global or regional extinction as a result of dryland salinity, and that it is likely to reduce animal species by 30% in affected areas.

The clearing of native vegetation is a major contributor to environmental problems occurring in Western Australia. It is estimated that 7% of native vegetation in Western Australia has been cleared since European colonisation – mostly in the state's South West. It is estimated that only 7% of the pre-European vegetation in the entire wheatbelt region of Western Australia has been retained. Since the 1980s the wide scale clearing of native vegetation associated with the agricultural expansion of the state has virtually ceased. The main drivers for current and future native vegetation clearing in Western Australia are population growth in the South West and the expansion of the mining industry across the rest of the state.

The air and atmosphere

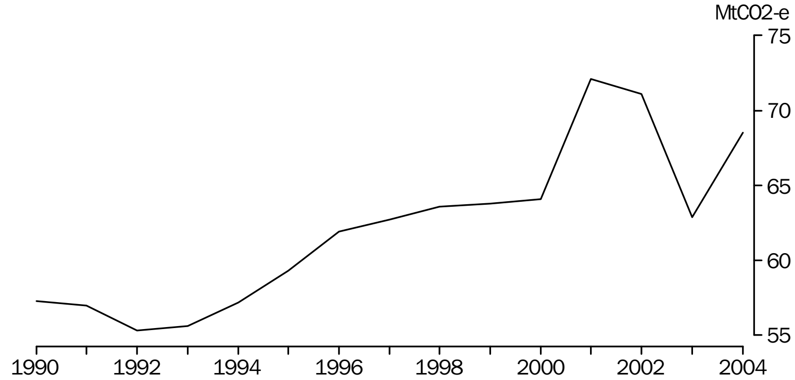
Global warming is one of the most significant international environmental concerns. Though difficult to predict, there is potential for global warming to have profound consequences for Western Australia. Coastal settlements could come under threat from possible severe flooding and rising sea levels, while agricultural regions could be hampered by the possibility of drought.

The main gases in the atmosphere, nitrogen and oxygen, are almost completely transparent to the sun's rays. But water vapour, carbon dioxide and other naturally present gases form a blanket around the Earth, trapping heat – a process termed the greenhouse effect. Human activities such as burning of fossil fuels and land clearing are increasing the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Based on 2003 emissions, Australia accounts for 4% of total industrialised countries emissions.

The major progress indicator for the atmosphere is total net greenhouse gas emissions. This refers to the estimated total emissions from human sources less credits from carbon sinks (such as forests). Credits are estimates of how much carbon dioxide has been consumed since 1990. In 2004, Western Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions were estimated to be 69 megatonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide-equivalent ($CO_{2\text{-}e}$) – 9% higher than in 2003 and 20% above emissions in 1990.

The air and atmosphere continued

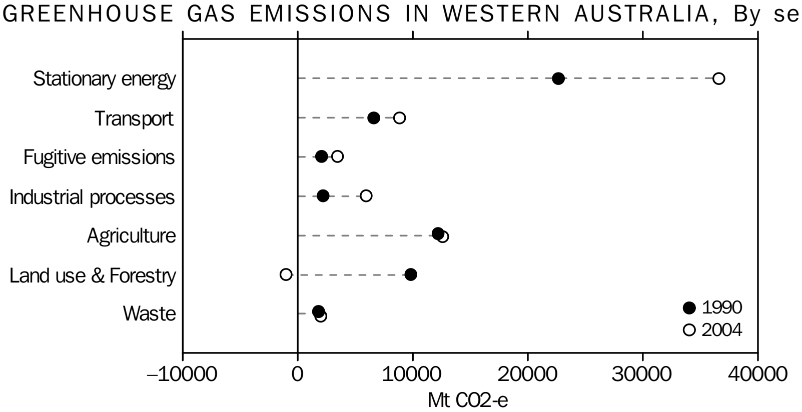
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, Western Australia



Source: State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2004, Department of Environment and Heritage.

The state's contribution to national greenhouse gas emissions has also grown between 1990 and 2004, increasing from 10% to 12% of Australia's total emissions. Most of this rise has been due to emissions from energy and transport, driven by economic and population growth. Emissions from stationary energy grew by 61% over the period (from 23 to 37 Mt $CO_{2\text{-}e}$), which includes energy consumed by households and energy used for business, manufacturing and commercial purposes.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, By sector



Source: State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2004, Department of Environment and Heritage.

Poor air quality can cause health problems, reduce crop yields, damage infrastructure and harm flora and fauna. A widely used indicator of air quality is the concentration of particles in the atmosphere which have a diameter of 10 micrometres (referred to as PM10). Under the National Environment Protection Measures guidelines, it is considered acceptable for fine particle concentrations to exceed health standards up to five days a year. Based on data from air quality monitoring stations situated around Perth and Bunbury, health standards for PM10 were found to exceed health standards only 1–2 days per year on average between 2000–2004.

The air and atmosphere continued

Weather conditions such as still air, can affect how long pollutants stay in the air and increase pollution levels. In cooler months, the use of wood heaters has been identified as a major contributor to particles in the air. Further high concentrations from irregular events such as bush fires, can obscure longer term trends in pollution levels – those based on regular sources of pollution such as car emissions.

Oceans and estuaries

Western Australia's coastal and marine regions support a large variety of native species. Beaches are also central to the state's culture and lifestyle, providing many recreational opportunities. Economically, the coast is valued for activities such as tourism, commercial fishing, aquaculture, shipping, mining (mineral sands) and offshore oil and gas. In 2001, over 90% of Western Australians lived within 50 km of the coast. This concentration of people along the coastline places considerable pressure on the state's marine environment.

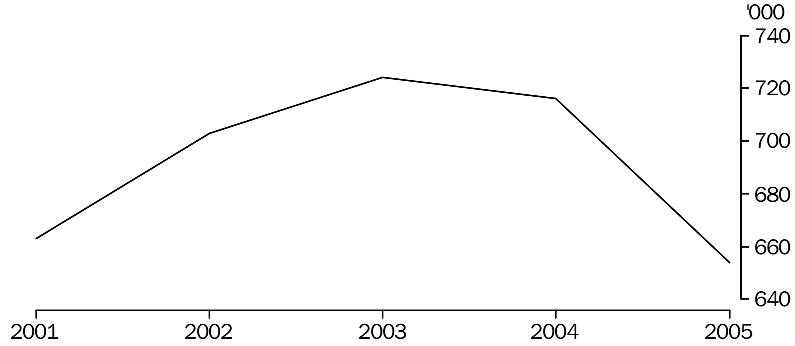
Estuaries face a number of pressures from urban and industrial development, and from disturbance through land use and vegetation clearance in catchment areas. The Estuarine Condition Index was developed by the National Land and Water Resources Audit (NLWRA) to provide a snapshot of estuary health across Australia. In 2002, the NLWRA found that 50% of about 1,000 Australian estuaries were in near pristine condition. Western Australia's estuaries were above the national average, with 55% of them in near pristine condition. At the other end of the scale, 9% of Australia's estuaries were extensively modified or subject to the most extreme pressures, while only 5% of Western Australia's estuaries were extensively modified. The Swan-Canning estuary of Perth and some of the estuaries along the state's south west coast, from Mandurah to Busselton, were rated as extensively modified.

Overfishing can place strain on marine species and affect other species through disruptions to the food chain. Currently, it is not possible to assess the state's progress in terms of sustainable fishing or fishing stocks. Western Australia accounts for one-quarter of Australian fisheries production, the largest share of any state or territory. According to the Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics, the gross nominal value of fisheries production in Western Australia was $540 million in 2004–05, a decrease of 10% from 1994–95 ($600 million). The Western Rock Lobster is the state's most prominent fishery, accounting for over one-third of state production and is the most valuable single-species fishery in Australia.

A large number of people visit Western Australia for its marine and coastal features. One particular area of interest is Australia's Coral Coast, which includes the major attractions of Monkey Mia in Shark Bay and the Ningaloo Reef. Shark Bay is one of 16 World Heritage areas of Australia and is a popular tourism destination. The region is home to 4 of the 26 endangered Australian mammals and 35% (over 230 species) of Australia's bird species. It is also renowned for nearly 100 species of amphibian and reptile, large populations of dugong, dolphins and turtles, and the largest seagrass bed in the world. Monkey Mia and the Ningaloo Reef are both biologically diverse marine environments, providing commercial benefits to the state through tourism and fishing. Monkey Mia, a popular location for its dolphins, receives between 80,000–100,000 visitors per year, while the Ningaloo Reef is the longest fringing reef in the world, stretching 260 km.

Oceans and estuaries continued

OVERNIGHT VISITORS(a) TO AUSTRALIA'S CORAL COAST



(a) Domestic and international.
Note: Figures are based on a two-year rolling average.
Source: Tourism Research Australia.

The vast majority of visitors to Australia's Coral Coast are Western Australians (intrastate travellers), accounting for 80% of all overnight visitors to the region in 2005. International and interstate travellers made up an equal share of the remaining 20%. Over the last 5 years, the number of overnight visitors to Australia's Coral Coast has averaged 692,000 per year. In addition to overnight visitors, an average of 320,000 people made day trips to the area in each year since 2001.

The incidence of oil spills is another indicator of marine health. The environmental impact of oil spills depends on their size and location, and weather conditions at the time. Oil spills cause the most damage when they occur close to conservational areas or near to the coast, affecting marine wildlife and other animals higher up the food chain. There were three major oil spills in Western Australian waters between 1988 and 1991, however, no major oil spills were reported in the last decade.

LIVING TOGETHER

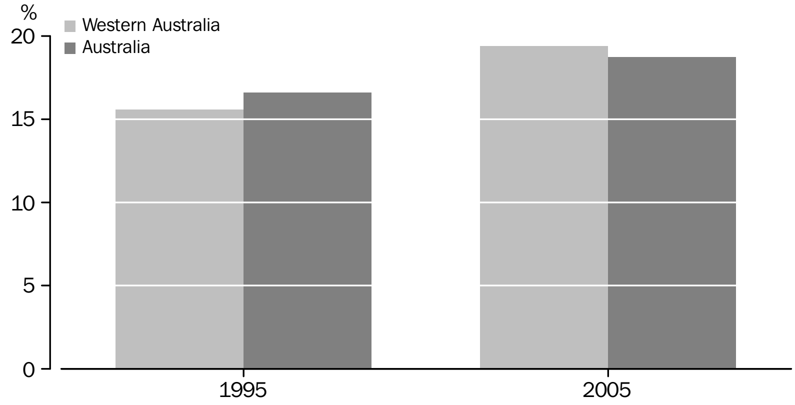
Family, community and social cohesion

Family and community are important aspects of society. The strength of people's relationships with their family, friends and the wider community are important ingredients of social cohesion. Most Western Australians live in households as members of a family unit. While couple families are most common in Western Australia, there has been an increase in the proportion of one parent families, along with children living in this type of family.

In 2005, lone mother families accounted for 19% (43,000) of all families in Western Australia with children under 15 years of age, an increase from 16% (32,000) in 1995. The proportion of children in lone mother families was marginally higher in Western Australia (19.4%) than nationally (18.7%) in 2005. Ten years earlier it was the reverse with Western Australia (15.6%) having a slightly lower proportion of children in lone mother families than Australia as a whole (16.6%).

Family, community and social cohesion continued

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN LONE MOTHER FAMILIES



Source: Australian Social Trends, cat. no. 4102.0.

An indicator of children at risk of financial hardship and associated personal development issues is the joblessness of their parents. In Western Australia, 16.5% of children (one in six) under the age of 15 were living in families with no resident parent employed in 2004, a slight decrease from 1995 (17.4%). The proportion of children living without an employed parent was slightly higher in Western Australia (16.5%) than nationally (15.7%) in 2004. There was also a decline in the proportion of couple families with children in Western Australia where neither parent was employed – falling from 7.4% in 1995 to 6.2% in 2005. Nationally, the proportion fell from 8.4% to 5.3% over the same period.

The support carers provide elderly and disabled people is essential to their health and effective social functioning, helping them to realise their full potential as individuals and participants in the community. In 2003, 13% (247,000) of Western Australians cared for someone with a disability and 2% (39,000) were primary carers of a person with a severe or profound disability. These rates were the same as those recorded nationally. In 2003, there were 47,000 (24%) more carers in Western Australia than in 1998. The number of primary carers increased by 3,600 (10%) over the same period, many of whom were women (the proportion of carers who were women rose from 66% to 73%).

Volunteering is one way in which community bonds can be strengthened. More people volunteering their time to do work for an organisation or group can be considered a strong expression of social capital. In 2002, 507,000 (36%) Western Australians aged 18 years and over reported that they had volunteered in the previous 12 months, significantly more than the 325,000 people (26%) in 1995. The equivalent rates of voluntary work at the national level were slightly lower in both 2002 and 1995 at 34% and 24% respectively.

Crime

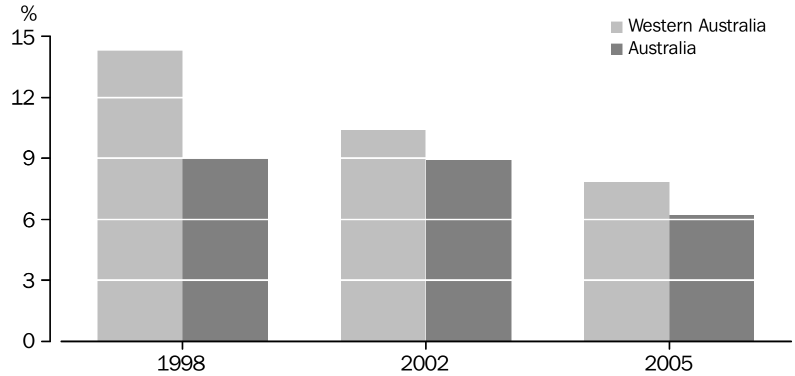
Crime takes many forms and can have a major impact on the wellbeing of victims, their families and the wider community. People directly affected by crime can suffer financially, physically, psychologically and emotionally, while perceptions of crime can cause people to restrict their activities and reduce their levels of trust. Other costs to the community include the provision of law enforcement, legal services and corrective services.

Crime continued

One way to look at progress in this area is to examine changes in victimisation rates for common criminal offences. The two measures presented here are victimisation rates for 'personal' and 'household' crime. Household crime refers to actual or attempted break-ins and motor vehicle theft, while personal crime includes assault, sexual assault and robbery.

In 1998, 14.3% of households in Western Australia were the victims of at least one household crime. This rate was well above the national average of 9.0% and the highest of all states and territories in Australia. Since 1998, the rate in Western Australia has almost halved to 7.8% in 2005, although it still remained above the national rate of 6.2%. The victimisation rate for break-in or attempted break-in declined from 12.4% to 7.2% of all Western Australian households between 1998 and 2005. Over the same period, the victimisation rate for motor vehicle theft halved from 2.4% to 0.9%.

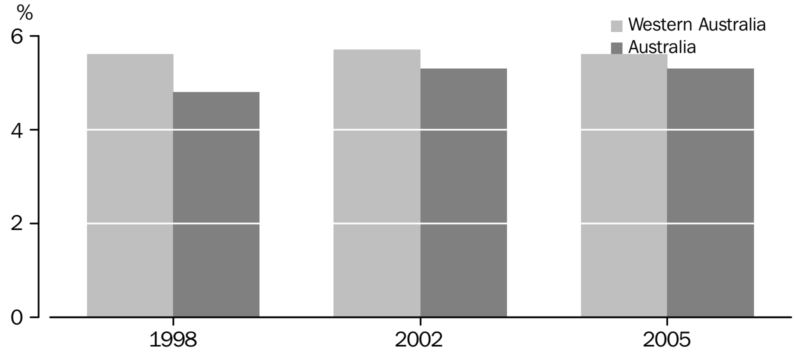
VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME(a)



(a) Actual or attempted break-ins and motor vehicle theft.
Source: Crime and Safety Survey, Australia, 2005, cat. no. 4509.0.

The rate of personal crime in Western Australia has shown no change between 1998 and 2005. In both years, 5.6% of Western Australians reported being the victim of at least one personal crime. The victimisation rate for personal crime in Western Australia was marginally higher than the national average of 5.3% in 2005. Assault, the most commonly reported personal crime, was reported by 5.2% of the Western Australian population and 4.8% of all Australians in 2005.

VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME(a)



(a) Assault and robbery among people aged 15 and over. Sexual assault among people aged 18 and over.
Source: Crime and Safety Survey, Australia, 2005, cat. no. 4509.0.

Democracy, governance and citizenship

National life is influenced by the wellbeing of its individual citizens and the way in which they cooperate with one another. Society can achieve wellbeing through tangible factors such as income, wealth, health and education, but also by less tangible factors such as quality of public life, fairness of society, health of democracy, and active and cooperative community participation. While there is no single progress measure for 'Democracy, governance and citizenship', a range of supplementary indicators shed light on this area.

Western Australians are engaged in three levels of government: Commonwealth (Federal), State and local. While each level of government has different responsibilities and powers, standing for public office in any one of them is an important act of political participation. Currently, Western Australia has 27 members of Federal Parliament – 15 in the House of Representatives and 12 in the Senate. Six of these participants are women, three in each chamber, accounting for 8% and 11% of women in each house of parliament respectively. In the 2004 elections for the House of Representatives, 124 candidates (11%) sought endorsement for Western Australian seats out of a national total of 1,091 candidates and 150 seats.

