Australian Bureau of Statistics

SEPTEMBER 2003

1367.5

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 8 OCT 2003

CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	*ISSUE*	*RELEASE DATE*
	December 2003	14 January 2004
	March 2004	7 April 2004

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue introduces Environmental indicators, with new tables on Air Quality. Changes have been made to the tables of Wage Cost Index, State Final Demand, Building Approvals, Building Activity and Tourist Accommodation. Marriages and divorces data are no longer available on a quarterly basis and will now appear annually.

FEATURE ARTICLES

The complete back catalogue of feature articles are now available on the ABS website at <http://www.abs.gov.au/Themes/Regional — Western Australia/Statistics — Western Australian Statistical Indicators/1367.5 Western Australian Statistical Indicators/ Related Links/Australia Now>

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 25 September 2003. Explanatory notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators.* Readers are directed to the explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.

INQUIRIES

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

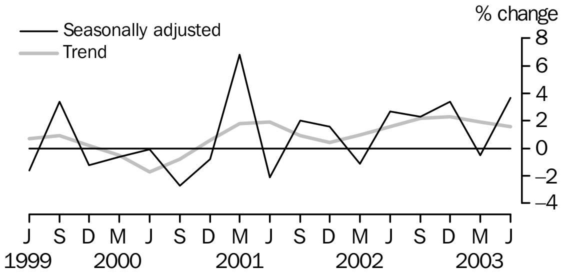
COLI N NAGLE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand, in seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, increased in the June quarter 2003 by 3.7% ($690 million) to $19,168 million. The rise was the second highest recorded for all states and territories, with the Northern Territory recording the highest increase at 10.4%. The growth in Western Australia's state final demand in the June quarter 2003 followed a decline in demand of 0.5% in the March quarter 2003, and 3.4% growth in the December quarter 2002.

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



The main contributors to growth in state final demand for the June quarter 2003 were:

- Private expenditure on Other buildings and structures — up $176 million (13.9%), mainly due to construction activities associated with the state's major resource projects;
- Private expenditure on Machinery and equipment — up $161 million (10.5%), reflecting the commencement of large investment projects in the state and the strong $A; and
- Household final consumption expenditure — up $126 million (1.2%), attributable to strong growth in both retail trade and new motor vehicle sales.

The only decline was in private expenditure on intangible fixed assets, down by $16 million (3.9%).

In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, state final demand was 9.3% ($1,629 million) higher in the June quarter 2003 than in the June quarter 2002. The most notable increases were in private investment on Other buildings and structures, up by $653 million (82.9%); Household final consumption expenditure, up by $328 million (3.3%); and Machinery and equipment, up by $170 million (11.2%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's consumer price index (CPI) was unchanged in the June quarter 2003, following a 0.7% rise in the March quarter 2003. Prices remained flat both in Perth and nationally during this period due to a reduction in oil prices and an easing of drought conditions. Prices were also affected by the appreciation of the $A dollar which reduced the cost of imports.

Major price increases in Perth's CPI for the June quarter 2003 were in:

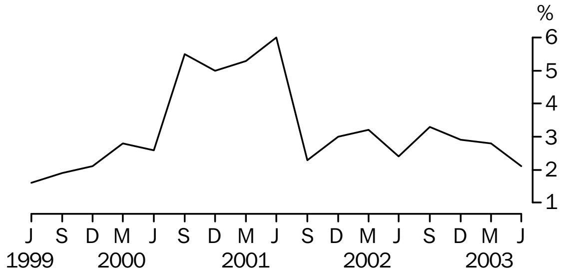
- Hospital and medical services — up 3.1%; and
- House purchase — up 2.6%.

Offsetting price decreases came mainly from:

- Automotive fuel — down 9.4%;
- Fruit — down 4.5%; and
- Overseas holiday travel and accommodation — down 3.7%.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

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



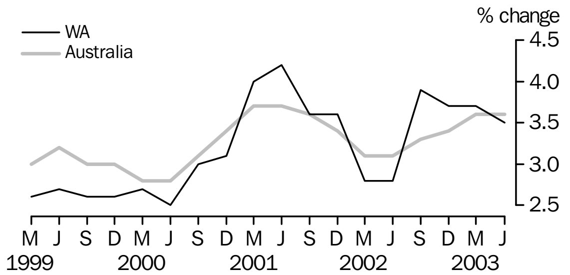
Over the 12 months to June 2003, Perth's CPI increased by 2.1%, equal with Darwin as the lowest annual increase of the eight capital cities. Nationally, the CPI rose by 2.7% over the year to June — which is within the Reserve Bank of Australia's 2–3% target range. Growth in the CPI in 2002–03 was mostly driven by rising house prices and higher food prices associated with the impact of the drought.

WAGE COST INDEX

The quarterly index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for Western Australia increased by 0.5% in the June quarter 2003, compared to growth of 0.6% nationally. While movements in the wage cost index are traditionally low in the June quarter, growth in the June quarter 2003 was the equal lowest since the series commenced.

Over the 12 months to June 2003, wages in Western Australia grew by 3.5%, marginally below the national average of 3.6%. Annual wages growth ranged from a high of 3.9% in New South Wales and South Australia to a low of 3.1% in the Northern Territory.

WAGE COST INDEX,
Change over corresponding quarter of previous year



Of the selected industries in Western Australia, Property and business services showed the highest quarterly wages growth (2.0%) in the June quarter 2003. The lowest increases in wages were for Mining, Manufacturing and Government administration and defence, all of which recorded growth of 0.2%. Property and business services recorded the highest annual growth in wages at 4.6%, while Retail trade recorded the lowest annual growth of 1.8%.

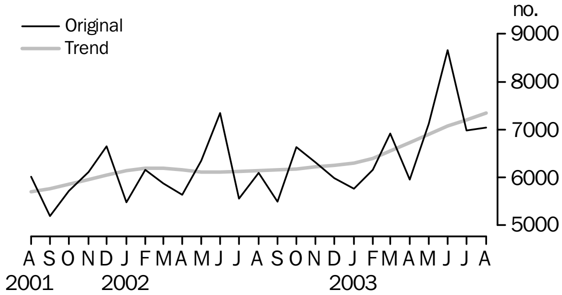
Professionals (1.0%) and Associate professionals (0.9%) had the highest quarterly wages growth of the selected occupations in the June quarter 2003. Despite showing one of the lowest quarterly movements in the June quarter 2003 at 0.3%, Labourers and related workers recorded the highest annual wages growth of the selected occupations at 5.2%.

CONSUMPTION

New motor vehicle sales

In the three months to August 2003, new motor vehicle sales in Western Australia (trend) totalled 21,625, an increase of 7.2% (1,448 vehicles), compared to the three months to May 2003. The increase was mainly in other vehicles, up by 10.9% (844 vehicles), reflecting strong sales of four-wheel drive vehicles. Sales of passenger vehicles were also up by 4.9% (604 vehicles). Over this three month period, new motor vehicle sales in Western Australia increased at an average monthly rate of 2.1%, compared to 1.3% nationally.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

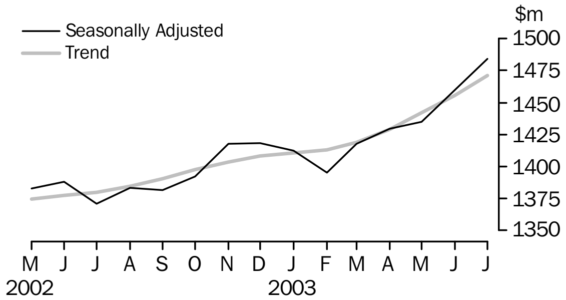


Sales of new motor vehicles (original) in the 2002–03 financial year totalled 76,673 — an increase of 6.6% (4,728 vehicles), compared to sales in 2001–02. Growth was strongest for sales of other vehicles, up by 12.5% (3,260 vehicles), with passenger vehicle sales increasing by 3.2% (1,468 vehicles).

