Australian Bureau of Statistics

DECEMBER QUARTER 2006 1367.5

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Mike Thomas on Perth (08) 9360 5353.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
March 2007	4 April 2007
June 2007	4 July 2007

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Social trends tables and commentary on income and housing do not appear in this issue because data was yet to be released at the time of publication.

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 December 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

Michael Tindall
Regional Director, Western Australia

OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

Western Australia's major economic indicators continue to report significant movements. A standout was Perth's Established House Price Index which recorded a 45.9% increase through the year to September quarter 2006. Coinciding with this rise in house prices was a decline in the number of dwellings financed in Western Australia, falling from a peak of 9,588 dwellings in May 2006 to 8,861 dwellings in October 2006. Perth's Consumer Price Index rose by 4.8% through the year to September quarter 2006, well above the national average of 3.9%. In November, the Reserve Bank of Australia lifted official interest rates (by 25 basis points to 6.25%) for the third time in 2006.

Western Australia's Gross State Product (GSP) in current prices rose by 15.9% in 2005–06, the highest rate of growth across Australia. On a per capita basis, Western Australia recorded the second highest increase in GSP after the Northern Territory (5.4%), with 3.0% growth in 2005–06. Growth in the state's Real Gross State Income per capita of 8.5% in 2005–06 was almost three times greater than its GSP growth per capita (3.0%), and was well above the Australian average of 1.5%. In trend chain volume terms, growth in Western Australia's State Final Demand has continued to slow over the last three quarters, decreasing from 3.8% in the December quarter 2005 to 0.7% in the September quarter 2006. In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, State Final Demand in Western Australia recorded its first fall in more than four years, declining by 3.4% ($920 million) in the September quarter 2006. This was mainly driven by lower private and public investment in the state. Private business investment fell markedly during the quarter for Machinery and equipment, down $596 million (20.6%), and for Non-dwelling construction, down $423 million (12.5%). Public investment was also down during the September quarter, decreasing by $213 million (16.6%).

Over the past few years the total value of Western Australia's exports increased dramatically, by $15,502 million or 48.0% between 2003–04 and 2005–06, to $47,805 million. A large proportion of this growth was due to higher exports prices, as the volume of exports rose by only 2.9% over the period. Growth in Western Australia's exports outstripped the growth in imports through the year to September quarter 2006. The value of Western Australia's exports rose by 32.8% ($3,629 million), compared to an increase in imports of 28.7% ($1,078 million). The main commodities contributing to the rise in exports were Non-monetary gold (up $1,004 million or 68.6%) and Iron ore and concentrates (up $946 million or 31.7%). On the other side of the ledger, imports growth was driven by solid increases in imports of Non-monetary gold (up $398 million or 62.1%) and Crude petroleum oils (up $249 million or 87.2%).

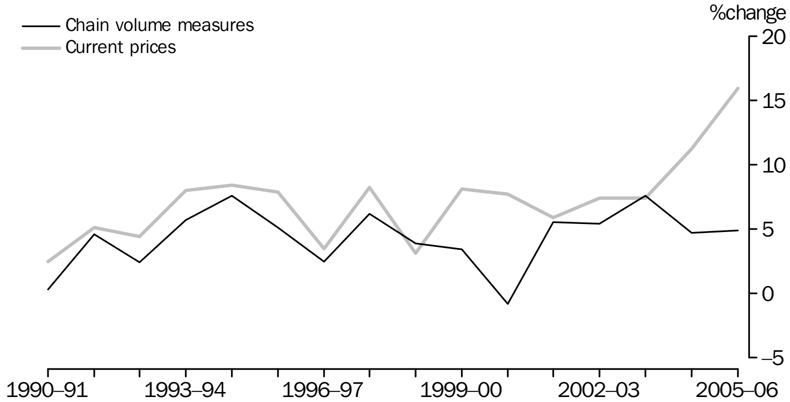
Western Australia's labour force continued to expand in the three months to November 2006, with the number of employed persons (trend) rising by 2,300 (0.2%) to 1,075,500 persons. This increase was less than half the rise of 5,700 employed persons (0.5%) in the previous three month period. Most of the current increase in Western Australia's employment was in full time employed males. The number of unemployed persons (trend) fell by 300 (0.8%) in Western Australia in the three months to November 2006, with unemployed males accounting for the entire decrease. Despite the falling number of unemployed persons in Western Australia, the unemployment rate (trend) remained unchanged at 3.4% between August and November 2006. By comparison, the national unemployment rate fell from 4.8% in August 2006 to 4.6% in November 2006. While the unemployment rate remained steady, the labour force participation rate fell for Western Australia, from 67.5% to 67.3% over the same period.

STATE ACCOUNTS

Gross State Product

Western Australia's volume measure of Gross State Product (GSP) rose by 4.9% in 2005–06. This was the second highest rate of growth in Australia along with Queensland. The Northern Territory recorded the strongest rate of growth of 7.5%, while the Australian Capital Territory (3.4%) and Tasmania also recorded higher rates of growth than Australia's GDP of 2.8%. Increases in New South Wales (1.4%), South Australia (2.2%) and Victoria (2.7%) were all below national average growth.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT, Western Australia



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, cat. no. 5220.0.

The increase in the current price measure of Western Australia's GSP was much higher than its volume rate of growth in 2005–06. The state's GSP in current prices rose by 15.9% compared to 4.9% in volume terms, and was the highest rate of growth across Australia. The discrepancy can mainly be explained by the higher prices received for resource commodities over the period.

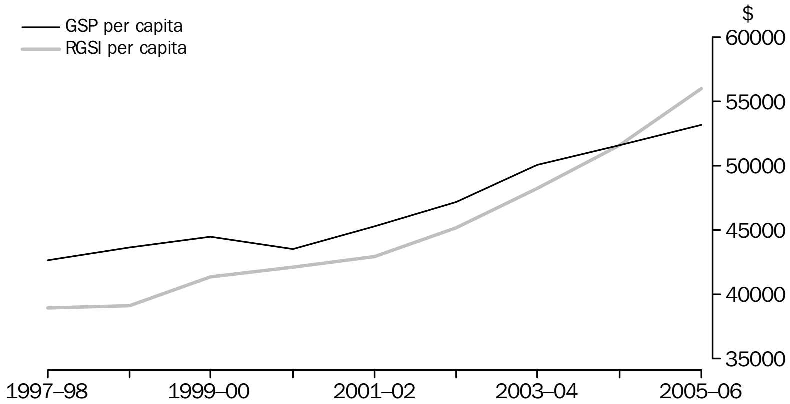
Gross State Product per capita allows for the impact of population growth on movements in GSP. Western Australia recorded the second highest rate of growth in GSP per capita across Australia of 3.0%, behind the Northern Territory with 5.4%. Three other states or territories had growth rates in GSP per capita above the Australian average of 1.5%, including Queensland (2.7%), Tasmania (2.3%) and the Australian Capital Territory (2.3%). New South Wales had the weakest growth in GSP per capita of 0.5%.

Real Gross State Income

Real Gross State Income (RGSI) measures the real purchasing power of income generated in a state by taking into account changes in the terms of trade (i.e. the ratio of exports prices to imports prices). Western Australia's growth in RGSI per capita was almost three times the size of its growth in GSP per capita in 2005–06, 8.5% compared to 3.0%. Western Australia had the highest rate of RGSI growth per capita across the nation, followed by the Northern Territory (7.7%) and Queensland (7.0%). These states benefitted the greatest from rising minerals and energy prices, and hence the higher terms of trade, as their contributions from mining to economic activity are much larger than in other states or territories.

Real Gross State Income continued

GSP AND RGSI PER CAPITA, Chain volume measures—Western Australia

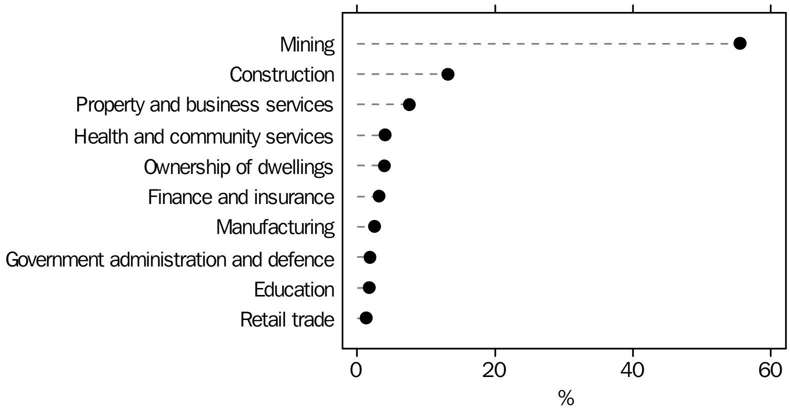


Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, cat. no. 5220.0.

Industry composition of Total Factor Income

Western Australia recorded the strongest rate of growth in factor incomes across Australia with 16.9% in 2005–06, followed by the Northern Territory (14.0%) and Queensland (13.9%). Other states and territories had growth rates of between 4.5% and 7.1%, all below the growth in Australian factor incomes of 8.1%. In 2005–06, the major contributions to factor income growth in Western Australia were from the industries of Mining (55.5%), Construction (13.2%) and Property and business services (7.6%).

INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION (TOP 10) TO GROWTH IN TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, Western Australia—2005–06



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, cat. no. 5220.0.

Total factor incomes in Western Australia's Mining industry rose by $8,731 million (41.4%) in 2005–06, followed by Construction ($2,079 million or 31.4%) and Property and business services ($1,189 or 11.7%). The only industry to detract from total factor income growth was Communication services, down $40 million or 1.8%.

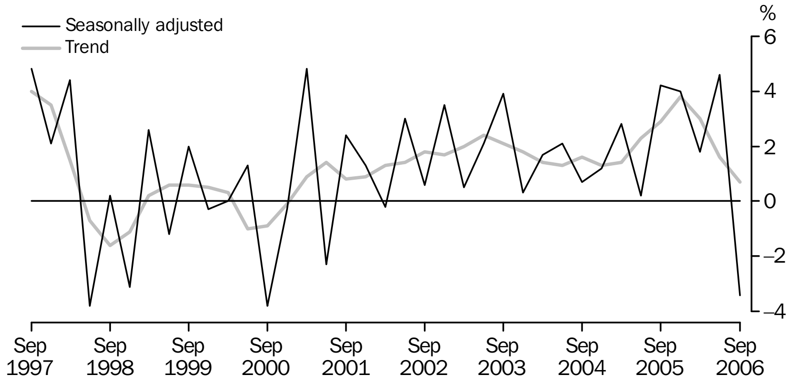
State Final Demand

Growth in Western Australia's domestic economy has continued to slow over the last three quarters. In trend chain volume terms, State Final Demand in Western Australia decreased from a growth rate of 3.8% in the December quarter 2005 to 0.7% in the September quarter 2006. Despite the deceleration, the rise of 0.7% in the current quarter was above the national average growth of 0.6%.

State Final Demand continued

In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, Western Australia's domestic economy recorded its first fall in more than four years. Western Australia's State Final Demand fell by 0.2% ($44 million) in the March quarter 2002 and it has fallen by 3.4% ($920 million) in the September quarter 2006. The recent decline follows a large increase in State Final Demand in the June quarter 2006 of 4.6% ($1,200 million). Across the states and territories, growth in State Final Demand ranged from –3.6% in Tasmania to 4.6% in the Northern Territory in the September quarter.

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



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

Western Australia's fall in State Final Demand of $920 million (3.4%) to $26,094 million in the September quarter 2006 was driven by lower private and public investment, and was partially offset by rising household consumption. Private business investment fell markedly for Machinery and equipment (down $596 million or 20.6%) and Non-dwelling construction (down $423 million or 12.5%) during the quarter. Non-dwelling construction was down mainly due to the completion of Woodside's $1.5 billion Enfield, Vincent and Laverda oil and gas project. Public investment also fell during the September quarter, decreasing by $213 million (16.6%), while Ownership transfer costs was another detractor, declining by $119 million (18.6%). A positive contribution to State Final Demand was made by Household final consumption expenditure, rising by $147 million (1.1%) in the September quarter. Other significant contributions came from investment on Intangible fixed assets (up $115 million or 25.3% — the result of a rise in petroleum exploration) and dwelling investment (up $99 million or 5.9%).

PRICES

Consumer Price Index

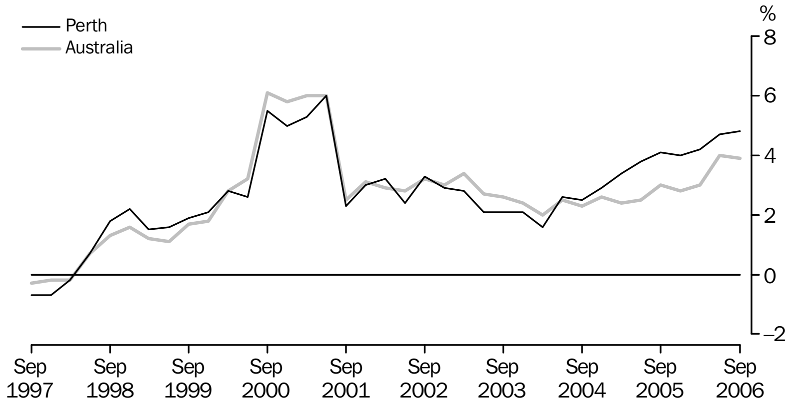
Quarterly growth in consumer prices decelerated in Perth in the latest quarter. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Perth rose by 1.1% in the September quarter 2006, down from growth of 1.8% in the previous quarter. Nationally, prices rose by 0.9% in the current period.

Perth's CPI growth continues to be driven by Housing costs. The price of purchasing a house in Perth rose by 2.9% in the September quarter 2006, accounting for 25.9% of the total rise in Perth's CPI. The prices of Rents (up 2.0%) and Property rates and charges (up 6.3%) have also risen substantially in the September quarter, comprising 7.6% and 5.9% of Perth's total CPI growth respectively. The rise in Property rates and charges follows an annual review of prices by State and local government authorities.

Consumer Price Index continued

The other major contributor to Perth's CPI growth was Fruit prices, which increased by 16.0% in the September quarter, accounting for 18.2% of the rise in Perth's consumer prices. The rise in Fruit prices reflects strong price increases for bananas, following Cyclone Larry, with the average price of Australian bananas rising by 45.0% between the June and September quarters.

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



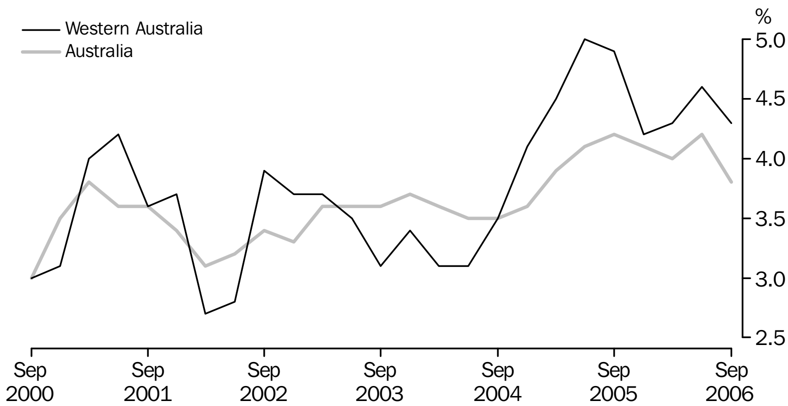
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

Perth's CPI rose by 4.8% in through the year terms in the September quarter 2006. This was slightly up on the 4.7% increase in the previous period and well above the national rise of 3.9%. The rate of CPI growth recorded nationally remained above the upper limit of the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) target range for inflation of 3%, prompting the RBA to raise official interest rates by 25 basis points for the second in time in four months to 6.00% in August 2006.

Wage Price Index

Western Australia's Wage Price Index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses) rose by 1.3% in the September quarter 2006, the same result as in the previous quarter. Nationally, wages grew by 1.1% in the September quarter, following a rise of 0.8% in the previous period.

WAGE PRICE INDEX, Change from same quarter previous year



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

Wage Price Index continued

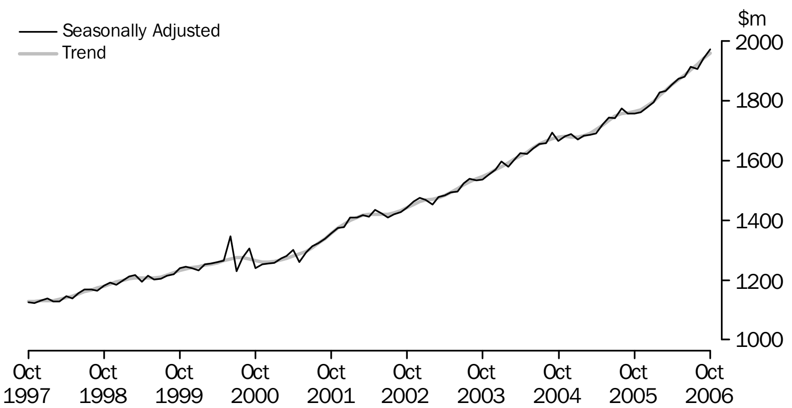
In annual terms, Western Australia's wages increased by 4.3% through the year to September quarter 2006, following a rise of 4.6% in the previous period. The reported industries recording the highest rates of wages growth in the current period were Mining(7.4%), Construction (6.6%) and Property and business services (5.0%). From an occupation perspective, the strongest wages growth was recorded for Managers and administrators, Professionals, and Tradespersons and related workers, all with 4.9% growth through the year to September quarter 2006. Annual wages growth eased nationally, from 4.2% in June quarter 2006 to 3.8% in the most recent period.

CONSUMPTION

Retail trade

In trend terms, retail turnover rose by 2.9% ($162 million) in Western Australia in the three months to October 2006, compared to the previous three month period. The rise was slightly up on the 2.8% ($155 million) increase in the three months to July 2006. It was also more than double the national rise in retail turnover of 1.4% in the last three months, a rate which had dropped from 1.7% in the three months to July 2006. It appears as though the recent interest rate increases by the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) have had less of an effect on consumer spending in Western Australia than across Australia as a whole. The RBA lifted official interest rates by 25 basis points in May (5.75%), August (6.00%) and November (6.25%) 2006.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER, Current prices



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

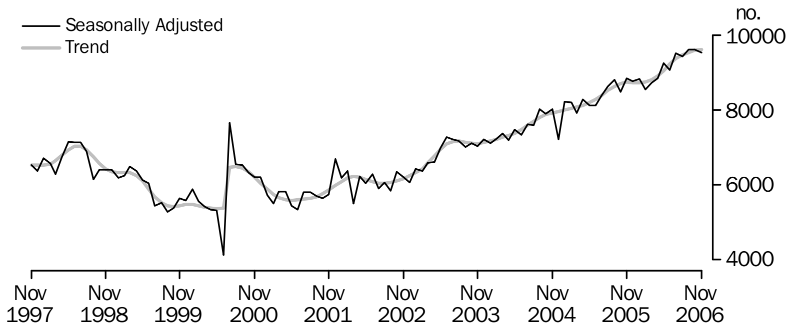
Growth in Western Australia's retail turnover in the three months to October 2006 was primarily driven by the industry groups of Other retailing (up $41 million or 8.3%) and Household good retailing (up $38 million or 3.6%). Other retailing includes items such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, toiletries, antiques and used goods, garden supplies, flowers, and watches and jewellery. All the other industry groups contributed to the rise in retail turnover in the state, with the most prominent being Hospitality and services (up $24 million or 3.4%), Food retailing (up $23 million or 0.9%) and Clothing and soft good retailing (up $22 million or 6.7%).

New motor vehicle sales

In trend terms, new motor vehicle sales have continued to rise over the past 10 months in Western Australia. There were 9,628 vehicles sold in Western Australia in November 2006, up from 8,726 vehicles in January 2006. Despite this increase, the rate of growth in new motor vehicle sales has decelerated over the last 5 months, from 166 vehicles (1.8%) in June 2006 to 24 vehicles (0.2%) in November 2006.

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.

The number of new motor vehicles sold (trend) in Western Australia rose by 699 vehicles or 2.5% in the three months to November 2006, compared to the previous three month period. Nationally, sales of new motor vehicles rose by 1.1% over the same period. In Western Australia, the rise in vehicle sales was mainly in Passenger vehicles, which increased by 284 vehicles (1.8%) over the three months, while sales of Sports utility vehicles (up 250 vehicles or 4.5%) and Other vehicles (includes utilities, vans, trucks and buses) (up 165 vehicles or 2.5%) were also higher.

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

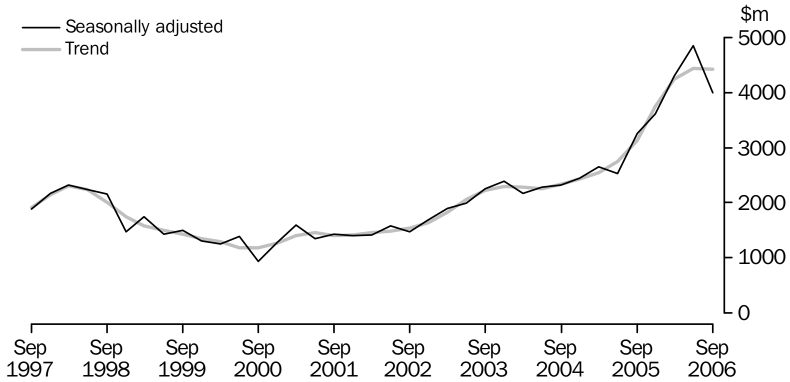
Private new capital expenditure

After a lengthy period of strong growth, business investment in Western Australia fell by $23 million (0.5%) in trend chain volume terms in the September quarter 2006. Private new capital expenditure peaked at $4,438 million in the June quarter 2006 but fell to $4,415 million in the latest quarter. The decline in business investment was due to a fall in expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery of $65 million (4.1%), while investment on Buildings and structures partially offset the decline, rising by $44 million (1.5%).

In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, the decline in private new capital expenditure in Western Australia was much more pronounced, falling by $852 million or 17.6% in the September quarter 2006. The decrease was driven by both the reduced investment on Buildings and structures (down $534 million or 16.9%) and Equipment, plant and machinery (down $318 million or 19.0%).

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.

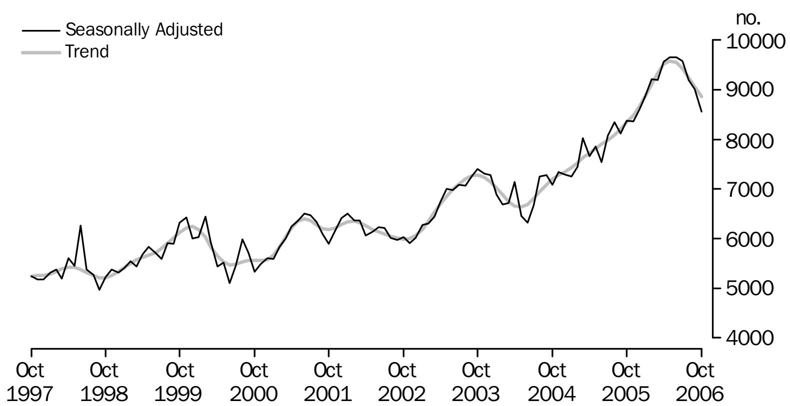
In original current price terms, Western Australia's business investment fell by $1,075 million (20.7%) in the September quarter 2006 to $4,126 million. The decline was mainly attributable to Mining industry investment falling by $812 million (22.3%), while the other major industry groups of Manufacturing (down $135 million or 32.3%) and Other selected industries (down $128 million or 11.3%) also recorded falls.