State Parliament in Western Australia comprises two houses: the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. For the 2005 election, prior to the recent enactment of the new 'one-vote one-value' legislation, the Legislative Assembly had members elected from 57 single member electoral districts (34 metropolitan and 23 country). The 34 member Legislative Council had six multi-member regions each having either five or seven members. Elections for both houses are held every four years. A record field of 375 Legislative Assembly and 185 Legislative Council candidates nominated for the 2005 state election. This total of 560 candidates was an increase of 7% over the 2001 field (525 candidates) and 55% over the 1996 field (361 candidates). Another indicator of increased involvement in the political process in 2005 was the registration of 14 political parties compared to only seven for the 2001 election. In 2005, 13 women were successful in being elected to the Legislative Assembly, thereby comprising 23% of its members and a further 14 were elected to the Legislative Council, accounting for over 40% of its membership.

Local Government closely affects the daily lives of Western Australians. There are 142 Local Government Councils in Western Australia and over 1,400 elected members. Local government in Western Australia is very diverse with the population and geographic size of councils differing greatly. The largest council by area is the Shire of East Pilbara (379,000 square kilometres) and the smallest is Peppermint Grove (1.5 square kilometres). Numbers of electors range from under 100 in the country shires of Murchison and Sandstone to over 100,000 in the metropolitan cities of Joondalup and Stirling. In 2005, the average population of each local government authority in Western Australia was around 14,200 people – less than half the Australian average of 30,500.

Elections make government accountable to the electorate by providing the opportunity to vote for an alternative government. Voting in Federal and State elections is compulsory and around 93% of Western Australians regularly turnout to vote. Informal votes, some of which are cast as a protest, generally average between 3–5% of votes cast. Voting in local government elections is optional and the ballot is usually conducted through the post. The participation rate in 2005 local government ballots ranged between 30% and 77% for eligible voters. The average participation across the state was

Democracy, governance and citizenship continued

37% in 2005, compared to 35% in local government elections conducted in 2003. Voter participation tended to be higher for local governments with smaller elector bases; the regional shires of Mt Marshall and Lake Grace had voter turnout of over 65% in 2005. The Town of Cottesloe recorded the highest metropolitan participation rate in 2005 with 55%. Conversely, larger metropolitan electorates generally obtain relatively low voter participation rates, for example the cities of Stirling and Gosnells had participation rates below 35% in 2005.

CONCLUSION

The suite of indicators presented in this article suggests progress in many areas of Western Australian life over the last decade, and stability or regress in others. It is important to recognise that this article does not claim to have included everything that is considered important to the state's progress. Analysis of progress is multidimensional and dimensions of progress are interrelated. Readers should apply their own judgement to decide whether or not the array of measures presented in this analysis implies that Western Australia is, on balance, progressing, and if so, at what rate.

FEATURE ARTICLE 2

WESTERN AUSTRALIANS ON THE MOVE - A HOUSING PERSPECTIVE

INTRODUCTION

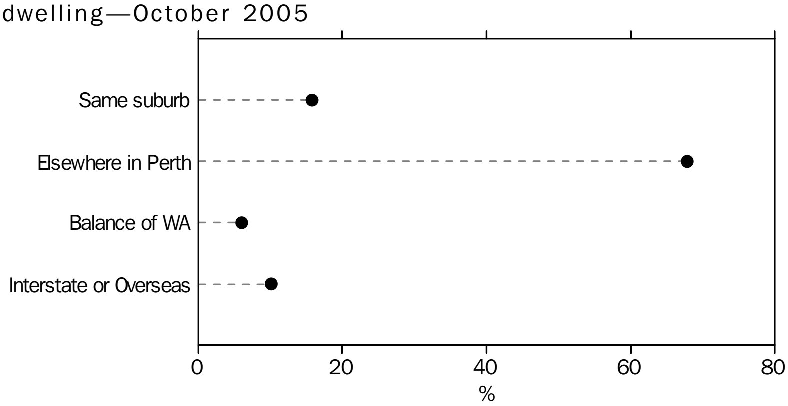
The 2005 ABS Survey of Housing Motivations and Intentions found that approximately two-thirds (944,600 persons) of all Western Australians aged 18 years and over had moved into their current dwelling less than ten years ago and one quarter (360,800) plan to move within the next three years.

Another survey conducted in 2003 by the Western Australian government confirmed that the Australian dream of living in a stand alone home in the suburbs was alive and well for the people of Perth, with around 80% attracted to this type of dwelling. Findings from the 2005 ABS survey indicate that the dream is now a reality, with 85% of all persons aged 18 years and over living in a separate house in Western Australia (most of which were fully owned or being purchased). This article uses data from these and other sources to show housing movements in Western Australia.

RECENT MOVERS

Recent movers are classed as those persons who have lived in their current dwelling for less than ten years. Of those recent movers living in the Perth Metropolitan area (699,000 persons), most (84%) had moved from elsewhere in Perth, and notably 16% had moved within the same suburb. As shown in the graph below, an additional 10% had moved from interstate or overseas and 6% from country Western Australia.

RECENT MOVERS IN PERTH(a), By location of previous dwelling—October 2005

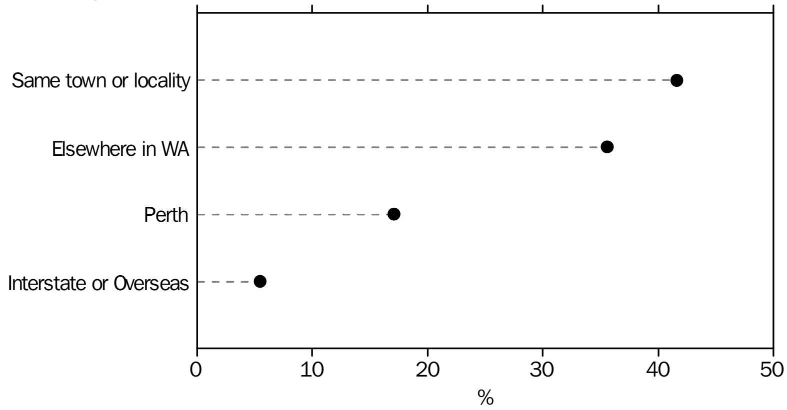


(a) Perth metropolitan statistical region.
Source: Housing Motivations and Intentions, Western Australia, cat. no. 8710.5.

Of those recent movers living in the Balance of Western Australia (233,600 persons), only 6% had previously lived interstate or overseas. More than three-quarters had previously lived in the Balance of Western Australia (42% in the same town or locality and 36% elsewhere in the Balance), while 17% had lived in Perth (see graph below).

RECENT MOVERS *continued*

RECENT MOVERS IN BALANCE OF WA, By location of previous dwelling—October 2005



Source: Housing Motivations and Intentions, Western Australia, cat. no. 8710.5.

Recent movers from interstate or overseas

While most recent movers had moved within Western Australia (846,000 persons), 83,500 had previously lived interstate or overseas, accounting for 9% of all recent movers. A higher proportion (10%) of recent movers to Perth had moved from interstate or overseas (70,600 persons), compared to 6% to the Balance of Western Australia from interstate or overseas (12,900 persons).

The distribution of recent movers from interstate or overseas across the five Perth Metropolitan regions was 30% in North Metropolitan, 23% in South West Metropolitan and 22% in South East Metropolitan. The lowest proportions were in Central Metropolitan and East Metropolitan (12% each).

Choice of current location and dwelling

Popular reasons for recent movers choosing their current location were quiet location (43%), to be close to family or friends (42%) and familiarity with the area (41%). The main reasons for recent movers choosing their current dwelling were appearance and layout (57%), the desire for a larger residence (57%), or for a smaller residence (45%) and the price range (45%).

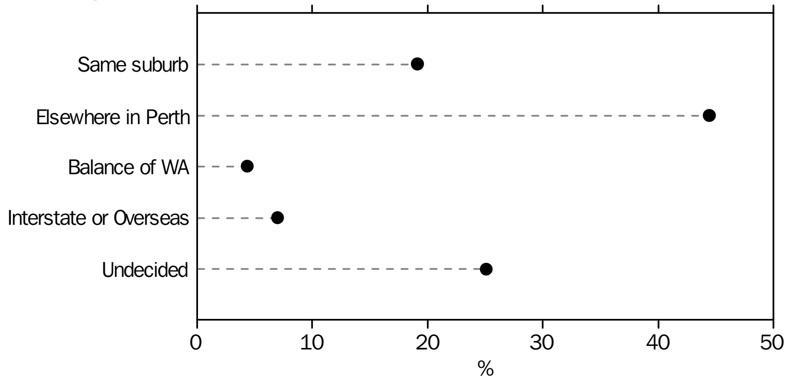
FUTURE MOVERS

Future movers are classed as those persons who are intending to move within the next three years. About 48% of future movers have lived in their current dwelling for less than two years, with 54% of those intending to move expecting to do so within the next twelve months.

Almost two-thirds of future movers living in the Perth Metropolitan area (278,900 persons) intended to stay in Perth (19% in the same suburb and 44% elsewhere within Perth). Only 7% intended to move interstate or overseas and 4% elsewhere in Western Australia. About 25% were undecided about their future location (see graph below).

FUTURE MOVERS *continued*

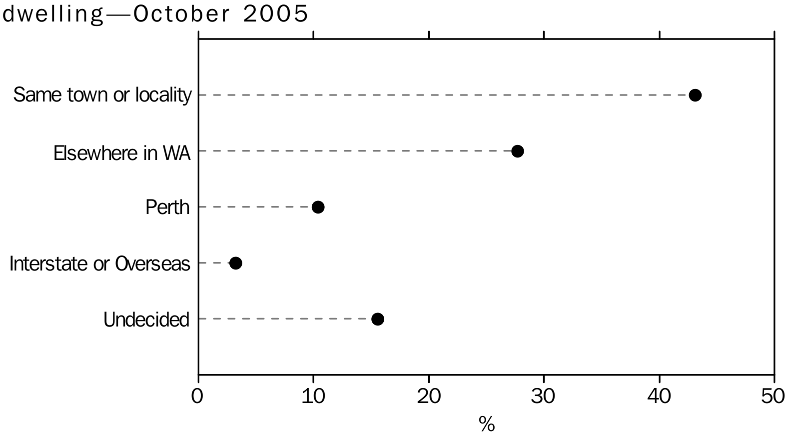
FUTURE MOVERS IN PERTH(a), By location of future dwelling—October 2005



(a) Perth metropolitan statistical region.
Source: Housing Motivations and intentions, Western Australia, cat. no. 8710.5.

Most future movers living in the Balance of Western Australia (360,800 persons) intended to stay outside of Perth (43% in the same town or locality and 28% elsewhere in the Balance), while 10% intended to move to Perth and 3% interstate or overseas. The remainder were undecided about their future location (16%) (see graph below).

FUTURE MOVERS IN BALANCE OF WA, By location of future dwelling—October 2005



Source: Housing Motivations and Intentions, Western Australia, cat. no. 8710.5.

Western Australia is currently experiencing a boom in house prices. The Real Estate Institute of Western Australia reports that it is getting harder for first home buyers to break into the market and that properties are being bought up by investors.

The ABS Survey of Housing Occupancy and Costs showed in the 10 year period from 1994 to 2004 there were increases in the proportion of households that had a mortgage on their homes (from 32% to 38%) and in the proportion that were renting privately (from 20% to 22%).

In 2005, there were 338,500 future movers intending to stay in Western Australia (including some who were undecided about the location of their future dwelling). Of these, 64% were intending to purchase their future dwelling. This included 92,300 future purchasers who were renting their current dwelling and intend to purchase their future dwelling.

Choice of future location and dwelling

Popular reasons of future movers for their preferred location were familiarity with the area (55%), central location (49%), price range (49%), better lifestyle (48%) and access to facilities and services (48%). Popular reasons for their preferred dwelling were appearance and layout (70%), separate house (68%), better quality residence (53%) and low maintenance (51%). Larger blocks (34%) were preferred to smaller blocks (23%) and there was a similar preference for larger residences (45%) compared to smaller residences (19%).

The 2003 Western Australian government survey found that Perth residents prefer to live in low to medium population density areas on average (500 – 800m^2) or larger than average (over 800m^2) sized blocks. The ABS found that 72% of future movers of Western Australia are looking to move to a separate house with three to four bedrooms.

Those survey respondents also indicated that they wanted to see a trend in Perth where environmental protection was of equal importance as economic growth (93%) and that there should be incentives for people and companies involved in environmentally friendly building developments (91%). In contrast, the ABS survey found that the reason of ‘energy efficiency’ (33%) for choosing their future dwelling was not as popular as other responses.

THE BABY BOOMERS

By 2025, 26% of Western Australia's population is projected to be aged 60 years and over. By then, the entire baby boomer generation (those born between 1946 and 1965 inclusive) will be part of this age group. In general, people downsize their homes as they age, trading separate houses for other types of dwellings such as duplexes and villas. At the time of the 2001 Census, people aged 60 years and over made up 15% of the population with 74% living in separate houses. This is 12 percentage points less than for the remaining younger population of whom 86% lived in separate houses.

As the baby boomer generation reach their retirement years it could be expected that demand for separate houses will decline. Anecdotally, however, it would appear that while Western Australia's baby boomers may be 'downsizing' their gardens as they age, they are not downsizing their homes. The ABS found that 79,700 persons were living in a dwelling where at least one usual resident was aged 55 years and over and intending to move within the next three years. Most of these (58%) were intending to move to a separate house. The option of a retirement village or group housing complex (where residency is restricted to people aged 55 and over) was not a popular choice with the vast majority of these persons (85%), indicating they did not intend to move to this type of complex.

In general, older people are more likely to own their home outright. In seniors’ households (where at least one usual resident was aged 60 years or over), 68% were living in a dwelling that was fully owned compared to only 23% of persons living in fully owned dwellings in non-seniors households. Despite the ageing population, the ABS Survey of Housing Occupancy and Costs showed a decrease in the proportion of households that owned their dwellings outright over the 10 years from 1994 to 2004 (declining from 38% to 31%).

SUMMARY

These results indicate that the Australian dream of a house in the suburbs will continue to be a driving force behind many people's housing preferences in the near future, regardless of age, and despite inner city redevelopment schemes and lifestyle village options. This will further impact on Western Australia's existing housing pressures as development continues.

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LIST OF TABLES

1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS, Australian comparison

Indicator	*Reference period*	WESTERN AUSTRALIA *Current figure*	WESTERN AUSTRALIA *Change from previous period (%)*	WESTERN AUSTRALIA *Change from same period previous year (%)*	AUSTRALIA *Current figure*	AUSTRALIA *Change from previous period (%)*	AUSTRALIA *Change from same period previous year (%)*
State final demand: Trend(a) *($m)*	Jun qtr 2006	26 701	2.9	11.7	241 677	0.8	3.9
Prices							
Consumer Price Index, All groups: Original(b) *(index)*	Jun qtr 2006	153.2	1.8	4.7	154.3	1.6	4.0
Wage Price Index, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses: Original *(index)*	Jun qtr 2006	110.7	1.3	4.6	109.5	0.8	4.2
Established house price index: Original(b) *(index)*	Jun qtr 2006	165.9	11.9	35.4	108.4	3.1	6.4
Project home price index: Original(b) *(index)*	Jun qtr 2006	137.9	3.9	16.6	111.7	1.2	3.2
Price index of materials used in house building, All groups: Original(c) *(index)*	Jun qtr 2006	138.0	1.4	3.0	143.5	1.0	2.1
Consumption							
Retail turnover: Trend *($m)*	July 2006	1 906.0	0.8	9.1	18 111.3	0.5	6.1
Sales of new motor vehicles: Trend *(no.)*	August 2006	9 458	1.4	10.1	79 449	0.1	–3.7
Investment and finance							
Private new capital expenditure: Trend(a) *($m)*	Jun qtr 2006	4 421	7.3	60.8	18 756	2.6	21.3
Commercial finance commitments: Original *($m)*	July 2006	2 658	–29.4	28.3	31 786	–23.7	18.0
Personal finance commitments: Original *($m)*	July 2006	1 056	–13.2	43.5	6 591	–14.9	8.3
Housing finance commitments: Trend(d) *(no.)*	July 2006	9 791	0.8	22.1	63 885	1.3	14.9
Construction							
Houses approved: Trend *(no.)*	July 2006	1 821	–1.2	9.0	8 882	0.3	–1.4
New residential building activity commenced: Original *(no.)*	Mar qtr 2006	5 997	0.1	11.9	34 816	–5.3	3.7
New residential building activity yet to be done: Original *($m)*	Mar qtr 2006	2 354.1	3.8	37.6	13 643.7	3.5	3.3
Engineering construction activity commenced: Original *($m)*	Mar qtr 2006	1 339.5	–66.5	–54.5	9 483.7	–19.0	–26.5
Engineering construction activity yet to be done: Original *($m)*	Mar qtr 2006	8 467.5	–10.8	35.6	22 190.8	–4.5	–2.7
International merchandise trade							
Exports: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2006	12 848	15.0	16.4	41 067	13.7	16.3
Imports: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2006	6 437	33.3	65.3	44 606	10.3	16.7
Mining and energy							
Total mineral exploration expenditure: Trend *($m)*	Jun qtr 2006	145.2	–0.4	–7.1	322.6	2.4	18.7
Total petroleum exploration expenditure: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2006	168.7	23.1	30.4	379.9	38.9	36.4
Agriculture							
Exports of wheat: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2006	360.3	–16.9	25.3	834.1	–2.0	41.4
Exports of live sheep: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2006	37.3	–13.6	32.4	50.8	–10.6	29.4
Tourism							
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals, By air on holiday *(no.)*	June 2006	13 605	10.5	–21.5	189 445	9.7	–6.9
Short-term holiday departures of residents, By air *(no.)*	June 2006	27 802	16.4	1.2	234 421	31.4	8.9
Labour market							
Number of persons employed full-time: Trend *('000)*	August 2006	767.7	0.4	3.3	7 316.4	0.3	2.2
Number of persons employed: Trend *('000)*	August 2006	1 074.0	0.2	2.2	10 252.6	0.3	2.2
Unemployment rate: Trend *(%)*	August 2006	3.3	. .	. .	4.8	. .	. .
Participation rate: Trend *(%)*	August 2006	67.6	. .	. .	65.0	. .	. .
Estimated resident population *('000)*	Mar qtr 2006	2 042.8	0.6	1.9	20 551.9	0.4	1.3