Retail trade

Retail turnover in Western Australia (trend) rose by $108.0 million (2.5%) in the three months to July 2003, compared to the three months to April 2003. The increase in retail turnover was supported by increased household goods consumption, as a result of strong housing market activity. Monthly growth in retail turnover in Western Australia, during the three months to July 2003, averaged 1.0% compared to 0.7% nationally.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER



The main industry groups contributing to retail growth in the three months to July 2003, compared to the three months to April 2003, were:

- Household goods retailing — up $34.9 million (5.8%);
- Food retailing — up $28.8 million (1.5%);
- Other goods retailing — up $18.3 million (4.8%); and
- Department stores retailing — up $10.8 million (2.9%).

Recreational goods retailing was the only industry group to record a decrease — down by $4.8 million (2.3%).

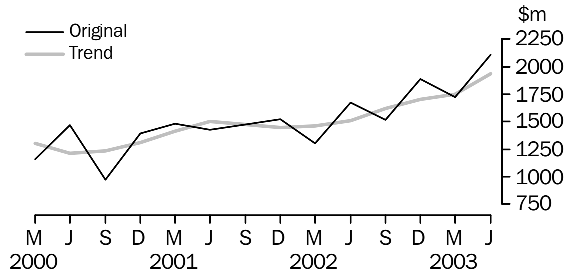
In trend chain volume terms, Western Australia's retail turnover for the June quarter 2003 rose by 0.9% to $4,213.0 million, an increase of 3.0% over the June quarter 2002.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Business investment in Western Australia in trend chain volume terms rose by $89 million (4.8%) to $1,937 million in the June quarter 2003. The appreciating $A has increased the volume of imports, contributing to strong growth in private new capital expenditure. During the June quarter 2003, increases in business investment were recorded in both:

- Equipment, plant and machinery — up $41 million to $1,126 million; and
- Buildings and structures — up $33 million to $798 million.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE,
Chain Volume Measures



In original current price terms, business investment in Western Australia increased by $1,162 million (19.4%) to $7,156 million in 2002–03. Contributing to the rise were increased investments in:

- Mining — up $811 million to $3,902 million;
- Manufacturing — up $221 million to $981 million; and
- Other selected industries (including Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction) — up $131 million to $2,274 million.

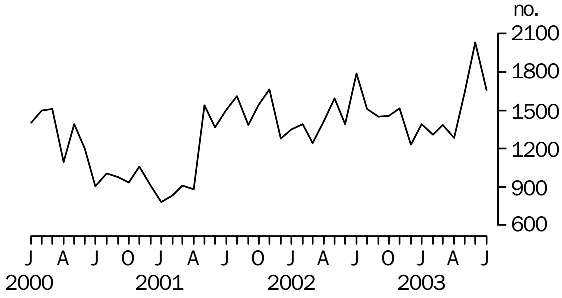
According to the Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance, the outlook for business investment in Western Australia in 2003–04 remains positive, aided by a number of large projects currently underway. These projects include the $630 million Oswal Fertilisers ammonia plant, the $975 million Newcrest Mining Telfer Deeps gold mine expansion, the $400 million HIsmelt pig iron plant and the installation of the $800 million second trunkline associated with the fourth LNG train expansion of the North West Shelf.

CONSTRUCTION

Building approvals

A total of 5,330 new houses were approved in Western Australia (original) in the three months to July 2003, 1,353 houses (34.0%) more than in the previous three months to April. The significant increase can be partly attributed to the introduction of new energy efficient building codes in Western Australia on 1 July 2003, which had a pull-forward effect on building approvals. In June 2003, the number of new houses approved in Western Australia increased by 393 houses (24.0%) to 2,033, the highest number of new houses approved since November 1999 (2,055).

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, New Houses



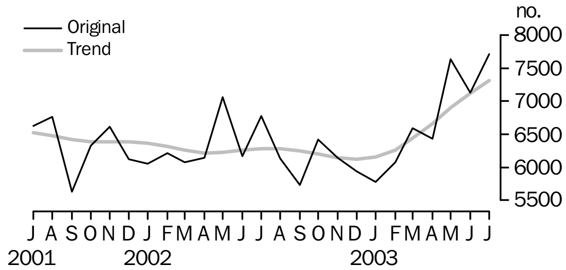
In the three months to July 2003, the value of building approved for new houses increased by $219 million (38.4%), compared to the previous three months to April. Over the same period, the value of non-residential building approvals rose by $40.6 million (13.9%).

In original chain volume terms, the value of both new house approvals and non-residential approvals were $83.6 million and $49.6 million higher in the June quarter 2003, compared to the June quarter 2002. The value of total building activity was $4,675.9 million in 2002–03, $837.8 million higher than 2001–02, reflecting the buoyant housing market supported by low interest rates.

FINANCE

The number of housing finance commitments (trend) in Western Australia rose for the seventh consecutive month in July 2003, increasing by 203 dwellings (2.9%) to 7,319. Since January 2003, the growth in commitments has averaged 170 dwellings (2.6%) per month. The total value of housing finance commitments also increased over this period, up by an average of $32 million (3.4%) per month.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS,
Number of Dwellings Financed



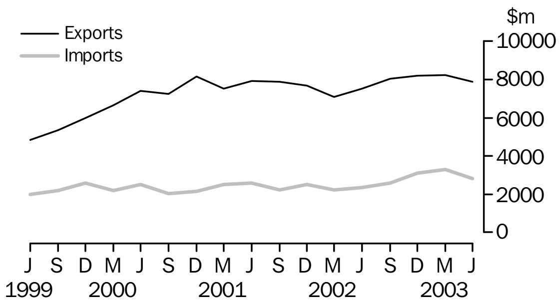
In original terms, the number of housing finance commitments in the three months to July 2003 rose by 3,391 dwellings (17.8%), compared to the three months to April 2003. Dwellings financed by non-first home buyers contributed most to the rise, increasing by 3,094 dwellings (19.3%), while dwellings financed by first home buyers increased by 297 dwellings (9.7%).

The continued boom in house prices has had a distinct impact on the size of borrowing for housing. The average borrowing size for non-first home buyers rose from $134,200 in the three months to July 2002 to $148,300 in the three months to July 2003 — an increase of $14,100 (10.5%). Similarly, the average borrowing size for first home buyers rose from $123,500 to $141,600 over the same period — an increase of $18,100 (14.7%).

TRADE

Western Australia's trade surplus (original) was $5,067 million in the June quarter 2003, down by 2.8% from $5,213 million in the June quarter 2002. The reduced surplus was largely the result of strong growth in merchandise imports, which rose by $462 million (19.6%). Exports during this period increased by $316 million (4.2%). The state's trading activity in the June quarter 2003 continued to be affected by weak international economic growth, appreciation of the $A and the receding drought.

VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE



In financial year terms, the state's trade surplus was $20,621 million in 2002–03, $278 million below the 2001–02 surplus. The value of the state's exports in 2002–03 rose by $2,154 million (7.1%), largely supported by a rise in gold exports associated with increased gold refining activity. Over the same period, imports increased by $2,432 million (26.1%), also reflecting the heightened gold refining activity and growth in business investment.