Housing finance commitments

The number of dwellings financed in Western Australia has started to trend downwards in recent months, after an extended period of strong growth. The number of dwellings financed for owner occupation (trend) has fallen in each of the last five months, decreasing from a peak of 9,588 dwellings in May 2006 to 8,861 dwellings in October 2006. Coinciding with this downturn in housing finance has been the raising of official interest rates by the Reserve Bank of Australia in May (to 5.75%) and August (to 6.00%) 2006.

In the three months to October 2006, there were 27,185 dwellings financed (original) in Western Australia, 3,347 dwellings (11.0%) less than in the previous three month period. Non-first home buyers accounted for most of the decline, falling by 2,756 dwellings (10.5%), while First home buyers contributed the remainder, down by 591 dwellings (14.0%).

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Number of dwellings financed



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

Housing finance commitments continued

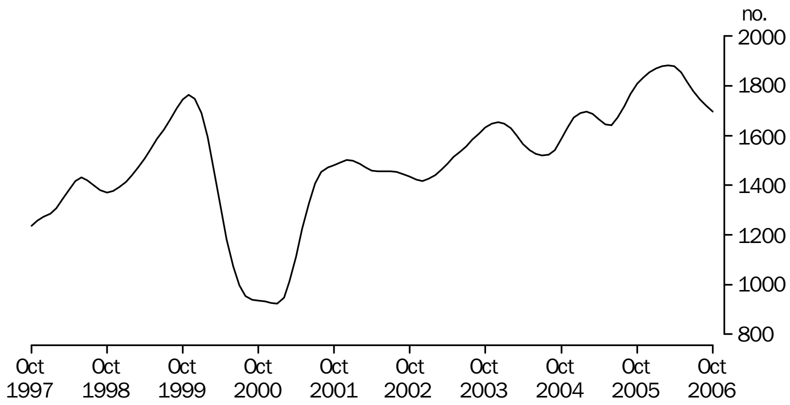
The total value of dwellings financed (original) in Western Australia has also declined, falling by $570 million (8.9%) in the three months to October 2006. The value of dwellings financed by Non-first home buyers fell by $450 million (8.1%), greater than the fall of $120 million (13.4%) for First home buyers. Despite this, the average loan size for First home buyers declined more than for Non-first home buyers over the last three months. The average loan for First home buyers fell from $221,600 in July 2006 to $214,800 in October 2006 ($6,800), compared to a fall from $219,100 to $217,000 ($2,100) for Non-first home buyers.

CONSTRUCTION

Building approvals

The number of building approvals (trend) have continued to decline in Western Australia since peaking at 2,278 in February 2006. In the three months to October 2006, there were 6,380 dwellings approved for construction in the state, 319 (4.8%) less than in the previous three month period. The decline was mainly driven by a fall of 287 (5.3%) House approvals, while Other dwelling approvals fell by 32 (2.6%) over the period. Despite the downward trend, house approvals in Western Australia have remained at historically high levels, with only 66 (3.7%) less Houses being approved for construction in October 2006 (1,697) than at its peak in November 1999 (1,763), just prior to the introduction of the GST.

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



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

The value of building approvals (original) in Western Australia has also fallen in the three months to October 2006. New other residential building approvals fell by $108 million (32.2%) over the period, while New house approvals were down by $8 million (0.6%). The value of Non-residential building approvals were also lower over the last three months, falling by $72 million or 13.8%.

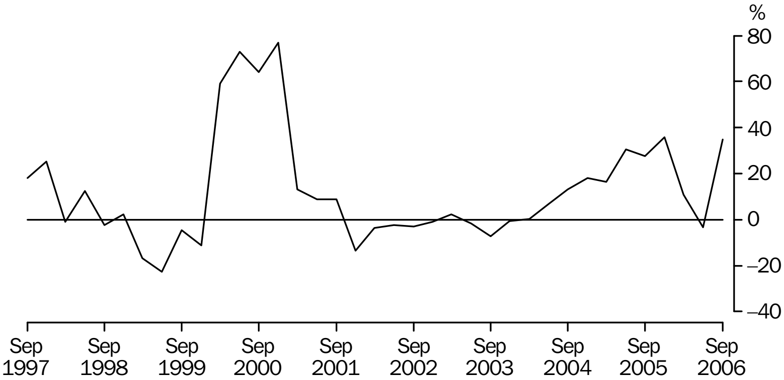
TRADE

Balance of trade

The value of Western Australia's trade surplus rebounded strongly in the latest period, increasing by 34.9% ($2,551 million) through the year to September quarter 2006. The rise was due to exports growth outstripping the growth in imports over the period. The value of Western Australia's exports rose by 32.8% ($3,629 million) through the year to September quarter 2006, compared to an increase in imports of 28.7% ($1,078 million). Western Australia's trade surplus reached $9,867 million in the September quarter 2006, up from $7,316 million in the same quarter of 2005.

Balance of 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 increase in Western Australia's trade surplus through the year to September quarter 2006 was mainly the result of the state's trade balance improving with China (up $831 million), the United Kingdom (up $552 million), Viet Nam (up $465 million) and India (up $409 million). The largest decline in the state's trade balance was recorded by the United Arab Emirates, decreasing by $292 million.

Exports

The value of Western Australia's exports rose from $11,077 million in the September quarter 2005 to $14,706 million in the September quarter 2006 (up $3,629 million or 32.8%). The main commodities contributing to the rise were Non-monetary gold (up $1,004 million or 68.6%) and Iron ore and concentrates (up $946 million or 31.7%). Other significant increases were recorded in Combined confidential items (up $457 million or 26.3%), Crude petroleum oils (up $293 million or 18.8%) and Nickel (up $206 million or 253.5%).

Imports

The value of Western Australia's imports rose from $3,761 million to $4,839 million between the September quarters of 2005 and 2006 (up $1,078 million or 28.7%). The major commodities contributing to the increase were Non-monetary gold (up $398 million or 62.1%) and Crude petroleum oils (up $249 million or 87.2%). Imports of Civil engineering plant and equipment (up $68 million or 56.3%), Rubber tyres (up $44 million or 85.4%) and Motor vehicles for transporting goods (up $43 million or 31.9%) were also significant contributors to imports growth through the year.

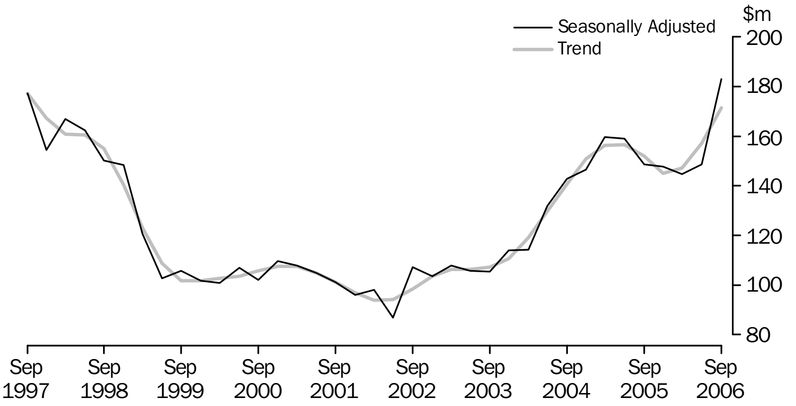
MINING

Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure

Mineral exploration continued to recover strongly in Western Australia in the September quarter 2006 from a period of decline throughout 2005 and into 2006. Expenditure on mineral exploration (trend) rose by 9.2% ($14 million) to $172 million in the September quarter 2006, following a rise of 6.8% ($10 million) in the previous quarter.

Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure continued

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total minerals



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

In original terms, mineral exploration expenditure in Western Australia increased by $36 million (23.2%) to $190 million through the year to September quarter 2006. The major mineral driving the rise was Iron ore, which rose by $31 million or 85.0% through the year. Exploration also increased for Silver, lead, zinc (up $7 million or 411.8%), Gold (up $3 million or 4.4%), Copper (up $2 million or 95.7%) and Diamonds (up $1 million or 17.5%) over the period. Nickel, colbalt was the only major mineral to record a decline in exploration, falling by $5 million or 14.2% through the year to September quarter 2006.

Petroleum exploration expenditure (original) recorded a very large increase in Western Australia through the year to September quarter 2006, more than doubling to $290 million (up $155 million or 114.6%).

Mineral and energy production

The vast majority of minerals and energy produced in Western Australia recorded increases in production through the year to September 2006. The largest increases were recorded in Diamonds (up 38.8%), Zinc (up 22.2%) and Crude oil (up 14.3%). Production fell however for Nickel (down 4.3%) and Gold (down 2.4%) through the year.

TOURISM

Short-term arrivals on holiday

Western Australia recorded a decline in the number of holidaymakers arriving from overseas in the September quarter 2006. During this period there were 8,462 (16.0%) less overseas visitors to Western Australia than in the same quarter of 2005. The largest declines were from Singapore (down 3,315 or 37.2%), Japan (down 2,214 or 25.0%) and Malaysia (down 1,995 or 34.9%). There were, however, more holidaymakers coming from Hong Kong (up 174 or 12.8%) and Indonesia (up 161 or 10.3%).

Short-term departures on holiday

There was also a decline recorded in the number of Western Australians holidaying overseas in the September quarter 2006. There were 2,292 (2.4%) fewer Western Australians travelling overseas for a holiday during this period compared to the September quarter 2005. Western Australians mainly reduced their holiday travel to Indonesia (down 16,740 or 52.9%), following the Bali bombing in October 2005. Partially offsetting the decline were increases in Western Australians holidaying in Thailand (up 5,854 or 73.2%), the United Kingdom and Ireland (up 2,006 or 23.5%) and mainland Europe (up 1,713 or 25.2%).

LABOUR MARKET

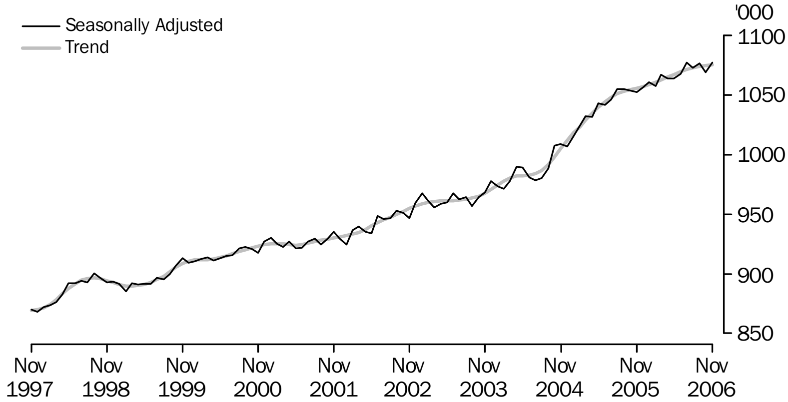
Job vacancies

The number of job vacancies (original) in Western Australia rose by 1,400 (6.6%) to 22,600 in the August quarter 2006, the third successive quarterly rise. Job vacancies also increased by 5,700 (33.7%) through the year to August quarter 2006, driven entirely by Private sector vacancies.

Employment

The number of employed persons (trend) rose by 2,300 (0.2%) to 1,075,500 in Western Australia in the three months to November 2006, following growth of 5,700 persons (0.5%) in the previous three month period. Much of the rise in employment over the last three months was in full time employed males, increasing by 2,100 persons (0.4%) to 524,500. Female full time employment remained steady at 243,200 persons during the period. The rest of the rise in state employment was mainly in males employed part time, up an by estimated 300 persons.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Total



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

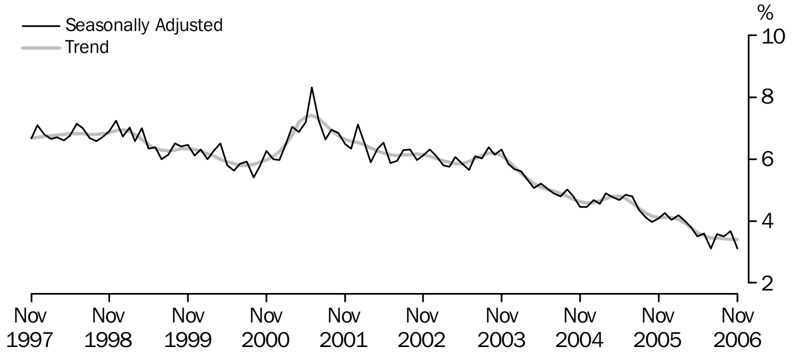
Through the year to November 2006, the number of persons employed in Western Australia rose by 24,800 (2.4%) to 1,080,100 persons in original terms. The industries contributing most to the rise were Construction (up 15,300 persons or 15.4%), Retail trade (up 7,600 persons or 5.2%), Personal and other services (up 5,900 persons or 14.8%) and Property and business services (up 5,700 persons or 4.7%). From an occupation perspective, the main occupations driving employment growth through the year were Tradespersons and related workers (up 15,300 persons or 10.8%) and Intermediate production and transport workers (up 12,500 persons or 13.2%).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons (trend) in Western Australia fell by 300 (0.8%) to 37,900 persons in the three months to November 2006. This followed a decline of 1,900 unemployed persons (4.7%) in the previous three month period. Unemployed males accounted for the entire fall in the last three months. Despite the number of unemployed persons falling in Western Australia, the unemployment rate (trend) remained unchanged at 3.4% between August and November 2006. Nationally, the unemployment rate fell from 4.8% in August 2006 to 4.6% in November 2006.

Unemployment continued

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

The size of Western Australia's labour force rose by 1,900 persons between August and November 2006 in trend terms. Interestingly, this was not reflected in the state's labour force participation rate (trend), which fell from 67.5% to 67.3% over three month period.

PATHWAYS IN EDUCATION AND RELATED OUTCOMES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

Participation in education and training has an important role in developing people's knowledge and skills and leads to benefits for the individual, the economy and the wider community. Benefits can include better employment prospects, higher income and improved general wellbeing. Although completion of schooling has a significant role, alternative pathways such as Vocational Education and Training (VET) can lead to equally desirable outcomes.

In Western Australia, school is compulsory until a person turns 16 years of age. After that time, a young person may choose to continue their schooling or pursue other options such as VET or employment. This article provides some insight into the participation of those aged 15–24 years in different levels and types of education and training in Western Australia, the pathways taken by young people after compulsory schooling and related outcomes.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For a long time, federal and state or territory governments and the community have recognised the economic and social benefits of education and training. Given this, policies and programs to maximise young people's participation in education and training and to improve their level of educational attainment have been important priorities.

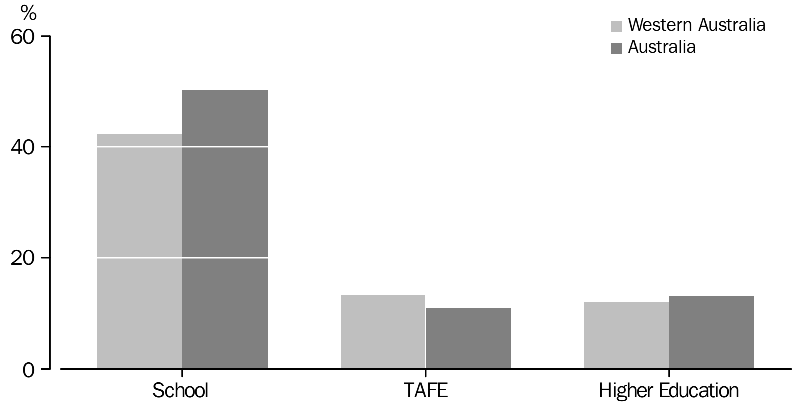
The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) annual Survey of Education and Work (SEW) collects information on participation in education and training at the national and state level. The May 2005 survey estimated that there were 143,400 young people aged 15–19 years in Western Australia, of whom 70% (99,900) were enrolled in a course of study. Around two-fifths (42% or 60,600) of these youth were attending school, while 13% (19,200) were attending Technical and Further Education (TAFE) and 12% (17,200) were attending higher education institutions. A small proportion of 15–19 year olds attending education were not at school, TAFE or a higher education institution.

The SEW also estimated that there were 143,100 persons aged 20–24 years in Western Australia at this time, with 35% (49,800) enrolled in a course of study. Approximately 24% (34,600) of 20–24 year olds were attending higher education institutions and 9% (13,100) were attending TAFE. A small proportion of 20–24 year olds attending education were still at school or in some other form of education.

A lower proportion of 15–19 year olds in Western Australia (42%) were attending school than the national average (50%) in 2005. However, the proportions attending TAFE and higher education were similar for Western Australia and Australia for both 15–19 year olds and 20–24 year olds.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING *continued*

ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (15–19 YEAR OLDS), By sector—2005



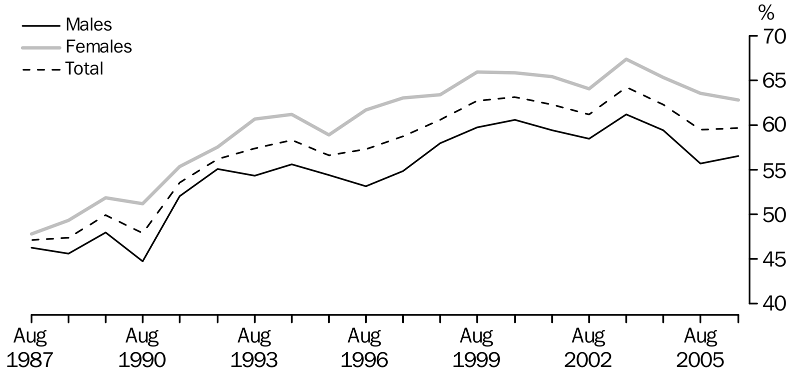
Source: ABS data available on request, Education and Work, Australia, cat. no. 6227.0.

The ABS Labour Force Survey provides an extended time series of people's participation in full-time education. It shows that participation in full-time education by those aged 15–19 and 20–24 years has generally increased in Western Australia over the past 20 years, but for now at least may have peaked. The participation of 15–19 year olds was 48% in August 1986, reached as high as 67% in August 2003, and was 61% in August 2006. For 20–24 year olds, participation increased from 7% to 27% between August 1986 and August 2003 and was 24% in August 2006.

The decline in participation since 2003, coincides with a period in which the State's economy has been booming and there have been increased labour market opportunities for young people. In the three years to August 2006, the unemployment rate for Western Australians aged 15–19 years declined from 16% to 10% while for those aged 20–24 years it declined from 7% to 5%.

Throughout the past 20 years in Western Australia, participation of 15-19 year olds in full-time education has remained higher for females than males. In contrast, it has only been since 1997 that females have consistently had a higher participation rate than males aged 20–24 years.

PARTICIPATION IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION (15–19 YEAR OLDS), Western Australia

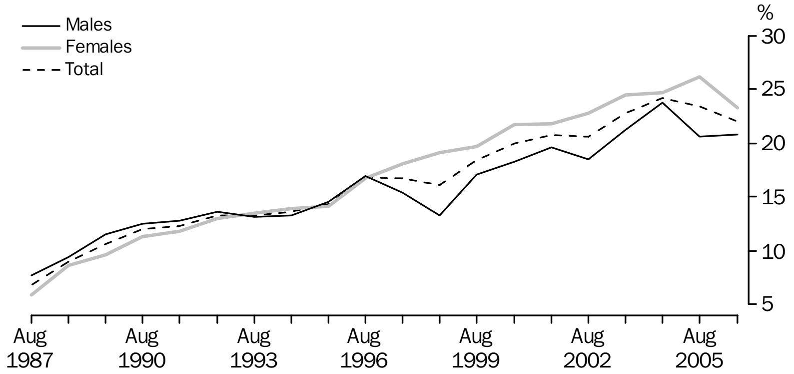


Note: Annual averages as at August.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6291.0.55.001.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING *continued*

PARTICIPATION IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION (20–24 YEAR OLDS), Western Australia



Note: Annual averages as at August.
Source: Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6291.0.55.001.

Many young people in Western Australia are combining work with their full-time education. In August 2006, 41% (37,000) of 15–19 year olds and 51% (17,800) of 20–24 year olds who were attending full-time education were also employed. A higher proportion of females attending full-time education were employed than males (45% compared to 38% for those aged 15–19 years and 57% compared to 45% for those aged 20–24 years). As might be expected, the overwhelming majority of those combining work with their full-time education were working part-time (96%).

Generally, over the past 20 years, the incidence of young students combining their full-time study with work has increased. Between August 1986 and 2006 the increase has been from 29% to 41% for those aged 15–19 years and 36% to 51% for those aged 20–24 years.

PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL

School is critical to young people's development. Not only does it provide the stepping stone for their transition to further education and training and/or the labour market, but a learning environment in which social skills are built and friendships made. Generally, those who complete year 12 or leave school earlier but go on to acquire non-school qualifications such as a certificate or diploma, have better employment outcomes and/or improved wellbeing.

The ABS publishes statistics on schools and school students on an annual basis in *Schools, Australia* (cat. no. 4221.0). In July 2005, 63,200 full-time students aged 15 years or more were enrolled in Western Australian schools, of which 43% (26,900) were 15 year olds, 36% (22,500) were 16 year olds and 19% (12,100) were 17 year olds. Approximately 45,200 students were enrolled in years 11 and 12 with 55% (25,100) in year 11 and 45% (20,100) in year 12.

School age participation rates measure the proportion of the resident population of a particular age who are at school. Over the 15 year period between 1990 and 2005, school age participation rates for full-time students in Western Australia have increased. They have risen from 86% to 93% for 15 year olds, 66% to 78% for 16 year olds and 32% to 42% for 17 year olds. Comparison with national rates is not attempted here as schooling systems vary in many ways across Australia.

PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL continued

An emerging feature of schooling in Western Australia in recent years has been the undertaking of VET units in schools to provide students with practical experience as well as nationally recognised qualifications. Data from the Curriculum Council, Western Australia indicate that in 2005, 28% (5,800) of all full-time eligible government school students in year 12 were enrolled in at least one VET unit of competency. Around 14% (2,700) were gaining a full VET qualification, such as a Certificate I, II, III or IV while completing their year 12 studies.

The most common qualifications obtained by year 12 students were Certificates II in Business (400 students), Information Technology (210 students) and Agriculture (170 students). Students in years 8 to 11 also participated in VET courses with the most common qualifications obtained being Certificates I in Business (460 students), Information Technology (190 students) and Automotive (100 students).

In addition, SEW data for 2005 indicate that 42% (25,300) of all school students aged 15–19 years in Western Australia were also employed. This rate was slightly higher than the national average of 37% of all school students.

STUDENT PATHWAYS

For many years the Australian Council of Educational Research (ACER) has been undertaking successive waves of the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY). Analyses from this national survey program have demonstrated a complex array of pathways that youth take after their schooling and identified the most common reasons for young Australians leaving school early. In 1997, these included wanting to get a job or apprenticeship (84%), wanting to earn their own money (80%) and not liking school (51%).