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

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

	2005				2006	
	March	*June*	*September*	*December*	*March*	*June*
TREND ($m)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	3 643	3 670	3 681	3 697	3 731	3 774
Households	12 361	12 484	12 612	12 734	12 856	12 978
Total final consumption expenditure	*16 004*	*16 154*	*16 293*	*16 431*	*16 587*	*16 752*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2 108	2 227	2 432	2 639	2 761	2 789
Non-dwelling construction	1 720	1 858	2 022	2 306	2 656	2 948
Livestock	64	65	67	69	69	69
Intangible fixed assets	409	424	416	403	404	414
Total private business investment	*4 291*	*4 563*	*4 931*	*5 417*	*5 892*	*6 202*
Dwellings	1 562	1 567	1 595	1 643	1 695	1 730
Ownership transfer costs	513	531	538	557	594	638
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*6 369*	*6 663*	*7 063*	*7 617*	*8 181*	*8 563*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	537	558	576	626	688	726
General government	486	527	518	492	500	542
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*1 024*	*1 085*	*1 094*	*1 116*	*1 187*	*1 274*
State final demand	*23 394*	*23 901*	*24 449*	*25 150*	*25 949*	*26 701*
TREND (percentage changes)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2
Households	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Total final consumption expenditure	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*1.0*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2.5	5.6	9.2	8.5	4.6	1.0
Non-dwelling construction	8.0	8.0	8.8	14.0	15.2	11.0
Livestock	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.0	—	—
Intangible fixed assets	–0.5	3.7	–1.9	–3.1	0.2	2.5
Total private business investment	*3.9*	*6.3*	*8.1*	*9.9*	*8.8*	*5.3*
Dwellings	0.1	0.3	1.8	3.0	3.2	2.1
Ownership transfer costs	3.8	3.5	1.3	3.5	6.6	7.4
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*3.0*	*4.6*	*6.0*	*7.8*	*7.4*	*4.7*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	5.3	3.9	3.2	8.7	9.9	5.5
General government	11.0	8.4	–1.7	–5.0	1.6	8.4
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*8.0*	*6.0*	*0.8*	*2.0*	*6.4*	*7.3*
State final demand	*1.7*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.9*	*3.2*	*2.9*

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.

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

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

	2005				2006	
	March	*June*	*September*	*December*	*March*	*June*
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (*$m*)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	3 623	3 681	3 681	3 725	3 649	3 856
Households	12 335	12 505	12 606	12 736	12 845	12 994
Total final consumption expenditure	*15 958*	*16 186*	*16 287*	*16 461*	*16 494*	*16 850*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2 163	2 029	2 580	2 616	2 784	2 789
Non-dwelling construction	1 928	1 728	1 968	2 432	2 497	3 113
Livestock	64	64	69	69	69	69
Intangible fixed assets	429	429	415	402	386	435
Total private business investment	*4 565*	*4 237*	*5 032*	*5 518*	*5 735*	*6 405*
Dwellings	1 600	1 535	1 578	1 682	1 667	1 747
Ownership transfer costs	499	577	499	564	588	652
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*6 674*	*6 348*	*7 108*	*7 763*	*7 990*	*8 804*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	511	609	532	623	688	772
General government	439	584	533	467	439	629
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*950*	*1 194*	*1 064*	*1 089*	*1 127*	*1 400*
State final demand	*23 577*	*23 727*	*24 459*	*25 314*	*25 611*	*27 054*
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (*percentage changes*)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	–0.5	1.6	—	1.2	–2.0	5.7
Households	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2
Total final consumption expenditure	*0.6*	*1.4*	*0.6*	*1.1*	*0.2*	*2.2*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2.8	–6.2	27.2	1.4	6.4	0.2
Non-dwelling construction	27.3	–10.4	13.9	23.6	2.7	24.7
Livestock	—	—	7.8	—	—	—
Intangible fixed assets	15.3	—	–3.3	–3.1	–4.0	12.7
Total private business investment	*12.3*	*–7.2*	*18.8*	*9.7*	*3.9*	*11.7*
Dwellings	3.6	–4.1	2.8	6.6	–0.9	4.8
Ownership transfer costs	1.8	15.6	–13.5	13.0	4.3	10.9
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*9.5*	*–4.9*	*12.0*	*9.2*	*2.9*	*10.2*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	–2.1	19.2	–12.6	17.1	10.4	12.2
General government	2.1	33.0	–8.7	–12.4	–6.0	43.3
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*–0.1*	*25.7*	*–10.8*	*2.3*	*3.5*	*24.2*
State final demand	*2.9*	*0.6*	*3.1*	*3.5*	*1.2*	*5.6*

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.

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

3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By group—Perth

Reference period	All groups	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household contents and services
FINANCIAL YEARS(a) *(index)*						
2003–2004	139.6	149.9	204.1	108.7	112.3	118.1
2004–2005	144.0	153.9	210.6	105.7	120.2	117.1
2005–2006	150.1	161.1	217.6	103.0	131.0	119.1
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR *(%)*						
2003–2004	2.0	2.2	3.1	–0.7	5.7	–0.1
2004–2005	3.2	2.7	3.2	–2.8	7.0	–0.8
2005–2006	4.2	4.7	3.3	–2.6	9.0	1.7
QUARTERS(a) *(index)*						
2005						
March	144.4	154.4	212.2	104.1	121.6	114.7
June	146.3	156.5	214.1	105.6	124.1	118.3
September	147.8	157.4	215.2	105.4	126.9	119.0
December	149.0	159.7	215.9	104.5	129.7	119.3
2006						
March	150.5	160.9	219.1	100.5	132.2	118.5
June	153.2	166.4	220.3	101.7	135.2	119.4
CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR *(%)*						
2005						
March	3.4	2.7	4.0	–2.5	7.8	–2.0
June	3.8	3.4	4.3	–2.3	8.5	0.2
September	4.1	3.7	3.8	–1.9	8.9	1.1
December	4.0	4.5	3.4	–1.0	9.3	1.3
2006						
March	4.2	4.2	3.3	–3.5	8.7	3.3
June	4.7	6.3	2.9	–3.7	8.9	0.9
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER *(%)*						
2005						
March	0.8	1.0	1.6	–1.4	2.4	–2.6
June	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.1	3.1
September	1.0	0.6	0.5	–0.2	2.3	0.6
December	0.8	1.5	0.3	–0.9	2.2	0.3
2006						
March	1.0	0.8	1.5	–3.8	1.9	–0.7
June	1.8	3.4	0.5	1.2	2.3	0.8

(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

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

Reference period	Health	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Financial and insurance services(a)
FINANCIAL YEARS(b) (index)						
2003–2004	185.8	141.6	108.3	125.6	210.2	. .
2004–2005	195.3	145.7	109.4	127.0	221.4	100.0
2005–2006	203.3	154.3	107.8	129.7	234.8	100.4
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)						
2003–2004	5.7	0.6	1.4	–2.5	4.3	. .
2004–2005	5.1	2.9	1.0	1.1	5.3	. .
2005–2006	4.1	5.9	–1.5	2.1	6.1	0.4
QUARTERS(b) (index)						
2005						
March	197.7	144.6	109.9	127.9	227.9	. .
June	200.5	147.3	108.9	127.1	227.9	100.0
September	199.3	152.1	108.1	129.0	227.9	98.7
December	198.7	152.1	107.3	129.2	227.9	100.5
2006						
March	204.8	154.0	107.8	130.3	241.6	100.3
June	210.4	158.9	107.9	130.3	241.6	102.1
CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR (%)						
2005						
March	5.6	2.3	1.5	2.8	6.0	. .
June	4.0	2.6	0.2	1.4	6.0	. .
September	3.9	5.4	–1.0	2.5	6.0	. .
December	4.1	3.8	–2.0	1.5	6.0	. .
2006						
March	3.6	6.5	–1.9	1.9	6.0	. .
June	4.9	7.9	–0.9	2.5	6.0	2.1
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)						
2005						
March	3.6	–1.4	0.4	0.5	6.0	. .
June	1.4	1.9	–0.9	–0.6	—	. .
September	–0.6	3.3	–0.7	1.5	—	–1.3
December	–0.3	—	–0.7	0.2	—	1.8
2006						
March	3.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	6.0	–0.2
June	2.7	3.2	0.1	—	—	1.8

. . not applicable
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Base of index: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.
(b) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

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

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

	2005				2006		CHANGE FROM	
	March	June	September	December	March	June	Previous quarter	Same quarter previous year
	index	index	index	index	index	index	%	%
Western Australia	**104.8**	**105.8**	**107.5**	**108.3**	**109.3**	**110.7**	**1.3**	**4.6**
Sector								
Private	104.9	105.6	107.6	108.5	109.5	111.0	1.4	5.1
Public	104.4	106.2	107.1	107.6	108.5	109.6	1.0	3.2
Selected Industries								
Mining	104.7	106.3	108.8	109.3	111.0	113.9	2.6	7.1
Manufacturing	105.4	106.1	108.0	109.2	109.7	111.2	1.4	4.8
Construction	113.8	114.5	117.8	119.9	121.5	124.7	2.6	8.9
Retail trade	104.3	104.9	106.5	107.3	108.7	109.0	0.3	3.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	103.9	103.9	104.8	105.8	106.4	106.6	0.2	2.6
Transport and storage	102.7	103.1	105.2	106.4	107.3	108.1	0.7	4.8
Property and business services	103.2	104.3	106.6	107.1	107.8	110.5	2.5	5.9
Government administration and defence	104.9	106.8	107.0	108.1	108.5	108.5	—	1.6
Education	104.2	106.0	106.5	106.7	108.0	110.0	1.9	3.8
Health and community services	104.0	104.4	106.8	107.2	107.6	108.3	0.7	3.7
Personal and other services	104.1	105.1	107.2	107.4	107.7	108.9	1.1	3.6
Selected Occupations								
Managers and administrators	103.9	105.1	107.5	108.2	109.7	110.8	1.0	5.4
Professionals	103.8	105.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	110.6	2.0	5.2
Associate professionals	104.9	105.7	107.5	108.4	108.9	109.8	0.8	3.9
Tradespersons and related workers	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.5	112.2	114.1	1.7	5.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	105.0	105.5	107.3	108.1	108.8	109.3	0.5	3.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	104.5	106.0	107.8	108.2	109.8	111.7	1.7	5.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	104.1	104.4	106.1	106.4	107.3	108.2	0.8	3.6
Labourers and related workers	108.4	108.6	111.2	112.9	114.1	115.0	0.8	5.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

5 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a)—Perth

Reference period	ESTABLISHED HOMES	Change from previous period	PROJECT HOMES	Change from previous period
	index	%	index	%
2003–2004	100.0	18.5	100.0	9.4
2004–2005	114.4	14.4	111.9	12.0
2005–2006	144.8	26.6	130.3	16.4
2005				
March	116.3	4.0	114.2	4.3
June	122.5	5.3	118.3	3.6
September	127.7	4.2	122.7	3.7
December	137.3	7.5	127.8	4.2
2006				
March	148.3	8.0	132.7	3.8
June	165.9	11.9	137.9	3.9

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

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

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

Material group	2005 March	2005 June	2005 September	2005 December	2006 March	2006 June	Change from previous quarter	Change from same quarter previous year
	index	index	index	index	index	index	%	%
All material groups	**131.7**	**134.0**	**134.7**	**135.0**	**136.1**	**138.0**	**1.4**	**3.0**
Concrete, cement and sand	136.0	140.6	139.9	142.6	141.7	144.4	1.9	2.7
Cement products	124.0	125.7	127.0	126.4	127.2	127.2	—	1.2
Ceramic products	143.4	144.6	146.1	147.2	148.2	149.7	1.0	3.5
Timber, board and joinery	123.8	125.2	125.7	124.2	124.0	123.9	–0.1	–1.0
Steel products	155.4	159.6	160.2	161.7	165.2	171.4	3.8	7.4
Other metal products	124.3	128.0	128.6	128.6	130.1	132.9	2.2	3.8
Plumbing products	119.8	121.8	121.8	123.2	123.7	127.7	3.2	4.8
Electrical equipment	102.7	100.5	99.1	99.0	99.3	99.9	0.6	–0.6
Installed gas and electrical appliances	129.7	131.5	134.9	135.8	136.3	136.4	0.1	3.7
Other materials	149.4	153.2	153.1	154.1	156.6	159.0	1.5	3.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0

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

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL ($m)								
2005								
May	711.7	121.8	93.2	277.4	^90.1	156.9	200.0	1 651.1
June	703.3	149.2	100.8	288.1	^91.2	151.7	191.8	1 676.0
July	745.2	127.1	89.4	298.3	^95.3	141.4	206.1	1 702.8
August	755.2	121.1	85.4	303.2	^94.9	142.9	203.7	1 706.3
September	760.6	123.4	85.7	293.0	^95.5	144.4	207.2	1 709.7
October	769.3	133.1	100.2	315.8	^91.1	147.7	220.3	1 777.6
November	768.7	160.2	105.4	325.6	^102.8	158.6	220.6	1 841.8
December	910.6	264.1	144.8	419.7	^151.7	216.0	233.9	2 340.7
2006								
January	763.2	119.0	96.2	302.4	^104.0	138.6	209.3	1 732.8
February	721.4	109.0	85.1	278.5	^88.1	145.3	199.1	1 626.4
March	806.3	130.4	91.1	300.3	^91.9	154.1	218.5	1 792.5
April	779.6	142.5	107.2	302.0	^83.6	136.4	218.8	1 770.1
May	777.0	137.0	108.4	326.7	^83.4	153.0	227.2	1 812.7
June	771.5	150.5	109.5	333.5	^84.7	145.2	221.5	1 816.4
July	768.7	151.9	111.2	339.5	^85.8	155.0	238.9	1 850.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)								
2005								
May	732.9	133.6	92.2	294.9	99.4	162.3	206.2	1 721.5
June	740.4	145.4	100.4	287.8	99.3	166.1	209.0	1 748.5
July	754.9	137.0	92.9	301.7	98.4	149.8	207.0	1 741.7
August	767.5	140.9	93.5	310.1	96.9	148.0	207.9	1 764.9
September	770.0	137.7	93.0	304.0	99.7	145.7	206.3	1 756.4
October	773.3	135.8	97.5	302.3	98.3	145.9	210.2	1 763.3
November	765.0	140.4	100.0	301.3	100.1	146.9	210.5	1 764.2
December	757.1	142.1	98.3	324.6	104.7	147.7	202.7	1 777.2
2006								
January	777.6	141.3	101.9	308.4	100.6	151.4	215.3	1 796.4
February	785.9	146.4	105.2	319.3	94.9	164.0	214.0	1 829.7
March	793.2	149.0	101.9	317.7	94.4	160.5	219.4	1 836.1
April	793.3	148.4	108.3	332.9	91.7	153.8	226.6	1 855.0
May	794.3	148.3	107.4	341.7	90.3	156.0	235.2	1 873.3
June	800.5	150.5	108.8	340.8	91.8	156.1	236.2	1 884.6
July	790.8	161.3	115.2	347.3	91.1	166.0	242.7	1 914.5
TREND ($m)								
2005								
May	729.6	137.4	94.1	294.2	98.3	160.1	205.0	1 718.5
June	742.6	138.1	94.5	296.3	98.7	157.5	206.6	1 733.8
July	754.1	138.6	94.7	298.9	98.7	154.1	207.6	1 746.3
August	762.0	138.8	94.8	301.6	98.8	150.1	208.1	1 754.2
September	766.3	138.8	95.4	304.4	99.3	146.9	208.0	1 759.1
October	768.0	138.8	96.5	306.6	100.1	146.0	207.4	1 763.8
November	769.2	139.5	98.0	308.5	100.6	147.3	207.1	1 771.4
December	771.5	141.2	99.9	310.8	100.4	150.4	207.9	1 783.5
2006								
January	776.0	143.1	101.6	314.2	99.1	153.5	210.2	1 799.4
February	782.1	145.0	103.2	319.0	97.1	155.8	214.3	1 817.8
March	788.2	146.9	104.7	324.6	94.8	157.2	219.9	1 837.1
April	792.8	148.8	106.5	330.4	92.8	158.0	226.1	1 855.6
May	795.5	151.0	108.4	336.3	91.5	158.6	232.0	1 873.3
June	797.1	153.2	110.3	341.5	90.5	159.4	237.2	1 890.3
July	796.9	155.3	111.9	346.8	90.2	160.0	241.2	1 906.0

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

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

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

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

Reference period	*Original* $m	*Seasonally adjusted* $m	*Trend* $m
2003–2004	19 107.3	19 107.4	19 105.1
2004–2005	20 252.4	20 252.3	20 243.0
2005–2006	21 209.6	21 209.6	21 192.3
2005			
March	4 784.5	5 041.4	5 072.5
June	4 916.6	5 120.4	5 110.8
September	5 035.6	5 189.3	5 170.3
December	5 866.8	5 217.9	5 249.8
2006			
March	5 054.8	5 345.9	5 340.5
June	5 252.4	5 456.5	5 431.7

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.
Source: Retail Trade, Australia, cat. no. 8501.0.