Exports

The major commodities contributing to the increase in value of Western Australia's exports in the June quarter 2003, compared to the June quarter 2002, were:

- Non-monetary gold — up $382 million;
- Gas, natural and manufactured — up $173 million;
- Iron and steel — up $70 million; and
- Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles) — up $55 million.

Partially offsetting export growth were decreases in the value of exports of:

- Non-ferrous metals — down $253 million; and
- Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials — down $120 million.

The value of exports from Western Australia to the United Kingdom increased to $934 million in the June quarter 2003, up by $297 million from the June quarter 2002. Increased exports were also recorded to India, up by $190 million to $251 million; and China, up by $136 million to $999 million. Decreases were recorded for the value of exports to the Republic of Korea, down by $346 million to $666 million; and to the United States of America, down by $91 million to $446 million.

Imports

The major commodities contributing to the increase in the value of imports to Western Australia in the June quarter 2003, compared to the June quarter 2002, were:

- Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials — up $176 million;
- Medicinal and pharmaceutical products — up $89 million;
- Iron and steel — up $62 million; and
- Non-monetary gold — up $60 million.

Decreased imports into Western Australia were recorded for:

- Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles) — down $28 million; and
- Office machines and automatic data processing machines — down $26 million.

Compared with the June quarter 2002, imports into Western Australia in the June quarter 2003 increased from Italy, up by $110 million to $182 million; the United Arab Emirates, up by $82 million to $91 million; and Indonesia, up by $80 million to $330 million. The major decline in imports over the period was recorded from the Republic of Korea, down by $149 million to $84 million.

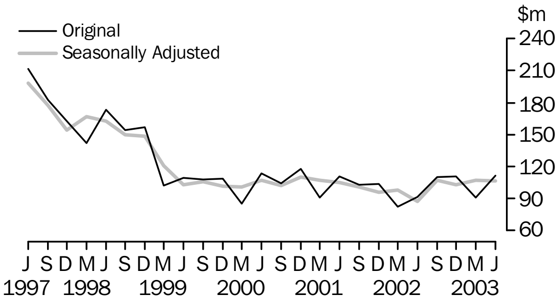
MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Western Australia's mineral exploration expenditure (original) for the June quarter 2003 was $111.6 million, an increase of $19.8 million (21.6%) over the corresponding quarter in 2002. Minerals contributing most to the increase were:

- Nickel and cobalt — up $7.1 million to $17.7 million; and
- Gold — up $7.8 million to $67.2 million.

Diamond exploration expenditure fell by $3.3 million to $3.8 million over the period.

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total Minerals



Mineral exploration expenditure increased by 11.2% to $423.6 million in 2002–03, $42.5 million higher than 2001–02. The rise in mineral exploration expenditure over the period coincided with higher $US commodity prices, notably gold and nickel.

In the June quarter 2003, expenditure (original) on petroleum exploration was $151.3 million, $69.3 million (84.5%) higher than the June quarter 2002. Expenditure on petroleum exploration in 2002–03 increased by 24.7% to $598.3 million, $118.5 million more than in 2001–02.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals showing significant increases in production in the June quarter 2003 compared to the June quarter 2002 were:

- Iron ore — up 20.9% (8,810,000 tonnes) to 51,044,000 tonnes;
- Salt — up 14.8% (320,000 tonnes) to 2,481,000 tonnes; and
- Bauxite — up 3.5% (313,000 tonnes) to 9,195,000 tonnes.

Decreases were recorded in the production of diamonds, which fell by 28.5% (2,396,000 carats) to 6,019,000 carats; and zinc, which fell by 9.1% (6,000 tonnes) to 60,000 tonnes.

Mineral production in Western Australia increased in 2002–03 compared to 2001–02. Substantial increases in production occurred for:

- Salt — up 13.4% (1,132,000 tonnes) to 9,607,000 tonnes;
- Iron ore — up 7.4% (13,292,000 tonnes) to 193,229,000 tonnes;
- Ilmenite — up 6.2% (107,000 tonnes) to 1,828,000 tonnes; and
- Diamonds — up 4.4% (1,339,000 carats) to 31,901,000 carats.

MINERAL PRODUCTION *continued*

Only tin production decreased notably in 2002–03, down by 12.2% (84 tonnes) to 602 tonnes.

TOURISM

Short term arrivals on holiday

There were 5,141 fewer overseas visitors to Western Australia by air on holiday, in the three months to June 2003, than in the three months to June 2002. Contributing to the decline in international visitors to Western Australia were the strong $A and continuing global uncertainties associated with the severe acute respiratory syndrome virus and terrorism. Falls in arrivals were recorded for visitors from:

- Japan — down 2,618 (43.8%);
- Singapore — down 2,205 (17.7%); and
- Thailand — down 1,482 (61.1%).

Partially offsetting the decline were increases in visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland, up by 1,546 (23.9%).

Despite recent falls in overseas visitors, the number of short term visitor arrivals by air on holiday to Western Australia increased between 2001–02 and 2002–03 by 10,706 (5.2%). This was mainly due to increased arrivals from the United Kingdom and Ireland, up by 9,878 (22.9%).

Short term departures on holiday

Western Australian resident departures overseas by air on holiday decreased by 16,708 (32.1%) in the three months to June 2003, compared to the three months to June 2002. Major falls in resident departures were recorded for:

- Indonesia — down 6,103 (38.0%); and
- Singapore — down 3,797 (84.3%).

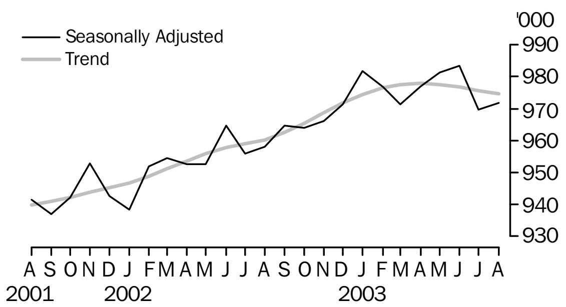
In 2002–03, there were 17,336 (8.9%) fewer short term resident departures by air on holiday than in 2001–02. The most notable decline was in the number of Western Australians departing overseas to Indonesia, which fell by 16,829 (26.5%), largely as a result of the Bali bombings.

THE LABOUR MARKET

Employment

The number of employed persons in Western Australia (trend) fell for the fourth successive month to 974,700 in August 2003. Since April 2003, the number of employed persons has decreased by 3,200 persons, mainly due to falls in the number of females employed part-time (down by 3,600) and males employed full-time (down by 4,200). The number of employed persons declined, during this period, for Western Australia and nationally at a rate of 0.1% per month.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TOTAL



The total labour force in Western Australia stood at 1,036,900 in August 2003 — 200 persons less than in April 2003. The decrease resulted from a fall in male labour force participation (down by 1,200 persons).

Industry employment

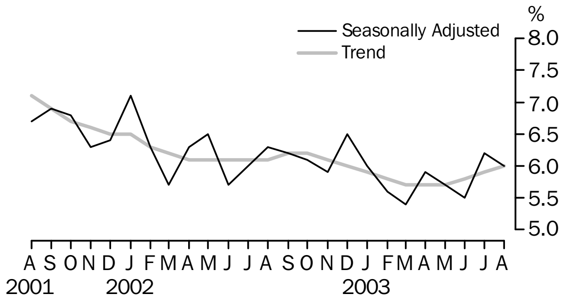
The majority of industries (original), in the three months to August 2003, experienced either low levels of growth or decreases in employment from the previous three months. Over this period, the largest employment growth occurred in the Construction industry (up by 5,600 persons), while significant decreases in employment were recorded for Mining, down by 5,400; Wholesale trade, down by 4,700; and Manufacturing, down by 4,200.