In Western Australia, the Department of Education and Training collects information on the pathways of government school students in the year after they complete years 10 to 12 through their School Leaver Destinations Survey. In 2005, there were a total of 42,500 students in years 10, 11 and 12 at government schools in Western Australia.

In 2006, 87% (27,500) of students who were in years 10 or 11 in 2005 returned to school. An alternative pathway to school was identified for a further 8% (2,600) of the students including:

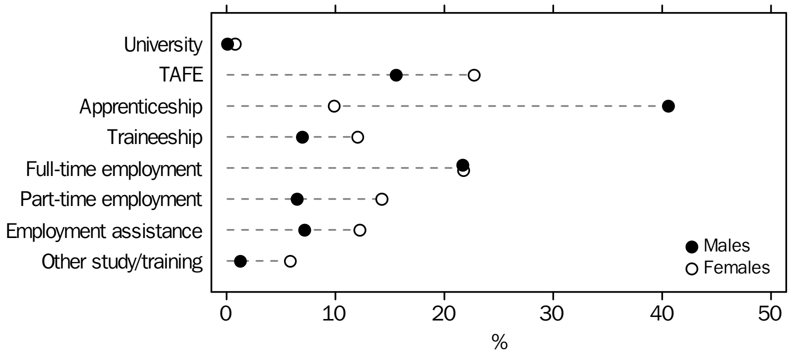
- Apprenticeships (31% or 790 persons);
- Full-time work (22% or 560 persons);
- Study at TAFE (18% or 460 persons);
- Part-time work (9% or 230 persons);
- Not being in work, education or training (9% or 230 persons); and
- Traineeships (9% or 220 persons).

Nearly 5% (1,500) of year 10 and 11 students in 2005 were non-participants in the School Leaver Destinations Survey because contact was lost or they declined to take part.

Overall in 2006, a higher proportion of females (90%) than males (84%) returned to school after years 10 and 11 in 2005. Where the pathway could be established, the most common alternatives for males not returning to school were apprenticeships (41%), full-time employment (22%) and study at TAFE (16%). In contrast, females who did not return to school were most likely to be undertaking study at TAFE (23%), full-time employment (22%) or part-time employment (14%).

STUDENT PATHWAYS
continued

PATHWAYS OF YEAR 10 AND 11 STUDENTS NOT RETURNING TO SCHOOL(a), Western Australia—2006

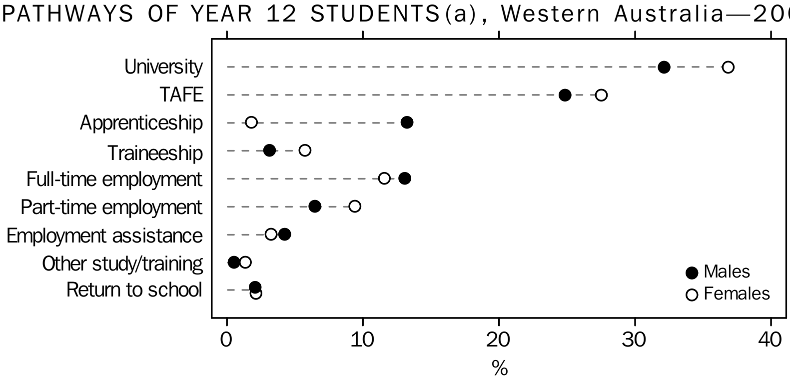


(a) Government school students.
Note: Excludes students who returned to school or whose pathway could not be determined.
Source: Western Australian Department of Education and Training, School Leaver Program 2006.

In 2005, approximately 11,000 government school students completed year 12 in Western Australia and for 85% (9,400) their 2006 pathway was able to be identified. Of those, 35% (3,200) were undertaking university studies, 26% (2,500) were studying at TAFE, 12% (1,200) were working full-time and 8% (760) were working part-time in 2006. A further 7% (680) were undertaking an apprenticeship while 4% (350) were not in employment, education or training.

Studies at university and TAFE were the most common pathways following year 12 for Western Australian males and females. However, of those whose pathways could be identified, a higher proportion of females than males progressed to university (37% compared to 32%) and TAFE (28% compared to 25%). Full-time employment was taken up by a similar proportion of males (13%) and females (12%). In contrast, apprenticeships were far more prominent for males than females (13% compared to 2%) while part-time work was a more likely pathway for females than males (9% compared to 6%).

PATHWAYS OF YEAR 12 STUDENTS(a), Western Australia—2006



(a) Government school students.
Note: Excludes students whose pathway could not be determined.
Source: Western Australian Department of Education and Training, School Leaver Program 2006.

Results from the Government School Leaver Destinations Survey conducted by the Western Australian Department of Education and Training show apprenticeships to be an important pathway from school, particularly for young Western Australian males. This is also reflected in data from Apprentices and Trainees published quarterly by the National

STUDENT PATHWAYS continued

Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER). In December 2005, there were 12,000 apprentices and trainees aged 19 years and under in training in Western Australia. This age group comprised 42% of all apprentices and trainees in training in Western Australia, which was higher than the rate recorded in other states and territories and well above the national average (31%). Across all age groups in Western Australia, nearly three-quarters (74%) of all apprentices and trainees were male. Again, this proportion was the highest of all states and territories and compared to 66% nationally.

Many young people in Western Australia, irrespective of whether or not they complete year 12, do not necessarily undertake further education or training. Some move directly into and remain in employment on an ongoing or intermittent basis while others may be without work. Generally, young people without attachment to education, training or work are at greater risk of less favourable outcomes such as an ongoing reduction in employment prospects and earning capacity.

The SEW estimates that 30% (43,500) of all 15–19 year olds were not enrolled in a course of study in Western Australia in 2005. Of those, 70% (31,000) were employed and 30% (12,900) were unemployed or not in the labour force. Males not enrolled in a course of study (81%) were more likely to be employed than females (60%). The parenting responsibilities of some young women could well play a part in this differential, as well as the greater difficulties faced by some women than men in finding work with no or limited non-school qualifications.

At the national level, the proportion of those aged 15–19 years not enrolled in study who were employed (69%) was much the same as for Western Australia (70%). However, the proportion of males from this age group in Western Australia who were employed (81%) was higher than nationally (71%). For females aged 15–19 years, the reverse applied with a lower proportion employed in Western Australia than Australia (60% compared to 68%).

OUTCOMES AFTER COMPLETING NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

The completion of non-school qualifications can lead to a range of positive outcomes such as employment, further study and course satisfaction. Graduate Careers Australia (GCA) collects information on the outcomes and pathways of bachelor degree graduates in their annual Graduate Destination Survey. Similarly, the NCVER gathers data on the outcomes and pathways of VET graduates in their Student Outcomes Survey.

The latest GCA data available indicates that 60% of Western Australian bachelor degree graduates aged under 25 years in 2002 were available for full-time employment in 2003. Over three-quarters of those (76%) were working full-time, 13% were working part-time and 11% were not working. Approximately 32% of the bachelor graduates aged under 25 in 2002 were undertaking further studies in 2003.

VET data across all ages for Western Australia estimate that 80% (33,400) of the 2004 graduates were employed in 2005, while 12% (5,000) were not in the labour force and 8% (3,300) were unemployed. Over one-third (35% or 14,600) of the VET graduates from 2004 were undertaking further studies in 2005. They were most likely to be enrolled in TAFE (57%), private or other registered courses (23%) and university (20%).

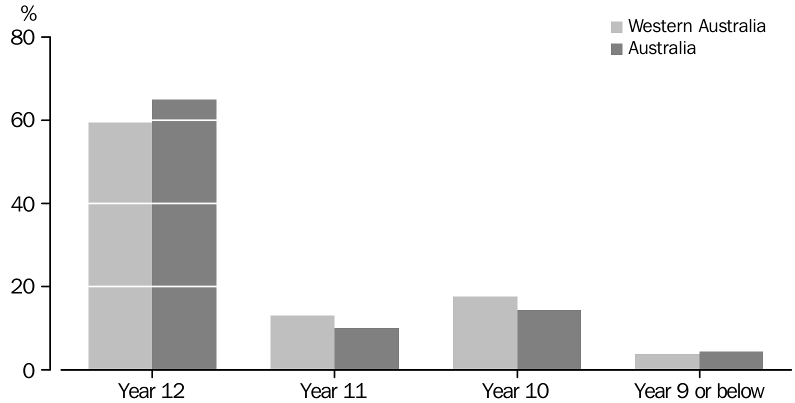
INSIGHTS FROM THE 2001 CENSUS

The Census of Population and Housing offers some capacity to examine outcomes of young people with different levels of schooling in Western Australia. The following analysis focuses on the 24,400 Western Australians aged 25 years at the time of the 2001 Census. The majority would have completed their schooling 7 to 10 years earlier depending on whether or not they completed year 12.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

In 2001, 59% (14,500) of 25 year olds living in Western Australia had completed year 12 or its equivalent. A further 31% (7,500) had completed years 10 or 11, while 4% (940) had year 9 or below schooling. The remaining 6% (1,400) did not state their level of schooling or were still at school. The proportion who completed year 12 in Western Australia (59%) was lower than the national average (65%).

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING (25 YEAR OLDS), 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

There were notable differences in the proportions of Western Australians aged 25 years who had completed year 12 depending on sex, country of birth, language spoken at home and Indigenous status. The rates were higher for:

- Females (63%) than males (56%);
- Persons born overseas (70%) than persons born in Australia (59%);
- Persons whose main language spoken at home was not English (71%) rather than English (60%); and
- Non-Indigenous (63%) than Indigenous persons (23%).

NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

In 2001, 26% (6,400) of all Western Australian 25 year olds had a certificate or diploma and 18% (4,300) had a bachelor degree or higher qualification as their highest non-school qualification. A further 47% (11,400) had no non-school qualifications.

The proportion of 25 year olds with a certificate or diploma as their highest qualification was higher for non-completers (30%) than year 12 completers (26%). Similar population characteristics (for example, being male, non-Indigenous, born in Australia and speaking English at home) were more likely to be associated with having a certificate or diploma as their highest non-school qualification, irrespective of whether year 12 had been completed or not.

INSIGHTS FROM THE 2001 CENSUS continued

NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS *continued*

For year 12 completers, a bachelor degree or higher qualification was more common for:

- Females (32%) than males (26%);
- Persons born overseas (35%) than persons born in Australia (27%);
- Persons whose main language spoken at home was not English (35%) rather than English (28%); and
- Non-Indigenous (29%) than Indigenous persons (6%).

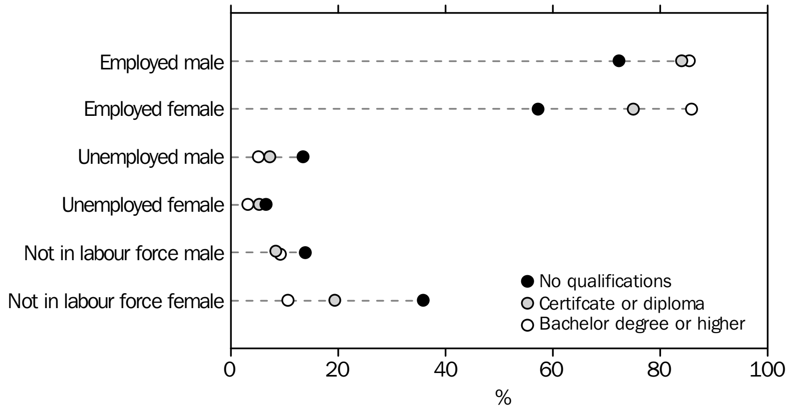
A higher proportion of 25 year old non-completers than year 12 completers were without a non-school qualification (63% compared to 40%). Females (71%) who did not complete year 12 were more likely than males (57%) to be without a non-school qualification.

EMPLOYMENT

In 2001, there were notable differences in the labour force outcomes of year 12 completers and non-completers aged 25 years in Western Australia. Around 79% (11,500) of 25 year olds who completed year 12 were employed compared to 63% (5,300) of non-completers. One-quarter (25% or 2,100) of non-completers were not in the labour force while a further 12% (990) were unemployed. Of year 12 completers, 15% (2,200) were not in the labour force and 810 (6%) were unemployed.

Differences in employment outcomes between year 12 completers and non-completers were evident for males and females but they were more significant for females. Nearly 81% (5,600) of male completers were employed compared to 73% (3,400) of non-completers. In comparison, 77% (5,900) of female completers were employed compared to 50% (1,900) of non-completers. More than 42% (1,600) of female non-completers were not in the labour force and nearly three-quarters (74%) of them were partnered with children or lone parents. In contrast 18% (1,400) of women who completed year 12 were not in the labour force.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (25 YEAR OLDS), By highest non-school qualification and sex, Western Australia—2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

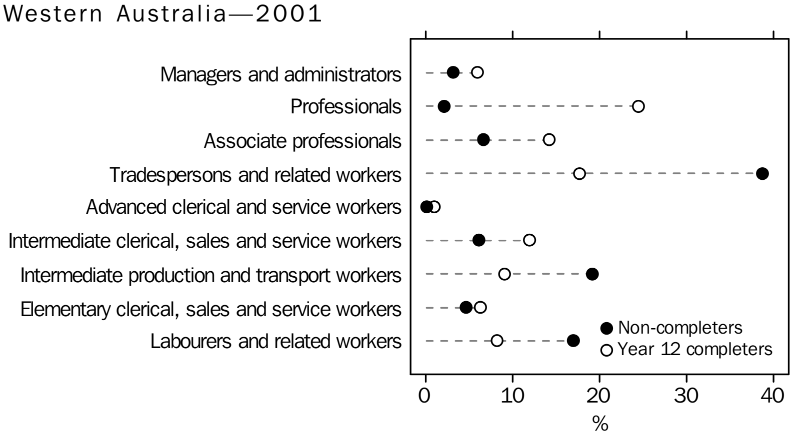
INSIGHTS FROM THE 2001 CENSUS continued

OCCUPATION

The occupations in which people work are often closely linked to educational attainment as many jobs require formal qualifications and/or specific skills. Given this, it is not surprising that in 2001, the occupational profiles of 25 year old Western Australians were noticeably different depending on whether or not they had completed year 12 and/or obtained specific non-school qualifications.

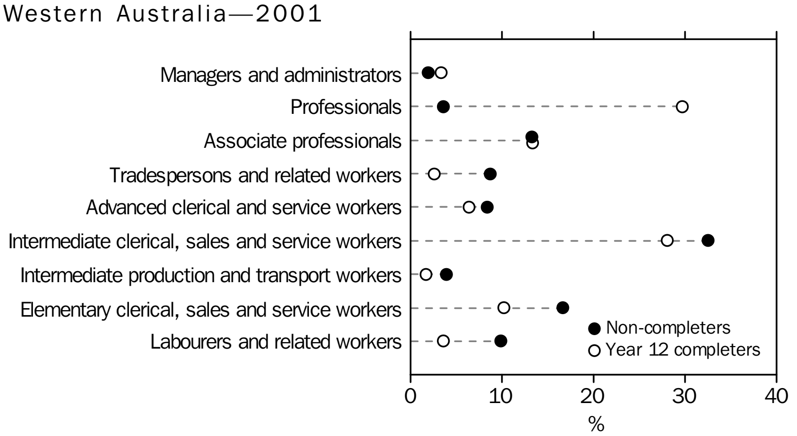
For 25 year old completers, 27% (3,100) were professionals, 20% (2,300) were intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and 14% (1,600) were associate professionals. For both males and females, those who completed year 12 were most likely to be professionals (25% and 30% respectively). The occupations of 25 year old non-completers, however, were very different for males and females. The most common occupation for male non-completers was tradespersons and related workers (39%) while females were most likely to be intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (32%).

OCCUPATIONS OF 25 YEAR OLD MALES, By level of schooling, Western Australia—2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

OCCUPATIONS OF 25 YEAR OLD FEMALES, By level of schooling, Western Australia—2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

The majority (62%) of employed 25 year olds with a bachelor degree or higher qualification were professionals and this was the case for both males (60%) and females (63%). The most common occupations for males with a certificate or diploma as their highest qualification were tradespersons and related workers (47%) and associate

INSIGHTS FROM THE 2001 CENSUS continued

OCCUPATION *continued*

professionals (13%). Females with a certificate or diploma were most likely to be intermediate, clerical, sales and service workers (38%) and associate professionals (17%).

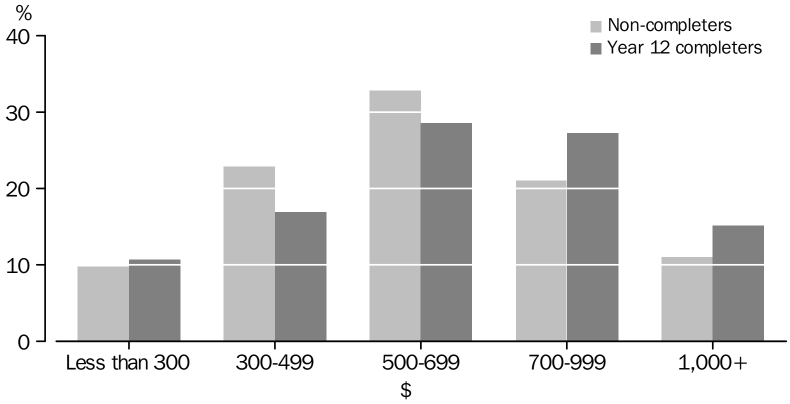
People with higher levels of educational attainment have an advantage in a competitive labour market. They are more likely to be employed in skilled occupations which are often associated with higher incomes.

INCOME

Income from employment is important for a person's financial independence and their general wellbeing. The comparison of income levels of Western Australian 25 year olds who were employed at the time of the 2001 Census shows that 36% (4,100) of year 12 completers and 25% (1,300) of non-completers had weekly income of $700 or more.

Overall, 38% (3,500) of employed males and 25% (2,000) of employed females had income of $700 or more per week. The proportion of males receiving this amount of income was 42% for year 12 completers and 32% for non-completers. For females the rates were lower, being 30% for year 12 completers and just 11% for non-completers. The lower incidence with which females worked 35 hours or more (65% compared to 76%) is likely to have at least, in part contributed to these differentials.

WEEKLY INCOMES OF 25 YEAR OLD EMPLOYED MALES, By level of schooling, Western Australia—2001

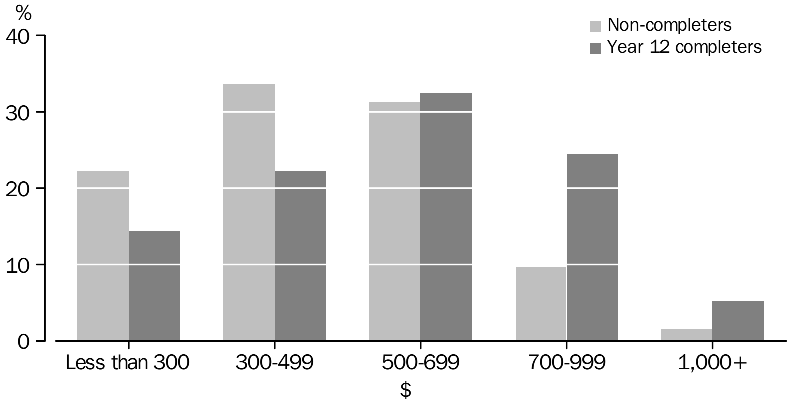


Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

INSIGHTS FROM THE 2001 CENSUS continued

INCOME *continued*

WEEKLY INCOMES OF 25 YEAR OLD EMPLOYED FEMALES, By level of schooling, Western Australia—2001

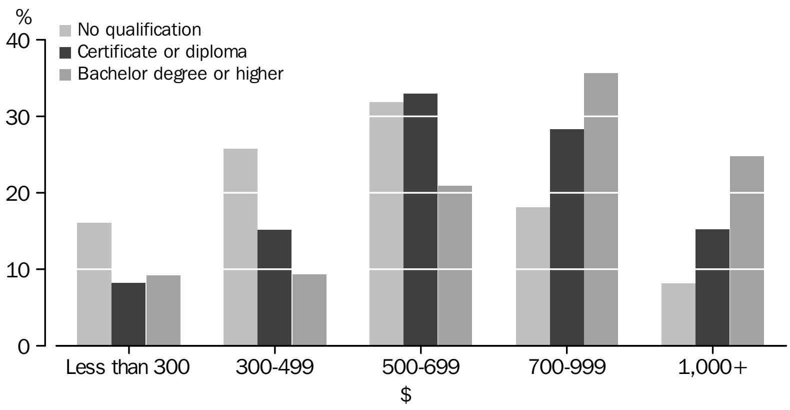


Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Generally, higher non-school qualifications were also associated with higher income. In 2001, 56% (2,000) of employed 25 year olds whose highest qualification was a bachelor degree or higher had income above $700 per week. This compared to 33% (1,700) of those with a certificate or diploma and 21% (1,500) with no qualifications.

Both employed males and females who had a bachelor degree or higher qualification tended to have higher income than those with a lower level qualification or no qualifications. In the case of males, 60% with a bachelor degree or higher qualification had income of $700 or more compared to 44% of those with a certificate or diploma and 26% without a non-school qualification. The difference was much greater for females, with 52% of those with a bachelor degree or higher qualification having weekly income of $700 per week or more compared to 16% of those with a certificate or diploma and 14% without a qualification.

WEEKLY INCOMES OF 25 YEAR OLD EMPLOYED MALES, By highest qualification, Western Australia—2001

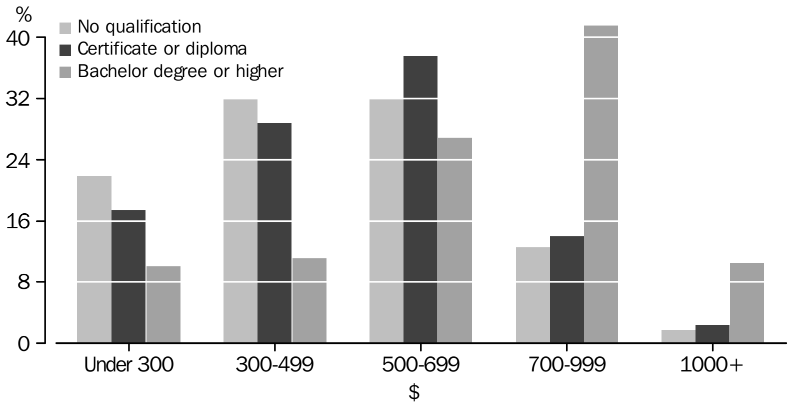


Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

INSIGHTS FROM THE 2001 CENSUS continued

INCOME *continued*

WEEKLY INCOMES OF 25 YEAR OLD EMPLOYED FEMALES, By highest qualification, Western Australia—2001



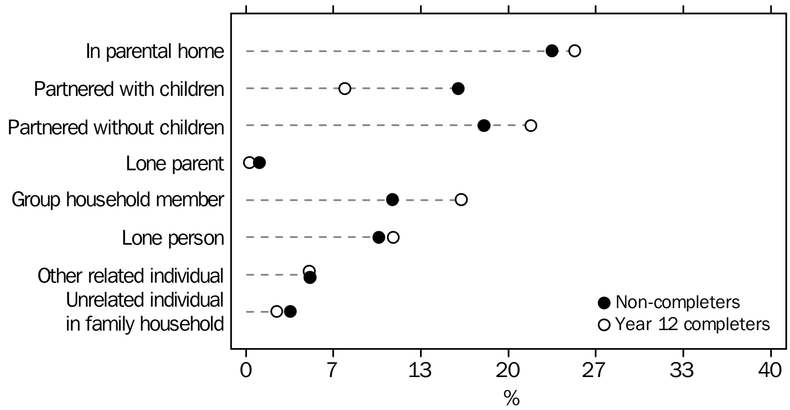
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

In 2001, 69% (16,800) of 25 year olds in Western Australia were living outside the parental home (including persons who had formed a separate family unit but were living with their parents) and a further 19% (4,700) were living in the parental home. Details for the remaining 12% (2,900) people were not available. Living arrangements differed between males and females, with a higher proportion of males living in the parental home (24% compared to 15%). Females were more likely to be in both a registered marriage (25% compared to 13%) or a defacto marriage (21% compared to 17%).