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

Month	Passenger vehicles	Sports utility vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
	no.	no.	no.	no.
ORIGINAL				
2005				
June	5 582	1 956	2 475	10 013
July	4 456	1 499	1 772	7 727
August	4 974	1 719	2 021	8 714
September	5 442	1 651	2 032	9 125
October	5 023	1 484	1 842	8 349
November	5 528	1 690	1 889	9 107
December	4 911	1 713	2 040	8 664
2006				
January	4 293	1 693	1 618	7 604
February	4 629	1 656	1 880	8 165
March	5 599	1 866	2 285	9 750
April	4 320	1 442	1 745	7 507
May	5 211	1 933	2 328	9 472
June	6 040	2 323	2 807	11 170
July	4 865	1 754	2 101	8 720
August	5 730	1 879	2 127	9 736
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2005				
June	4 871	1 414	1 797	8 082
July	4 809	1 676	1 901	8 386
August	4 869	1 751	2 035	8 655
September	5 280	1 796	2 026	9 102
October	4 961	1 614	1 949	8 524
November	5 201	1 683	1 938	8 822
December	4 923	1 750	2 036	8 709
2006				
January	4 988	1 789	2 044	8 821
February	4 782	1 711	2 008	8 501
March	4 937	1 656	2 078	8 671
April	5 111	1 679	2 055	8 845
May	5 266	1 826	2 121	9 213
June	5 207	1 778	2 046	9 031
July	5 412	1 899	2 199	9 510
August	5 499	1 812	2 121	9 432
TREND				
2005				
June	4 838	1 581	1 866	8 285
July	4 905	1 620	1 908	8 433
August	4 983	1 664	1 946	8 593
September	5 039	1 702	1 974	8 715
October	5 058	1 725	1 992	8 775
November	5 040	1 728	2 002	8 770
December	4 995	1 721	2 008	8 724
2006				
January	4 953	1 711	2 018	8 682
February	4 941	1 712	2 036	8 689
March	4 983	1 722	2 057	8 762
April	5 071	1 739	2 075	8 885
May	5 178	1 765	2 092	9 035
June	5 283	1 796	2 110	9 189
July	5 376	1 825	2 127	9 328
August	5 463	1 853	2 142	9 458

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

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

Reference period	ORIGINAL Buildings and structures	ORIGINAL Equipment, plant and machinery	ORIGINAL Total	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Buildings and structures	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Equipment, plant and machinery	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Total	TREND Buildings and structures	TREND Equipment, plant and machinery	TREND Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2003–2004	r4 101	r4 933	r9 101	4 077	4 902	9 102	4 100	4 840	9 050
2004–2005	r5 135	r4 814	r9 950	5 134	4 814	9 951	5 149	4 901	10 053
2005–2006	9 076	6 403	15 478	9 100	6 390	15 491	8 947	6 313	15 290
2005									
March	r1 210	r1 157	r2 370	1 359	1 293	2 653	1 307	1 234	2 540
June	r1 395	r1 211	r2 604	1 361	1 203	2 560	1 432	1 320	2 750
September	r1 680	r1 517	r3 196	1 690	1 503	3 193	1 675	1 441	3 115
December	r2 221	r1 745	r3 966	2 022	1 579	3 601	2 072	1 568	3 632
2006									
March	r2 220	r1 473	r3 693	2 497	1 647	4 144	2 480	1 645	4 122
June	2 955	1 668	4 623	2 891	1 661	4 553	2 720	1 659	4 421

r revised

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.

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

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

Reference period	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m
2003–2004	5 010	1 162	2 746	8 917
2004–2005	5 531	1 410	3 008	9 949
2005–2006	10 202	1 850	3 892	15 942
2005				
March	1 221	404	^ 751	2 375
June	1 529	406	694	2 630
September	r1 896	474	879	r3 249
December	r2 574	r512	r975	r4 060
2006				
March	r2 465	446	r900	r3 811
June	3 267	^ 418	1 138	4 822

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

r revised

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

12 LENDING FINANCE COMMITMENTS: **Original**

Reference period	COMMERCIAL FINANCE Fixed loans(a)	Revolving credit(b)	Total	PERSONAL FINANCE Fixed loans(a)	Revolving credit(b)	Total	Total lease finance commitments
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2003–2004	14 572.9	5 776.6	20 349.5	4 517.1	3 499.2	8 016.3	384.0
2004–2005	14 523.3	6 335.8	20 859.1	4 701.9	3 627.0	8 329.0	420.3
2005–2006	22 383.9	7 251.0	29 634.9	5 800.4	4 921.0	10 721.4	448.4
2005							
May	1 349.3	643.8	1 993.1	451.3	337.8	789.2	35.3
June	1 571.3	710.1	2 281.4	434.3	411.5	845.8	37.1
July	1 549.0	522.9	2 071.9	382.7	353.1	735.7	35.2
August	1 556.7	551.9	2 108.6	450.9	402.5	853.4	44.5
September	1 368.4	442.2	1 810.6	446.8	357.6	804.4	49.9
October	1 695.2	415.6	2 110.8	436.3	324.3	760.6	25.8
November	1 543.3	603.8	2 147.2	464.3	362.7	827.1	36.7
December	1 666.5	686.2	2 352.7	491.4	380.1	871.5	32.3
2006							
January	1 523.9	572.6	2 096.5	440.6	350.8	791.4	34.3
February	1 468.3	513.3	1 981.6	468.5	381.1	849.6	34.4
March	2 377.1	646.5	3 023.6	549.5	491.6	1 041.1	41.0
April	r1 601.8	581.8	r2 183.6	403.4	431.8	r835.2	32.4
May	3 246.9	737.3	3 984.2	612.6	521.9	1 134.6	42.4
June	2 786.7	976.9	3 763.7	653.4	563.5	1 216.9	39.4
July	1 991.7	665.9	2 657.6	573.5	482.2	1 055.8	32.4

r revised
(a) Includes refinancing.
(b) New and increased credit limits during the period. Includes credit cards.

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

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

Reference period	ORIGINAL Number of dwellings financed (no.)	ORIGINAL Total value of dwelling commitments ($m)	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Number of dwellings financed (no.)	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Total value of dwelling commitments ($m)	TREND Number of dwellings financed (no.)	TREND Total value of dwelling commitments ($m)
2003–2004	83 834	12 765.6	83 559	12 721.7	83 845	12 765.3
2004–2005	88 683	15 151.6	88 689	15 161.1	88 664	15 151.2
2005–2006	106 021	20 550.0	106 008	20 528.5	105 705	20 498.0
2005						
May	8 472	1 487.6	7 828	1 374.1	7 819	1 381.1
June	8 057	1 438.4	7 641	1 380.4	7 923	1 415.8
July	7 914	1 452.4	8 107	1 463.3	8 021	1 452.1
August	9 073	1 645.2	8 367	1 534.0	8 115	1 490.4
September	8 089	1 500.5	8 174	1 510.2	8 218	1 530.6
October	8 057	1 499.1	8 311	1 569.0	8 331	1 571.6
November	9 044	1 726.8	8 304	1 591.4	8 459	1 612.7
December	8 475	1 642.3	8 602	1 685.5	8 625	1 656.5
2006						
January	7 604	1 485.8	8 836	1 699.3	8 832	1 705.8
February	8 658	1 680.2	9 202	1 760.6	9 064	1 763.8
March	9 926	1 986.9	9 169	1 818.5	9 277	1 828.0
April	8 186	1 597.9	9 552	1 877.1	9 454	1 895.8
May	10 951	2 240.4	9 615	1 974.2	9 598	1 963.9
June	10 044	2 092.5	9 769	2 045.4	9 712	2 026.8
July	9 537	2 093.0	9 707	2 112.6	9 791	2 081.8

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

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

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

	FIRST HOME BUYERS			NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS		
	Number of dwellings financed	*Total value of dwelling commitments*	*Average loan size*	*Number of dwellings financed*	*Total value of dwelling commitments*	*Average loan size*
Reference period	no.	$m	$'000	no.	$m	$'000
2003–2004	12 393	1 835.9	148.1	71 441	10 929.7	153.0
2004–2005	16 060	2 720.1	169.4	72 623	12 431.6	171.2
2005–2006	17 485	3 366.5	192.5	88 536	17 183.4	194.1
2005						
May	1 417	247.8	174.9	7 055	1 239.8	175.7
June	1 385	244.5	176.6	6 672	1 193.9	178.9
July	1 326	240.6	181.5	6 588	1 211.8	183.9
August	1 581	278.4	176.1	7 492	1 366.8	182.4
September	1 473	268.8	182.5	6 616	1 231.7	186.2
October	1 426	261.1	183.1	6 631	1 238.0	186.7
November	1 599	306.3	191.6	7 445	1 420.5	190.8
December	1 462	277.5	189.8	7 013	1 364.8	194.6
2006						
January	1 379	263.4	191.0	6 225	1 222.4	196.4
February	1 393	274.2	196.8	7 265	1 406.0	193.5
March	1 670	335.5	200.9	8 256	1 651.4	200.0
April	1 313	260.8	198.7	6 873	1 337.0	194.5
May	1 504	309.3	205.6	9 447	1 931.1	204.4
June	1 359	290.5	213.8	8 685	1 802.0	207.5
July	1 344	298.1	221.8	8 193	1 794.9	219.1

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

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

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

Reference period	OWNER OCCUPATION (SECURED FINANCE) Construction of dwellings	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of other established dwellings	Refinancing of established dwellings	INVESTMENT HOUSING(b) Construction of dwellings for rent or resale	Purchase of dwellings by individuals for rent or resale	Purchase of dwellings by others for rent or resale
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2003–2004	2 015.4	363.3	7 244.8	3 142.1	297.9	4 771.4	470.9
2004–2005	2 171.1	505.8	9 156.2	3 318.6	320.6	5 423.3	401.0
2005–2006	2 402.4	979.9	12 250.1	4 917.5	362.4	8 450.4	577.4
2005							
May	202.2	51.5	861.6	372.2	r28.4	r535.5	r31.1
June	194.0	49.2	854.1	341.1	r26.3	r594.6	r40.8
July	189.7	54.3	859.0	349.4	r17.0	r516.1	r27.6
August	215.0	67.4	967.0	395.8	r20.0	r580.4	r36.7
September	198.0	64.8	890.0	347.7	r34.2	r562.2	r41.1
October	185.1	61.8	899.3	352.9	r28.5	r591.7	r39.1
November	195.9	78.5	1 039.9	412.5	r41.5	r652.9	r40.6
December	205.7	70.7	989.7	376.3	r41.1	r601.0	r45.4
2006							
January	174.0	60.9	915.7	335.2	r31.1	r598.1	r41.2
February	189.9	67.2	1 014.1	408.9	r50.9	r674.4	r45.6
March	230.9	104.8	1 190.1	461.1	r29.2	r857.9	r58.8
April	167.7	90.8	966.4	372.9	r17.0	r745.2	r51.4
May	216.5	133.9	1 321.7	568.3	51.7	1 001.2	63.6
June	233.9	124.8	1 197.3	536.5	np	1 069.3	86.1
July	233.6	116.0	1 216.3	527.1	43.4	878.8	64.5

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
r revised
(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.
(b) Excludes revolving credit.
Source: *Housing Finance, Australia,* cat. no. 5609.0; *Lending Finance, Australia,* cat. no. 5671.0.

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

Reference period	HOUSES Private	HOUSES Total	OTHER DWELLINGS Private	OTHER DWELLINGS Total	TOTAL DWELLINGS Private	TOTAL DWELLINGS Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2003–2004	18 727	19 198	3 783	4 067	22 510	23 265
2004–2005	19 035	19 505	3 995	4 598	23 030	24 103
2005–2006	21 307	21 862	3 811	4 401	25 118	26 263
2005						
May	1 591	1 644	344	389	1 935	2 033
June	1 585	1 643	315	359	1 900	2 002
July	1 611	1 670	278	318	1 889	1 988
August	1 657	1 715	259	295	1 916	2 010
September	1 711	1 767	266	304	1 977	2 071
October	1 757	1 809	291	337	2 048	2 146
November	1 787	1 835	315	373	2 102	2 208
December	1 811	1 858	330	398	2 141	2 256
2006						
January	1 828	1 873	333	405	2 161	2 278
February	1 835	1 877	330	398	2 165	2 275
March	1 838	1 877	327	384	2 165	2 261
April	1 838	1 875	334	378	2 172	2 253
May	1 827	1 863	358	393	2 185	2 256
June	1 807	1 843	390	418	2 197	2 261
July	1 783	1 821	422	440	2 205	2 261

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

17 BUILDING APPROVALS, By number and value of dwelling units approved: **Original**

Reference period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Total residential building(a)	Total non-residential building	Total building
			NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS *(no.)*			
2003–2004	19 572	4 033	23 605	23 692	35	23 727
2004–2005	r19 363	r4 611	r23 974	r24 078	31	r24 109
2005–2006	21 748	3 893	25 641	25 820	18	25 838
2005						
May	r1 912	r347	r2 259	r2 268	—	r2 268
June	1 765	395	2 160	2 165	8	2 173
July	1 707	350	2 057	2 058	—	2 058
August	1 837	r392	r2 229	r2 245	—	r2 245
September	1 747	163	1 910	1 911	1	1 912
October	1 959	238	2 197	2 202	—	2 202
November	r2 036	r326	r2 362	r2 368	6	r2 374
December	1 596	r440	r2 036	r2 038	2	r2 040
2006						
January	r1 581	r315	r1 896	r2 006	—	r2 006
February	r1 777	176	r1 953	r1 955	5	r1 960
March	r1 872	292	r2 164	r2 165	1	r2 166
April	r1 682	319	r2 001	r2 029	1	r2 030
May	2 264	486	2 750	2 755	1	2 756
June	1 690	396	2 086	2 088	1	2 089
July	1 853	848	2 701	2 707	1	2 708
			VALUE OF APPROVAL *($m)*			
2003–2004	2 997.2	r559.2	r3 556.1	3 879.4	1 522.4	5 401.8
2004–2005	r3 323.8	r767.1	r4 091.0	r4 448.3	r1 963.9	r6 412.0
2005–2006	4 265.0	773.9	5 039.1	5 516.7	1 963.4	7 480.0
2005						
May	r349.7	r58.8	r408.5	r444.7	121.2	r565.9
June	316.2	58.5	374.7	406.4	r298.5	r704.9
July	307.6	77.1	384.7	416.7	162.2	578.9
August	354.6	r97.8	r452.4	r487.4	r150.7	r638.1
September	330.2	30.3	360.4	392.6	139.2	531.8
October	364.9	60.6	425.5	463.3	138.0	601.3
November	r386.2	r62.7	r448.9	r504.7	r173.1	r677.8
December	315.0	r80.2	r395.2	r425.0	r228.1	r653.1
2006						
January	r309.8	r53.2	r363.0	r415.0	r110.9	r525.9
February	r349.8	29.5	r379.4	r416.3	r114.2	r530.5
March	378.7	50.4	429.2	r469.1	r171.9	640.9
April	r341.5	63.4	r405.0	r446.6	238.7	r685.3
May	463.3	89.5	552.8	593.4	182.4	775.8
June	363.4	79.2	442.6	486.6	154.0	640.6
July	394.3	169.1	563.5	602.0	142.9	744.9

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

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

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

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

Reference period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Total residential building(a)	Total non-residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
COMMENCED						
2002–2003	16 814	3 328	20 142	20 232	49	20 281
2003–2004	18 501	3 826	22 327	22 394	26	22 420
2004–2005	18 129	4 546	22 675	22 765	23	22 788
2004						
December	4 545	1 021	5 566	5 574	1	5 575
2005						
March	4 324	1 033	5 357	5 386	—	5 386
June	4 507	1 158	5 666	5 696	6	5 702
September	5 652	1 190	6 842	6 864	6	6 870
December	r5 324	r670	r5 993	r6 025	r10	r6 034
2006						
March	5 220	776	5 997	6 091	14	6 105
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
2002–2003	7 853	2 804	10 657	10 832	48	10 881
2003–2004	10 773	3 805	14 578	14 631	61	14 692
2004–2005	12 931	4 895	17 827	17 909	51	17 960
2004						
December	12 116	4 678	16 793	16 859	70	16 929
2005						
March	13 174	5 058	18 232	18 291	63	18 353
June	12 931	4 895	17 827	17 909	51	17 960
September	14 505	5 039	19 544	19 623	57	19 680
December	r14 859	r4 830	r19 689	r19 789	r54	r19 843
2006						
March	15 848	4 824	20 672	20 845	66	20 911
COMPLETED						
2002–2003	15 701	2 575	18 276	18 384	20	18 404
2003–2004	15 472	2 814	18 286	18 475	14	18 489
2004–2005	15 831	3 384	19 215	19 279	33	19 312
2004						
December	3 616	716	4 332	4 339	8	4 347
2005						
March	3 261	621	3 882	3 907	7	3 914
June	4 698	1 324	6 022	6 036	18	6 054
September	3 987	1 011	4 998	5 014	—	5 014
December	r4 942	r878	r5 821	r5 844	r15	r5 859
2006						
March	4 254	779	5 033	5 053	2	5 055