Unemployment

In Western Australia (trend), the number of unemployed persons increased for the fourth consecutive month in August 2003 to 62,200 — up by 3,000 from April 2003. The number of unemployed Western Australians increased at an average monthly rate of 1.3% over the period, in contrast to a 0.5% average monthly decrease at the national level.

The unemployment rate (trend) in Western Australia rose for the third consecutive month to 6.0% in August 2003, impacted on by an increase in the number of unemployed persons and declining labour force participation. The national unemployment rate in August 2003 was also 6.0%, but had fallen from 6.1% in July 2003 — a level that had been sustained since October 2002.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



In August 2003, there were 14,300 long-term unemployed persons in Western Australia (those who had been unemployed for 52 weeks or more since their last employment). This level increased by 1,400 persons compared to August 2002.

INTRODUCTION

This article examines major trends in education and employment in Western Australia. Education and employment patterns have undergone dynamic change over the past 20–25 years. There have been major shifts in the labour market in terms of industry share, required skill levels, number of hours worked and the levels of part-time and full-time work and employment arrangements. The demographic make-up of the labour force has also undergone many changes in this time, including increases in the labour force participation of women and the trend to early retirement. Additionally, the greater emphasis placed on remaining in school longer to improve education and job prospects has impacted on the transition from school to work experiences for many young people.

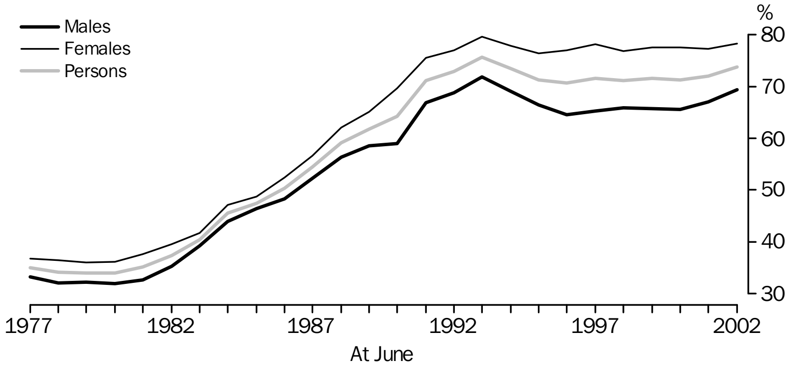
SCHOOL STUDENTS

In 2002, there were 334,700 full-time students attending school in Western Australia, an increase of 14% from 293,600 in 1992. In both 1992 and 2002 just under one half of all full-time students were female.

The proportion of full-time students attending government schools decreased from 75% in 1992 to 70% in 2002. This change was as a result of a 36% increase in the number of students attending non-government schools compared with a 5% increase in those attending government schools.

APPARENT RETENTION RATES

APPARENT RETENTION RATES – YEAR 8 TO YEAR 12



Source: ABS data available on request, Schools.

Apparent retention rates are an approximate measure of the proportion of students who remain at school until the final year of secondary school. The apparent retention rate from Year 8 to Year 12 in 2002 is the number of full-time students in Year 12 in 2002 expressed as a percentage of the number of full-time students in Year 8 in 1998. Apparent retention rates include students repeating years and part-time students.

In 2002, the apparent retention rate of full-time students from Year 8 to Year 12 was 74%, an increase from 72% in the previous year. While rates have remained relatively steady for most of the past decade, there were marked increases in the 1980s and the early 1990s when the rate rose rapidly from 37% in 1982 to a peak of 76% in 1993. Apparent retention rates for female students have been consistently higher than those of male students for the past 25 years. This gap widened in the late 1980s and has been around 10% or higher during the last decade.

PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION

In 2002, 70% of all persons aged 15–19 years were undertaking formal education or training. While higher than the rate in 1992 (67%), the participation rate of 15–19 year olds has declined in recent years from a high of 76% in 2000. Over the same 10 year period, the participation rate for persons aged 20–24 years has risen from 21% to 33%.

In 2002, over one in ten (11%) 15–24 year olds were participating in vocational education and training (VET), while just under one in five (19%) were undertaking higher education studies. Since 1992 the proportion of 15–24 year olds involved in VET studies has fluctuated between the recent low of 11% and the high of 17% in 1997.

1 EDUCATION AND TRAINING(a)

	Unit	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Education participation												
School students(b)												
School students in government schools(b)	%	75.3	75.0	74.5	73.9	73.2	72.7	72.2	71.8	71.0	70.3	69.7
Secondary school students — of all students	%	38.3	38.2	38.1	38.0	38.4	39.0	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.9	38.5
Year 12 apparent retention rates(b)	%	72.8	75.6	73.4	71.2	70.7	71.6	71.1	71.5	71.3	72.0	73.7
Males	%	68.8	71.9	69.1	66.5	64.6	65.3	65.8	65.7	65.5	67.0	69.3
Females	%	77.0	79.6	77.9	76.3	77.0	78.1	76.8	77.6	77.6	77.3	78.3
Education participation — of all aged 15–19	%	66.5	68.8	67.2	65.6	69.0	71.6	72.5	71.9	75.5	70.0	69.5
Education participation — of all aged 20–24	%	21.1	22.2	23.9	28.1	26.9	30.0	26.7	31.2	34.0	30.6	33.2
Vocational Education and Training (VET) students	'000	91.4	88.3	90.4	109.2	112.6	111.5	115.0	126.4	129.9	136.4	133.8
Females — of all VET students	%	46.5	45.4	46.0	47.7	46.5	46.2	46.9	46.8	47.4	46.3	46.3
VET students of all aged 15–24	%	12.2	11.6	11.8	13.4	13.7	16.9	12.7	13.6	16.0	12.7	11.4
Apprentices and trainees	'000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.3	16.8	18.4	18.5	18.8	19.2	18.5	22.7
Higher education students	'000	54.7	55.5	56.4	58.3	61.4	65.2	65.7	67.4	65.3	66.6	n.a.
Higher education students — of all aged 15–24	%	11.1	12.5	13.0	13.2	14.1	12.6	14.4	16.2	17.3	17.8	18.7
Education outcomes												
With non–school educational qualifications of all persons aged 15–64(c)(d)	%	44.3	40.1	40.5	42.2	42.7	41.0	42.8	44.2	43.1	48.4	50.1
Bachelor degree or above	%	9.7	9.9	11.0	11.7	11.9	12.5	13.8	14.7	14.2	16.2	16.7
Advanced diploma and diploma or below(d)	%	34.7	30.2	29.4	30.4	30.8	28.5	29.0	29.5	29.0	32.2	33.4
Females — of all with non-school educational qualifications	%	42.3	41.8	42.8	43.0	42.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	44.3	46.2	45.8
With non-school educational qualifications of all persons aged 25–64(c)(d)	%	50.2	46.0	45.8	47.7	48.7	46.3	47.5	49.5	49.4	54.7	56.2
Bachelor degree or above	%	11.4	11.4	12.6	13.8	14.0	14.3	16.0	17.2	16.5	18.9	19.4
Advanced diploma and diploma or below(d)	%	38.8	34.6	33.2	33.9	34.7	32.0	31.6	32.4	33.0	35.8	36.8
Females — of all with non-school educational qualifications	%	40.6	40.4	41.6	41.4	42.1	41.9	42.8	43.0	43.7	45.6	44.6
Without non-school educational qualifications — of all aged 15–64(c)	%	55.7	59.9	59.5	57.8	57.3	59.0	57.2	55.8	56.9	51.6	49.9
Did not complete highest level of secondary school	%	37.4	39.9	41.8	39.8	39.2	40.1	39.0	37.3	36.6	34.8	33.2
Labour Market Outcomes												
Unemployment rate (aged 15–64)												
With non-school educational qualifications(c)(d)	%	8.1	7.0	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.8	5.0
Bachelor degree or above	%	3.9	6.0	*4.1	*3.5	*2.7	3.5	*2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.6
Advanced diploma and diploma or below(d)	%	9.3	7.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.6	6.3	6.1	4.9	5.8	5.7
Without non-school educational qualifications(c)	%	13.6	11.8	11.5	9.7	10.5	9.3	8.7	8.1	8.3	9.6	8.6
Providers												
Schools	no.	1,011	1,015	1,018	1,018	1,019	1,031	1,028	1,038	1,043	1,052	1,060
Government schools — of all schools	%	75.3	75.5	75.3	75.4	75.0	74.4	74.3	73.7	73.4	73.1	73.1
Full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff	'000	18.7	19.1	19.1	19.4	19.6	20.0	20.4	20.9	21.2	21.6	22.2