The living arrangements of 25 year old males differed between year 12 completers and non-completers. Male completers were more likely than non-completers to be a group household member (16% compared to 11%), partnered without children (22% compared to 18%) or living inside the parental home (25% compared to 23%). In contrast, a higher proportion of the non-completers were partnered with children (16% compared to 8%) and slightly more likely to be in registered marriages (14% compared to 13%) or defacto marriages (20% compared to 16%).

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF 25 YEAR OLD MALES, Western Australia—2001



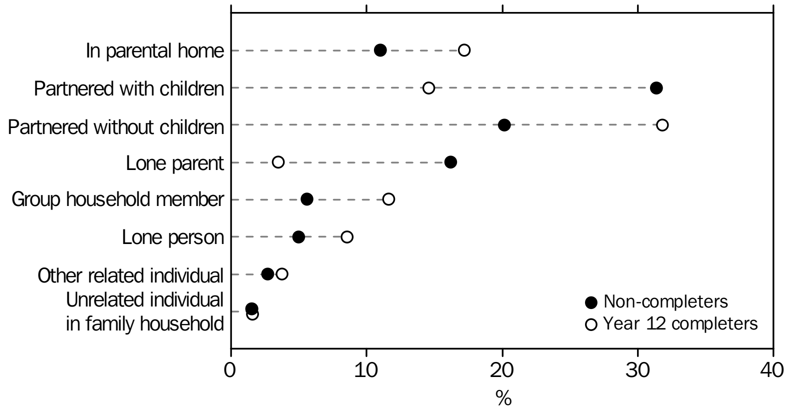
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

INSIGHTS FROM THE 2001 CENSUS continued

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS *continued*

Female living arrangements also differed between year 12 completers and non-completers. A higher proportion of 25 year old female completers than non-completers were partnered without children (32% compared to 20%) or living in the parental home (17% compared to 11%), while non-completers were more likely to be partnered with children (31% compared to 15%) or lone parents (16% compared to 4%).

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF 25 YEAR OLD FEMALES, Western Australia—2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

CONCLUSION

There are an increasing number of pathways in education and training and work in Western Australia. Although positive outcomes can be achieved through the various pathways available, the likelihood of attaining particular employment outcomes is influenced by the educational pathway taken.

Young Western Australian people with higher levels of year 12 completion and non-school education are generally advantaged in terms of employment opportunities, including higher skilled occupations and higher levels of employment and income. In contrast, those with lower levels of education are more likely to be unemployed or not in the labour force. They also have a greater propensity to be partnered (married or defacto) or living with children.

Generally, young Western Australian females are benefiting most in terms of their employment and income prospects by completing year 12 and obtaining higher education qualifications. For males, more traditional trades-based qualifications are proving popular alternatives to year 12 completion and higher education and providing positive employment and income outcomes.

REFERENCES

Marks, GN and Fleming, N. Early school leaving in Australia: Findings from the 1995 Year 9 LSAY cohort (LSAY Research Report No. 11) August 1999

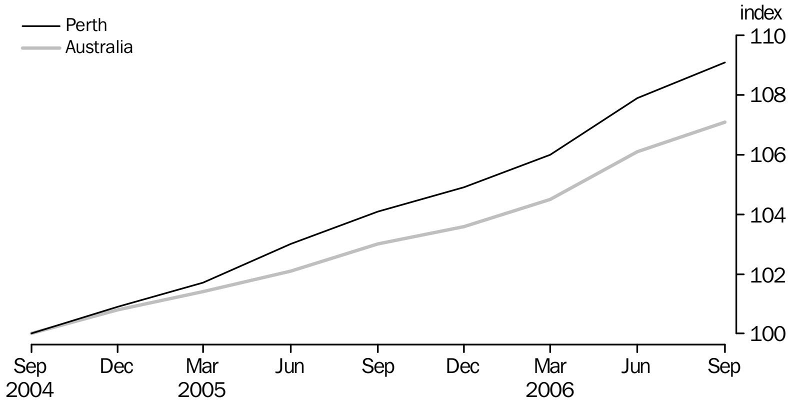
FEATURE ARTICLE 2

DRIVERS OF PERTH'S RISING PRICES

INTRODUCTION

Over the past two years, Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) has grown by 9.1%, much faster than in Melbourne (6.6%), Sydney (6.8%), Brisbane (7.3%) and the 7.1% growth recorded nationally. The stronger CPI growth in Perth has mainly been the result of escalating housing costs and the lag in Perth's housing cycle behind the 2002–03 boom in the eastern states.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL GROUPS)



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

After housing costs, Perth's CPI growth was largely driven by price shocks on fruit and fuel brought about by adverse weather conditions interstate and abroad, and additionally in the case of fuel, the strong demand from China and India. Strong growth in the state's resources and construction industries has flowed through to other parts of the economy (including households), resulting in rising employment and incomes in the state, which have helped fuel the demand for goods and services in Western Australia. Rising business costs have also contributed to prices growth in Perth, mainly due to higher labour, energy and materials costs.

PERTH'S CPI GROWTH

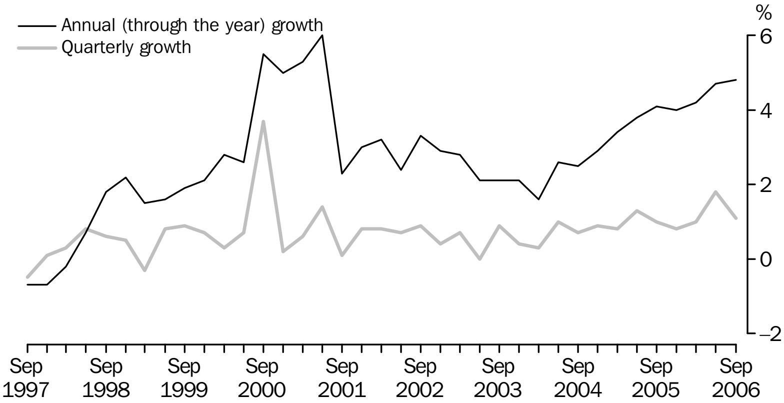
The recent acceleration in Perth's CPI growth began in the September quarter 2004. On average, consumer prices increased by 1.0% per quarter over the two years to the September quarter 2006, and by 4.4% in through the year terms over the same period. Both the quarterly and annual rates of CPI growth were above their 10-year averages of 0.7% and 2.7%, although they remained below their 30-year averages of 1.3% and 5.3%.

The rate of growth in Perth's CPI has been particularly strong over the last year, accelerating from 4.1% to 4.8% between the September quarters of 2005 and 2006 in through the year terms. The latest rise of 4.8% was the largest annual increase recorded since the June quarter 2001 (6.0%).

PERTH'S CPI GROWTH

continued

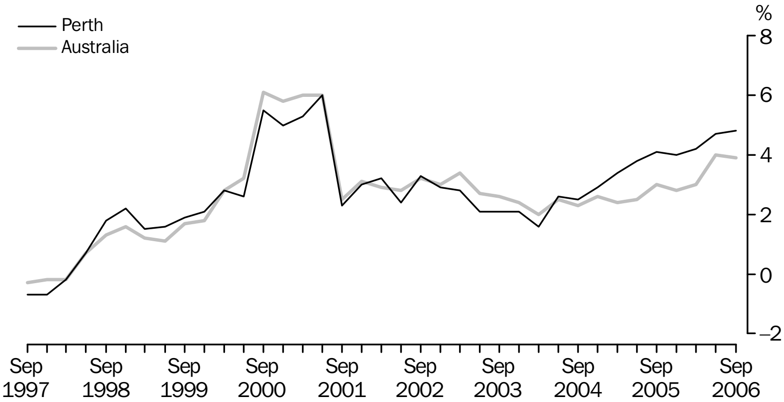
PERTH'S CPI GROWTH



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

Perth's through the year growth in CPI has consistently outpaced national CPI growth since the September quarter 2004. Perth's CPI grew by an annual average of 4.4% between the September quarters of 2004 and 2006, compared to 3.5% nationally. The largest difference was recorded in the June quarter 2005, with prices in Perth increasing by 3.8% compared to 2.5% across Australia. This gap of 1.3 percentage points declined to 0.9 percentage points in the September quarter 2006 (4.8% compared to 3.9%).

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



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

In contrast to Perth, annual CPI growth in other Australian capital cities has closely tracked the national average of 3.5% over the last two years. Since the September quarter 2004, Perth's average annual CPI growth of 4.4% was markedly higher than in Darwin (3.8%), Brisbane (3.6%), Canberra (3.5%), Hobart (3.4%), Adelaide (3.4%), Sydney (3.3%) and Melbourne (3.2%).

DRIVERS OF PERTH'S CPI GROWTH

Nearly all of the commodity groups making up Perth's CPI have contributed to its growth over the past two years, with the exceptions of Clothing and footwear (down 2.2%) and Communication (down 0.3%). The main driver of CPI growth in Perth has been Housing, which accounted for 41.5% of the total change in Perth's CPI between the September quarters of 2004 and 2006. The next largest contributors were Food (19.8%) and

DRIVERS OF PERTH'S CPI GROWTH *continued*

Transportation (16.0%). Nationally, CPI growth was mainly driven by Food (30.3%), followed by Housing (20.5%) and Transportation (20.3%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By group and selected expenditure class(a)—Change between the September quarters of 2004 and 2006

	PERTH		AUSTRALIA	
	Contribution to Change in All groups CPI	*Percentage change*	*Contribution to Change in All groups CPI*	*Percentage change*
Group and selected expenditure class(a)	%	%	%	%
Housing	41.5	19.1	20.5	7.3
House purchase	32.2	32.6	8.9	7.7
Rents	4.0	8.4	4.3	5.7
House repairs and maintenance	2.6	11.0	1.7	5.6
Property rates and charges	1.4	11.7	1.8	10.9
Food	19.8	11.5	30.3	13.5
Fruit	7.7	76.4	12.5	86.6
Restaurant meals	2.0	11.7	2.2	7.7
Take away and fast foods	1.9	6.8	2.7	6.8
Snacks and confectionery	1.2	10.5	0.9	10.0
Transportation	16.0	10.7	20.3	10.7
Automotive fuels	13.6	30.8	17.0	31.7
Motor vehicle repair and servicing	2.5	10.4	0.9	5.4
Alcohol and tobacco	6.9	7.8	7.0	6.8
Beer	3.4	11.3	2.7	9.2
Tobacco	2.6	9.0	3.2	9.1
Recreation	4.8	3.8	4.1	2.4
Domestic holiday travel and accommodation	3.3	15.5	3.5	10.8
Overseas holiday travel and accommodation	1.4	6.5	1.0	2.6
Other recreational activities	1.1	9.3	1.1	7.9
Health	4.8	9.2	6.7	9.8
Hospital and medical services	2.8	9.0	2.2	10.6
Dental services	1.3	14.4	0.7	12.1
Household contents and services	3.1	2.7	4.3	3.2
Floor and window coverings	0.8	8.0	0.3	4.6
Education	3.1	12.2	4.4	11.4
Secondary education	1.3	14.6	1.0	14.3
Tertiary education	1.0	8.4	0.4	7.8
Financial and insurance services(b)	1.9	1.8	3.4	2.5
Other financial services(b)	2.5	6.8	1.7	3.8
Communication	–0.3	–0.5	–0.3	–0.5
Telecommunication	–0.2	–0.7	–0.2	–0.7
Clothing and footwear	–2.2	–5.4	–2.2	–3.6
Women's outerwear	–1.7	–15.3	–0.7	–9.1
All groups(c)	**100.0**	**9.1**	**100.0**	**7.1**

(a) Expenditure classes were selected on the basis of their contribution to change in the All groups index.
(b) Change between the September quarters of 2005 and 2006.
(c) Includes Miscellaneous items not listed in the table.
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

The contribution of Housing (41.5%) to Perth's CPI growth over the past two years has exceeded that of other Australian capital cities. Housing's contribution to CPI growth ranged from 11.7% in Melbourne to 35.3% in Darwin between the September quarters of 2004 and 2006. Housing was the main driver of CPI growth in Darwin (35.3%) and

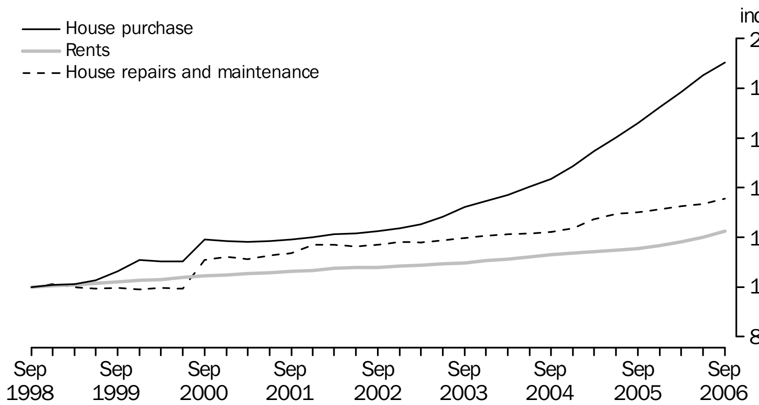
DRIVERS OF PERTH'S CPI GROWTH *continued*

Canberra (24.4%), while Food was the major driver of the CPI increases in Adelaide(34.7%), Sydney (33.8%), Brisbane (31.5%), Melbourne (30.8%) and Hobart (26.5%).

Housing

Housing costs in Perth have increased by 19.1% between the September quarters of 2004 and 2006, mainly due to price increases for House purchase, Rents and House repairs and maintenance. House purchase includes the price of new homes (excluding land) and major improvements to existing homes, as well as the cost of fixed appliances such as hot water systems, dishwashers, etc. Over the last two years in Perth, prices associated with House purchase have risen by 32.6%, while Rents and House repairs and maintenance have increased by 8.4% and 11.0% respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Housing—Perth

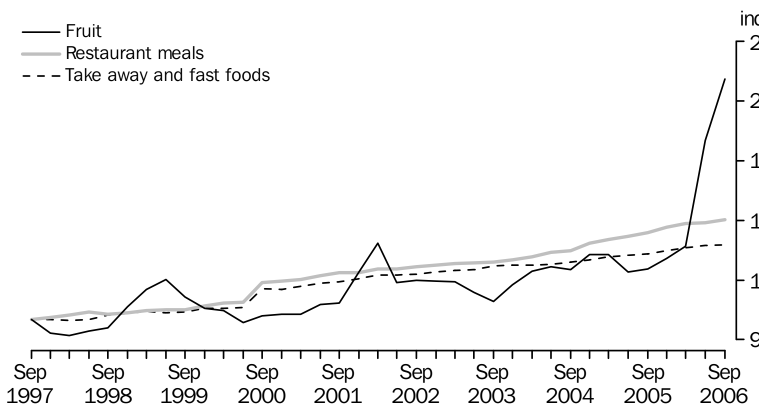


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

Food

Food prices have risen by 11.5% in Perth between the September quarters of 2004 and 2006, with much of that growth the result of rising Fruit prices (up 76.4%), while significant contributions also came from Restaurant meals and Take away and fast foods. The growth in Fruit prices was directly attributable to the destruction of Queensland's banana crops by Tropical Cyclone Larry in March 2006, which led to a tripling of Australian banana prices in the June quarter 2006 and a further 45.0% rise in the September quarter. Price rises in other foods have been affected by drought conditions across Australia.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Food—Perth

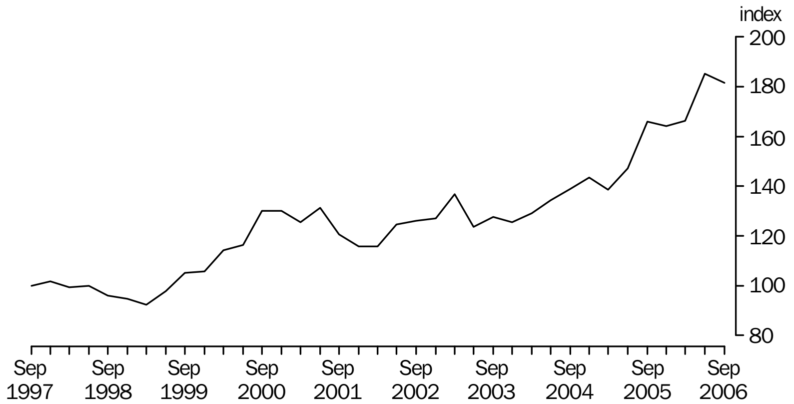


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

Transportation

Perth's Transportation prices rose by 10.7% from the September quarter 2004 to the September quarter 2006. Increases in Transportation costs were almost entirely due to rising Automotive fuel prices, which appreciated by 30.8% over the last two years. The price of Automotive fuel rose sharply in the September quarter 2005, due to the effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (USA) on world oil supplies. Subsequent increases have been the result of the ongoing appreciation in world oil prices, driven by strong demand from China and India.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Automotive fuel—Perth

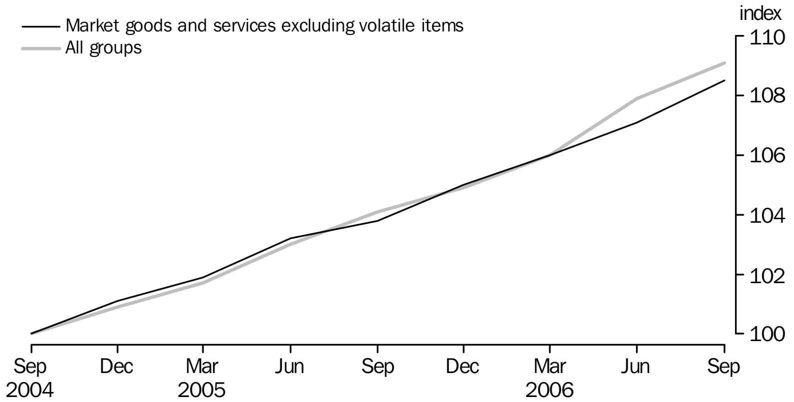


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

Other drivers of CPI growth

Rising employment and incomes in Western Australia have also added to price pressures in the state. Prices of many market goods and services of a less volatile nature have risen significantly over the last two years, as the demand for those items has increased. The ABS compiles an index of 'Market goods and services excluding volatile items' which removes the impact of non-market goods and services and volatile items on the CPI. Non-market goods and services are those that are less reliant on market forces to set their prices, such as government fees and charges, health services, public transport fares, education, etc. Specifically, the index excludes Fruit and vegetables and Automotive fuel, as well as Utilities, Property rates and charges, Child care, Health, Other motoring charges, Urban transport fares, Postal and Education.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Perth



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

Over the past two years, Perth's CPI of market goods and services excluding volatile items rose by an estimated 8.5% compared to the 9.1% growth recorded in the All groups index. Aside from House purchase, the major items driving the index were:

- Rents, up 8.4%;
- Beer, up 11.3%;
- Domestic holiday travel and accommodation, up 15.5%;
- Tobacco, up 9.0%;
- House repairs and maintenance, up 11.0%;
- Other financial services, up 6.8% from the September quarter 2005 - includes services provided by stockbrokers and real estate agencies, legal and conveyancing fees, and duties levied on relevant transactions;
- Motor vehicle repair and servicing, up 10.4%;
- Restaurant meals, up 11.7%;
- Take away and fast foods, up 6.8%;
- Overseas holiday travel and accommodation, up 6.5%;
- Snacks and confectionery, up 10.5%; and
- Other recreational services, up 9.3% - other recreation and entertainment expenses including admission fees to live events, such as cinema, amusement parks, etc.

FEATURE ARTICLE 3

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 2003–04 TO 2005–06

INTRODUCTION

Western Australia's exports trade has benefited greatly from the continued expansion of the Chinese economy, as well as the recovery in Japan. Increased exports to both these countries have driven most of the state's exports growth in recent years, while the United Kingdom and other Asian countries have re-emerged as principal export markets. Strong demand from China has seen Western Australia's raw materials exports grow substantially, particularly for iron ore and nickel. However, Western Australia's other major export commodities, wheat and wool, have been much more variable due to the droughts in 2002–03 and 2005–06.

On the other side of the ledger, Western Australia's imports have also increased solidly in recent years. Imports growth has been mainly driven by the commodities of gold, petroleum, motor vehicles and machinery and equipment, predominantly from Singapore, Japan and the United States. Underpinning imports growth has been strong domestic demand and favourable terms of trade. Increased industry investment, particularly in the state's resources sector, has led to more imports of capital goods, while the overall rise in incomes and employment in the state have also strengthened the demand for imports.

CHANGE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S TOTAL TRADE

The total value of Western Australia's exports increased by $15,502 million or 48.0% between 2003–04 and 2005–06, from $32,302 million to $47,805 million. A large proportion of this growth was due to higher exports prices, as the volume of exports rose by only 2.9% over the period. The total value of Western Australia's imports increased by $7,407 million or 63.4% between 2003–04 and 2005–06, from $11,690 million to $19,097 million. With growth in exports surpassing that of imports, the state's trade balance (exports less imports) rose from $20,612 million to $28,707 million over the period, an increase of $8,095 million or 39.3%.

CHANGE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S TRADE BY COMMODITY

Western Australia's recent export growth was mainly driven by iron ore exports. Almost half (48.0%) of the state's exports growth between 2003–04 and 2005–06 was due to iron ore exports rising by $7,444 million (142.7%). Most of this rise was the result of higher iron ore prices, with only 22.8% of the increase attributable to more ore being exported from Western Australia. Exports of natural gas (up $1,918 million or 88.2%), crude petroleum oils (up $1,669 million or 45.8%) and non-monetary gold (up $1,634 million or 29.4%) were also major drivers of exports growth over the two year period.