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

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

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

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

Reference period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Total residential building(a)	Total non-residential building	Total building
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
COMMENCED						
2002–2003	2 416.0	457.0	2 873.1	3 164.2	1 555.8	4 720.0
2003–2004	2 857.8	576.5	3 434.3	3 744.2	1 464.7	5 208.9
2004–2005	3 126.2	786.0	3 912.2	4 277.6	1 752.1	6 029.8
2004						
December	767.2	213.0	980.2	1 075.8	396.7	1 472.5
2005						
March	751.5	189.0	940.4	1 033.0	686.1	1 719.1
June	813.4	193.9	1 007.4	1 097.1	310.3	1 407.4
September	1 060.6	231.2	1 291.8	1 396.1	460.0	1 856.1
December	r1 043.5	r154.6	r1 198.1	r1 323.4	r595.6	r1 919.0
2006						
March	1 044.1	145.1	1 189.1	1 325.0	514.1	1 839.2
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
2002–2003	1 334.5	455.6	1 790.2	1 964.6	1 239.8	3 204.4
2003–2004	1 902.4	645.4	2 547.8	2 703.5	1 177.0	3 880.5
2004–2005	2 512.2	924.6	3 436.8	3 673.1	1 574.5	5 247.6
2004						
December	2 220.7	846.8	3 067.5	3 281.3	1 366.4	4 647.7
2005						
March	2 471.1	908.6	3 379.7	3 609.7	1 696.4	5 306.1
June	2 512.2	924.6	3 436.8	3 673.1	1 574.5	5 247.6
September	2 921.7	1 063.3	3 985.0	4 239.9	1 724.1	5 964.0
December	r3 081.6	r1 156.0	r4 237.6	r4 520.3	r1 928.6	r6 448.9
2006						
March	3 413.3	1 179.1	4 592.4	4 906.5	2 111.7	7 018.2
COMPLETED						
2002–2003	2 190.0	368.5	2 558.5	2 837.4	1 019.7	3 857.1
2003–2004	2 312.3	413.1	2 725.4	3 061.6	1 593.8	4 655.3
2004–2005	2 567.5	522.8	3 090.3	3 438.1	1 451.8	4 889.9
2004						
December	604.7	114.2	718.9	811.2	392.3	1 203.5
2005						
March	515.0	123.9	638.9	706.8	388.8	1 095.5
June	803.6	191.9	995.5	1 095.8	439.5	1 535.2
September	658.3	148.5	806.8	891.0	376.7	1 267.7
December	r891.2	r135.2	r1 026.4	r1 143.3	r432.8	r1 576.1
2006						
March	732.8	137.4	870.2	960.8	306.4	1 267.2
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
2002–2003	692.3	232.0	924.2	992.8	540.9	1 533.7
2003–2004	1 027.8	332.6	1 360.4	1 432.5	640.1	2 072.6
2004–2005	1 325.8	472.2	1 798.0	1 890.0	802.6	2 692.6
2004						
December	1 218.6	429.1	1 647.7	1 739.2	636.8	2 376.0
2005						
March	1 255.6	455.7	1 711.4	1 804.2	922.7	2 726.9
June	1 325.8	472.2	1 798.0	1 890.0	802.6	2 692.6
September	1 544.4	568.3	2 112.7	2 217.7	806.9	3 024.7
December	r1 659.2	r607.7	r2 266.9	r2 391.1	r941.6	r3 332.8
2006						
March	1 788.0	566.1	2 354.1	2 510.9	1 011.8	3 522.7

r revised

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

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

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

Reference period	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Telecom-munications	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
WORK COMMENCED DURING REFERENCE PERIOD								
2002–2003	817.8	411.8	206.9	284.0	333.0	2 372.6	194.5	4 620.7
2003–2004	985.6	1 619.7	256.4	234.4	333.6	1 252.3	189.3	4 871.2
2004–2005	927.2	681.6	1 036.1	r432.3	347.0	r5 143.6	321.5	r8 889.5
2004								
December	^ 200.6	518.7	^ 302.8	*66.8	83.3	736.6	^ 111.1	2 020.0
2005								
March	^ 201.2	^ 47.1	^ 341.8	*r56.4	64.0	r2 148.7	*84.1	r2 943.4
June	221.6	48.2	**93.4	^ 212.1	130.1	r509.0	*62.8	r1 277.3
September	^ r374.9	r67.8	**98.6	*107.6	92.6	r2 845.0	^ 85.4	r3 671.9
December	r282.7	r1 280.7	^ r86.1	r66.2	r97.3	r2 077.3	r103.3	r3 993.6
2006								
March	338.2	160.4	81.2	*73.9	132.9	466.5	^ 86.4	1 339.5
WORK DONE DURING REFERENCE PERIOD								
2002–2003	855.7	331.0	668.0	250.3	365.2	2 060.5	204.6	4 735.3
2003–2004	1 004.3	371.3	683.9	302.6	334.3	1 989.7	194.5	4 880.6
2004–2005	976.3	1 142.5	597.9	r343.8	323.1	r2 462.4	316.3	r6 162.3
2004								
December	243.8	332.4	149.7	*93.2	81.3	498.6	*85.5	1 484.4
2005								
March	^ 244.9	286.0	192.7	^ r61.1	72.6	r720.3	*86.1	r1 663.7
June	273.1	287.2	^ 141.0	^ 97.1	98.4	r679.6	^ 82.8	r1 659.3
September	^ r281.7	305.6	r149.2	*r93.9	94.9	r910.0	^ 85.4	r1 920.7
December	r279.1	r316.2	r354.5	^ r75.4	r94.2	r1 459.7	^ r49.4	r2 628.5
2006								
March	264.8	316.1	213.0	^ 103.8	126.2	1 320.7	^ 75.4	2 420.0
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD								
2002–2003	171.3	121.6	483.2	93.8	20.0	1 486.7	11.0	2 387.6
2003–2004	235.5	1 413.0	163.1	59.3	26.4	878.0	27.7	2 803.1
2004–2005	223.1	1 080.0	939.7	161.1	51.9	3 979.1	42.9	6 477.8
2004								
December	245.4	1 490.3	^ 441.0	^ 47.3	24.3	2 484.8	^ 65.9	4 799.0
2005								
March	245.9	1 284.0	^ 563.9	*r33.1	15.7	4 047.0	^ 54.1	r6 243.7
June	223.1	1 080.0	^ 939.7	161.1	51.9	3 979.1	^ 42.9	6 477.8
September	329.4	924.9	^ 792.7	^ 170.5	42.4	5 873.1	^ 52.0	8 185.0
December	r287.6	1 924.4	r494.3	171.5	r39.5	r6 480.5	r94.7	r9 492.5
2006								
March	350.0	1 728.1	344.9	^ 154.4	29.5	5 768.4	92.3	8 467.5

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

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

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

r revised

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

21 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Work done by value—Chain volume measures(a): All series

Reference period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	$m	$m	$m
2002–2003	4 850.6	4 850.6	4 769.6
2003–2004	4 880.6	4 880.6	4 933.2
2004–2005	5 833.5	5 833.5	5 877.0
2004			
December	1 418.9	1 359.7	1 425.9
2005			
March	1 562.0	1 659.3	1 492.4
June	1 539.1	1 458.9	1 623.6
September	1 763.6	1 824.5	1 861.7
December	2 382.7	2 283.2	2 135.2
2006			
March	2 176.3	2 313.4	2 370.8

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

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

22 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE , By major commodity: **Original**

		2005				2006	
		March	*June*	*September*	*December*	*March*	*June*
Category of the SITC		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
	MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES(a)						
001	Live animals	87 284	68 353	116 640	126 268	96 647	95 808
036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	98 772	131 054	54 158	53 332	122 376	151 345
041	Wheat	436 999	287 557	384 042	436 607	433 428	360 256
268	Wool and other animal hair	107 747	133 069	95 927	113 757	124 065	158 050
281	Iron ore and concentrates	1 708 707	2 900 353	2 983 060	3 371 627	2 830 972	3 187 435
284	Nickel ores and concentrates	189 549	120 875	111 087	252 445	98 974	247 684
287	Ores and concentrates of base metal	56 710	76 827	57 567	132 299	115 365	136 529
333	Crude petroleum oils	1 209 048	1 462 065	1 557 495	1 415 308	1 180 090	1 164 983
334	Refined petroleum oils	168 598	97 366	217 679	121 266	135 215	90 722
342	Liquefied propane and butane	131 811	146 671	157 675	177 796	149 836	146 722
343	Natural gas	759 160	869 246	965 972	1 099 169	969 708	989 578
533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	98 025	108 895	99 809	117 386	104 286	123 561
683	Nickel	140 092	122 483	81 225	148 589	153 764	188 403
971	Gold, non-monetary	1 342 052	1 422 823	1 463 956	1 558 283	1 673 964	2 490 974
988	Confidential items	1 896 539	1 909 126	1 735 798	1 989 586	1 899 097	2 024 681
	MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES(b)						
333	Crude petroleum oils	396 462	535 352	285 475	485 066	487 512	284 799
334	Refined petroleum oils	184 215	273 046	330 280	378 946	342 533	757 188
562	Fertilisers	112 879	128 056	53 478	62 970	90 449	95 515
625	Rubber tyres	50 139	54 620	51 196	50 270	67 728	88 767
679	Iron or steel tubes and pipes	59 865	55 716	65 005	68 941	76 565	89 427
723	Civil engineering plant and equipment	112 364	121 685	121 335	119 690	158 063	177 904
728	Other specialised industry machinery and equipment	51 271	61 179	59 970	77 224	52 252	65 080
752	Automatic data processing machines	37 851	45 188	38 447	44 193	49 549	62 683
759	Parts and accessories of office machines	35 993	39 290	34 023	47 316	51 633	39 898
781	Passenger motor vehicles	260 316	281 379	291 437	314 111	261 661	368 659
782	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	114 276	156 470	134 081	161 334	186 318	232 207
792	Aircraft and associated equipment	21 450	21 679	11 671	26 117	20 906	23 993
793	Ships, boats and floating structures	21 496	8 211	34 645	14 364	50 604	588 846
971	Gold, non-monetary	413 741	618 236	641 406	608 782	1 269 520	1 832 512
988	Confidential items	133 917	136 162	150 440	142 384	155 579	164 388

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

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

23 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, By commodity: **Original**

Section and Division of the SITC		EXPORTS(a) June quarter 2005 $'000	EXPORTS(a) March quarter 2006 $'000	EXPORTS(a) June quarter 2006 $'000	IMPORTS(b) June quarter 2005 $'000	IMPORTS(b) March quarter 2006 $'000	IMPORTS(b) June quarter 2006 $'000
0	**Food & live animals**						
00	Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates	68 353	96 647	95 808	1	17	8
01	Meat & meat preparations	106 128	96 335	106 837	7 026	7 291	7 847
02	Dairy products & birds' eggs	21 161	12 930	18 616	4 599	3 582	2 984
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates, & preparations thereof	139 375	123 270	152 712	18 112	20 566	17 430
04	Cereals & cereal preparations	310 576	457 390	384 598	5 484	5 407	6 523
05	Vegetables & fruit	19 037	18 839	30 980	14 426	14 677	12 081
06	Sugars, sugar preparations & honey	1 290	735	1 290	2 153	2 006	1 789
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, & manufactures thereof	436	217	167	2 438	2 397	2 785
08	Feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)	29 023	41 682	40 944	1 782	4 253	1 707
09	Miscellaneous edible products & preparations	2 424	3 119	3 133	11 104	11 852	7 826
	Total food & live animals(c)	*697 804*	*851 164*	*835 085*	*67 124*	*72 048*	*60 978*
1	**Beverages & tobacco**						
11	Beverages	14 665	11 351	15 409	8 141	9 747	10 530
12	Tobacco & tobacco manufactures	5	1	4	1 165	8	25
	Total beverages & tobacco(c)	*14 670*	*11 352*	*15 414*	*9 306*	*9 756*	*10 555*
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**						
21	Hides, skins & furskins, raw	10 422	13 336	13 103	—	145	10
22	Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits	42 660	130 314	20 039	450	361	297
23	Crude rubber (incl. synthetic and reclaimed)	128	30	42	372	1 308	1 087
24	Cork & wood	34 304	67 074	60 519	7 432	8 336	8 501
25	Pulp & waste paper	4 552	4 693	4 968	654	894	531
26	Textile fibres & their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	133 367	124 356	158 471	876	733	1 180
27	Crude fertilisers (excl. those of Division 56) & crude minerals (excl. coal, petroleum & precious stones)	20 838	25 561	28 573	14 299	11 840	6 201
28	Metalliferous ores & metal scrap	3 269 078	3 153 301	3 919 783	1 091	479	516
29	Crude animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.	4 977	4 220	4 739	2 511	6 006	4 387
	Total crude materials, inedible, except fuels(c)	*3 520 327*	*3 522 886*	*4 210 239*	*27 686*	*30 103*	*22 710*
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials**						
32	Coal, coke & briquettes	72	29	241	290	210	746
33	Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials	1 559 451	1 315 328	1 255 728	813 405	840 711	1 047 895
34	Gas, natural & manufactured	1 015 925	1 119 593	1 136 351	—	21	11 399
	Total mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials(c)	*2 575 448*	*2 434 950*	*2 392 320*	*813 695*	*840 941*	*1 060 039*
4	**Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes**						
41	Animal oils & fats	5 596	6 788	4 339	114	65	115
42	Fixed vegetable fats & oils, crude, refined or fractionated	715	878	3 776	5 451	4 116	6 536
43	Fats & oils (processed), waxes & inedible mixtures or preparations, of animal or vegetable origin, n.e.s.	300	28	274	137	1 130	1 143
	Total animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes(c)	*6 611*	*7 694*	*8 390*	*5 701*	*5 311*	*7 794*

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Free on board (f.o.b.) value.
(b) Customs value.
(c) Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

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

		EXPORTS(a)			IMPORTS(b)		
		June quarter 2005	*March quarter 2006*	*June quarter 2006*	*June quarter 2005*	*March quarter 2006*	*June quarter 2006*
Section and Division of the SITC		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
5	**Chemicals & related products, n.e.s.**						
51	Organic chemicals	259	375	132	45 444	76 641	44 769
52	Inorganic chemicals	72 203	61 940	92 290	17 231	21 646	22 998
53	Dyeing, tanning & colouring materials	108 895	104 286	123 567	2 748	3 041	2 937
54	Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	83 638	22 329	10 652	69 749	58 287	25 920
55	Essential oils & resinoids & perfume materials; toilet, polishing & cleansing preparations	2 777	4 741	4 384	4 152	5 371	4 287
56	Fertilisers (excl. crude)	10 025	49	1 276	128 056	90 449	95 515
57	Plastics in primary forms	4 172	4 211	3 638	8 292	8 652	8 838
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	3 111	7 449	4 964	14 213	19 737	21 682
59	Chemical materials & products, n.e.s.	4 198	4 782	4 888	34 436	38 676	38 877
	Total chemicals & related products, n.e.s.(c)	*289 277*	*210 163*	*245 791*	*324 320*	*322 501*	*265 822*
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material**						
61	Leather, leather manufactures, & dressed furskins, n.e.s.	846	581	563	1 040	1 363	1 766
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	3 940	3 312	4 309	73 621	87 445	114 126
63	Cork & wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	3 012	2 745	3 226	12 089	19 688	14 199
64	Paper, paperboard, & articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	1 096	888	1 764	18 930	19 407	17 241
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	2 115	1 452	1 250	20 808	23 086	24 501
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	36 252	65 009	55 571	54 871	52 975	72 923
67	Iron & steel	4 547	4 585	16 953	114 774	117 686	128 376
68	Non-ferrous metals	161 877	235 861	297 888	16 269	35 968	55 940
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	17 359	15 725	21 392	105 731	92 307	139 345
	Total manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(c)	*231 044*	*330 157*	*402 916*	*418 134*	*449 926*	*568 418*
7	**Machinery & transport equipment**						
71	Power generating machinery & equipment	14 759	12 690	8 332	144 891	105 477	101 587
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	67 277	30 409	47 542	238 182	276 552	298 363
73	Metal working machinery	849	2 708	1 405	13 775	18 860	16 745
74	General industrial machinery & equipment, n.e.s. & machine parts, n.e.s.	31 929	33 493	45 949	167 153	216 753	234 372
75	Office machines & automatic data processing machines	4 211	2 980	3 151	90 976	105 908	107 629
76	Telecommunications & sound recording & reproducing apparatus & equipment	8 136	7 092	9 538	32 528	67 287	63 487
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (incl. non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	14 349	14 072	16 912	72 432	77 542	104 588
78	Road vehicles (incl. air-cushion vehicles)	50 702	4 778	6 799	485 049	506 532	662 037
79	Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	102 270	46 049	5 232	35 884	86 363	617 150
	Total machinery & transport equipment(c)	*294 482*	*154 270*	*144 861*	*1 280 871*	*1 461 274*	*2 205 958*
8	**Miscellaneous manufactured articles**						
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating & lighting fixtures & fittings, n.e.s.	1 641	1 826	3 123	7 764	6 079	9 392
82	Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions & similar stuffed furnishings	4 686	3 758	4 580	52 039	45 261	54 374
83	Travel goods, handbags & similar containers	90	73	65	2 685	2 986	3 003
84	Articles of apparel & clothing accessories	854	886	786	18 230	24 966	19 954
85	Footwear	295	275	90	8 218	17 347	8 798
87	Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus, n.e.s.	14 701	15 163	16 947	45 885	55 201	70 601
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment & supplies & optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	740	735	974	2 799	3 110	3 699
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	9 598	7 911	12 610	52 442	56 189	67 125
	Total miscellaneous manufactured articles(c)	*32 605*	*30 627*	*39 175*	*190 062*	*211 139*	*236 945*

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

(b) Customs value.