(a) Reference periods: Schools data are at August. Data on participation rates, educational attainment and unemployment rates are at May. VET students and apprentices and trainees data are at 31 December. Data on higher education students are at 31 March.

(b) Data refer to full-time students only.

(c) Data refer to recognised qualifications only which include higher degrees, postgraduate diplomas, bachelor degrees, undergraduate and associate diplomas, and skilled and basic vocational qualifications.

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

Sources: National Schools Statistics Collection (published in Schools, Australia, (ABS cat. no. 4221.0); ABS Survey of Education and Work; National Centre for Vocational Education Research, VET Students; National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Apprentices and Trainees; Department of Education, Science and Training, Higher Education Statistics Collection.

PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION *continued*

The proportion of 15–24 year olds in higher education has steadily increased from 11% to 19% over the last ten years. The longer term growth of participation in higher education is evident in the increased proportion of 15–64 year olds with non-school qualifications. This growth has been more marked for females than males. Between 1992 and 2002 the proportion of persons with these qualifications who were female increased from 42% to 46%.

LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

In 2002, the unemployment rate for persons aged 15–64 years with non-school qualifications was 5.0% compared to 8.6% for those without non-school qualifications. Persons with a Bachelor degree or above had the lowest unemployment rate of 3.6% while for those with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate the rate was 5.7%.

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

In 2003, there were 1,032,200 persons in the labour force (comprising employed and unemployed persons aged 15 years and over) in Western Australia. The labour force participation rate (the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over) was 67% and has been relatively static since 1995. However, over the past two decades the labour force has undergone dynamic change in composition, employment arrangements and social characteristics.

From 1983 to 2003, the participation rate for women increased from 47% to 58%. Over the same period the participation rate for men declined from 79% to 75%.

Consistent with the general ageing of the population, the median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the labour force increased by three years for men and four years for women between 1994 and 2003. Decreases in the participation rate of 20–24 year olds over this period, most likely as a result of increased involvement in higher education, have also impacted on the ageing of the labour force.

While there was a small increase in the proportion of employers and own account workers in the 12 month period to June 2003, the longer term trend shows a 2.1% decrease from 1994.

PART–TIME WORKERS

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of part-time workers increased by 50%, compared to an increase of 16% in the number employed full-time. Changes in the structure of the labour market over the past 20 years have contributed to increases in the number and proportion of part-time workers (employed persons who work less than 35 hours per week). The growth in services industries, introduction of new technology, extended working hours, changes to award conditions and the demand from employers for a more flexible workforce are some of the developments which are likely to have affected the shift to more part-time employment. Additionally, increased labour force participation by women with family responsibilities and growth in the number of young people extending their years in educational pursuits have contributed to an increase in the supply of part-time workers.

Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of male and female part-time workers increased by 4.9% and 3.4% respectively. The larger number of men in part-time employment has resulted in a decrease in the proportion of part-time workers who are female (76% in 1994 and 72% in 2003).

2 WORK(a)

	Unit	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*
Labour Force Status											
Total labour force(b)	'000	853.5	883.9	899.2	918.6	938.2	961.6	984.7	1 001.7	1 012.9	1 032.2
Females — of total labour force	%	41.5	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.9	43.1	43.6	43.3	43.4
Participation rate(c)	%	65.5	66.6	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.7	66.8	66.5	66.6
Males	%	77.0	77.2	76.6	76.4	76.5	75.9	75.9	75.4	75.4	75.4
Females	%	54.1	56.0	56.0	56.1	56.0	56.9	57.6	58.3	57.6	57.7
Females with children aged 0–4	%	42.7	48.7	42.1	42.0	42.4	43.8	48.4	46.2	46.3	44.5
Persons aged 15–19	%	62.5	65.1	65.6	65.7	64.7	63.7	65.5	63.3	66.5	62.9
Persons aged 20–24	%	83.1	84.2	82.4	82.5	81.7	82.3	82.9	81.9	81.1	80.1
Median age of male labour force	years	36	37	37	37	37	38	38	38	39	39
Median age of female labour force	years	35	36	36	37	36	36	37	37	39	39
Employed People											
Total employed	'000	777.9	816.4	831.0	849.6	872.2	894.1	920.3	935.1	947.3	970.9
Proportion of total population in work(d)	%	45.7	47.1	47.1	47.3	47.9	48.3	49.1	49.2	49.2	n.a.
Employers and own account workers — of total employed	%	17.1	16.9	17.1	16.0	15.7	15.1	15.1	14.9	14.8	15.0
Part–time work (less than 35 hours per week)											
Persons employed part-time	'000	195.7	210.5	211.9	223.0	229.6	246.4	255.3	265.1	281.3	293.2
Persons employed part-time — of total employed	%	25.2	25.8	25.5	26.2	26.3	27.6	27.7	28.3	29.7	30.2
Males employed part-time — of all males employed	%	10.3	10.9	10.5	11.3	11.5	12.4	12.8	13.6	14.3	15.2
Females employed part-time — of all females employed	%	46.1	46.1	46.0	46.5	46.5	47.6	47.3	47.2	49.6	49.5
Females employed part-time — of total employed part-time	%	76.0	75.5	76.3	75.3	74.8	74.4	73.8	73.0	72.8	71.6
Average hours worked per week by persons employed part-time	hours	14.7	14.9	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.7
Persons employed part-time who prefer more hours — of total employed part-time	%	25.8	24.5	24.6	23.7	24.7	24.2	23.8	23.7	26.8	24.4
Persons employed part-time who worked 15 hours or less per week — of total employed part-time	%	55.5	54.7	55.0	53.7	54.2	52.8	51.7	51.5	50.2	49.4
Full–time work											
Persons employed full-time	'000	582.2	605.9	619.1	626.6	642.6	647.6	665.0	670.0	666.0	677.7
Average hours worked per week by persons employed full-time	hours	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.6	40.9	41.2	41.9
Persons employed full-time working 50 hours or more — of total employed full-time	%	25.7	26.4	26.1	26.6	25.8	26.8	26.7	25.3	25.3	27.1
Unemployment											
Total unemployed(e)	'000	75.6	67.5	68.1	69.0	66.0	67.6	64.4	66.5	65.6	61.3
Unemployment rate	%	8.9	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.5	5.9
Males	%	8.8	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.4
Females	%	8.9	7.4	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.4
Perth	%	9.4	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.1
Balance of state	%	7.4	6.8	6.6	7.2	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.7	6.3	5.6
Unemployed looking for full-time work	%	5.5	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3
Of all persons aged 15–19	%	8.8	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.2
Of all persons aged 15–24	%	9.9	7.8	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.6	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.0
Median duration of unemployment — males	weeks	21	20	21	13	20	15	13	13	19	21
Median duration of unemployment — females	weeks	21	17	13	17	16	11	8	12	12	13
Transition to retirement											
Participation rate											
Males aged 55–59	%	76.3	73.5	74.9	74.6	77.8	78.9	76.1	76.5	76.4	79.8
Females aged 55–59	%	40.3	41.8	46.6	44.1	48.2	50.5	52.0	55.1	52.2	53.0
Males aged 60–64	%	52.2	50.8	48.6	46.3	51.8	50.3	52.6	51.6	53.5	56.0
Females aged 60–64	%	19.4	17.7	18.3	16.6	21.2	23.6	21.2	23.9	26.8	23.6

(a) Reference periods: All data are annual averages for the year ending 30 June except median age of labour force which is based on data at June.