GROWTH IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S TRADE, By commodity

Rank	Commodity	2003–04	2005–06	Change		Volume change
		$m	$m	$m	%	%
	EXPORTS					
1	Iron ore	5 216	12 661	7 444	142.7	22.8
2	Natural gas	2 174	4 092	1 918	88.2	na
3	Crude petroleum oils	3 641	5 310	1 669	45.8	–18.4
4	Non-monetary gold	5 554	7 187	1 634	29.4	–0.5
5	Combined confidential items	6 759	7 688	928	13.7	na
6	Copper ore	110	636	526	479.8	63.0
7	Base metal ores	150	397	247	164.3	188.3
8	Liquefied propane and butane	386	669	283	73.3	6.0
9	Refined petroleum oils	363	566	204	56.1	–11.0
10	Wood chips	—	198	198	. .	. .
11	Copper	57	200	143	249.7	63.5
12	Nickel ores	608	797	189	31.2	24.8
13	Nickel	474	575	101	21.2	0.9
14	Machinery and equipment	73	156	82	112.5	na
15	Live animals	359	435	77	21.3	20.8
	IMPORTS					
1	Non-monetary gold	1 974	4 352	2 378	120.5	na
2	Refined petroleum oils	573	1 803	1 230	214.5	62.2
3	Ships, boats and floating structures(a)	29	688	660	2 312.2	1 882.8
4	Crude petroleum oils	1 085	1 543	458	42.2	–23.3
5	Motor vehicles for transporting goods	420	714	294	69.8	24.6
6	Passenger motor vehicles	954	1 236	282	29.5	38.0
7	Combined confidential items	346	612	266	76.9	na
8	Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment	317	577	260	81.9	49.9
9	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles	145	298	153	105.1	–25.8
10	Mechanical handling equipment	87	174	87	100.7	na

. . not applicable
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na not available

(a) The large percentage increase in imports of Ships, boats and floating structures was due to a one-off purchase of a large floating offshore storage facility.

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

CHANGE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S TRADE BY COMMODITY *continued*

The main commodities contributing to Western Australia's imports growth over the last two years have been non-monetary gold and refined petroleum oils. Imports of non-monetary gold more than doubled to $4,352 million between 2003–04 and 2005–06, rising by $2,378 million (120.5%). Refined petroleum oil imports more than tripled to $1,803 million over the two years, up $1,230 million (214.5%).

CHANGE IN THE COUNTRY COMPOSITION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S TRADE

The pattern of Western Australia's international trade flows has remained fairly static in recent years. Asia continues to be the prime destination for the state's exports, driven by their demand for resource commodities, with the United Kingdom also featuring as a major export market. The state's imports are also predominantly sourced from Asia, as well as the United States and United Kingdom.

EXPORTS

Japan continues to be Western Australia's largest export destination, accounting for 22.9% of the state's total value of exports in 2005–06. The next largest export destinations were China (20.5%) and the Republic of Korea (8.6%). These countries have remained the state's three largest export markets since 2003–04. However, India, the 4th ranked

EXPORTS continued

export destination in 2003–04, fell to a ranking of 5th largest in 2005–06, while the United Kingdom moved up into 4th position from 5th.

Japan's 22.9% share of Western Australia's total exports in 2005–06 was an increase of only 1.4 percentage points from 2003–04. China's share of total exports increased by a far greater 6.9 percentage points, to hold a 20.5% share in 2005–06. The United Kingdom also recorded a solid increase of 1.1 percentage points during the period. The state's other major export destinations, the Republic of Korea and India, recorded declines in their share of Western Australian exports of 1.3 and 2.1 percentage points respectively, between 2003–04 and 2005–06.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S TRADE, By destination—2005–06

Rank	Country	Share of total exports (imports) %	Value $m	Rank in 2003–04 no.
		EXPORTS		
1	Japan	22.9	10 960	1
2	China	20.5	9 815	2
3	Republic of Korea	8.6	4 126	3
4	United Kingdom	7.1	3 370	5
5	India	6.6	3 138	4
6	Singapore	3.4	1 632	7
7	Thailand	3.3	1 568	12
8	United States	2.7	1 268	6
9	Indonesia	2.5	1 216	8
10	Taiwan	2.5	1 187	10
		IMPORTS		
1	Singapore	14.6	2 789	4
2	United States	11.1	2 112	1
3	Japan	10.9	2 087	2
4	China	6.2	1 177	5
5	Indonesia	6.0	1 155	3
6	Republic of Korea	5.7	1 084	7
7	Thailand	4.2	809	8
8	Malaysia	4.1	787	6
9	United Kingdom	3.6	694	11
10	Saudi Arabia	3.2	608	12

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

IMPORTS

Singapore took over from the United States as Western Australia's major source of imports in 2005–06, accounting for 14.6% of the state's total value of imports. Singapore moved into 1st position from being the 4th largest source of imports for the state in 2003–04, while the United States fell to 2nd position, accounting for 11.1% of the state's total imports in 2005–06. These nation's were followed by large import shares from Japan (10.9%), China (6.2%) and Indonesia (6.0%).

IMPORTS continued

Singapore's share of total Western Australian imports rose by 7.2 percentage points from 2003–04 to 2005–06, compared to a 0.4 percentage points decline for the United States. An increase in import shares was also recorded by China with 0.9 percentage points, while Indonesia and Japan recorded declining shares of Western Australian imports of 4.6 and 0.3 percentage points respectively, over the last two years.

DRIVERS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S TRADE BY DESTINATION AND COMMODITY

Over half of Western Australia's export growth has been driven by China and Japan in the last two years, with much of the increase attributable to exports of iron ore. On the other hand, growth in Western Australian imports has been driven by petroleum and gold imports, mainly from Singapore, Japan and the United States.

EXPORTS GROWTH

The total value of Western Australia's exports increased by $15,502 million between 2003–04 and 2005–06, with exports to China accounting for 34.8% of the total increase and exports to Japan accounting for 25.9%.

The value of Western Australian exports to China increased by $5,401 million between 2003–04 and 2005–06, largely due to an increase in iron ore exports of $4,812 million (256.9%), from $1,873 million to $6,685 million. China was also a major destination for Western Australia's nickel ore exports, which increased by $175 million from 2003–04 to 2005–06. Processed nickel exports also increased to China from $83 million to $173 million over the period.

The value of Western Australia's exports to Japan rose by $4,018 million (57.9%) from 2003–04 to 2005–06. After China, Japan was the state's 2nd largest export destination for iron ore, with exports rising from $2,052 million in 2003–04 to $3,773 million in 2005–06 (up $1,721 million or 83.9%). Other major commodity exports to Japan were crude petroleum oils (up $359 million or 75.5%), liquefied propane and butane (up $242 million or 63.2%) and non-monetary gold (up $221 million or 136.5%). Exports of wood chips to Japan also showed a significant increase over the last two years, increasing by $193 million.

The state's exports to the United Kingdom recorded a large rise over the last two years, increasing by $1,451 million (75.6%). The United Kingdom was the 2nd largest destination for Western Australia's exports of non-monetary gold, almost doubling from $1,227 million to $2,373 million between 2003–04 and 2005–06 (up $1,146 million or 93.4%).

Western Australian exports have also risen to other Asian countries in recent years. The value of exports to the Republic of Korea rose by $916 million in the two years to 2005–06, mainly due to increasing iron ore and crude petroleum oil exports. Iron ore exports to the Republic of Korea rose from $717 million in 2003–04 to $1,263 million in 2005–06 (up $546 million or 76.1%). The Republic of Korea was the state's largest export destination for crude petroleum oil in 2005–06, rising from $918 million in 2003–04 to $1,365 million (up $447 million or 48.7%).

Non-monetary gold has been a major driver of Western Australia's exports growth to India and Thailand in recent times. India was the largest destination for Western Australia's non-monetary gold exports between 2003–04 and 2005–06, increasing from $2,671 million to $2,774 million (up $104 million or 3.9%). Western Australia's exports of gold also increased to Thailand, up by $468 million or 199.0% over the period.

EXPORTS GROWTH continued

GROWTH IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S EXPORTS, By selected destination and commodity

Country(a)	Commodity(b)	2003–04 $m	2005–06 $m	Change $m
China	Iron ore	1 873	6 685	4 812
	Nickel ore	—	175	175
	Nickel	83	173	90
	Total	*4 414*	*9 815*	*5 401*
Japan	Iron ore	2 052	3 773	1 721
	Crude petroleum oils	475	834	359
	Liquefied propane and butane	383	626	242
	Non-monetary gold	162	384	221
	Wood chips	—	193	193
	Total	*6 942*	*10 960*	*4 018*
United Kingdom	Non-monetary gold	1 227	2 373	1 146
	Iron ore	103	143	40
	Total	*1 920*	*3 370*	*1 451*
Republic of Korea	Iron ore	717	1 263	546
	Crude petroleum oils	918	1 365	447
	Total	*3 210*	*4 126*	*916*
Thailand	Non-monetary gold	235	704	468
	Crude petroleum oils	221	551	329
	Total	*725*	*1 568*	*843*
Taiwan	Iron ore	258	518	260
	Crude petroleum oils	—	45	45
	Total	*792*	*1 187*	*395*
Singapore	Crude petroleum oils	682	941	260
	Refined petroleum oils	44	129	85
	Total	*1 239*	*1 632*	*393*
Papua New Guinea	Crude petroleum oils	—	380	380
	Total	*18*	*407*	*389*
India	Non-monetary gold	2 671	2 774	104
	Copper ore	8	108	99
	Total	*2 812*	*3 138*	*326*
New Zealand	Refined petroleum oils	171	378	206
	Crude petroleum oils	156	193	37
	Total	*471*	*763*	*292*

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Top 10 export destinations for Western Australia.
(b) Commodities were selected based on their contribution to growth in country exports.
Note: Totals include commodities not listed in the table.
Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia,* cat. no. 5368.0.

Crude petroleum oils was another major commodity contributing to Western Australian exports growth over the last couple of years. Thailand was a significant recipient of Western Australian crude petroleum oil, with exports rising by $329 million (148.8%), from $221 million to $551 million between 2003–04 and 2005–06. Papua New Guinea does not account for a major share of Western Australian exports, however, it did record a large increase in crude petroleum oil exports of $380 million over the last two years.

EXPORTS GROWTH continued

Singapore was the 2nd largest recipient of Western Australia's crude petroleum oil exports, increasing from $682 million to $941 million (up $260 million or 38.1%).

Detracting from Western Australia's exports growth over the past couple of years has been farm sector exports. The value of wheat exported by Western Australia decreased from $1,785 million in 2003–04 to $1,614 million in 2005–06 (down $171 million or 9.6%), due to the 2005–06 drought and falling world wheat prices. Wool exports were also hampered by the 2005–06 drought, declining by $10 million (2.0%) between 2003–04 and 2005–06, from $502 million to $492 million. However, Western Australia began exporting wood chips again in 2005–06, with exports increasing by $198 million in that year.

IMPORTS GROWTH

The total value of Western Australia's imports increased by $7,407 million between 2003–04 and 2005–06, with imports from Singapore, Japan and the United States recording the largest increases. Imports from Singapore accounted for 25.9% of the rise in total imports, while Japan and the United States each accounted for 10.4% of total imports growth.

Singapore was Western Australia's largest source of imports in 2005–06, recording an increase of $1,918 million or 220.2% between 2003–04 and 2005–2006. Singapore was the state's largest source of refined petroleum oils, with imports increasing by $975 million (259.5%), from $376 million to $1,351 million over the period. Also contributing to the rise in imports from Singapore was non-monetary gold, which increased from $134 million to $1,078 million between 2003–04 and 2005–06 (up $944 million or 705.9%). Much of these gold imports are processed and re-exported.

GROWTH IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S IMPORTS, By selected destination and commodity

		2003–04	*2005–06*	*Change*
Country (a)	*Commodity* (b)	$m	$m	$m
Singapore	Refined petroleum oils	376	1 351	975
	Non-monetary gold	134	1 078	944
	Total	*871*	*2 789*	*1 918*
Japan	Non-monetary gold	—	323	323
	Refined petroleum oils	—	122	122
	Passenger motor vehicles	612	690	79
	Total	*1 315*	*2 087*	*772*
United States	Non-monetary gold	—	345	344
	Motor vehicles for transporting goods	152	257	105
	Total	*1 340*	*2 112*	*771*
Republic of Korea	Ships, boats and floating structures	—	551	551
	Refined petroleum oils	—	136	135
	Total	*461*	*1 084*	*623*
China	Ships, boats and floating structures	—	29	29
	Rubber tyres	10	35	25
	Total	*613*	*1 177*	*564*
United Kingdom	Non-monetary gold	14	274	259
	Passenger motor vehicles	22	38	17
	Total	*314*	*694*	*380*
Saudi Arabia	Crude petroleum oils	180	499	318
	Refined petroleum oils	—	7	7
	Total	*246*	*608*	*361*
Thailand	Non-monetary gold	145	388	243
	Motor vehicles for transporting goods	89	186	98
	Total	*448*	*809*	*360*
United Arab Emirates	Crude petroleum oils	153	347	194
	Ships, boats and floating structures	1	35	34
	Total	*170*	*431*	*261*
Malaysia	Non-monetary gold	11	193	182
	Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment	—	14	13
	Total	*550*	*787*	*237*

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Top 10 sources of imports for Western Australia.
(b) Commodities were selected based on their contribution to growth in country imports.

Note: Totals include commodities not listed in the table.
Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia,* cat. no. 5368.0.

IMPORTS GROWTH continued

The value of imports sourced from Japan increased significantly between 2003–04 and 2005–06, rising by $772 million (58.7%). This increase was largely due to non-monetary gold imports rising by $323 million over the two year period, while imports of refined petroleum oils also contributed significantly (up $122 million). Japan was the largest source of passenger motor vehicles for Western Australia, with imports increasing from $612 million to $690 million over the period (up $79 million or 12.9%).

IMPORTS GROWTH continued

The United States was the 3rd largest source of imports for Western Australia in 2005–06, with a rise in imports of $771 million (57.5%) from 2003–04. Imports of non-monetary gold (up $344 million) and motor vehicles for transporting goods (up $105 million or 68.8%) were the two major commodities purchased from the United States by Western Australia over the last two years.

There was also a significant increase in petroleum imports from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in recent years. Crude petroleum imports rose by $318 million (176.4%) from Saudi Arabia and by $194 million (126.9%) from the United Arab Emirates between 2003–04 and 2005–06.

Despite Indonesia being Western Australia's 5th largest source of imports in 2005–06, it recorded a decline of $91 million (7.3%) in the value of imports to Western Australia from $1,246 million in 2003–04 to $1,155 million in 2005–06. However, this decrease in imports from Indonesia was relatively small. Indonesia remained a major source of crude petroleum oils for Western Australia, with imports increasing by $68 million (27.4%), from $248 million to $316 million over the two year period.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S TRADE IN SERVICES

The availability of detailed international trade in services data is fairly limited at the state level, although the State accounts provide some estimates at an aggregate level. Between 2003–04 and 2005–06, Western Australia's exports of services increased by $432 million (13.7%) in current price terms, from $3,148 million to $3,580 million, while services imports rose by $683 million (21.2%), from $3,228 million to $3,911 million. As a result, the state's trade deficit in services rose from $80 million to $331 million over the last two years, an increase of $251 million or 313.8%.

LIST OF TABLES

1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS, Australian comparison

Indicator	*Reference period*	WESTERN AUSTRALIA *Current figure*	*Change from previous period (%)*	*Change from same period previous year (%)*	AUSTRALIA *Current figure*	*Change from previous period (%)*	*Change from same period previous year (%)*
State final demand: Trend(a) *($m)*	Sep qtr 2006	26 595	0.7	9.3	242 997	0.6	3.4
Prices							
Consumer Price Index, All groups: Original(b) *(index)*	Sep qtr 2006	154.9	1.1	4.8	155.7	0.9	3.9
Wage Price Index, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses: Original *(index)*	Sep qtr 2006	112.1	1.3	4.3	110.7	1.1	3.8
Established house price index: Original(b) *(index)*	Sep qtr 2006	p186.3	p10.1	p45.9	p111.4	p2.2	p9.5
Project home price index: Original(b) *(index)*	Sep qtr 2006	142.0	3.0	15.7	111.9	0.2	2.6
Price index of materials used in house building, All groups: Original(c) *(index)*	Sep qtr 2006	141.2	2.3	4.8	145.7	1.5	3.3
Consumption							
Retail turnover: Trend *($m)*	October 2006	1 959.7	0.9	11.1	18 329.4	0.4	6.4
Sales of new motor vehicles: Trend *(no.)*	November 2006	9 628	0.2	10.1	81 049	0.2	–0.6
Investment and finance							
Private new capital expenditure: Trend(a) *($m)*	Sep qtr 2006	4 415	–0.5	41.2	18 383	–1.1	10.4
Commercial finance commitments: Original *($m)*	October 2006	3 019	26.0	43.0	35 476	3.3	23.8
Personal finance commitments: Original *($m)*	October 2006	1 009	–1.4	32.7	6 612	–0.5	11.3
Housing finance commitments: Trend(d) *(no.)*	October 2006	8 861	–2.2	6.2	62 342	–0.4	8.1
Construction							
Houses approved: Trend *(no.)*	October 2006	1 697	–1.5	–6.1	9 104	0.1	5.0
New residential building activity commenced: Original *(no.)*	Jun qtr 2006	6 748	15.5	19.1	8 273	7.8	2.5
New residential building activity yet to be done: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2006	2 436.2	5.4	35.5	13 785.8	1.1	5.3
Engineering construction activity commenced: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2006	7 230.6	546.6	466.1	15 768.3	71.6	99.6
Engineering construction activity yet to be done: Original *($m)*	Jun qtr 2006	11 192.2	34.9	72.8	24 274.3	10.6	11.0
International merchandise trade							
Exports: Original *($m)*	Sep qtr 2006	14 706	10.3	32.8	42 556	2.5	18.5
Imports: Original *($m)*	Sep qtr 2006	4 839	–24.6	28.7	44 397	–0.3	9.7
Mining and energy							
Total mineral exploration expenditure: Trend *($m)*	Sep qtr 2006	171.5	9.2	12.9	365.3	7.2	28.4
Total petroleum exploration expenditure: Original *($m)*	Sep qtr 2006	289.9	71.8	114.6	488.6	28.6	73.3
Agriculture							
Exports of wheat: Original *($m)*	Sep qtr 2006	533.1	48.0	38.8	993.0	19.1	32.1
Exports of wool: Original *($m)*	Sep qtr 2006	109.9	–30.4	14.6	533.7	–8.7	2.4
Exports of live sheep: Original *($m)*	Sep qtr 2006	72.9	95.6	7.9	83.6	64.7	1.5
Tourism							
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals, By air on holiday *(no.)*	September 2006	15 942	9.8	–15.8	218 729	1.9	1.3
Short-term holiday departures of residents, By air on holiday *(no.)*	September 2006	31 046	17.6	–6.2	259 354	33.1	0.3
Labour market							
Number of persons employed full-time: Trend *('000)*	November 2006	767.6	—	3.3	7 348.9	0.1	2.8
Number of persons employed: Trend *('000)*	November 2006	1 075.5	—	1.9	10 289.4	7.7	2.6
Unemployment rate: Trend *(%)*	November 2006	3.4	0.0 pts	–0.7 pts	4.6	0.0 pts	–0.5 pts
Participation rate: Trend *(%)*	November 2006	67.3	–0.1 pts	–0.5 pts	64.8	0.0 pts	0.4 pts
Estimated resident population *('000)*	Jun qtr 2006	p2 050.9	p0.4	p2.0	p20 605.5	p0.3	p1.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
p preliminary figure or series subject to revision
(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		
	June	*September*	*December*	*March*	*June*	*September*
	TREND ($m)					
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	3 606	3 608	3 622	3 666	3 725	3 774
Households	12 368	12 486	12 609	12 744	12 891	13 034
Total final consumption expenditure	*15 974*	*16 094*	*16 231*	*16 410*	*16 616*	*16 808*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2 322	2 514	2 753	2 819	2 705	2 534
Non-dwelling construction	1 754	2 040	2 491	2 878	3 091	3 184
Livestock	63	62	61	61	60	60
Intangible fixed assets	426	417	396	416	468	529
Total private business investment	*4 558*	*5 030*	*5 701*	*6 172*	*6 325*	*6 303*
Dwellings	1 562	1 587	1 619	1 662	1 707	1 751
Ownership transfer costs	519	526	550	576	587	570
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*6 641*	*7 142*	*7 869*	*8 410*	*8 619*	*8 624*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	513	570	634	671	674	654
General government	532	535	522	518	512	497
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*1 045*	*1 104*	*1 157*	*1 189*	*1 186*	*1 151*
State final demand	*23 658*	*24 340*	*25 256*	*26 006*	*26 419*	*26 595*
	TREND (percentage changes)					
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.6	1.3
Households	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Total final consumption expenditure	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*1.1*	*1.3*	*1.2*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	5.6	8.3	9.5	2.4	–4.0	–6.3
Non-dwelling construction	9.2	16.3	22.1	15.5	7.4	3.0
Livestock	–1.6	–1.6	–1.6	—	–1.6	—
Intangible fixed assets	3.9	–2.1	–5.0	5.1	12.5	13.0
Total private business investment	*6.7*	*10.4*	*13.3*	*8.3*	*2.5*	*–0.3*
Dwellings	0.6	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.6
Ownership transfer costs	3.8	1.3	4.6	4.7	1.9	–2.9
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*5.0*	*7.6*	*10.2*	*6.9*	*2.5*	*0.1*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	10.6	11.1	11.2	5.8	0.4	–3.0
General government	6.6	0.6	–2.4	–0.8	–1.2	–2.9
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*8.4*	*5.7*	*4.7*	*2.8*	*–0.2*	*–3.0*
State final demand	*2.3*	*2.9*	*3.8*	*3.0*	*1.6*	*0.7*

— 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		
	June	*September*	*December*	*March*	*June*	*September*
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	3 614	3 589	3 637	3 644	3 729	3 800
Households	12 401	12 470	12 607	12 743	12 892	13 039
Total final consumption expenditure	*16 015*	*16 059*	*16 244*	*16 387*	*16 621*	*16 839*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	2 121	2 642	2 720	2 824	2 893	2 297
Non-dwelling construction	1 559	2 079	2 551	2 767	3 382	2 959
Livestock	64	61	61	61	61	60
Intangible fixed assets	441	409	404	392	455	570
Total private business investment	*4 178*	*5 191*	*5 737*	*6 044*	*6 791*	*5 887*
Dwellings	1 556	1 551	1 669	1 641	1 687	1 786
Ownership transfer costs	565	491	547	571	639	520
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*6 297*	*7 234*	*7 953*	*8 256*	*9 117*	*8 193*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	519	565	631	675	714	606
General government	562	523	518	496	562	457
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*1 081*	*1 088*	*1 148*	*1 171*	*1 276*	*1 063*
State final demand	*23 392*	*24 381*	*25 345*	*25 814*	*27 014*	*26 094*
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (percentage changes)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	0.3	–0.7	1.3	0.2	2.3	1.9
Households	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Total final consumption expenditure	*1.2*	*0.3*	*1.2*	*0.9*	*1.4*	*1.3*
Private gross fixed capital formation						
Private business investment						
Machinery and equipment	–7.0	24.6	3.0	3.8	2.4	–20.6
Non-dwelling construction	–10.2	33.4	22.7	8.5	22.2	–12.5
Livestock	—	–4.7	—	—	—	–1.6
Intangible fixed assets	3.0	–7.3	–1.2	–3.0	16.1	25.3
Total private business investment	*–7.1*	*24.2*	*10.5*	*5.4*	*12.4*	*–13.3*
Dwellings	–1.4	–0.3	7.6	–1.7	2.8	5.9
Ownership transfer costs	16.7	–13.1	11.4	4.4	11.9	–18.6
Total private gross fixed capital formation	*–4.1*	*14.9*	*9.9*	*3.8*	*10.4*	*–10.1*
Public gross fixed capital formation						
Public corporations	13.6	8.9	11.7	7.0	5.8	–15.1
General government	10.6	–6.9	–1.0	–4.2	13.3	–18.7
Total public gross fixed capital formation	*12.0*	*0.7*	*5.5*	*2.0*	*8.9*	*–16.6*
State final demand	*0.2*	*4.2*	*4.0*	*1.8*	*4.6*	*–3.4*