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

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

23 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, By commodity: **Original** *continued*

Section and Division of the SITC	EXPORTS(a) June quarter 2005 $'000	EXPORTS(a) March quarter 2006 $'000	EXPORTS(a) June quarter 2006 $'000	IMPORTS(b) June quarter 2005 $'000	IMPORTS(b) March quarter 2006 $'000	IMPORTS(b) June quarter 2006 $'000
9 Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC						
93 Special transactions & commodities not classified according to kind	22 523	10 401	10 739	570	376	495
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender, & other coin being legal tender	19 828	34 647	27 626	1 003	366	92
96 Coin (excl. gold coin), not being legal tender	—	—	62	11	31	63
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores & concentrates)	1 422 823	1 673 964	2 490 974	618 236	1 269 520	1 832 512
98 Combined confidential items excl. some of SITC 280 (exports only) & some of SITCs 510 & 520 (imports only)	1 909 126	1 899 097	2 024 681	136 162	155 579	164 388
Total commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC(c)	*3 374 300*	*3 618 109*	*4 554 083*	*755 982*	*1 425 874*	*1 997 550*
Total merchandise trade(c)	**11 036 568**	**11 171 372**	**12 848 274**	**3 892 881**	**4 828 871**	**6 436 769**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Free on board (f.o.b.) value.
(b) Customs value.
(c) Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

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

24 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, By selected country: **Original**

	EXPORTS(a)			IMPORTS(b)			BALANCE OF TRADE		
	June quarter 2005	*March quarter 2006*	*June quarter 2006*	*June quarter 2005*	*March quarter 2006*	*June quarter 2006*	*June quarter 2005*	*March quarter 2006*	*June quarter 2006*
Country	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Austria	1 258	2 106	3 331	14 693	21 065	27 098	–13 435	–18 959	–23 766
Belgium	128 488	107 290	103 879	27 864	21 147	24 935	100 623	86 143	78 944
Canada	193 962	163 630	93 425	48 748	44 933	36 592	145 214	118 697	56 833
China	2 237 975	2 178 548	2 568 161	228 799	263 592	320 481	2 009 176	1 914 955	2 247 679
Denmark	3 285	3 004	2 090	55 025	47 013	28 613	–51 740	–44 009	–26 523
Finland	82 423	126 761	278 821	33 930	42 644	40 248	48 493	84 118	238 573
France	67 693	55 782	41 701	48 374	64 861	71 434	19 319	–9 078	–29 733
Germany	19 968	38 558	36 577	142 686	147 757	149 363	–122 718	–109 199	–112 786
Hong Kong (Sar of China)	43 742	95 827	93 874	8 934	102 254	138 578	34 808	–6 428	–44 703
India	1 044 366	660 406	967 399	29 735	22 998	24 197	1 014 631	637 408	943 202
Indonesia	335 311	308 330	292 623	84 715	361 321	446 187	250 596	–52 990	–153 564
Iran	1 754	32 931	52 515	94	334	899	1 661	32 597	51 616
Ireland	835	579	1 253	78 057	43 252	31 182	–77 221	–42 673	–29 929
Israel	7 614	14 694	15 122	16 389	10 838	20 626	–8 775	3 856	–5 505
Italy	65 296	51 707	58 299	52 946	95 227	68 803	12 350	–43 520	–10 505
Japan	2 530 913	2 416 132	2 852 792	393 482	419 920	875 184	2 137 430	1 996 212	1 977 608
Korea, Republic of	914 339	1 013 207	922 786	92 752	99 617	783 741	821 587	913 590	139 046
Kuwait	22 798	26 436	39 982	123	185	17 497	22 676	26 250	22 485
Malaysia	82 142	70 592	71 998	167 539	182 497	249 674	–85 396	–111 906	–177 676
Mozambique	108 949	92 510	70 521	—	—	—	108 949	92 510	70 521
Netherlands	107 250	103 267	137 817	20 624	30 409	27 400	86 626	72 858	110 417
New Zealand	205 594	172 537	147 247	111 241	106 918	118 302	94 353	65 619	28 945
Papua New Guinea	137 300	121 584	164 478	90 375	162 109	104 582	46 924	–40 525	59 896
Philippines	20 246	18 522	15 891	5 758	4 336	7 787	14 487	14 186	8 104
Qatar	4 274	2 103	2 898	26 413	12 713	19 064	–22 139	–10 609	–16 166
Russian Federation	50 618	19 827	19 412	7 094	9 935	7 931	43 524	9 892	11 481
Saudi Arabia	51 466	102 366	35 251	415 387	210 933	129 453	–363 921	–108 566	–94 202
Singapore	406 948	318 454	346 129	478 286	628 851	1 008 514	–71 338	–310 396	–662 386
South Africa	180 944	249 884	242 668	60 684	64 047	55 359	120 260	185 837	187 309
Spain	187 095	42 745	99 145	27 189	36 387	36 098	159 906	6 358	63 047
Sudan	16 907	170	35 616	—	—	—	16 907	170	35 616
Sweden	2 318	1 942	2 630	49 348	69 111	59 662	–47 030	–67 169	–57 032
Switzerland	8 689	51 850	5 435	8 909	23 414	41 458	–219	28 436	–36 023
Taiwan	357 843	232 618	308 487	56 685	64 943	158 114	301 158	167 675	150 373
Thailand	321 050	329 936	427 106	126 199	272 656	282 793	194 851	57 280	144 313
Turkey	5 556	14 221	21 871	3 135	2 673	22 907	2 421	11 549	–1 036
United Arab Emirates	104 528	170 572	253 042	20 315	165 038	139 192	84 213	5 534	113 851
United Kingdom	226 970	912 976	1 297 185	262 759	110 099	111 798	–35 790	802 877	1 185 387
United States of America	434 193	316 503	318 196	364 577	676 165	609 296	69 615	–359 663	–291 100
Viet Nam	74 081	30 002	200 604	28 682	23 490	26 522	45 399	6 512	174 082
All other countries	239 586	500 263	200 018	204 334	163 191	115 206	35 252	337 072	84 813
Total(c)	**11 036 568**	**11 171 372**	**12 848 274**	**3 892 881**	**4 828 871**	**6 436 769**	**7 143 687**	**6 342 501**	**6 411 506**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Customs value.

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

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

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

Reference period	ORIGINAL Copper	Silver, lead, zinc	Nickel, cobalt	Gold	Iron ore	Diamonds	Total minerals(b)	SEAS. ADJ. Total minerals(b)	TREND Total minerals(b)	ORIGINAL Total petroleum
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2003–2004	np	np	70.6	276.7	np	17.0	465.8	465.0	466.7	670.5
2004–2005	4.7	4.8	148.7	259.6	136.9	15.9	606.0	607.3	604.3	526.5
2005–2006	9.3	13.9	115.0	240.3	155.6	np	590.2	589.5	591.1	593.6
2005										
March	np	np	40.9	54.1	27.3	2.2	134.4	159.4	155.9	154.3
June	1.4	1.8	41.1	64.1	45.1	3.8	167.0	157.3	156.3	129.4
September	2.3	1.7	36.5	62.0	35.9	4.0	154.4	150.6	152.3	135.1
December	2.2	4.4	33.7	61.1	41.4	4.6	158.0	147.6	147.8	152.8
2006										
March	2.0	2.1	19.7	53.7	31.0	np	121.5	144.4	145.8	137.0
June	2.9	5.8	25.0	63.5	47.4	2.5	156.3	146.9	145.2	168.7

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

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

(b) Includes minerals not listed.

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

26 MINERAL AND ENERGY PRODUCTION: **Original**

Reference period	SELECTED MINERALS Gold(a)	Diamonds	Iron ore(b)	Bauxite	Ilmenite	Nickel	Zinc(c)	ENERGY Coal	Electricity generated	Crude oil(d)	Natural gas(e)
	tonnes	'000 carats	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	million kWh	megalitres	million m^3
2003–2004	174	24 292	216 609	38 072	1 774	185	91	5 983	20 920	17 158	20 561
2004–2005	173	32 446	r246 260	38 070	1 873	r192	47	6 233	21 956	16 997	24 582
2005–2006	165	25 339	258 394	39 284	1 937	172	113	6 711	21 193	15 856	25 887
2005											
March	45	8 633	60 064	9 798	457	r48	13	1 543	5 908	3 891	5 765
June	44	9 474	65 551	9 212	464	43	16	1 478	5 169	4 973	6 213
September	42	6 043	64 741	9 653	497	45	18	1 659	5 163	4 667	6 317
December	43	6 516	65 844	9 833	463	r50	22	1 683	5 399	4 563	6 691
2006											
March	40	r5 244	r59 193	9 583	500	r37	40	1 707	5 498	3 357	6 253
June	41	7 537	68 617	10 215	477	40	32	1 662	5 133	3 287	6 641

r revised

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

(b) For use in iron and steel making.

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

(d) Includes condensate.

(e) Commercial sales plus field and plant usage.

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

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

Reference period	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED(b)					RED MEAT PRODUCED(c)				
	Cattle(d)	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Beef*(e)	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Lamb*	*Pig meat*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2003–2004	462.9	4.7	1 845.4	2 391.8	674.4	r116 555	r258	r37 094	r47 212	r45 190
2004–2005	510.5	4.3	2 205.2	2 466.7	647.0	r131 407	r250	r43 842	r49 122	r43 999
2005–2006	434.0	3.7	2 120.6	2 798.4	599.2	113 318	250	45 939	58 080	40 977
2005										
March	126.1	0.9	651.6	575.6	157.9	32 581	51	12 880	11 693	10 793
June	135.8	1.1	468.5	674.0	165.9	36 289	61	9 279	13 866	11 453
September	106.1	1.1	442.1	705.4	155.0	26 452	79	9 515	14 544	10 667
December	114.4	1.0	576.7	695.8	143.4	30 467	65	12 845	14 364	9 709
2006										
March	108.3	0.7	609.9	675.6	147.1	28 829	46	13 042	13 910	10 027
June	105.2	0.9	491.9	721.6	153.7	27 570	60	10 537	15 262	10 575
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2003–2004	461.4	4.7	1 855.2	2 389.3	673.7	116 386	257	36 957	47 160	45 217
2004–2005	364.2	3.3	1 606.7	1 803.1	487.1	132 179	249	44 015	49 093	43 998
2005–2006	434.8	3.7	2 136.0	2 803.7	599.3	113 417	248	46 282	58 163	40 998
2005										
March	123.4	1.1	546.4	594.3	159.8	31 578	60	10 867	12 060	10 940
June	144.4	1.0	573.8	659.8	158.8	39 217	60	11 570	13 375	10 832
September	110.9	1.0	523.9	746.7	152.2	27 947	70	11 177	15 451	10 448
December	106.7	1.0	502.2	653.8	151.2	27 830	65	11 039	13 667	10 391
2006										
March	106.1	0.7	513.7	697.4	148.7	27 928	49	11 059	14 339	10 147
June	111.1	1.0	596.2	705.8	147.2	29 711	64	13 006	14 705	10 012
TREND										
2003–2004	461.6	4.7	1 859.3	2 376.3	674.7	116 333	260	37 203	46 767	45 341
2004–2005	363.4	3.3	1 620.9	1 810.9	486.4	128 720	255	44 020	49 829	43 854
2005–2006	444.0	3.7	2 141.1	2 775.0	600.9	116 655	241	46 194	57 500	41 093
2005										
March	128.4	1.1	550.5	618.0	159.9	33 260	64	10 938	12 398	10 919
June	127.8	1.1	548.6	662.6	156.9	33 504	65	11 202	13 545	10 744
September	119.6	1.0	528.3	693.2	153.9	31 247	64	11 164	14 316	10 552
December	109.5	0.9	516.4	696.6	150.9	28 512	62	11 171	14 440	10 341
2006										
March	106.1	0.9	531.4	692.0	148.8	27 854	59	11 589	14 364	10 167
June	108.8	0.9	565.0	693.2	147.3	29 042	57	12 270	14 380	10 033

r revised
(a) Includes estimates of animals slaughtered for red meat production on farms and by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.
(b) Figures only relate to slaughterings for human consumption.
(c) Red meat is shown in carcass weight and excludes offal.
(d) Excludes calves.
(e) Excludes veal.
Source: Livestock Products, Australia, cat. no. 7215.0.

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

Reference period	WHEAT(a) Gross weight		LIVE SHEEP Gross weight		
	Gross weight	Gross value	Gross weight	Quantity	Gross value
	tonnes	$'000	tonnes	no.	$'000
2003–2004	7 923 614	1 784 855	129 905	2 732 173	187 865
2004–2005	8 123 349	1 747 563	141 398	2 791 374	176 615
2005–2006	7 739 597	1 614 334	164 687	3 400 574	232 163
2005					
March	2 079 100	436 999	37 675	787 317	47 837
June	1 391 625	287 557	21 069	471 015	28 147
September	1 881 894	384 042	49 955	980 562	67 592
December	2 013 123	436 607	58 065	1 212 050	84 174
2006					
March	2 198 372	433 428	33 199	661 304	43 128
June	1 646 208	360 256	23 468	546 658	37 270

(a) Includes smelt and meslin, unmilled.

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

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

Reference period	Brokers receivals		Dealers receivals		Total receivals	
	'000 bales	tonnes	'000 bales	tonnes	'000 bales	tonnes
2003–2004	510 299	89 664	117 232	20 190	627 531	109 853
2004–2005	495 381	88 049	109 477	19 005	604 858	107 054
2005–2006	543 633	96 885	125 385	21 916	669 018	118 802
2005						
March	160 961	28 354	26 068	4 546	187 029	32 900
June	77 442	13 894	24 363	4 176	101 805	18 070
September	128 554	22 751	33 373	5 786	161 927	28 538
December	147 031	26 052	30 389	5 320	177 420	31 371
2006						
March	188 206	33 714	29 371	5 095	217 577	38 810
June	79 842	14 368	32 252	5 715	112 094	20 083

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

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

30 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: **Original**

Reference period	Permanent	LONG-TERM(a) WA residents	LONG-TERM(a) Overseas visitors	SHORT-TERM(b) WA residents	SHORT-TERM(b) Overseas visitors	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ARRIVALS						
2003–2004	15 411	10 854	19 705	428 853	483 472	958 294
2004–2005	16 318	11 451	20 823	531 400	500 117	1 080 108
2005–2006	17 638	11 840	25 207	556 467	498 622	1 109 772
2005						
April	1 369	797	1 339	43 079	36 987	83 570
May	1 421	670	966	38 881	31 930	73 868
June	1 196	766	1 289	43 630	33 079	79 960
July	1 231	855	3 377	61 956	36 023	103 442
August	1 506	856	1 486	48 749	33 403	86 000
September	1 493	891	1 386	52 982	39 150	95 901
October	r1 508	r987	r1 811	r57 552	r45 728	r107 586
November	1 550	1 080	1 359	38 300	46 665	88 954
December	1 599	2 013	1 194	32 809	64 439	102 054
2006						
January	1 602	1 114	3 438	63 910	44 241	114 305
February	1 408	823	4 782	36 565	46 094	89 672
March	1 546	881	1 849	37 036	44 261	85 573
April	1 496	881	1 518	43 699	40 492	88 086
May	1 376	651	1 347	39 870	28 115	71 358
June	1 323	808	1 660	43 039	30 011	76 841
DEPARTURES						
2003–2004	6 223	8 987	8 223	454 236	455 540	933 208
2004–2005	6 387	9 683	8 370	531 698	495 331	1 051 467
2005–2006	7 077	10 137	8 331	562 290	503 961	1 091 797
2005						
April	645	950	486	43 957	46 007	92 045
May	453	857	537	46 617	36 437	84 901
June	481	707	860	51 486	40 802	94 335
July	543	768	792	55 525	30 780	88 408
August	614	809	601	49 318	37 939	89 280
September	481	633	517	56 498	33 802	91 932
October	r505	r591	r523	r41 894	r39 073	r82 587
November	517	638	697	39 831	49 362	91 045
December	678	861	1 284	57 743	49 910	110 476
2006						
January	1 028	1 538	714	37 503	56 820	97 603
February	499	847	511	33 403	42 539	77 799
March	586	909	605	41 777	47 250	91 127
April	629	991	572	49 211	48 168	99 571
May	542	891	545	46 408	32 952	81 338
June	455	661	970	53 179	35 366	90 631