(b) The labour force comprises employed and unemployed persons.

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

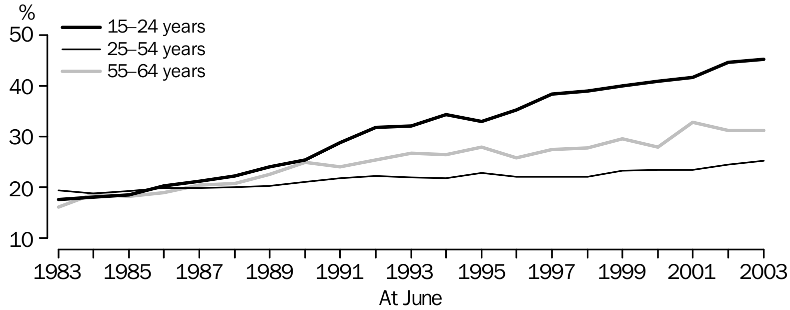
(d) Population ratios for have been based on the Western Australian estimated resident population at 30 June.

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

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

PART–TIME WORKERS *continued*

PERSONS EMPLOYED PART–TIME AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL EMPLOYED(a), By age group



(a) Data are annual averages for year ending 30 June.
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

The growth in part-time work has been more evident in the younger and older age groups of the workforce. In 1983, almost 18% of workers aged 15–24 years and 16% of those aged 55–64 years were employed part-time. By 2003, the proportion had more than doubled for the younger age group, up to 45%, and risen to 31% in the older age group. While the trend for younger workers can be largely attributed to increased participation in education, the trend for older workers may, in part, reflect increases in the number of persons (particularly men) under 65 years opting for early retirement from full-time work. National results from the 1997 *Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions* found that 46% of men aged 45–54, who intended to retire before the age of 65 years, planned to work part-time after retirement.

The average number of hours worked by part-time workers rose from 15 in 1994 to 16 in 2002. This change was also reflected in a decrease in the proportion of part-time employees working 15 hours or less per week, which fell from 56% in 1994 to 49% in 2003.

The number of part-time workers who would prefer to work more hours is an indicator of underemployment in the labour force. In 2003, just over 24% of part-time workers indicated that they would prefer to work more hours — a decrease from 27% in 2002.

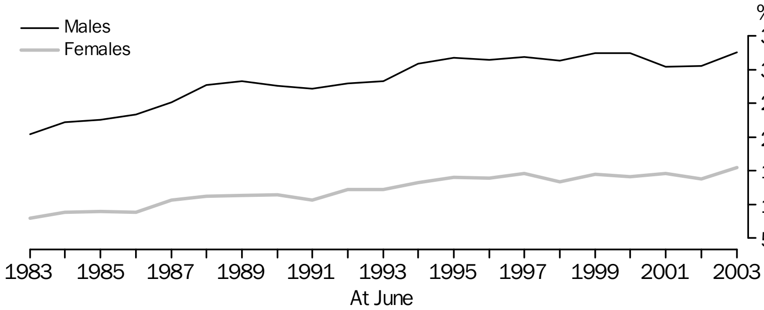
FULL–TIME WORKERS

In 2003, there were 677,700 persons aged 15 years and over employed on a full-time basis in Western Australia. Over the period 1994 to 2003, the proportion of women working full-time fell from 54% to 50%. Similarly, the proportion of employed men working full-time declined from 90% to 85% over the same period.

While the growth of part-time employment in the last 20 years has seen more people working fewer hours, there have been marked increases in the number of hours worked by those employed full-time. Between 1983 and 2003, the average weekly hours worked by full-time workers increased from 39 to 42. The proportion working very long hours (50 hours or more per week) also increased over this time, from 17% to 27% of all full-time workers.

In 2003, men were still more likely to work longer hours, however, the long term trends reveal there has been strong growth for women in this area. In 2003, the average weekly hours worked by full-time male workers was 44, compared to 38 for full-time female workers. Men were almost twice as likely as women to work 50 hours or more per week, 31% of men employed full-time compared to 16% of women employed full-time. In 1983, the comparable proportions for male and female full-time workers working 50 hours or more per week were 20% and 8% respectively.

PERSONS WHO WORKED 50 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK(a),
As a percentage of all full-time employed



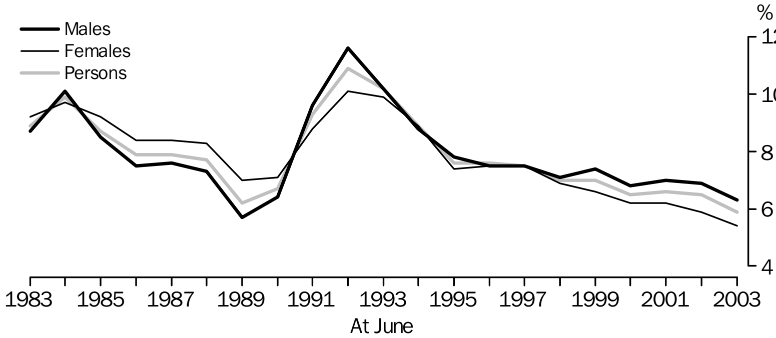
(a) Data are annual averages for year ending 30 June.
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In 2003, there were, on average, 61,300 persons aged 15 years and over actively looking for and available to start work in Western Australia. This number represented a decrease of 7% over the previous 12 month period, and a fall of 19% compared to 1994.

In 2003, the annual average unemployment rate fell to 5.9% — the lowest rate recorded in the past 20 years and just over half the highest rate recorded in 1992 (10.9%). While the trend for males and females has been similar over the past 20 years, the male unemployment rate has generally been higher than the female rate since 1991. In 2003, the male and female unemployment rates were 6.4% and 5.4% respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)



(a) Data are annual averages for year ending 30 June.
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

In 1994, the median duration of unemployment for both men and women in Western Australia was 21 weeks. Over the 1994–2001 period, the median duration fell to 13 weeks for men and 12 weeks for women. Between 2001–03, the median duration of unemployment for men rose sharply to again reach 21 weeks while the length for women increased marginally to 13 weeks.

FEATURE ARTICLE – The winemaking industry in Western Australia

A BRIEF HISTORY OF WINEMAKING IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The winemaking industry in Western Australia began with the planting of grape vines by the English settlers of the Swan River Colony. After the first faltering attempts, 300 cuttings were successfully planted at Hamilton Hill and later moved to the foot of Mt Eliza (Kings Park). Within fifteen years of settlement, grape vines were planted in the Swan Valley, at Australind south of Perth and Toodyay to the east, with other early vineyards established at Katanning, Glen Forrest, Bakers Hill, Armadale, Vasse and New Norcia. The prospects for winemaking were considered promising and in 1834 the first Western Australian wine was produced. By 1895 the Swan Valley, Toodyay, York and areas around Guildford and Fremantle were established winemaking centres, although a lack of consumers kept production on a small scale with just 240 hectares of vines producing 225,000 litres of wine.