— 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						
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
September	154.9	169.3	223.5	101.6	138.7	120.9
			CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR *(%)*			
2005						
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
September	4.8	7.6	3.9	–3.6	9.3	1.6
			CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER *(%)*			
2005						
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
September	1.1	1.7	1.5	–0.1	2.6	1.3

(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						
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
September	209.6	159.8	108.6	130.6	241.2	101.8
CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR (%)						
2005						
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
September	5.2	5.1	0.5	1.2	5.8	3.1
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)						
2005						
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
September	–0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	–0.2	–0.3

. . 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	
	June	*September*	*December*	*March*	*June*	*September*	*Previous quarter*	*Same quarter previous year*
	index	index	index	index	index	index	%	%
Western Australia	**105.8**	**107.5**	**108.3**	**109.3**	**110.7**	**112.1**	**1.3**	**4.3**
Sector								
Private	105.6	107.6	108.5	109.5	111.0	112.5	1.4	4.6
Public	106.2	107.1	107.6	108.5	109.6	110.6	0.9	3.3
Selected industries								
Mining	106.3	108.8	109.3	111.0	113.9	116.8	2.5	7.4
Manufacturing	106.1	108.0	109.2	109.7	111.2	111.9	0.6	3.6
Construction	114.5	117.8	119.9	121.5	124.7	125.6	0.7	6.6
Retail trade	104.9	106.5	107.3	108.7	109.0	111.0	1.8	4.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	103.9	104.8	105.8	106.4	106.6	108.8	2.1	3.8
Transport and storage	103.1	105.2	106.4	107.3	108.1	109.4	1.2	4.0
Property and business services	104.3	106.6	107.1	107.8	110.5	111.9	1.3	5.0
Government administration and defence	106.8	107.0	108.1	108.5	108.5	108.8	0.3	1.7
Education	106.0	106.5	106.7	108.0	110.0	110.3	0.3	3.6
Health and community services	104.4	106.8	107.2	107.6	108.3	110.5	2.0	3.5
Personal and other services	105.1	107.2	107.4	107.7	108.9	111.2	2.1	3.7
Selected occupations								
Managers and administrators	105.1	107.5	108.2	109.7	110.8	112.8	1.8	4.9
Professionals	105.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	110.6	112.0	1.3	4.9
Associate professionals	105.7	107.5	108.4	108.9	109.8	111.5	1.5	3.7
Tradespersons and related workers	108.6	109.8	110.5	112.2	114.1	115.2	1.0	4.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	105.5	107.3	108.1	108.8	109.3	111.1	1.6	3.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	106.0	107.8	108.2	109.8	111.7	112.5	0.7	4.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	104.4	106.1	106.4	107.3	108.2	110.3	1.9	4.0
Labourers and related workers	108.6	111.2	112.9	114.1	115.0	116.0	0.9	4.3

(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)(b)—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	p145.6	p27.3	130.3	16.4
2005				
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	r148.2	r7.9	132.7	3.8
June	p169.2	p14.2	137.9	3.9
September	p186.3	p10.1	142.0	3.0

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

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

(b) Estimates for the two most recent quarters are experimental (see paragraph 12 and 13 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication).

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 June	2005 September	2005 December	2006 March	2006 June	2006 September	Change from previous quarter	Change from same quarter previous year
	index	index	index	index	index	index	%	%
All material groups	**134.0**	**134.7**	**135.0**	**136.1**	**138.0**	**141.2**	**2.3**	**4.8**
Timber, board and joinery	125.2	125.7	124.2	124.0	123.9	127.5	2.9	1.4
Ceramic products	144.6	146.1	147.2	148.2	149.7	153.1	2.3	4.8
Concrete, cement and sand	140.6	139.9	142.6	141.7	144.4	145.6	0.8	4.1
Cement products	125.7	127.0	126.4	127.2	127.2	136.1	7.0	7.2
Steel products	159.6	160.2	161.7	165.2	171.4	173.7	1.3	8.4
Other metal products	128.0	128.6	128.6	130.1	132.9	137.0	3.1	6.5
Plumbing products	121.8	121.8	123.2	123.7	127.7	127.2	–0.4	4.4
Electrical equipment	100.5	99.1	99.0	99.3	99.9	111.5	11.6	12.5
Installed gas and electrical appliances	131.5	134.9	135.8	136.3	136.4	136.3	–0.1	1.0
Other materials	153.2	153.1	154.1	156.6	159.0	161.8	1.8	5.7

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: 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 ($m)								
2005								
August	755.2	121.1	85.4	303.2	^94.9	142.9	203.7	1 706.3
September	760.6	123.4	85.7	293.0	^95.5	144.4	207.2	1 709.7
October	769.3	133.1	100.2	315.8	^91.1	147.7	220.3	1 777.6
November	768.7	160.2	105.4	325.6	^102.8	158.6	220.6	1 841.8
December	910.6	264.1	144.8	419.7	^151.7	216.0	233.9	2 340.7
2006								
January	763.2	119.0	96.2	302.4	^104.0	138.6	209.3	1 732.8
February	721.4	109.0	85.1	278.5	^88.1	145.3	199.1	1 626.4
March	806.3	130.4	91.1	300.3	^91.9	154.1	218.5	1 792.5
April	779.6	142.5	107.2	302.0	^83.6	136.4	218.8	1 770.1
May	777.0	137.0	108.4	326.7	^83.4	153.0	227.2	1 812.7
June	771.5	150.5	109.5	333.5	^84.7	145.2	221.5	1 816.4
July	768.7	151.9	111.2	339.5	^85.8	155.0	238.9	1 850.9
August	782.9	133.4	109.7	344.6	^87.2	173.2	239.2	1 870.2
September	792.8	130.7	109.4	359.1	^87.4	169.3	238.5	1 887.1
October	815.2	147.7	124.7	358.5	^88.5	191.0	262.3	1 987.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)								
2005								
August	772.0	142.3	93.7	311.8	97.6	148.8	208.7	1 775.1
September	769.8	139.0	93.1	301.2	100.7	146.5	207.2	1 757.5
October	770.3	134.2	97.0	303.3	98.6	144.8	209.4	1 757.6
November	764.2	140.4	99.5	302.2	100.3	146.0	210.6	1 763.3
December	757.7	142.4	98.1	323.9	105.0	147.0	203.0	1 777.1
2006								
January	776.3	141.1	101.5	309.7	100.0	150.5	216.1	1 795.1
February	785.8	146.5	105.3	319.1	94.8	163.6	214.1	1 829.2
March	792.5	148.5	102.3	317.1	94.3	160.6	219.3	1 834.6
April	793.7	148.4	108.2	333.4	91.5	153.3	226.2	1 854.7
May	794.0	148.1	107.8	341.7	89.9	157.4	234.7	1 873.7
June	799.9	149.7	109.3	340.1	91.3	157.0	235.4	1 882.7
July	791.4	160.9	115.8	345.4	90.7	168.2	241.3	1 913.8
August	789.2	149.0	117.7	343.1	91.3	176.8	239.9	1 907.1
September	804.2	149.5	119.0	362.2	92.0	174.9	241.9	1 943.7
October	818.2	154.0	121.3	354.4	95.8	183.4	246.0	1 973.2
TREND ($m)								
2005								
August	762.7	139.1	95.0	301.4	99.2	150.8	208.0	1 756.0
September	766.6	139.0	95.4	304.2	99.8	147.2	208.1	1 760.3
October	767.8	139.0	96.3	306.6	100.5	145.7	207.6	1 764.0
November	768.5	139.6	97.7	308.6	100.9	146.7	207.4	1 770.5
December	770.7	141.1	99.6	311.1	100.5	149.5	208.1	1 782.1
2006								
January	775.3	143.0	101.4	314.5	99.0	152.7	210.4	1 797.9
February	781.8	145.0	103.0	319.3	96.8	155.0	214.4	1 816.9
March	788.3	147.1	104.6	324.6	94.4	156.6	219.9	1 836.6
April	792.5	149.0	106.5	330.1	92.2	157.8	225.9	1 854.4
May	794.3	150.4	108.8	335.6	91.0	159.5	231.4	1 871.0
June	794.9	151.5	111.4	341.1	90.7	162.5	235.7	1 887.4
July	796.4	152.1	114.1	345.8	91.1	166.8	238.9	1 904.8
August	799.1	152.5	116.7	349.9	91.8	171.8	241.4	1 923.2
September	802.6	152.7	119.1	353.5	92.5	176.6	243.5	1 941.9
October	806.4	152.8	120.8	355.8	93.4	180.9	244.9	1 959.7

^ 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	21 209.7	21 202.6
2005			
June	4 916.6	5 115.4	5 110.0
September	5 035.6	5 184.7	5 166.5
December	5 866.8	5 216.0	5 243.8
2006			
March	5 054.8	5 345.2	5 342.7
June	5 252.4	5 463.8	5 449.6
September	5 404.6	5 545.3	5 545.1

(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				
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
September	5 842	1 705	2 169	9 716
October	5 727	1 778	2 086	9 591
November	5 718	2 076	2 178	9 972
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2005				
September	5 043	1 766	2 012	8 821
October	4 940	1 611	1 944	8 495
November	5 212	1 686	1 952	8 850
December	4 987	1 751	2 040	8 778
2006				
January	5 012	1 787	2 046	8 845
February	4 822	1 713	2 012	8 547
March	5 005	1 654	2 081	8 740
April	5 130	1 680	2 051	8 861
May	5 301	1 830	2 120	9 251
June	5 244	1 786	2 051	9 081
July	5 408	1 902	2 206	9 516
August	5 483	1 836	2 132	9 451
September	5 493	1 944	2 185	9 622
October	5 466	1 934	2 219	9 619
November	5 408	1 942	2 185	9 535
TREND				
2005				
September	4 976	1 697	1 969	8 642
October	5 009	1 720	1 989	8 718
November	5 020	1 724	2 001	8 745
December	5 008	1 719	2 011	8 738
2006				
January	4 992	1 711	2 023	8 726
February	4 993	1 713	2 039	8 745
March	5 030	1 721	2 057	8 808
April	5 107	1 738	2 074	8 919
May	5 209	1 766	2 092	9 067
June	5 311	1 807	2 115	9 233
July	5 385	1 850	2 139	9 374
August	5 431	1 885	2 161	9 477
September	5 459	1 912	2 180	9 551
October	5 475	1 934	2 195	9 604
November	5 477	1 946	2 205	9 628

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			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			TREND		
	Buildings and structures	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	*Total*	*Buildings and structures*	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	*Total*	*Buildings and structures*	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	*Total*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2003–2004	r4 104	r4 925	r9 094	4 104	4 924	9 093	4 127	4 865	9 051
2004–2005	5 135	4 814	9 950	5 135	4 814	9 950	5 146	4 907	10 055
2005–2006	r9 541	r6 464	r16 007	9 541	6 465	16 006	9 279	6 299	15 563
2005									
June	1 395	r1 213	r2 606	1 346	1 183	2 527	1 422	1 321	2 744
September	1 680	r1 521	r3 201	1 715	1 538	3 253	1 672	1 455	3 126
December	2 221	r1 753	r3 975	2 020	1 595	3 615	2 143	1 610	3 753
2006									
March	r2 360	r1 482	r3 843	2 639	1 660	4 299	2 603	1 656	4 246
June	r3 280	r1 708	r4 988	3 167	1 672	4 839	2 861	1 578	4 438
September	2 571	1 338	3 909	2 633	1 354	3 987	2 905	1 513	4 415

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	r10 733	1 850	r3 889	r16 471
2005				
June	1 529	406	694	2 630
September	1 896	474	879	3 249
December	2 574	512	975	4 060
2006				
March	r2 615	446	900	r3 961
June	r3 648	^ 418	r1 135	r5 201
September	2 836	283	1 007	4 126

^ 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							
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	1 601.8	581.8	2 183.6	403.4	431.8	835.2	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	482.3	1 055.8	32.4
August	1 873.1	729.6	2 602.6	570.2	543.6	1 113.8	28.3
September	1 801.8	594.2	2 396.0	513.0	510.5	1 023.5	26.3
October	1 793.2	1 225.9	3 019.0	536.1	473.1	1 009.2	34.1

(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	ORIGINAL Total value of dwelling commitments	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Number of dwellings financed	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Total value of dwelling commitments	TREND Number of dwellings financed	TREND Total value of dwelling commitments
	no.	$m	no.	$m	no.	$m
2003–2004	83 834	12 765.6	83 594	12 725.9	83 852	12 763.5
2004–2005	88 683	15 151.6	88 678	15 158.5	88 676	15 154.1
2005–2006	106 021	20 550.0	106 050	20 534.0	105 751	20 516.5
2005						
August	9 073	1 645.2	8 340	1 511.9	8 088	1 483.2
September	8 089	1 500.5	8 121	1 500.1	8 209	1 525.7
October	8 057	1 499.1	8 376	1 577.7	8 344	1 570.5
November	9 044	1 726.8	8 365	1 601.7	8 489	1 615.8
December	8 475	1 642.3	8 610	1 681.7	8 664	1 663.4
2006						
January	7 604	1 485.8	8 882	1 707.2	8 873	1 714.9
February	8 658	1 680.2	9 216	1 781.1	9 112	1 775.0
March	9 926	1 986.9	9 198	1 817.6	9 338	1 842.7
April	8 186	1 597.9	9 561	1 883.4	9 513	1 912.3
May	10 951	2 240.4	9 649	1 981.9	9 588	1 968.4
June	10 044	2 092.5	9 656	2 023.5	9 548	1 999.5
July	9 537	2 093.0	9 584	2 106.4	9 423	2 004.5
August	10 076	2 181.7	9 204	1 981.6	9 250	1 989.9
September	8 609	1 832.9	9 023	1 920.2	9 061	1 964.2
October	8 500	1 841.7	8 560	1 855.1	8 861	1 931.1

(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

Reference period	FIRST HOME BUYERS Number of dwellings financed			NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS Number of dwellings financed		
	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Average loan size	Number of dwellings financed	Total value of dwelling commitments	Average loan size
	no.	$m	$'000	no.	$m	$'000
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						
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	r1 346	r298.3	r221.6	r8 191	r1 794.7	219.1
August	1 316	284.2	216.0	8 760	1 897.4	216.6
September	1 172	251.0	214.2	7 437	1 581.9	212.7
October	1 130	242.7	214.8	7 370	1 599.0	217.0

r revised

(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							
August	215.0	67.4	967.0	395.8	20.0	580.4	36.7
September	198.0	64.8	890.0	347.7	34.2	562.2	41.1
October	185.1	61.8	899.3	352.9	28.5	591.7	39.1
November	195.9	78.5	1 039.9	412.5	41.5	652.9	40.6
December	205.7	70.7	989.7	376.3	41.1	601.0	45.4
2006							
January	174.0	60.9	915.7	335.2	31.1	598.1	41.2
February	189.9	67.2	1 014.1	408.9	50.9	674.4	45.6
March	230.9	104.8	1 190.1	461.1	29.2	857.9	58.8
April	167.7	90.8	966.4	372.9	17.0	745.2	51.4
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
August	246.4	110.2	1 222.7	602.3	37.7	892.4	57.6
September	187.0	84.5	1 003.0	558.5	45.0	758.2	55.0
October	195.0	92.6	984.9	569.2	27.9	700.9	70.9

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

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(b) Excludes revolving credit.

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

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	18 723	19 196	3 778	4 063	22 501	23 259
2004–2005	19 028	19 498	3 973	4 578	23 001	24 076
2005–2006	21 274	21 837	3 823	4 412	25 097	26 249
2005						
August	1 661	1 717	261	296	1 922	2 013
September	1 714	1 768	270	308	1 984	2 076
October	1 757	1 808	295	341	2 052	2 149
November	1 785	1 833	319	376	2 104	2 209
December	1 807	1 855	333	401	2 140	2 256
2006						
January	1 824	1 870	334	406	2 158	2 276
February	1 838	1 881	330	397	2 168	2 278
March	1 844	1 883	324	381	2 168	2 264
April	1 840	1 878	333	377	2 173	2 255
May	1 816	1 856	358	392	2 174	2 248
June	1 774	1 817	388	419	2 162	2 236
July	1 732	1 778	405	437	2 137	2 215
August	1 698	1 745	398	431	2 096	2 176
September	1 675	1 722	375	407	2 050	2 129
October	1 651	1 697	348	378	1 999	2 075

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	19 363	4 611	23 974	24 078	31	24 109
2005–2006	r21 757	r3 892	r25 649	r25 828	18	r25 846
2005						
August	1 837	392	2 229	2 245	—	2 245
September	1 747	163	1 910	1 911	1	1 912
October	1 959	238	2 197	2 202	—	2 202
November	2 036	326	2 362	2 368	6	2 374
December	r1 597	440	r2 037	r2 039	2	r2 041
2006						
January	1 581	315	1 896	2 006	—	2 006
February	1 777	176	1 953	1 955	5	1 960
March	r1 874	292	r2 166	r2 167	1	r2 168
April	1 682	319	2 001	2 029	1	2 030
May	r2 269	486	r2 755	r2 760	1	r2 761
June	r1 691	r395	2 086	2 088	1	2 089
July	r1 804	r842	r2 646	r2 652	1	r2 653
August	1 907	408	2 315	2 318	—	2 318
September	1 770	419	2 189	2 197	4	2 201
October	1 709	175	1 884	1 890	4	1 894
			VALUE OF APPROVAL *($m)*			
2003–2004	2 997.2	559.2	3 556.1	3 879.4	1 522.4	5 401.8
2004–2005	3 323.8	767.1	4 091.0	4 448.3	1 963.9	6 412.0
2005–2006	r4 267.3	773.9	r5 041.4	r5 518.9	r2 039.4	r7 558.2
2005						
August	354.6	97.8	452.4	487.4	150.7	638.1
September	330.2	30.3	360.4	392.6	r139.3	531.8
October	364.9	60.6	425.5	463.3	138.0	601.3
November	386.2	62.7	448.9	504.7	173.1	677.8
December	r315.3	80.2	r395.5	r425.3	r273.1	r698.4
2006						
January	r310.6	53.2	r363.8	r415.9	110.9	r526.7
February	349.8	29.5	379.4	416.3	r126.2	r542.5
March	r379.6	50.4	r430.0	r469.9	171.9	r641.8
April	341.5	63.4	405.0	446.6	238.7	685.3
May	r463.5	89.5	r553.0	r593.5	r201.3	r794.8
June	r363.5	79.2	r442.8	r486.7	154.0	r640.8
July	r393.0	r167.3	r560.3	r599.0	r168.9	r767.9
August	421.1	92.6	513.6	553.5	135.5	689.0
September	390.7	101.0	491.8	530.3	132.7	663.0
October	400.4	34.3	434.7	471.7	183.8	655.5

— 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						
2003–2004	r18 515	r3 828	r22 342	r22 410	26	r22 436
2004–2005	r18 139	4 546	r22 685	r22 775	23	r22 798
2005–2006	21 539	3 887	25 426	25 606	33	25 640
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	5 324	670	5 993	6 025	10	6 034
2006						
March	r5 041	r801	r5 842	r5 936	14	r5 950
June	5 522	1 226	6 748	6 781	4	6 785
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
2003–2004	r10 779	3 805	r14 585	r14 638	61	r14 699
2004–2005	12 931	4 895	17 827	17 909	51	17 960
2005–2006	16 137	5 421	21 558	21 757	34	21 791
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	14 859	4 830	19 689	19 789	54	19 843
2006						
March	r15 612	r4 852	r20 465	r20 637	66	r20 703
June	16 137	5 421	21 558	21 757	34	21 791
COMPLETED						
2003–2004	r15 491	r2 816	r18 307	r18 496	14	r18 510
2004–2005	r15 854	3 384	r19 238	r19 302	33	r19 335
2005–2006	18 192	3 325	21 517	21 580	53	21 633
2005						
March	r3 275	621	r3 896	r3 921	7	r3 928
June	4 698	1 324	6 022	6 036	18	6 054
September	3 987	1 011	4 998	5 014	—	5 014
December	4 942	878	5 821	5 844	15	5 859
2006						
March	r4 255	779	5 034	r5 054	2	r5 056
June	5 007	657	5 664	5 668	36	5 704

— 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 $m	New other residential building $m	New residential building $m	Total residential building(a) $m	Total non-residential building $m	Total building $m
COMMENCED						
2003–2004	r2 859.6	r576.9	r3 436.5	r3 747.0	r1 470.3	r5 217.3
2004–2005	r3 127.8	786.0	r3 913.8	r4 279.4	r1 758.8	r6 038.2
2005–2006	4 216.9	785.4	5 002.3	5 486.8	2 138.4	7 625.2
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	1 043.5	154.6	1 198.1	1 323.4	595.6	1 919.0
2006						
March	r1 011.2	r149.0	r1 160.2	r1 291.7	r506.9	r1 798.6
June	1 101.6	250.6	1 352.2	1 475.6	576.1	2 051.6
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
2003–2004	r1 903.4	645.4	r2 548.8	r2 704.9	r1 182.4	r3 887.2
2004–2005	2 512.2	924.6	3 436.8	3 673.1	1 574.5	5 247.6
2005–2006	3 564.5	1 267.4	4 831.9	5 168.5	2 294.5	7 463.0
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	3 081.6	1 156.0	4 237.6	4 520.3	1 928.6	6 448.9
2006						
March	r3 364.0	r1 182.4	r4 546.4	r4 855.5	r2 101.2	6 956.7
June	3 564.5	1 267.4	4 831.9	5 168.5	2 294.5	7 463.0
COMPLETED						
2003–2004	r2 315.1	r413.4	r2 728.5	r3 065.2	r1 594.5	r4 659.7
2004–2005	r2 571.0	522.8	r3 093.8	r3 442.3	r1 465.0	r4 907.2
2005–2006	3 202.4	604.5	3 806.9	4 207.1	1 569.3	5 776.4
2005						
March	r517.3	123.9	r641.2	r709.3	r396.1	r1 105.4
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	891.2	135.2	1 026.4	1 143.3	432.8	1 576.1
2006						
March	r733.2	137.4	r870.6	r962.4	r310.4	r1 272.8
June	919.7	183.3	1 103.0	1 210.5	449.4	1 659.9
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD						
2003–2004	r1 028.0	332.6	r1 360.6	r1 433.0	r641.9	r2 074.9
2004–2005	1 325.8	472.2	1 798.0	1 890.0	802.6	2 692.6
2005–2006	1 809.3	626.9	2 436.2	2 603.2	1 036.2	3 639.4
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	1 659.2	607.7	2 266.9	2 391.1	941.6	3 332.8
2006						
March	r1 740.3	r570.7	r2 311.0	r2 461.6	r1 001.4	r3 463.1
June	1 809.3	626.9	2 436.2	2 603.2	1 036.2	3 639.4