r revised

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

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

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

31 SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS AND RESIDENT DEPARTURES(a), By air on holiday: Original

Reference period	New Zealand	United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe(b)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(c)	Japan	United States of America	South Africa	Total(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
VISITOR ARRIVALS(e)												
2003–2004	8 797	56 304	29 185	8 680	30 401	36 268	6 601	5 236	28 069	4 504	4 678	231 194
2004–2005	12 043	56 925	30 984	7 810	25 407	47 473	5 324	5 900	31 197	4 323	3 177	245 156
2005–2006	12 119	63 000	33 092	7 625	21 300	40 062	4 542	6 397	28 595	5 114	4 282	242 047
2005												
April	1 055	3 459	1 800	586	1 949	3 704	887	353	2 119	433	323	17 763
May	963	1 713	1 159	460	3 141	4 773	305	374	2 202	205	164	16 313
June	911	1 580	1 164	694	1 975	7 676	233	415	956	491	159	17 324
July	1 192	3 188	2 787	613	1 456	2 295	337	635	2 276	269	146	16 549
August	952	2 732	2 247	375	2 172	3 342	319	423	3 122	324	472	17 436
September	1 314	3 555	2 385	569	2 090	3 273	385	306	3 463	291	361	18 928
October	r1 273	r6 108	r3 399	r908	r2 349	r4 485	521	r436	2 513	188	245	r23 736
November	646	6 589	3 515	877	2 318	4 455	111	333	2 863	441	371	23 623
December	1 690	10 770	4 843	1 066	2 442	5 867	466	1 121	2 511	1 089	831	34 879
2006												
January	857	7 291	3 436	318	1 048	2 237	206	861	2 642	404	296	21 889
February	453	7 264	3 262	527	1 436	1 523	374	464	2 399	415	241	19 871
March	813	6 880	2 529	640	1 396	2 799	626	390	2 706	376	343	20 877
April	1 008	4 751	2 376	525	1 259	2 996	692	834	1 673	643	475	18 337
May	1 026	1 986	1 244	503	1 885	2 699	334	313	1 059	230	266	12 317
June	895	1 886	1 069	704	1 449	4 091	171	281	1 368	444	235	13 605
RESIDENT DEPARTURES(f)												
2003–2004	21 171	21 134	18 510	75 729	12 503	16 150	18 945	4 025	1 572	9 885	1 900	225 882
2004–2005	24 650	20 515	16 547	94 086	17 720	25 455	22 604	5 959	2 684	10 327	3 164	279 353
2005–2006	24 910	26 824	22 549	64 492	23 175	30 758	33 642	8 656	3 035	13 359	3 423	299 305
2005												
April	1 447	1 739	1 568	7 627	1 566	2 345	1 645	460	330	1 147	160	23 288
May	915	2 871	3 000	7 343	1 168	1 308	977	486	166	1 415	214	22 706
June	1 335	2 936	2 594	10 495	1 627	2 924	1 704	363	163	771	304	27 459
July	3 142	3 470	1 906	10 666	2 278	3 548	3 239	518	185	998	314	34 018
August	2 218	2 960	1 925	9 699	1 619	2 365	2 224	281	82	914	172	27 956
September	2 262	2 106	2 974	11 250	1 924	2 792	2 536	744	262	1 913	394	33 095
October	r1 212	r1 285	878	r5 009	r2 377	r2 150	r3 651	694	r211	964	r439	r22 943
November	1 683	724	440	3 587	1 652	2 602	2 602	1 086	—	905	116	18 807
December	3 581	2 616	2 141	4 073	3 098	3 131	3 086	771	477	2 358	707	31 353
2006												
January	2 106	874	895	2 633	1 763	2 151	1 762	1 044	810	734	66	18 903
February	2 198	737	367	2 356	1 363	946	2 494	458	473	392	155	14 853
March	2 041	863	591	3 268	1 792	2 902	2 557	991	216	1 197	278	19 320
April	2 761	2 277	2 413	3 964	2 097	3 436	3 546	1 018	142	1 224	242	26 380
May	912	3 829	3 619	3 505	1 461	2 310	2 686	565	103	951	261	23 875
June	794	5 083	4 400	4 482	1 751	2 425	3 259	486	74	809	279	27 802

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
r revised
(a) Comprises travellers whose intended stay is less than 12 months.
(b) Excluding United Kingdom and Ireland.
(c) Special Administrative Region of China.
(d) Total includes countries not listed.
(e) Overseas visitor arrivals by air on holiday from selected country of residence.
(f) Resident departures by air on holiday to selected country of main destination.
Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*, cat. no. 3401.0.

32 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, Summary of Hotels, motels and serviced apartments: **Original**

Quarter	Establishments (no.)	Rooms (no.)	Room nights occupied ('000)	Room occupancy rate (%)	Guest arrivals ('000)	Takings from accommodation ($'000)
HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 5–14 ROOMS						
2004						
December	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005						
March	135	1 122	41.9	42.6	40.1	4 408
June	134	1 113	43.0	42.6	41.4	4 423
September	133	1 095	46.0	45.9	44.3	4 773
December	132	1 080	45.4	46.6	42.0	4 992
2006						
March	130	1 084	42.2	45.1	38.2	4 769
HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS						
2004						
December	344	20 937	1 174.6	61.3	869.5	134 200
2005						
March	351	20 646	1 129.4	61.0	811.4	129 037
June	350	20 890	1 119.6	59.1	756.3	129 486
September	350	20 807	1 214.0	63.5	872.7	143 553
December	355	21 687	1 274.2	64.0	906.2	151 796
2006						
March	352	21 036	1 224.7	64.7	872.6	148 824
HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 5 OR MORE ROOMS						
2004						
December	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005						
March	486	21 768	1 171.3	60.1	851.5	133 445
June	484	22 003	1 162.5	58.2	797.6	133 909
September	483	21 902	1 260.1	62.6	916.9	148 325
December	487	22 767	1 319.6	63.2	948.2	156 788
2006						
March	482	22 120	1 266.9	63.8	910.8	153 593

na not available

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

33 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, Summary of Caravan parks, Holiday flats, units and houses and Visitor hostels: **Original**

Quarter	*Establishments*(a) no.	*Capacity*(b) no.	*Nights occupied*(c) '000	*Occupancy rate*(d) %	*Takings from accommodation* $'000
		CARAVAN PARKS(e)			
2003					
December	207	26 058	1 081.2	45.1	21 911
2005					
March	206	26 215	1 080.9	46.2	23 336
June	209	26 600	1 138.6	47.1	23 793
September	205	26 072	1 262.0	52.6	27 746
December	203	25 874	1 103.9	46.6	25 696
2006					
March	202	26 210	1 069.9	45.4	25 758
		HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES			
2003					
December	1 186	5 381	60.4	55.3	6 046
2005					
March	1 106	6 306	61.7	62.0	7 562
June	1 096	6 184	51.6	51.7	4 683
September	1 139	6 164	63.6	60.7	5 265
December	1 159	6 125	74.4	69.7	7 106
2006					
March	1 160	6 230	69.4	66.5	7 016
		VISITOR HOSTELS(f)			
2003					
December	73	5 480	216.4	42.9	4 158
2005					
March	72	5 176	235.3	50.7	4 879
June	70	5 118	210.7	45.2	4 220
September	67	5 161	193.8	40.8	3 898
December	67	5 184	208.5	43.7	4 337
2006					
March	65	4 984	253.2	56.4	5 403

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

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

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

Month	EMPLOYED Full-time	Total	Total unemployed	Labour force(a)	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES						
2005						
June	501.9	585.0	26.8	611.7	76.4	4.4
July	503.5	587.2	26.2	613.4	76.5	4.3
August	504.7	589.1	25.4	614.5	76.5	4.1
September	505.3	590.4	24.6	615.0	76.4	4.0
October	505.8	591.5	24.0	615.4	76.4	3.9
November	506.6	592.4	23.7	616.2	76.3	3.9
December	507.8	593.6	23.7	617.4	76.3	3.8
2006						
January	509.4	594.9	23.7	618.6	76.4	3.8
February	511.3	596.2	23.3	619.6	76.4	3.8
March	513.1	597.5	22.4	619.9	76.3	3.6
April	514.8	598.5	21.2	619.7	76.1	3.4
May	516.5	599.4	20.0	619.4	75.9	3.2
June	518.5	600.3	19.0	619.3	75.8	3.1
July	520.7	601.4	18.1	619.5	75.7	2.9
August	522.6	602.3	17.4	619.7	75.6	2.8
FEMALES						
2005						
June	239.7	459.9	24.8	484.7	59.8	5.1
July	239.7	461.3	23.9	485.2	59.8	4.9
August	238.8	462.2	23.0	485.2	59.7	4.7
September	237.7	462.7	22.2	484.9	59.6	4.6
October	236.9	462.9	21.7	484.6	59.5	4.5
November	236.6	463.1	21.5	484.6	59.4	4.4
December	237.1	463.3	21.6	484.9	59.3	4.5
2006						
January	237.7	463.7	21.7	485.4	59.3	4.5
February	238.4	464.4	21.7	486.0	59.3	4.5
March	239.0	465.4	21.3	486.7	59.4	4.4
April	239.6	466.7	20.7	487.4	59.4	4.2
May	240.5	468.1	20.2	488.2	59.4	4.1
June	242.0	469.4	19.7	489.2	59.4	4.0
July	243.5	470.6	19.5	490.1	59.5	4.0
August	245.1	471.7	19.3	491.0	59.5	3.9
PERSONS						
2005						
June	741.5	1 044.9	51.5	1 096.4	68.1	4.7
July	743.2	1 048.5	50.2	1 098.6	68.1	4.6
August	743.5	1 051.3	48.4	1 099.7	68.1	4.4
September	743.0	1 053.2	46.8	1 099.9	68.0	4.3
October	742.6	1 054.4	45.7	1 100.1	67.9	4.2
November	743.2	1 055.5	45.3	1 100.8	67.8	4.1
December	744.9	1 056.9	45.3	1 102.3	67.8	4.1
2006						
January	747.0	1 058.6	45.5	1 104.0	67.8	4.1
February	749.7	1 060.6	45.0	1 105.6	67.8	4.1
March	752.2	1 062.9	43.7	1 106.7	67.8	4.0
April	754.3	1 065.2	41.9	1 107.1	67.7	3.8
May	757.0	1 067.4	40.2	1 107.6	67.6	3.6
June	760.6	1 069.7	38.7	1 108.5	67.6	3.5
July	764.3	1 072.0	37.6	1 109.6	67.6	3.4
August	767.7	1 074.0	36.7	1 110.8	67.6	3.3

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

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

35 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, By industry and occupation: **Original**

	2005			2006		
	May	*August*	*November*	*February*	*May*	*August*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Western Australia	**1 046.5**	**1 043.8**	**1 055.3**	**1 059.4**	**1 068.7**	**1 061.0**
Industry(a)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53.3	56.6	57.3	58.4	48.0	42.7
Mining	48.6	47.7	52.8	45.9	54.6	53.5
Manufacturing	98.9	88.7	96.3	95.6	99.6	100.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	10.2	11.3	7.1	9.4	10.0	12.1
Construction	100.3	100.3	99.5	111.7	104.9	103.3
Wholesale trade	41.8	39.7	43.3	44.1	47.7	47.7
Retail trade	152.6	155.8	146.5	152.9	157.6	147.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	44.8	39.3	43.9	42.5	45.3	45.2
Transport and storage	41.6	44.8	49.2	45.1	41.0	42.7
Communication services	13.6	14.2	16.0	15.3	16.1	16.6
Finance and insurance	24.1	25.1	27.7	26.3	28.7	29.4
Property and business services	123.9	119.6	122.4	125.5	123.6	132.6
Government administration and defence	46.8	46.1	50.7	47.3	45.8	47.1
Education	76.7	79.7	72.9	63.2	68.9	72.7
Health and community services	104.3	106.8	103.8	108.8	103.9	100.4
Cultural and recreational services	26.8	28.5	25.9	25.7	27.2	23.1
Personal and other services	38.2	39.5	39.9	41.5	45.9	44.2
Occupation(b)						
Managers and administrators	88.0	93.7	91.7	92.2	82.6	77.5
Professionals	190.5	196.5	190.0	186.4	185.6	191.6
Associate professionals	129.5	125.0	126.0	128.1	132.1	132.4
Tradespersons and related workers	146.2	146.5	142.1	146.4	159.4	158.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	40.3	42.2	41.0	42.2	40.0	41.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	166.4	161.1	172.6	170.5	179.5	171.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	96.3	90.5	94.9	96.3	94.2	95.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	100.5	99.8	105.1	99.0	99.7	94.8
Labourers and related workers	88.8	88.6	91.9	98.4	95.7	98.9

(a) ANZSIC Division.
(b) ASCO Major group.

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

36 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED, By industry: **Original**

ANZSIC Division	2005 May	2005 August	2005 November	2006 February	2006 May	2006 August
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25.0	26.5	26.2	29.5	24.5	24.1
Mining	48.0	46.7	52.4	44.7	54.2	52.9
Manufacturing	86.4	80.9	88.8	85.9	92.0	91.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	9.8	10.9	6.9	9.3	9.6	11.9
Construction	66.2	60.3	62.1	71.6	71.8	68.6
Wholesale trade	38.0	38.0	39.9	39.7	43.3	43.3
Retail trade	134.8	135.8	128.7	136.7	142.2	131.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	41.6	36.8	39.7	39.3	41.6	40.9
Transport and storage	34.2	36.3	39.3	35.8	33.9	35.1
Communication services	11.0	11.5	13.2	13.4	14.2	14.4
Finance and insurance	21.5	22.0	25.8	24.5	26.7	27.1
Property and business services	98.6	95.8	101.3	106.4	105.1	110.1
Government administration and defence	46.6	45.2	50.1	46.5	45.6	47.1
Education	73.2	76.6	69.5	61.0	66.0	68.9
Health and community services	99.6	100.3	98.2	103.0	98.3	94.7
Cultural and recreational services	22.0	23.4	21.4	20.0	22.5	19.7
Personal and other services	32.1	30.9	32.5	33.9	36.6	34.1
Total	**888.5**	**878.2**	**895.9**	**901.2**	**927.9**	**915.4**
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 182.9	1 012.8	1 127.3	1 171.0	1 059.7	997.7
Mining	2 249.1	2 181.2	2 702.2	1 997.0	2 236.9	2 560.3
Manufacturing	3 336.5	3 131.4	3 414.0	3 394.9	3 659.0	3 504.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	377.8	402.4	258.2	323.9	365.2	474.0
Construction	2 707.6	2 427.7	2 593.9	3 025.5	3 027.2	2 797.3
Wholesale trade	1 550.2	1 440.9	1 484.4	1 560.3	1 737.5	1 711.7
Retail trade	3 800.7	3 886.2	3 582.8	3 885.3	4 187.6	3 786.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 190.9	1 038.7	1 136.9	1 220.1	1 201.6	1 226.6
Transport and storage	1 384.9	1 448.5	1 546.8	1 403.5	1 397.6	1 393.5
Communication services	389.8	418.7	425.5	504.1	538.6	514.7
Finance and insurance	752.1	749.6	855.7	891.1	959.2	930.7
Property and business services	3 567.9	3 428.8	3 644.1	3 855.0	3 849.2	3 936.1
Government administration and defence	1 666.1	1 610.8	1 690.7	1 631.7	1 580.5	1 609.4
Education	2 391.2	2 491.7	2 199.9	2 037.7	2 093.4	2 167.1
Health and community services	2 986.6	3 103.4	2 956.2	3 066.0	2 843.7	2 738.2
Cultural and recreational services	647.0	644.7	551.0	606.7	710.1	558.8
Personal and other services	1 140.5	1 042.0	1 103.1	1 083.1	1 253.0	1 146.0
Total	**31 321.5**	**30 459.4**	**31 272.7**	**31 657.0**	**32 700.1**	**32 052.9**
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (no.)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.3	38.2	43.0	39.7	43.3	41.5
Mining	46.9	46.7	51.6	44.6	41.3	48.4
Manufacturing	38.6	38.7	38.5	39.5	39.8	38.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	38.5	36.8	37.6	34.9	38.2	39.7
Construction	40.9	40.3	41.7	42.2	42.2	40.8
Wholesale trade	40.8	37.9	37.2	39.3	40.1	39.6
Retail trade	28.2	28.6	27.8	28.4	29.5	28.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	28.6	28.2	28.7	31.1	28.9	30.0
Transport and storage	40.5	39.9	39.4	39.2	41.2	39.7
Communication services	35.5	36.3	32.2	37.6	38.1	35.9
Finance and insurance	35.1	34.0	33.2	36.4	36.0	34.4
Property and business services	36.2	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.6	35.8
Government administration and defence	35.7	35.6	33.7	35.1	34.7	34.2
Education	32.6	32.5	31.6	33.4	31.7	31.4
Health and community services	30.0	30.9	30.1	29.8	28.9	28.9
Cultural and recreational services	29.4	27.5	25.7	30.3	31.5	28.4
Personal and other services	35.5	33.8	33.9	32.0	34.2	33.6
Total	**35.3**	**34.7**	**34.9**	**35.1**	**35.2**	**35.0**