The discovery of gold boosted the Western Australian population and caused rapid growth in wine production to 837,000 litres by 1905. In the 1930s, production concentrated on fortified wines, ports, muscats and sherries. The wine industry in Western Australia continued to grow despite the Depression and by 1948 the area of vines exceeded 4,000 hectares. The price of wool increased dramatically in the 1950s and many farmers in the Great Southern and South West of Western Australia abandoned their vines for sheep. Around this time, the emphasis on fortified wine production was brought into question and table wines were seen as the future of the winemaking industry. Attention was focused on the cooler regions in the south, such as Margaret River, Mt Barker–Frankland and Manjimup–Pemberton, where climate and soil conditions were considered highly favourable for the production of light, dry table wines. The birth of the Margaret River wine region occurred at a well-attended public meeting in Busselton in July 1966.

The winemaking industry in Western Australia today is a small but important contributor to the national wine industry, being recognised internationally as a producer of premium and ultra-premium wines. The industry is characterised by small family owned and operated businesses (commonly referred to as boutique wineries) which have established niche markets in Australia and overseas.

STRUCTURE OF THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN WINEMAKING INDUSTRY

There were 78 winemaking locations in Western Australia in 2002, representing one fifth of all locations in Australia, but accounting for just 3.4% of the national grape crush. The majority (62.8%) of Western Australia's winemaking locations were relatively small in size, crushing between 50–400 tonnes of grapes.

An alternative view of the Western Australian grape-growing and wine production industries is available from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. According to the Census, there were 1,568 persons whose main job was in the manufacturing or blending of wine and 1,660 persons whose main job was in grape-growing in 2001. This excluded casual workers, such as grape pickers and other seasonal workers, not working in those industries in the week prior to the Census. It also excluded people who worked in grape-growing and wine production as a second job.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE GRAPE–GROWING AND WINEMAKING INDUSTRIES: WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1996–2001

	1996			*2001*			*Change 1996–2001*		
	Grape-growing	*Wine production*	*Total*	*Grape-growing*	*Wine production*	*Total*	*Grape-growing*	*Wine production*	*Total*
	no.	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*%*	*%*	*%*
Employee	456	714	1 170	1 147	1 335	2 482	112.1	87.0	112.1
Employer	50	30	80	194	134	328	310.0	346.7	310.0
Own account worker	145	23	168	295	89	384	128.6	287.0	128.6
Contributing family worker	15	5	20	24	10	34	70.0	100.0	70.0
Total	**666**	**772**	**1 438**	**1 660**	**1 568**	**3 228**	**124.5**	**103.1**	**124.5**
Part-time	221	226	447	496	405	901	101.6	79.2	101.6
Full-time	438	542	980	1 132	1 147	2 279	132.6	111.6	132.6
Total(a)	**666**	**772**	**1 438**	**1 660**	**1 568**	**3 228**	**124.5**	**103.1**	**124.5**

(a) Includes a small number of persons who did not report employment status.

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

The total number of Western Australians whose main job was in grape-growing or wine production increased by 124.5% between 1996 and 2001. During this period, the number of employers in both grape-growing and wine production more than tripled (increasing by 310.0% and 346.7% respectively), while the total number of employees in the two industries more than doubled (increasing by 112.0%). In 2001, over 70% of persons working in Western Australia's grape-growing and wine production industries worked full-time — up from 68% in 1996.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S WINE–PRODUCING REGIONS

The wine-producing regions of Western Australia are defined by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act which sets out wine zones, regions and sub-regions based on Australian Geographical Indications. There are five wine zones in Western Australia — Greater Perth, Central Western Australia, South West Australia, West Australian South East Coastal and Eastern Plains, Inland and North of Western Australia. These zones are further broken down into nine regions — Perth Hills, Swan District, Blackwood Valley, Geographe, Great Southern, Manjimup (proposed), Margaret River, Pemberton (proposed) and Peel, which are the focus of this article. See Appendix for a map of wine zones in Western Australia.

FACTORS AFFECTING WINEMAKING

There are many factors which influence winemaking activity. Wine is an agricultural product that is vulnerable to the forces of nature and the resulting seasons and weather. Unforeseen events such as the recent drought can have a dramatic effect on the winegrape harvest. The nature of the wine production cycle means that there is a lag of four to six years between the planting of vines and the production of wine from those vines. Despite careful planning, this can lead to periods of shortage and surplus as suppliers try to predict and match future demand. Together with the changing preferences of wine consumers, this makes it difficult for winemakers to make successful production decisions. External forces such as the state of local and overseas economies, changes to legislation and regulations and changes in market structure can also influence the success or failure of winemakers.

VINES AND GRAPE PRODUCTION

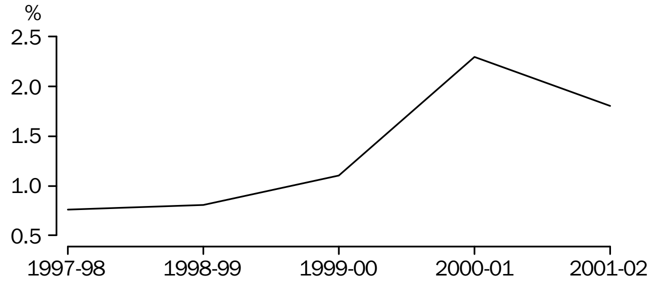
Season 2002 was described by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation (AWBC) as challenging for Western Australia's winegrape growers, with below average temperatures throughout the growing season and water restrictions limiting irrigation during summer. Harvest was delayed due to cool and wet spring weather, but the long, mild and dry summer provided favourable ripening conditions, resulting in high quality fruit with excellent flavour concentration.

The total area of vineyards cultivated in Western Australia in season 2002 was 11,381 hectares, an increase of 4.2% on season 2001. The total area of vines planted to white grape varieties increased by 5.2% while the total area planted to red grape varieties increased by 3.7%.

Grape production for winemaking rose by 3.3% to 63,559 tonnes in season 2002. The increase was entirely due to a rise in the production of red grapes for winemaking, up by 13.4%, while the production of white grapes for winemaking fell by 7.8%. The major grape varieties produced for winemaking in season 2002 were Cabernet sauvignon (14,080 tonnes produced), Shiraz (13,718 tonnes), Chardonnay (8,444 tonnes), Semillon (6,029 tonnes), Sauvignon blanc (5,948 tonnes) and Merlot (5,613 tonnes).

Despite an increase in the volume of grapes produced, the gross value of grape production in Western Australia in 2001–02 was 5.0% lower than in the previous year (down from $102.2 million to $97.1 million) — partly reflecting a decrease in the price paid for wine grapes. Over the five years to 2001–02, however, the value of Western Australia's grape production almost tripled (increasing by 194.2%). During this period, the value of grape production as a proportion of the total value of agricultural commodities produced in Western Australia increased from 0.8% to 1.8%.

VALUE OF GRAPES PRODUCED, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
Share of gross value of total agricultural commodities produced



Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0).

The principal wine-producing area in Western Australia is the South West Australia wine zone which accounted for 80.9% (9,208 hectares) of the total area of vines and 86.2% (54,804 tonnes) of the total grape production for winemaking in season 2002. In contrast, the Eastern Plains, Inland and North of Western Australia zone contributed 0.6% (72 hectares) of the total area of vines and 0.02% (15 tonnes) of the total grape production for winemaking in season 2002.