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 $m	Bridges, railways and harbours $m	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines $m	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage $m	Telecom-munications $m	Heavy industry $m	Recreation and other $m	Total $m
WORK COMMENCED								
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	432.3	347.0	5 143.6	321.5	8 889.5
2005–2006	1 332.3	3 321.1	1 192.7	298.3	519.1	8 983.1	317.9	15 964.5
2005								
March	^201.2	^47.1	^341.8	*56.4	64.0	2 148.7	*84.1	2 943.4
June	221.6	48.2	**93.4	^212.1	130.1	509.0	*62.8	1 277.3
September	^374.9	67.8	**98.6	*107.6	92.6	2 845.0	^85.4	3 671.9
December	282.7	1 280.7	^86.1	66.2	97.3	2 077.3	^r53.3	r3 943.7
2006								
March	r369.7	160.4	r80.1	*r73.5	r134.9	r230.7	^r69.0	r1 118.3
June	305.0	1 812.2	927.9	^51.0	194.3	3 830.1	*110.2	7 230.6
WORK DONE								
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	343.8	323.1	2 462.4	316.3	6 162.3
2005–2006	1 197.1	1 419.4	990.3	383.5	515.1	6 146.6	276.0	10 928.0
2005								
March	^244.9	286.0	192.7	^61.1	72.6	720.3	*86.1	1 663.7
June	273.1	287.2	^141.0	^97.1	98.4	679.6	^82.8	1 659.3
September	^281.7	305.6	149.2	*93.9	94.9	r984.0	^85.4	r1 994.7
December	279.1	316.2	354.5	^75.4	94.2	r1 509.7	^r48.4	r2 677.5
2006								
March	r275.5	316.1	r212.6	^r103.7	r128.3	r1 468.4	^r61.5	r2 566.1
June	360.9	481.6	274.0	110.5	197.6	2 184.5	^80.7	3 689.7
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF REFERENCE PERIOD								
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
2005–2006	326.8	3 079.3	983.3	96.6	17.8	6 657.5	30.9	11 192.2
2005								
March	245.9	1 284.0	^563.9	*33.1	15.7	4 047.0	^54.1	6 243.7
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	r5 799.1	^52.0	r8 111.0
December	287.6	1 924.4	494.3	171.5	39.5	r6 430.5	^r45.2	r9 393.0
2006								
March	r379.0	1 728.1	r344.1	^r154.1	r29.4	r5 623.9	r39.0	r8 297.7
June	326.8	3 079.3	983.3	^96.6	17.8	6 657.5	^30.9	11 192.2

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

Reference period	Original	Seasonally Adjusted	Trend
	$m	$m	$m
2003–2004	r5 155.7	5 155.7	5 211.4
2004–2005	r6 162.3	6 162.3	6 221.4
2005–2006	10 347.2	10 347.3	10 220.7
2005			
March	r1 650.0	1 802.9	1 587.1
June	r1 624.9	1 514.3	1 726.4
September	r1 936.7	1 996.9	1 984.1
December	r2 572.9	2 457.5	2 373.0
2006			
March	r2 444.4	2 702.3	2 782.3
June	3 393.2	3 190.6	3 081.2

r revised

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

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

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

		2005			2006		
		June	*September*	*December*	*March*	*June*	*September*
Category of the SITC		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
	MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES (a)						
001	Live animals	68 353	116 640	126 268	96 647	95 694	146 961
036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	131 054	54 158	53 332	122 376	151 330	41 421
041	Wheat	287 557	384 042	436 607	433 428	360 264	533 060
268	Wool and other animal hair	133 069	95 927	113 757	124 065	158 064	109 935
281	Iron ore and concentrates	2 900 353	2 983 060	3 371 627	2 854 349	3 504 249	3 929 470
284	Nickel ores and concentrates	120 875	111 087	252 445	137 953	295 652	200 852
287	Ores and concentrates of base metal	76 827	57 567	132 299	117 359	135 442	187 816
333	Crude petroleum oils	1 462 065	1 557 495	1 415 308	1 180 090	1 157 603	1 850 042
334	Refined petroleum oils	97 366	217 679	121 266	137 485	89 915	156 869
342	Liquefied propane and butane	146 671	157 675	177 796	149 836	183 228	164 165
343	Natural gas	869 246	965 972	1 099 169	969 708	1 058 094	1 054 210
533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	108 895	99 809	117 386	104 286	121 682	108 288
683	Nickel	122 483	81 225	148 589	154 446	190 649	287 112
971	Gold, non-monetary	1 422 823	1 463 956	1 558 283	1 673 964	2 485 978	2 467 948
988	Confidential items	1 909 126	1 735 798	1 989 586	1 906 525	2 051 987	2 192 648
	MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES (b)						
333	Crude petroleum oils	535 352	285 475	485 066	487 512	284 799	534 276
334	Refined petroleum oils	273 046	330 280	378 946	342 716	751 193	324 750
562	Fertilisers	128 056	53 478	62 970	90 784	95 515	19 689
625	Rubber tyres	54 620	51 196	50 270	67 727	88 241	94 930
679	Iron or steel tubes and pipes	55 716	65 005	68 941	76 218	87 564	61 545
723	Civil engineering plant and equipment	121 685	121 335	119 690	158 063	177 564	189 592
728	Other specialised industry machinery and equipment	61 179	59 970	77 224	52 137	64 065	73 699
752	Automatic data processing machines	45 188	38 447	44 193	49 549	62 652	39 364
759	Parts and accessories of office machines	39 290	34 023	47 316	51 633	39 904	28 669
781	Passenger motor vehicles	281 379	291 437	314 111	261 661	368 499	323 771
782	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	156 470	134 081	161 334	186 314	232 283	176 791
792	Aircraft and associated equipment	21 679	11 671	26 117	20 906	23 993	23 562
793	Ships, boats and floating structures	8 211	34 645	14 364	50 604	588 846	25 998
971	Gold, non-monetary	618 236	641 406	608 782	1 269 520	1 832 512	1 039 860
988	Confidential items	136 162	150 440	142 384	155 319	164 198	168 314

(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) September quarter 2005 $'000	EXPORTS(a) June quarter 2006 $'000	EXPORTS(a) September quarter 2006 $'000	IMPORTS(b) September quarter 2005 $'000	IMPORTS(b) June quarter 2006 $'000	IMPORTS(b) September quarter 2006 $'000
0	**Food & live animals**						
00	Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates	116 640	95 694	146 961	17	8	8
01	Meat & meat preparations	92 042	105 743	96 903	3 024	7 847	8 686
02	Dairy products & birds' eggs	19 402	18 539	19 231	5 152	2 984	2 649
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates, & preparations thereof	56 818	152 697	43 131	16 813	17 430	19 631
04	Cereals & cereal preparations	406 097	384 531	562 431	7 850	6 522	8 094
05	Vegetables & fruit	21 591	30 273	24 197	12 960	12 166	14 337
06	Sugars, sugar preparations & honey	864	1 290	830	2 898	1 789	2 421
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, & manufactures thereof	343	167	266	2 896	2 736	2 750
08	Feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)	30 676	40 511	36 844	5 044	1 707	4 177
09	Miscellaneous edible products & preparations	2 864	3 133	2 919	9 706	7 826	9 148
	Total food & live animals(c)	*747 338*	*832 578*	*933 714*	*66 360*	*61 014*	*71 903*
1	**Beverages & tobacco**						
11	Beverages	12 519	15 408	13 545	9 461	10 510	13 705
12	Tobacco & tobacco manufactures	5	4	7	22	25	6
	Total beverages & tobacco(c)	*12 524*	*15 412*	*13 551*	*9 483*	*10 534*	*13 711*
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**						
21	Hides, skins & furskins, raw	8 160	13 103	13 343	—	10	—
22	Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits	19 956	20 794	9 267	452	297	293
23	Crude rubber (incl. synthetic and reclaimed)	84	42	143	730	1 087	717
24	Cork & wood	42 858	60 455	66 970	6 789	8 491	9 081
25	Pulp & waste paper	4 428	5 062	4 360	804	531	911
26	Textile fibres & their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	96 258	158 485	110 385	747	1 180	1 188
27	Crude fertilisers (excl. those of Division 56) & crude minerals (excl. coal, petroleum & precious stones)	23 342	28 555	26 646	11 585	6 197	10 766
28	Metalliferous ores & metal scrap	3 302 000	4 279 575	4 593 208	1 166	516	4 956
29	Crude animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.	6 525	4 280	4 559	2 896	4 387	3 346
	Total crude materials, inedible, except fuels(c)	*3 503 612*	*4 570 352*	*4 828 879*	*25 170*	*22 696*	*31 258*
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials**						
32	Coal, coke & briquettes	279	241	6	270	746	216
33	Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials	1 775 204	1 247 541	2 006 959	620 775	1 041 900	861 059
34	Gas, natural & manufactured	1 123 647	1 241 373	1 218 402	26	11 399	7
	Total mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials(c)	*2 899 130*	*2 489 154*	*3 225 366*	*621 070*	*1 054 044*	*861 282*
4	**Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes**						
41	Animal oils & fats	3 450	4 339	4 870	91	115	19
42	Fixed vegetable fats & oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1 839	3 776	4 350	5 327	6 536	5 695
43	Fats & oils (processed), waxes & inedible mixtures or preparations, of animal or vegetable origin, n.e.s.	82	274	39	200	1 143	1 129
	Total animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes(c)	*5 371*	*8 390*	*9 259*	*5 618*	*7 794*	*6 844*

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

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

Section and Division of the SITC	EXPORTS(a) September quarter 2005 $'000	EXPORTS(a) June quarter 2006 $'000	EXPORTS(a) September quarter 2006 $'000	IMPORTS(b) September quarter 2005 $'000	IMPORTS(b) June quarter 2006 $'000	IMPORTS(b) September quarter 2006 $'000
5 Chemicals & related products, n.e.s.						
51 Organic chemicals	280	132	466	26 788	44 769	26 504
52 Inorganic chemicals	54 204	91 284	107 303	25 676	22 998	13 570
53 Dyeing, tanning & colouring materials	99 809	121 687	108 291	3 621	2 916	3 452
54 Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	73 022	10 652	8 681	81 138	25 920	54 012
55 Essential oils & resinoids & perfume materials; toilet, polishing & cleansing preparations	1 825	4 384	3 228	3 636	4 202	4 200
56 Fertilisers (excl. crude)	123	1 276	2 197	53 478	95 515	19 689
57 Plastics in primary forms	3 205	3 642	3 444	8 701	8 838	10 535
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	9 340	4 964	2 807	16 390	21 682	24 840
59 Chemical materials & products, n.e.s.	2 717	4 886	4 307	15 943	38 849	18 994
Total chemicals & related products, n.e.s.(c)	*244 525*	*242 908*	*240 723*	*235 371*	*265 688*	*175 795*
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material						
61 Leather, leather manufactures, & dressed furskins, n.e.s.	850	563	624	1 342	1 766	1 772
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	3 781	4 309	4 377	71 936	112 195	121 882
63 Cork & wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	2 707	3 226	3 240	10 967	13 868	15 477
64 Paper, paperboard, & articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	2 948	1 760	2 137	17 771	17 253	20 438
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	2 989	1 233	1 720	25 059	24 530	29 694
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	46 492	55 520	84 107	58 718	72 720	60 858
67 Iron & steel	4 191	19 616	11 761	127 997	126 364	110 019
68 Non-ferrous metals	129 551	301 766	425 652	45 882	55 940	97 006
69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	14 821	21 271	27 757	89 821	138 739	146 955
Total manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(c)	*208 331*	*409 263*	*561 377*	*449 493*	*563 377*	*604 102*
7 Machinery & transport equipment						
71 Power generating machinery & equipment	11 230	8 332	14 126	68 061	99 542	74 072
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	106 308	47 541	46 579	251 869	297 008	340 346
73 Metal working machinery	849	1 405	1 298	12 661	16 706	15 669
74 General industrial machinery & equipment, n.e.s. & machine parts, n.e.s.	29 381	45 945	38 874	194 472	234 475	264 935
75 Office machines & automatic data processing machines	3 409	3 151	2 812	76 447	107 604	68 985
76 Telecommunications & sound recording & reproducing apparatus & equipment	6 308	9 538	9 805	45 969	63 402	64 919
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (incl. non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	13 966	16 930	15 838	85 894	103 839	99 891
78 Road vehicles (incl. air-cushion vehicles)	14 054	6 695	9 265	492 385	661 957	579 735
79 Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	6 723	5 038	13 870	71 871	617 141	54 020
Total machinery & transport equipment(c)	*192 227*	*144 576*	*152 467*	*1 299 630*	*2 201 674*	*1 562 570*
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles						
81 Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating & lighting fixtures & fittings, n.e.s.	1 595	3 123	3 657	8 069	9 392	10 022
82 Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions & similar stuffed furnishings	1 461	4 580	3 070	67 786	54 375	66 371
83 Travel goods, handbags & similar containers	56	65	143	4 347	3 001	4 533
84 Articles of apparel & clothing accessories	573	786	759	22 720	19 950	26 401
85 Footwear	224	90	229	15 786	8 798	18 776
87 Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus, n.e.s.	11 753	16 949	14 283	48 477	69 701	80 891
88 Photographic apparatus, equipment & supplies & optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	433	974	1 749	3 100	3 684	3 879
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	10 559	12 610	30 499	86 250	67 027	92 012
Total miscellaneous manufactured articles(c)	*26 655*	*39 177*	*54 388*	*256 535*	*235 928*	*302 885*

(a) Free on board (f.o.b.) value.
(b) Customs value.
(c) Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

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

Section and Division of the SITC	EXPORTS(a) September quarter 2005 $'000	EXPORTS(a) June quarter 2006 $'000	EXPORTS(a) September quarter 2006 $'000	IMPORTS(b) September quarter 2005 $'000	IMPORTS(b) June quarter 2006 $'000	IMPORTS(b) September quarter 2006 $'000
9 Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC						
93 Special transactions & commodities not classified according to kind	11 499	10 724	11 032	251	495	209
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender, & other coin being legal tender	26 030	27 626	14 587	23	92	41
96 Coin (excl. gold coin), not being legal tender	24	62	103	3	63	13
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores & concentrates)	1 463 956	2 485 978	2 467 948	641 406	1 832 512	1 039 860
98 Combined confidential items excl. some of SITC 280 (exports only) & some of SITCs 510 & 520 (imports only)	1 735 798	2 051 987	2 192 648	150 440	164 198	168 314
Total commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC(c)	*3 237 307*	*4 576 378*	*4 686 319*	*792 123*	*1 997 359*	*1 208 437*
Total merchandise trade(c)	**11 077 020**	**13 328 189**	**14 706 044**	**3 760 854**	**6 420 108**	**4 838 788**

(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		
	September quarter 2005	*June quarter 2006*	*September quarter 2006*	*September quarter 2005*	*June quarter 2006*	*September quarter 2006*	*September quarter 2005*	*June quarter 2006*	*September quarter 2006*
Country	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Austria	3 182	3 331	2 428	48 396	27 098	44 124	–45 215	–23 766	–41 696
Belgium	63 447	105 487	94 212	17 427	24 244	29 365	46 020	81 243	64 846
Canada	128 372	93 373	117 474	36 668	36 625	38 636	91 704	56 748	78 838
China	2 203 920	2 776 844	3 070 246	288 541	318 069	324 027	1 915 378	2 458 774	2 746 219
Fiji	846	953	1 171	19 872	3 114	14 677	–19 026	–2 161	–13 505
Finland	86 098	331 630	256 466	36 748	40 005	32 059	49 350	291 625	224 407
France	44 395	49 946	54 738	39 725	70 610	61 838	4 671	–20 664	–7 100
Germany	30 975	36 590	23 739	143 422	148 239	180 372	–112 446	–111 649	–156 632
Ghana	14 015	17 927	16 809	35	55	89	13 980	17 872	16 720
Hong Kong (Sar of China)	56 028	93 887	66 080	9 892	138 560	58 943	46 135	–44 673	7 137
India	981 850	963 986	1 401 481	20 418	24 191	31 294	961 433	939 795	1 370 187
Indonesia	383 289	292 407	483 698	194 038	446 181	250 764	189 251	–153 774	232 933
Ireland	526	1 253	805	15 210	31 182	39 267	–14 683	–29 929	–38 463
Israel	2 141	15 189	21 864	8 621	20 626	6 028	–6 481	–5 437	15 837
Italy	61 573	61 329	95 396	129 676	68 730	104 934	–68 103	–7 401	–9 538
Japan	2 590 361	2 972 300	3 126 972	376 974	873 797	670 968	2 213 387	2 098 503	2 456 003
Korea, Republic of	1 009 798	964 117	1 208 437	84 328	778 835	140 521	925 470	185 282	1 067 915
Kuwait	29 615	39 982	15 936	138	17 497	314	29 477	22 485	15 622
Malaysia	73 054	71 588	94 469	111 554	249 675	103 872	–38 501	–178 087	–9 402
Mozambique	130 998	70 521	71 341	—	—	—	130 998	70 521	71 341
Netherlands	89 517	138 629	179 276	30 586	27 343	21 274	58 932	111 285	158 002
New Zealand	219 931	145 816	359 485	103 377	118 302	124 603	116 554	27 514	234 882
Norway	8 427	4 347	19 056	7 004	6 507	10 006	1 423	–2 161	9 051
Papua New Guinea	36 761	164 989	34 472	134 304	104 582	145 313	–97 543	60 407	–110 841
Philippines	36 926	15 853	21 683	6 606	8 740	5 954	30 321	7 113	15 729
Saudi Arabia	64 077	35 254	63 842	47 985	129 328	26 176	16 092	–94 074	37 665
Singapore	514 984	341 121	654 146	487 513	1 007 412	477 759	27 471	–666 291	176 387
South Africa	236 164	242 234	216 745	64 133	55 355	57 152	172 031	186 879	159 593
Spain	78 629	99 154	63 920	26 132	36 084	31 551	52 497	63 070	32 369
Sudan	3 669	35 616	19 398	—	—	—	3 669	35 616	19 398
Sweden	1 561	2 630	3 566	46 630	59 662	46 734	–45 069	–57 032	–43 167
Switzerland	4 009	5 435	14 659	10 349	41 458	56 611	–6 340	–36 023	–41 952
Taiwan	306 073	327 740	351 107	45 325	157 834	94 312	260 748	169 906	256 795
Thailand	492 293	424 580	431 607	114 843	282 693	156 711	377 449	141 887	274 896
Turkey	63 534	21 462	22 482	3 469	22 907	18 283	60 065	–1 444	4 199
United Arab Emirates	110 703	253 037	174 081	61 973	139 098	417 110	48 730	113 939	–243 029
United Kingdom	334 121	1 299 325	847 400	365 286	111 719	326 165	–31 165	1 187 606	521 235
United States of America	219 674	355 354	349 527	409 205	605 179	553 408	–189 531	–249 825	–203 881
Viet Nam	48 098	200 592	444 157	86 561	26 425	17 776	–38 463	174 167	426 380
Yemen	11 769	12 151	36 922	—	—	—	11 769	12 151	36 922
All other countries	301 614	240 229	174 751	127 889	162 148	119 797	173 725	78 081	54 953
Total(c)	**11 077 020**	**13 328 189**	**14 706 044**	**3 760 854**	**6 420 108**	**4 838 788**	**7 316 166**	**6 908 081**	**9 867 256**

— 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	465.5	466.8	670.5
2004–2005	4.7	4.8	148.7	259.6	136.9	15.9	606.0	607.9	604.4	526.5
2005–2006	9.3	13.9	115.0	240.3	155.6	np	590.2	589.6	601.1	593.6
2005										
June	1.4	1.8	41.1	64.1	45.1	3.8	167.0	158.8	156.5	129.4
September	2.3	1.7	36.5	62.0	35.9	4.0	154.4	148.8	151.9	135.1
December	2.2	4.4	33.7	61.1	41.4	4.6	158.0	147.6	145.0	152.8
2006										
March	2.0	2.1	19.7	53.7	31.0	np	121.5	144.7	147.1	137.0
June	2.9	5.8	25.0	63.5	47.4	2.5	156.3	148.5	157.1	168.7
September	4.5	8.7	31.3	64.7	66.4	4.7	190.2	183.0	171.5	289.9

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	r32 471	246 260	38 070	r1 851	192	47	6 233	21 956	16 997	24 582
2005–2006	p165	p25 339	p258 394	p39 284	pr1 953	pr183	p113	6 711	21 193	pr16 635	p25 887
2005											
June	44	9 474	65 551	9 212	r461	43	16	1 478	5 169	4 973	6 213
September	42	6 043	64 741	9 653	r493	r46	18	1 659	5 163	4 667	6 317
December	43	6 516	65 844	9 833	r462	r52	22	1 683	5 399	4 563	6 691
2006											
March	40	5 244	59 193	9 583	r494	r41	40	1 707	5 498	3 357	6 253
June	41	7 537	68 617	10 215	r504	r44	32	1 662	5 133	r3 482	6 641
September	p41	p8 389	p70 885	p10 738	p542	p44	p22	1 705	5 401	p5 335	p6 392

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

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) Cattle(d) '000	Calves '000	Sheep '000	Lambs '000	Pigs '000	RED MEAT PRODUCED(c) Beef(e) tonnes	Veal tonnes	Mutton tonnes	Lamb tonnes	Pig meat tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2003–2004	462.9	4.7	1 845.4	2 391.8	674.4	116 555	258	37 094	47 212	45 190
2004–2005	510.5	4.3	2 205.2	2 466.7	647.0	131 407	250	43 842	49 122	43 999
2005–2006	434.0	3.7	2 120.6	2 798.4	599.2	113 318	250	45 939	58 080	40 977
2005										
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
September	106.2	1.1	560.9	559.5	135.1	27 843	77	11 818	11 318	9 115
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2003–2004	461.6	4.7	1 837.4	2 386.9	674.7	116 485	258	36 985	47 097	45 210
2004–2005	513.0	4.3	2 212.5	2 464.7	646.9	132 503	250	44 043	49 054	43 993
2005–2006	435.1	3.7	2 138.9	2 806.0	599.3	113 637	247	46 332	58 237	40 995
2005										
June	145.3	1.0	580.1	648.3	158.2	39 834	63	11 652	13 135	10 832
September	111.5	1.0	521.1	764.6	152.9	28 428	68	11 147	15 890	10 476
December	106.0	1.0	501.7	653.9	151.1	27 257	64	11 020	13 597	10 392
2006										
March	105.8	0.8	512.3	695.1	148.7	27 720	53	11 049	14 331	10 115
June	111.8	1.0	603.8	692.5	146.6	30 233	62	13 117	14 419	10 012
September	111.9	1.1	664.7	606.3	133.4	29 895	67	13 918	12 364	8 955
TREND										
2003–2004	461.9	4.9	1 849.4	2 375.2	676.2	116 434	261	37 219	46 765	45 338
2004–2005	489.8	4.3	2 204.8	2 498.6	644.7	122 717	254	44 038	49 864	43 851
2005–2006	439.3	3.7	2 163.7	2 754.1	597.5	114 080	246	46 569	57 025	40 835
2005										
June	120.9	1.1	550.1	662.0	156.8	30 093	65	11 224	13 550	10 744
September	114.7	1.0	528.3	697.7	154.0	28 830	64	11 163	14 425	10 561
December	107.8	0.9	509.0	706.9	151.6	27 735	62	11 066	14 670	10 393
2006										
March	107.0	0.9	534.8	686.8	148.4	28 218	59	11 641	14 247	10 137
June	109.7	0.9	591.6	662.7	143.5	29 298	61	12 700	13 683	9 745
September	112.1	1.0	651.7	644.4	137.1	30 195	64	13 721	13 247	9 274