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

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

ASCO Major group	2005 May	2005 August	2005 November	2006 February	2006 May	2006 August
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000)						
Managers and administrators	60.1	60.7	60.8	65.0	61.4	54.9
Professionals	170.1	174.7	168.7	165.4	166.2	171.2
Associate professionals	105.3	100.5	105.6	106.9	114.8	112.9
Tradespersons and related workers	109.2	106.5	104.3	106.4	125.0	121.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	33.6	34.3	31.7	32.4	30.5	33.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	157.8	153.5	164.9	161.4	171.2	164.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	84.9	77.6	80.6	83.7	83.6	83.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	93.9	95.2	101.9	95.2	96.2	89.4
Labourers and related workers	73.7	75.3	77.6	84.7	79.1	84.3
Total	**888.5**	**878.2**	**895.9**	**901.2**	**927.9**	**915.4**
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED ('000)						
Managers and administrators	2 894.1	2 899.4	2 799.0	2 922.8	2 780.4	2 444.9
Professionals	6 300.1	6 500.5	6 289.9	6 172.1	6 234.6	6 183.9
Associate professionals	4 051.4	3 837.8	4 021.7	4 132.3	4 427.7	4 489.7
Tradespersons and related workers	4 356.2	4 255.3	4 232.5	4 136.3	5 029.7	5 043.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	1 011.3	1 028.5	901.4	922.9	833.5	976.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	4 796.5	4 487.6	4 920.7	5 016.0	5 360.1	4 980.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	3 508.1	3 079.4	3 344.8	3 391.4	3 213.8	3 285.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	2 203.2	2 291.2	2 517.9	2 418.6	2 302.5	2 150.7
Labourers and related workers	2 200.6	2 079.7	2 244.9	2 544.5	2 517.7	2 497.4
Total	**31 321.5**	**30 459.4**	**31 272.7**	**31 657.0**	**32 700.1**	**32 052.9**
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (no.)						
Managers and administrators	48.2	47.8	46.1	45.0	45.3	44.5
Professionals	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.5	36.1
Associate professionals	38.5	38.2	38.1	38.6	38.6	39.8
Tradespersons and related workers	39.9	40.0	40.6	38.9	40.2	41.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	30.1	30.0	28.4	28.5	27.4	29.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	30.4	29.2	29.8	31.1	31.3	30.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	41.3	39.7	41.5	40.5	38.5	39.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	23.5	24.1	24.7	25.4	23.9	24.1
Labourers and related workers	29.9	27.6	28.9	30.0	31.8	29.6
Total	**35.3**	**34.7**	**34.9**	**35.1**	**35.2**	**35.0**

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

38 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES: All series

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*
Quarter	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
				ORIGINAL					
2005									
March	1 101.60	1 169.00	990.40	822.30	834.90	553.50	1 009.60	1 058.90	787.10
June	1 120.80	1 197.40	992.10	848.90	863.30	554.40	1 032.20	1 088.50	787.40
September	1 130.80	1 199.90	1 016.60	850.20	864.10	568.00	1 038.50	1 089.50	806.10
December	1 152.00	1 227.60	1 039.10	862.10	878.00	562.70	1 057.20	1 113.30	809.70
2006									
March	1 165.10	1 232.80	1 046.50	869.30	884.10	567.20	1 069.00	1 119.50	816.60
June	1 172.70	1 239.90	1 031.30	878.20	893.60	571.70	1 074.10	1 124.00	808.70
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
2005									
March	1 104.80	1 172.80	988.40	822.10	835.20	547.60	1 011.30	1 060.70	783.30
June	1 117.90	1 192.70	993.70	850.70	865.40	558.10	1 031.30	1 087.30	789.80
September	1 130.10	1 201.50	1 020.30	847.30	861.60	565.80	1 038.30	1 090.50	804.70
December	1 152.50	1 227.00	1 035.70	863.40	878.10	567.30	1 056.70	1 111.50	812.60
2006									
March	1 168.30	1 236.70	1 044.30	869.10	884.40	561.30	1 070.80	1 121.50	812.50
June	1 169.60	1 234.90	1 033.30	879.80	895.60	575.40	1 072.90	1 122.60	811.70
				TREND					
2005									
March	1 100.80	1 170.40	983.20	825.40	839.10	549.70	1 010.20	1 061.50	780.80
June	1 118.80	1 191.00	1 000.90	841.40	855.50	557.60	1 028.10	1 081.40	793.20
September	1 134.40	1 208.00	1 018.90	853.30	867.80	563.40	1 042.80	1 097.00	803.60
December	1 150.10	1 222.20	1 032.60	861.40	876.20	565.60	1 055.50	1 108.70	810.00
2006									
March	1 163.90	1 233.10	1 039.50	869.90	885.20	567.50	1 067.00	1 118.50	812.90
June	1 175.20	1 241.20	1 040.40	880.00	895.30	570.30	1 077.20	1 127.20	813.20

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

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

ANZSIC Division	2005 March	2005 June	2005 September	2005 December	2006 March	2006 June
FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS ($)						
Mining	1 598.80	1 617.50	1 556.00	1 563.80	1 656.80	1 717.10
Manufacturing	1 053.00	1 036.50	1 047.30	1 105.70	1 138.10	1 152.40
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 209.60	1 230.60	1 283.70	1 373.80	1 367.40	1 308.60
Construction	1 022.00	1 053.90	1 020.40	1 038.70	1 050.20	1 113.70
Wholesale trade	1 087.30	1 031.60	1 115.90	1 134.80	1 023.70	1 005.80
Retail trade	735.70	718.30	771.10	732.80	760.00	757.20
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	627.80	696.10	736.40	765.20	779.10	794.90
Transport and storage	1 163.80	985.30	995.80	992.90	972.70	999.50
Communication services	1 015.30	983.50	956.90	1 026.60	973.10	997.00
Finance and insurance	1 050.80	1 044.50	1 095.40	1 090.00	989.10	1 004.90
Property and business services	939.20	1 026.10	1 030.60	1 037.60	1 104.70	1 109.80
Government administration and defence	966.40	982.50	1 003.00	1 014.50	1 033.60	1 035.20
Education	1 038.30	1 061.80	1 063.50	1 062.60	1 046.50	1 067.40
Health and community services	923.80	984.10	970.80	1 012.70	1 051.90	934.50
Cultural and recreational services	861.50	874.30	874.80	921.30	883.40	904.80
Personal and other services	910.20	952.30	1 014.50	988.10	1 006.00	969.00
Total	**1 009.60**	**1 032.20**	**1 038.50**	**1 057.20**	**1 069.00**	**1 074.10**
FULL-TIME ADULT TOTAL EARNINGS ($)						
Mining	1 711.30	1 726.30	1 643.10	1 648.90	1 731.90	1 792.20
Manufacturing	1 125.70	1 120.10	1 134.20	1 202.70	1 241.80	1 250.10
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 306.90	1 326.40	1 379.20	1 473.50	1 470.50	1 416.00
Construction	1 194.10	1 282.00	1 202.80	1 234.80	1 178.70	1 253.30
Wholesale trade	1 128.90	1 087.80	1 144.60	1 175.90	1 071.50	1 056.70
Retail trade	756.50	739.90	792.30	764.80	789.80	791.20
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	643.10	711.80	749.00	779.30	798.70	820.70
Transport and storage	1 212.00	1 018.80	1 059.30	1 048.30	1 025.80	1 049.10
Communication services	1 061.10	1 040.20	1 004.60	1 068.90	1 020.90	1 042.70
Finance and insurance	1 059.20	1 053.10	1 101.60	1 097.30	998.40	1 015.90
Property and business services	967.20	1 045.90	1 061.30	1 061.00	1 129.20	1 125.50
Government administration and defence	983.60	1 004.40	1 018.70	1 032.70	1 053.70	1 057.30
Education	1 040.70	1 064.20	1 065.70	1 065.30	1 049.50	1 069.60
Health and community services	960.70	1 021.40	1 005.50	1 049.70	1 096.10	972.20
Cultural and recreational services	916.80	892.80	905.30	956.40	906.80	921.40
Personal and other services	959.30	995.80	1 050.90	1 032.00	1 047.70	1 021.90
Total	**1 058.90**	**1 088.50**	**1 089.50**	**1 113.30**	**1 119.50**	**1 124.00**
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS ($)						
Mining	1 690.30	1 677.40	1 631.20	1 627.30	1 718.80	1 765.70
Manufacturing	1 013.00	1 024.30	1 014.70	1 088.60	1 117.20	1 130.80
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 251.40	1 281.30	1 293.90	1 429.20	1 423.90	1 382.50
Construction	1 067.40	1 189.20	1 103.70	1 092.20	1 039.10	1 092.80
Wholesale trade	963.20	946.40	1 009.50	1 026.90	909.30	937.10
Retail trade	440.10	408.80	450.70	402.60	422.20	418.00
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	359.40	319.30	361.10	367.90	380.20	355.10
Transport and storage	1 063.10	960.50	1 001.40	1 006.20	927.10	994.80
Communication services	949.10	924.00	886.20	947.40	886.10	909.00
Finance and insurance	865.60	861.90	911.80	912.50	812.10	822.70
Property and business services	859.80	860.40	917.80	909.90	927.90	867.30
Government administration and defence	859.00	867.20	883.80	893.60	922.90	918.30
Education	756.80	725.40	741.30	735.70	774.40	725.00
Health and community services	685.90	720.30	712.80	703.60	728.30	679.80
Cultural and recreational services	582.30	485.00	524.30	555.10	592.90	602.10
Personal and other services	539.90	499.00	513.70	503.80	528.70	524.00
Total	**787.10**	**787.40**	**806.10**	**809.70**	**816.60**	**808.70**

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

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

Reference period	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees
	no.	'000	'000	no.
2003	r132	r53.1	r79.3	. .
2004	r133	r26.6	r63.9	. .
2005	115	23.3	r53.5	. .
2005				
March	27	6.5	21.3	24.4
June	27	6.9	9.0	10.2
September	49	6.3	11.1	12.7
December	18	4.0	12.0	13.4
2006				
March	17	1.2	2.3	2.5
June	np	1.3	1.1	1.2

. . not applicable

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

r revised

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

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

Quarter	PRIVATE Job vacancies	PRIVATE Change from same quarter previous year	PUBLIC Job vacancies	PUBLIC Change from same quarter previous year	TOTAL Job vacancies	TOTAL Change from same quarter previous year
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
2005						
February	14.0	49.9	1.2	40.7	15.3	49.1
May	13.2	39.1	1.3	25.6	14.5	37.8
August	15.7	37.4	1.3	27.7	16.9	36.6
November	14.5	26.8	1.3	–21.2	15.8	20.7
2006						
February	19.3	37.3	1.4	10.6	20.6	35.1
May	19.7	49.2	1.5	15.0	21.2	46.1

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

42 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)

Reference period	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(b) Male	Female	Total	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH Births	Deaths	Natural increase(c)	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration(d)	Total population growth(e)
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
2002–2003	976 250	973 698	1 949 948	23 791	11 161	12 630	–2 810	15 575	25 395
2003–2004	991 268	986 811	1 978 079	24 530	11 305	13 225	1 272	13 634	28 131
2004–2005	1 008 471	1 002 493	2 010 964	25 439	11 180	14 259	1 466	17 160	32 885
2003	983 793	980 362	1 964 155	23 862	11 319	12 543	–373	16 719	28 889
2004	999 222	994 251	1 993 473	24 968	11 139	13 829	1 515	13 974	29 318
2005	1 018 936	1 012 013	2 030 949	26 616	11 399	15 217	1 996	20 263	37 476
2004									
December	999 222	994 251	1 993 473	6 004	2 671	3 333	292	4 424	8 049
2005									
March	1 004 752	999 403	2 004 155	6 524	2 515	4 009	542	6 131	10 682
June	1 008 471	1 002 493	2 010 964	6 541	2 804	3 737	343	2 729	6 809
September	1 013 389	1 006 928	2 020 317	6 928	3 289	3 639	797	4 917	9 353
December	1 018 936	1 012 013	2 030 949	6 623	2 791	3 832	314	6 486	10 632
2006									
March	1 025 372	1 017 409	2 042 781	6 674	2 872	3 802	1 167	6 863	11 832

(a) ERP data may be final, revised or preliminary at any point in time. See the 'ERP Data Status' section of the Notes in the source publication.
(b) At end of reference period.
(c) Births minus deaths.
(d) Adjusted for category jumping.
(e) Differences may occur between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration due to intercensal discrepancy.

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

43 REPORTED OFFENCES(a)(b)

	2005				2006	
	March	*June*	*September*	*December*	*March*	*June*
Selected offences	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide(c)	23	13	r11	r29	r35	12
Assault(d)	6 550	5 400	r5 742	r6 530	r7 055	5 856
Robbery(e)	465	441	r348	r461	r448	416
Burglary(f)	10 348	9 151	r9 217	r10 263	r10 368	10 062
Steal Motor Vehicle(g)	1 903	1 740	r1 736	r1 854	r1 800	1 898
Theft	19 228	18 871	r18 617	r21 120	r21 066	20 059
Property Damage	10 405	9 988	r10 061	r11 281	r10 952	10 021
Drugs	3 586	4 228	r4 019	r4 323	r4 135	4 181
Other(h)	4 972	4 783	r5 151	r5 935	r6 264	4 926
Total reported offences	r**57 480**	r**54 615**	r**54 902**	r**61 796**	r**62 123**	**57 431**

r revised

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

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

(c) Includes driving causing death.

(d) Includes sexual assault.

(e) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

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

(g) Includes motorised and other vehicles.

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

Note: Graffiti offences no longer appear in the table.

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

44 EDUCATION AND TRAINING(a)

	Unit	1995	2003	2004	2005
Education participation					
School students(b)	'000	301.7	334.1	336.1	338.3
School students in government schools(b)	%	73.9	68.9	68.4	67.6
Secondary school students – of all students(c)	%	38.0	38.7	38.7	38.8
Year 8 to Year 12 apparent retention rates(b)(c)					
Males	%	66.5	67.2	67.9	67.2
Females	%	76.3	75.3	77.5	78.0
Education participation – of all aged 15–19	%	64.9	72.4	70.3	69.7
Education participation – of all aged 20–24	%	25.7	34.3	33.4	34.8
Vocational Education and Training (VET) students(d)	'000	108.5	130.4	126.5	nya
Apprentices and trainees	'000	14.0	23.7	26.2	28.4
Higher education students	'000	58.3	92.6	93.6	nya
Education outcomes					
With non-school educational qualifications of all persons aged 15–64(e)(f)(g)	%	42.2	49.6	49.9	52.2
Bachelor degree or above	%	11.7	16.1	16.8	18.4
Advanced diploma and diploma or below(f)	%	30.4	32.8	32.4	32.6
Females – of all with non-school educational qualifications	%	43.0	45.9	47.0	47.7
Did not complete Year 12(h)	%	35.3	34.0	32.9	31.8
Labour market outcomes					
Unemployment rate (aged 15–64)					
With non-school educational qualifications(e)(f)(g)	%	4.8	4.3	3.5	2.8
Bachelor degree or above(e)(f)(g)	%	*3.5	3.4	3.4	2.2
Advanced diploma and diploma or below(e)(f)(g)	%	5.3	4.8	3.6	3.2
Without non-school educational qualifications(h)	%	9.2	7.6	7.4	6.8
Providers					
Schools	no.	1 018.0	1 064.0	1 064.0	1 068.0
Government schools - of all schools	%	75.4	73.1	72.8	72.8
Full-time student/teaching staff ratio	ratio	15.5	14.8	14.3	14.4
Government schools	ratio	na	14.8	14.3	14.5
Primary schools	ratio	na	16.9	16.4	16.4
Secondary schools	ratio	na	12.3	12.0	12.1

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

na not available

nya not yet available

(a) Reference period: Schools data are at August. Data on participation rates, educational attainment and unemployment rates are at May. VET students and apprentices and trainees data are at 30 June. Data for Higher education students are at 31 August for years 2003–06 and 31 March for 1995–96.

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

(c) Data refer to full time students only.

(d) Private providers were introduced from 1996 and VET in schools was included from 1997 to 2001.

(e) There have been two major breaks in series between 1995 and 2005 which have impacted on the comparability of data. In 1997 computer assisted coding methodology was adopted and in 2001 the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ) was replaced by the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (cat. no. 1272.0).

(f) Data refer to recognised qualifications only.

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

(h) Includes persons still at school.

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

45 WORK(a)

	Unit	1995–96	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
Labour force status					
Total labour force(b)	'000	899.2	1 031.7	1 063.8	1 103.2
Females – of total labour force	%	42.3	43.7	44.2	44.1
Participation rate(b)	%	66.2	65.8	66.5	67.8
Males	%	76.6	74.6	74.8	76.3
Females	%	56.0	57.1	58.4	59.4
Males aged 60–64	%	48.6	58.6	58.9	60.6
Females aged 60–64	%	18.3	28.1	35.5	36.1
Median age of male labour force	years	37	39	39	nya
Median age of female labour force	years	35	38	39	nya
Employed people					
Total employed	'000	833.0	972.7	1 013.5	1 058.4
Proportion of total population in work(c)	%	47.2	49.2	50.4	nya
Employers and own account workers – of total employed	%	17.1	15.1	15.3	nya
Part-time work (Less than 35 hours per week)					
Persons employed part-time	'000	211.9	286.0	297.4	310.2
Males employed part-time – of all males employed	%	10.5	14.6	14.4	14.2
Females employed part-time – of all females employed	%	46.1	48.6	48.4	48.6
Average hours worked per week by persons employed part-time	hours	14.8	15.5	15.9	16.0
Persons employed part-time who worked 15 hours or less per week – of total employed part-time	%	55.0	50.7	49.4	48.6
Persons employed part-time who prefer more hours – of total employed part-time	%	24.6	23.5	20.6	21.1
Full-time work					
Persons employed full-time	'000	619.1	686.7	716.1	748.3
Average hours worked per week by persons employed full-time	hours	41.2	41.1	41.5	41.1
Persons employed full-time working 50 hours or more – of total employed full-time	%	26.1	25.5	26.4	25.8
Unemployment					
Total unemployed(d)	'000	65.5	59.0	50.4	44.8
Unemployment rate	%	7.3	5.7	4.7	4.1
Males	%	7.3	5.4	4.3	3.8
Females	%	7.2	6.2	5.2	4.4

nya not yet available

(a) Reference periods: All data are annual averages years ending 30 June except Persons employed part-time who prefer more hours which are for May quarter.

(b) The labour force comprises employed and unemployed persons. The labour force participation rate for any population group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over of that group.

(c) Population ratios have been based on the Western Australian estimated resident population at 30 June.

(d) Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for work and were available for work in the previous four week period.

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

APPENDIX INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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