(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	r7 739 627	r1 614 342	164 687	r3 400 560	r232 162
2005					
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	r1 646 237	r360 264	23 468	r546 644	r37 269
September	2 475 490	533 060	49 139	1 017 367	72 913

r revised
(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						
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
September	125 410	22 366	30 499	5 328	155 909	27 695

(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						
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	1 508	987	1 811	57 552	45 728	107 586
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
July	1 302	834	3 841	61 449	35 848	103 274
August	1 657	869	1 975	51 638	32 143	88 282
September	1 707	867	1 808	52 286	34 324	90 992
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						
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	505	591	523	41 894	39 073	82 587
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
July	577	890	867	60 733	29 134	92 201
August	581	881	602	48 254	35 644	85 962
September	490	646	595	54 814	31 105	87 651

(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												
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	1 273	6 108	3 399	908	2 349	4 485	521	436	2 513	188	245	23 736
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
July	835	2 878	2 619	680	886	1 493	237	694	1 552	336	199	13 996
August	940	2 349	1 943	561	1 712	1 942	305	419	2 578	346	235	14 513
September	1 469	3 152	2 492	477	1 125	2 160	302	425	2 517	133	463	15 942
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												
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	1 212	1 285	878	5 009	2 377	2 150	3 651	694	211	964	439	22 943
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
July	3 925	4 171	3 326	4 995	2 685	3 835	5 115	969	223	1 349	209	35 325
August	2 577	3 186	2 306	4 205	1 572	2 222	4 244	883	166	1 441	326	26 406
September	1 964	3 185	2 886	5 675	2 709	2 455	4 494	614	284	1 644	332	31 046

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(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						
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
June	132	1 113	44.6	44.4	40.4	4 742
HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS						
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
June	350	21 082	1 198.2	62.5	806.9	146 961
HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 5 OR MORE ROOMS						
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
June	482	22 195	1 242.8	61.6	847.3	151 703

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)	Capacity(b)	Nights occupied(c)	Occupancy rate(d)	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	'000	%	$'000
CARAVAN PARKS(e)					
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
June	202	26 154	1 176.8	49.4	28 125
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES					
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
June	1 215	6 522	62.8	56.8	6 299
VISITOR HOSTELS(f)					
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
June	65	5 003	224.3	49.4	4 748

(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

	EMPLOYED					
	Full-time	Total	Total unemployed	Labour force(a)	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES						
2005						
September	505.3	590.5	24.6	615.1	76.5	4.0
October	505.9	591.6	24.0	615.6	76.4	3.9
November	506.7	592.7	23.7	616.3	76.3	3.8
December	508.0	593.8	23.7	617.5	76.4	3.8
2006						
January	509.4	595.0	23.6	618.6	76.4	3.8
February	511.3	596.2	23.3	619.5	76.4	3.8
March	513.1	597.3	22.4	619.7	76.3	3.6
April	514.8	598.4	21.2	619.5	76.1	3.4
May	516.6	599.4	20.0	619.3	76.0	3.2
June	518.7	600.5	19.0	619.5	75.8	3.1
July	520.7	601.7	18.4	620.1	75.8	3.0
August	522.4	603.0	18.1	621.0	75.7	2.9
September	523.6	604.1	17.8	621.9	75.7	2.9
October	524.3	604.9	17.7	622.6	75.6	2.8
November	524.5	605.4	17.7	623.0	75.5	2.8
FEMALES						
2005						
September	237.7	462.8	22.2	485.0	59.6	4.6
October	236.9	463.1	21.7	484.8	59.5	4.5
November	236.6	463.2	21.5	484.7	59.4	4.4
December	237.0	463.4	21.6	485.0	59.4	4.4
2006						
January	237.6	463.7	21.7	485.4	59.3	4.5
February	238.4	464.4	21.6	486.0	59.3	4.4
March	239.1	465.4	21.2	486.6	59.3	4.4
April	240.0	466.7	20.6	487.3	59.4	4.2
May	240.8	468.1	20.1	488.3	59.4	4.1
June	241.8	469.3	20.0	489.2	59.4	4.1
July	242.7	470.0	20.0	490.0	59.4	4.1
August	243.2	470.2	20.2	490.4	59.4	4.1
September	243.2	470.2	20.3	490.5	59.3	4.1
October	243.2	470.2	20.3	490.5	59.2	4.1
November	243.2	470.1	20.2	490.3	59.1	4.1
PERSONS						
2005						
September	743.0	1 053.3	46.8	1 100.1	68.0	4.3
October	742.7	1 054.7	45.7	1 100.4	67.9	4.2
November	743.3	1 055.9	45.2	1 101.1	67.8	4.1
December	744.9	1 057.3	45.2	1 102.5	67.8	4.1
2006						
January	747.0	1 058.7	45.3	1 104.1	67.8	4.1
February	749.6	1 060.6	44.9	1 105.5	67.8	4.1
March	752.2	1 062.7	43.6	1 106.3	67.8	3.9
April	754.7	1 065.1	41.8	1 106.9	67.7	3.8
May	757.5	1 067.5	40.1	1 107.6	67.6	3.6
June	760.5	1 069.8	39.0	1 108.7	67.6	3.5
July	763.4	1 071.7	38.4	1 110.1	67.6	3.5
August	765.6	1 073.2	38.2	1 111.5	67.5	3.4
September	766.8	1 074.3	38.2	1 112.5	67.5	3.4
October	767.5	1 075.1	38.0	1 113.1	67.4	3.4
November	767.6	1 075.5	37.9	1 113.4	67.3	3.4

(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			
	August	*November*	*February*	*May*	*August*	*November*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Western Australia	**1 043.8**	**1 055.3**	**1 059.4**	**1 068.7**	**1 061.0**	**1 080.1**
Industry(a)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56.6	57.3	58.4	48.0	42.7	42.0
Mining	47.7	52.8	45.9	54.6	53.5	52.6
Manufacturing	88.7	96.3	95.6	99.6	100.5	98.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	11.3	7.1	9.4	10.0	12.1	11.6
Construction	100.3	99.5	111.7	104.9	103.3	114.8
Wholesale trade	39.7	43.3	44.1	47.7	47.7	46.0
Retail trade	155.8	146.5	152.9	157.6	147.1	154.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	39.3	43.9	42.5	45.3	45.2	45.3
Transport and storage	44.8	49.2	45.1	41.0	42.7	40.1
Communication services	14.2	16.0	15.3	16.1	16.6	14.3
Finance and insurance	25.1	27.7	26.3	28.7	29.4	28.8
Property and business services	119.6	122.4	125.5	123.6	132.6	128.1
Government administration and defence	46.1	50.7	47.3	45.8	47.1	54.5
Education	79.7	72.9	63.2	68.9	72.7	73.8
Health and community services	106.8	103.8	108.8	103.9	100.4	99.9
Cultural and recreational services	28.5	25.9	25.7	27.2	23.1	30.4
Personal and other services	39.5	39.9	41.5	45.9	44.2	45.8
Occupation(b)						
Managers and administrators	93.7	91.7	92.2	82.6	77.5	79.4
Professionals	196.5	190.0	186.4	185.6	191.6	191.9
Associate professionals	125.0	126.0	128.1	132.1	132.4	135.8
Tradespersons and related workers	146.5	142.1	146.4	159.4	158.0	157.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	42.2	41.0	42.2	40.0	41.0	39.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	161.1	172.6	170.5	179.5	171.7	176.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	90.5	94.9	96.3	94.2	95.0	107.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	99.8	105.1	99.0	99.7	94.8	94.0
Labourers and related workers	88.6	91.9	98.4	95.7	98.9	98.5

(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 August	2005 November	2006 February	2006 May	2006 August	2006 November
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.5	26.2	29.5	24.5	24.1	22.5
Mining	46.7	52.4	44.7	54.2	52.9	51.2
Manufacturing	80.9	88.8	85.9	92.0	91.4	88.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	10.9	6.9	9.3	9.6	11.9	11.6
Construction	60.3	62.1	71.6	71.8	68.6	78.3
Wholesale trade	38.0	39.9	39.7	43.3	43.3	40.5
Retail trade	135.8	128.7	136.7	142.2	131.1	142.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	36.8	39.7	39.3	41.6	40.9	40.9
Transport and storage	36.3	39.3	35.8	33.9	35.1	33.0
Communication services	11.5	13.2	13.4	14.2	14.4	12.8
Finance and insurance	22.0	25.8	24.5	26.7	27.1	25.4
Property and business services	95.8	101.3	106.4	105.1	110.1	109.5
Government administration and defence	45.2	50.1	46.5	45.6	47.1	54.2
Education	76.6	69.5	61.0	66.0	68.9	70.8
Health and community services	100.3	98.2	103.0	98.3	94.7	94.3
Cultural and recreational services	23.4	21.4	20.0	22.5	19.7	25.8
Personal and other services	30.9	32.5	33.9	36.6	34.1	36.2
Total	**878.2**	**895.9**	**901.2**	**927.9**	**915.4**	**938.0**
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 012.8	1 127.3	1 171.0	1 059.7	997.7	998.1
Mining	2 181.2	2 702.2	1 997.0	2 236.9	2 560.3	2 544.0
Manufacturing	3 131.4	3 414.0	3 394.9	3 659.0	3 504.6	3 535.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	402.4	258.2	323.9	365.2	474.0	458.8
Construction	2 427.7	2 593.9	3 025.5	3 027.2	2 797.3	3 277.2
Wholesale trade	1 440.9	1 484.4	1 560.3	1 737.5	1 711.7	1 619.4
Retail trade	3 886.2	3 582.8	3 885.3	4 187.6	3 786.1	4 155.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 038.7	1 136.9	1 220.1	1 201.6	1 226.6	1 188.4
Transport and storage	1 448.5	1 546.8	1 403.5	1 397.6	1 393.5	1 375.5
Communication services	418.7	425.5	504.1	538.6	514.7	453.1
Finance and insurance	749.6	855.7	891.1	959.2	930.7	889.5
Property and business services	3 428.8	3 644.1	3 855.0	3 849.2	3 936.1	3 948.5
Government administration and defence	1 610.8	1 690.7	1 631.7	1 580.5	1 609.4	1 841.1
Education	2 491.7	2 199.9	2 037.7	2 093.4	2 167.1	2 295.7
Health and community services	3 103.4	2 956.2	3 066.0	2 843.7	2 738.2	2 809.0
Cultural and recreational services	644.7	551.0	606.7	710.1	558.8	664.8
Personal and other services	1 042.0	1 103.1	1 083.1	1 253.0	1 146.0	1 252.4
Total	**30 459.4**	**31 272.7**	**31 657.0**	**32 700.1**	**32 052.9**	**33 306.3**
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (no.)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	38.2	43.0	39.7	43.3	41.5	44.4
Mining	46.7	51.6	44.6	41.3	48.4	49.7
Manufacturing	38.7	38.5	39.5	39.8	38.3	39.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	36.8	37.6	34.9	38.2	39.7	39.7
Construction	40.3	41.7	42.2	42.2	40.8	41.9
Wholesale trade	37.9	37.2	39.3	40.1	39.6	40.0
Retail trade	28.6	27.8	28.4	29.5	28.9	29.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	28.2	28.7	31.1	28.9	30.0	29.1
Transport and storage	39.9	39.4	39.2	41.2	39.7	41.6
Communication services	36.3	32.2	37.6	38.1	35.9	35.5
Finance and insurance	34.0	33.2	36.4	36.0	34.4	35.1
Property and business services	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.6	35.8	36.0
Government administration and defence	35.6	33.7	35.1	34.7	34.2	33.9
Education	32.5	31.6	33.4	31.7	31.4	32.4
Health and community services	30.9	30.1	29.8	28.9	28.9	29.8
Cultural and recreational services	27.5	25.7	30.3	31.5	28.4	25.7
Personal and other services	33.8	33.9	32.0	34.2	33.6	34.6
Total	**34.7**	**34.9**	**35.1**	**35.2**	**35.0**	**35.5**

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

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

ASCO Major group	2005 August	2005 November	2006 February	2006 May	2006 August	2006 November
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000)						
Managers and administrators	60.7	60.8	65.0	61.4	54.9	59.1
Professionals	174.7	168.7	165.4	166.2	171.2	173.2
Associate professionals	100.5	105.6	106.9	114.8	112.9	117.6
Tradespersons and related workers	106.5	104.3	106.4	125.0	121.7	117.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	34.3	31.7	32.4	30.5	33.4	31.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	153.5	164.9	161.4	171.2	164.7	166.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	77.6	80.6	83.7	83.6	83.1	95.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	95.2	101.9	95.2	96.2	89.4	91.2
Labourers and related workers	75.3	77.6	84.7	79.1	84.3	86.4
Total	**878.2**	**895.9**	**901.2**	**927.9**	**915.4**	**938.0**
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED ('000)						
Managers and administrators	2 899.4	2 799.0	2 922.8	2 780.4	2 444.9	2 652.6
Professionals	6 500.5	6 289.9	6 172.1	6 234.6	6 183.9	6 289.4
Associate professionals	3 837.8	4 021.7	4 132.3	4 427.7	4 489.7	4 672.1
Tradespersons and related workers	4 255.3	4 232.5	4 136.3	5 029.7	5 043.4	4 901.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	1 028.5	901.4	922.9	833.5	976.8	994.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	4 487.6	4 920.7	5 016.0	5 360.1	4 980.2	5 140.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	3 079.4	3 344.8	3 391.4	3 213.8	3 285.9	3 843.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	2 291.2	2 517.9	2 418.6	2 302.5	2 150.7	2 200.2
Labourers and related workers	2 079.7	2 244.9	2 544.5	2 517.7	2 497.4	2 612.6
Total	**30 459.4**	**31 272.7**	**31 657.0**	**32 700.1**	**32 052.9**	**33 306.3**
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (no.)						
Managers and administrators	47.8	46.1	45.0	45.3	44.5	44.9
Professionals	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.5	36.1	36.3
Associate professionals	38.2	38.1	38.6	38.6	39.8	39.7
Tradespersons and related workers	40.0	40.6	38.9	40.2	41.5	41.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	30.0	28.4	28.5	27.4	29.2	31.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	29.2	29.8	31.1	31.3	30.2	30.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	39.7	41.5	40.5	38.5	39.6	40.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	24.1	24.7	25.4	23.9	24.1	24.1
Labourers and related workers	27.6	28.9	30.0	31.8	29.6	30.2
Total	**34.7**	**34.9**	**35.1**	**35.2**	**35.0**	**35.5**

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									
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
September	1 222.80	1 295.60	1 082.00	905.30	923.30	606.80	1 122.00	1 177.40	864.40
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005									
June	1 117.60	1 192.20	993.80	852.60	867.40	558.80	1 031.80	1 086.90	789.90
September	1 130.20	1 201.00	1 019.50	845.70	859.90	564.30	1 037.50	1 090.20	803.40
December	1 152.20	1 227.10	1 035.50	863.50	878.10	567.00	1 056.40	1 111.40	812.60
2006									
March	1 168.90	1 237.50	1 045.30	868.80	884.00	562.50	1 071.40	1 122.50	813.70
June	1 169.20	1 234.30	1 033.30	882.00	898.00	576.20	1 073.40	1 122.00	811.70
September	1 222.60	1 297.50	1 084.80	900.30	918.60	602.50	1 121.10	1 178.30	861.30
TREND									
2005									
June	1 118.80	1 190.90	1 000.90	841.70	855.80	557.80	1 028.20	1 081.30	793.20
September	1 134.40	1 207.90	1 018.70	853.00	867.50	563.00	1 042.60	1 096.90	803.20
December	1 148.20	1 219.90	1 030.90	860.50	875.20	563.90	1 053.60	1 106.60	807.60
2006									
March	1 164.60	1 234.20	1 040.40	870.50	885.80	568.60	1 067.90	1 119.50	814.20
June	1 184.90	1 254.20	1 052.20	883.80	900.20	579.60	1 086.90	1 138.90	826.80
September	1 208.80	1 279.10	1 068.30	897.00	914.20	593.60	1 109.00	1 162.50	844.00

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

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

ANZSIC Division	2005 June	2005 September	2005 December	2006 March	2006 June	2006 September
FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS ($)						
Mining	1 617.50	1 556.00	1 563.80	1 656.80	1 717.10	1 711.40
Manufacturing	1 036.50	1 047.30	1 105.70	1 138.10	1 152.40	1 154.20
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 230.60	1 283.70	1 373.80	1 367.40	1 308.60	1 440.50
Construction	1 053.90	1 020.40	1 038.70	1 050.20	1 113.70	1 247.10
Wholesale trade	1 031.60	1 115.90	1 134.80	1 023.70	1 005.80	991.60
Retail trade	718.30	771.10	732.80	760.00	757.20	738.50
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	696.10	736.40	765.20	779.10	794.90	797.60
Transport and storage	985.30	995.80	992.90	972.70	999.50	1 019.50
Communication services	983.50	956.90	1 026.60	973.10	997.00	1 026.40
Finance and insurance	1 044.50	1 095.40	1 090.00	989.10	1 004.90	1 126.90
Property and business services	1 026.10	1 030.60	1 037.60	1 104.70	1 109.80	1 225.00
Government administration and defence	982.50	1 003.00	1 014.50	1 033.60	1 035.20	1 051.10
Education	1 061.80	1 063.50	1 062.60	1 046.50	1 067.40	1 071.40
Health and community services	984.10	970.80	1 012.70	1 051.90	934.50	1 009.40
Cultural and recreational services	874.30	874.80	921.30	883.40	904.80	944.00
Personal and other services	952.30	1 014.50	988.10	1 006.00	969.00	1 047.00
Total	**1 032.20**	**1 038.50**	**1 057.20**	**1 069.00**	**1 074.10**	**1 122.00**
FULL-TIME ADULT TOTAL EARNINGS ($)						
Mining	1 726.30	1 643.10	1 648.90	1 731.90	1 792.20	1 768.30
Manufacturing	1 120.10	1 134.20	1 202.70	1 241.80	1 250.10	1 233.30
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 326.40	1 379.20	1 473.50	1 470.50	1 416.00	1 565.00
Construction	1 282.00	1 202.80	1 234.80	1 178.70	1 253.30	1 477.10
Wholesale trade	1 087.80	1 144.60	1 175.90	1 071.50	1 056.70	1 029.20
Retail trade	739.90	792.30	764.80	789.80	791.20	768.70
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	711.80	749.00	779.30	798.70	820.70	817.00
Transport and storage	1 018.80	1 059.30	1 048.30	1 025.80	1 049.10	1 081.20
Communication services	1 040.20	1 004.60	1 068.90	1 020.90	1 042.70	1 096.40
Finance and insurance	1 053.10	1 101.60	1 097.30	998.40	1 015.90	1 132.20
Property and business services	1 045.90	1 061.30	1 061.00	1 129.20	1 125.50	1 243.70
Government administration and defence	1 004.40	1 018.70	1 032.70	1 053.70	1 057.30	1 069.10
Education	1 064.20	1 065.70	1 065.30	1 049.50	1 069.60	1 074.40
Health and community services	1 021.40	1 005.50	1 049.70	1 096.10	972.20	1 052.20
Cultural and recreational services	892.80	905.30	956.40	906.80	921.40	955.00
Personal and other services	995.80	1 050.90	1 032.00	1 047.70	1 021.90	1 092.20
Total	**1 088.50**	**1 089.50**	**1 113.30**	**1 119.50**	**1 124.00**	**1 177.40**
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS ($)						
Mining	1 677.40	1 631.20	1 627.30	1 718.80	1 765.70	1 706.20
Manufacturing	1 024.30	1 014.70	1 088.60	1 117.20	1 130.80	1 121.20
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 281.30	1 293.90	1 429.20	1 423.90	1 382.50	1 515.20
Construction	1 189.20	1 103.70	1 092.20	1 039.10	1 092.80	1 228.30
Wholesale trade	946.40	1 009.50	1 026.90	909.30	937.10	887.00
Retail trade	408.80	450.70	402.60	422.20	418.00	406.70
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	319.30	361.10	367.90	380.20	355.10	384.40
Transport and storage	960.50	1 001.40	1 006.20	927.10	994.80	990.50
Communication services	924.00	886.20	947.40	886.10	909.00	953.60
Finance and insurance	861.90	911.80	912.50	812.10	822.70	872.10
Property and business services	860.40	917.80	909.90	927.90	867.30	931.10
Government administration and defence	867.20	883.80	893.60	922.90	918.30	927.20
Education	725.40	741.30	735.70	774.40	725.00	752.00
Health and community services	720.30	712.80	703.60	728.30	679.80	720.80
Cultural and recreational services	485.00	524.30	555.10	592.90	602.10	640.10
Personal and other services	499.00	513.70	503.80	528.70	524.00	863.90
Total	**787.40**	**806.10**	**809.70**	**816.60**	**808.70**	**864.40**

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	132	53.1	79.3	. .
2004	r134	r26.7	r64.1	. .
2005	115	23.3	53.5	. .
2005				
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
September	3	0.2	0.2	0.3

. . 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**

	PRIVATE		PUBLIC		TOTAL	
Quarter	Job vacancies	Change from same quarter previous year	Job vacancies	Change from same quarter previous year	Job vacancies	Change from same quarter previous year
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
2005						
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
August	21.4	36.4	1.2	–6.2	22.6	33.3

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

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

Reference period	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(b)			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH					
	Male	*Female*	*Total*	*Births*	*Deaths*	*Natural increase*(c)	*Net interstate migration*	*Net overseas migration*(d)	*Total population growth*(e)
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
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
2005–2006	1 029 715	1 021 169	2 050 884	27 205	11 836	15 369	3 058	21 493	39 920
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
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
June	1 029 715	1 021 169	2 050 884	6 980	2 884	4 096	780	3 227	8 103

(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)

Selected offences	2005 June	2005 September	2005 December	2006 March	2006 June	2006 September
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide(c)	13	11	29	35	12	12
Assault(d)	5 400	5 742	6 530	7 055	5 856	6 088
Robbery(e)	441	348	461	448	416	445
Burglary(f)	9 151	9 217	10 263	10 368	10 062	9 558
Steal Motor Vehicle(g)	1 740	1 736	1 854	1 800	1 898	1 901
Theft	18 871	18 617	21 120	21 066	20 059	20 628
Property Damage	9 988	10 061	11 281	10 952	10 021	11 009
Drugs	4 228	4 019	4 323	4 135	4 181	4 508
Other(h)	4 783	5 151	5 935	6 264	4 926	5 304
Total reported offences	**54 615**	**54 902**	**61 796**	**62 123**	**57 431**	**59 453**

(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.*

APPENDIX INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

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