Despite being the principal wine-producing area in the state, South West Australia experienced the smallest growth in total area of vines (2.8%) in season 2002. The largest growth in the total area of vines occurred in the smallest wine-producing area of Eastern Plains, Inland and North of Western Australia, up by 67.4% from season 2001. Central Western Australia was the only wine zone to record a fall in the total area of vines in season 2002, down by 4.6%.

West Australian South East Coastal experienced the largest increase in grape production for winemaking, rising by 99.3% from 304 tonnes in season 2001 to 606 tonnes in season 2002. Eastern Plains, Inland and North of Western Australia, Central Western Australia and Greater Perth zones all recorded falls in grape production for winemaking, down by 71.1%, 37.4% and 9.6% respectively from season 2001.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF GRAPES(a) BY AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS: Western Australia

	Total area of vines			*Grape production for winemaking(b)*		
	2001	*2002*	*Change 2001–2002*	*2001*	*2002*	*Change 2001–2002*
Wine zone	*ha*	*ha*	*%*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*%*
Greater Perth						
Total red grapes	884	1 018	15.2	2 800	2 906	3.8
Total white grapes	805	837	4.0	6 032	5 076	–15.8
Total	*1 689*	*1 855*	*9.8*	*8 832*	*7 982*	*–9.6*
Central Western Australia						
Total red grapes	67	61	–9.0	94	61	–35.1
Total white grapes	41	43	4.9	148	90	–39.2
Total	*108*	*103*	*–4.6*	*243*	*152*	*–37.4*
South West Australia						
Total red grapes	5 720	5 804	1.5	29 117	33 161	13.9
Total white grapes	3 234	3 403	5.2	22 990	21 643	–5.9
Total	*8 955*	*9 208*	*2.8*	*52 107*	*54 804*	*5.2*
West Australian South East Coastal						
Total red grapes	85	96	12.9	169	383	126.6
Total white grapes	37	46	24.3	135	223	65.2
Total	*122*	*142*	*16.4*	*304*	*606*	*99.3*
Eastern Plains, Inland And North Of Western Australia						
Total red grapes	34	60	76.5	35	12	–65.7
Total white grapes	9	13	44.4	16	4	–75.0
Total	*43*	*72*	*67.4*	*52*	*15*	*–71.1*
Total Western Australia						
Total red grapes	6 790	7 039	3.7	32 216	36 524	13.4
Total white grapes	4 126	4 342	5.2	29 321	27 036	–7.8
Total	*10 917*	*11 381*	*4.2*	*61 537*	*63 559*	*3.3*

(a) At harvest.

(b) Fresh weight.

Source: Australian Wine and Grape Industry (cat. no. 1329.0)

GRAPE CRUSH

A total of 51,246 tonnes of winegrapes were crushed in Western Australia for vintage 2002, down by 1.4% from vintage 2001. Total red grapes crushed rose by 9.9% to 28,538 tonnes for vintage 2002, driven by increases in the crushes of the red grape varieties of Merlot, up by 24.3%; Cabernet sauvignon, up by 14.2%; and Shiraz, up by 12.9%. Falls in the crushes of the white grape varieties of Chardonnay, down by 27.2%; Chenin blanc, down by 26.0%; and Verdelho, down by 24.4% contributed to a decrease of 12.7% in total white grapes crushed to 22,709 tonnes for vintage 2002.

The Margaret River wine region accounted for 44.4% (12,661 tonnes) of total red grapes crushed and 42.9% (9,749 tonnes) of total white grapes crushed in Western Australia for vintage 2002, and contributed 43.7% (22,410 tonnes) of total winegrapes crushed in the state. The Great Southern region accounted for a further 20.7% of total winegrapes crushed.

The Geographe wine region recorded the largest growth in total winegrapes crushed for vintage 2002, up by 118.3% to 5,055 tonnes. This large increase was driven by a rise of 134.6% in total red grapes crushed. Blackwood Valley also experienced a large increase in total winegrapes crushed for vintage 2002, up by 73.7% to 1,725 tonnes, driven by almost equal increases in total red grapes crushed (75.5%) and total white grapes crushed (71.1%). Several wine regions recorded falls in total winegrapes crushed for vintage 2002, the largest of these being a decrease of 48.7% in the Manjimup region. Other regions to record falls were Swan District, down by 25.2%; Pemberton, down by 18.3%; and Great Southern, down by 7.4%.

According to estimates from the Australian Regional Winegrape Crush Survey, the immediate future of the Western Australian wine industry appears positive, with the state's total winegrape crush expected to grow by 19.7% to 61,336 tonnes over the next five years. Total white grapes crushed are expected to increase by 23.3% and total red grapes crushed are also forecast to rise by 16.8% over the five years to 2007. The Manjimup region is expected to be the area of largest growth, with the total winegrape crush forecast to rise by 192.7%. Other regions expected to experience increases in total winegrapes crushed are Margaret River (40.6%), Swan District (34.3%), Pemberton (15.3%) and Great Southern (0.2%).

WINEGRAPE CRUSH BY AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS: Western Australia

	Total winegrape crush(a)			*Estimated winegrape crush(b)*				
	2001	*2002*	*Change 2001–2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
Wine region	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*%*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*
Perth Hills								
Total red grapes	398	556	39.7	556	242	254	256	257
Total white grapes	287	373	30.0	348	141	148	150	150
Total	*685*	*928*	*35.5*	*905*	*383*	*402*	*405*	*407*
Swan District								
Total red grapes	1 591	1 217	–23.5	1 420	1 606	1 810	2 001	2 169
Total white grapes	4 639	3 441	–25.8	3 547	3 779	4 051	4 281	4 086
Total	*6 230*	*4 658*	*–25.2*	*4 967*	*5 384*	*5 861*	*6 282*	*6 255*
Blackwood Valley								
Total red grapes	560	983	75.5	858	990	1 111	1 083	1 058
Total white grapes	433	741	71.1	463	490	482	492	456
Total	*993*	*1 725*	*73.7*	*1 321*	*1 480*	*1 593*	*1 575*	*1 514*
Geographe								
Total red grapes	1 469	3 447	134.6	2 495	2 244	1 931	1 672	1 675
Total white grapes	848	1 608	89.6	1 301	1 265	1 106	1 072	1 072
Total	*2 316*	*5 055*	*118.3*	*3 796*	*3 509*	*3 037*	*2 744*	*2 747*
Great Southern								
Total red grapes	6 856	6 484	–5.4	8 625	9 264	6 023	6 229	6 293
Total white grapes	4 580	4 109	–10.3	5 663	6 101	3 996	4 183	4 326
Total	*11 435*	*10 594*	*–7.4*	*14 288*	*15 364*	*10 019*	*10 412*	*10 619*
Margaret River								
Total red grapes	10 670	12 661	18.7	16 491	17 826	18 214	17 804	17 642
Total white grapes	11 196	9 749	–12.9	12 554	13 330	14 047	13 820	13 869
Total	*21 867*	*22 410*	*2.5*	*29 046*	*31 157*	*32 261*	*31 624*	*31 511*
Manjimup								
Total red grapes	1 177	567	–51.8	490	579	783	1 011	1 623
Total white grapes	742	417	–43.8	406	455	694	1 042	1 257
Total	*1 918*	*984*	*–48.7*	*896*	*1 034*	*1 477*	*2 053*	*2 880*
Pemberton								
Total red grapes	2 644	2 409	–8.9	2 586	2 677	2 723	2 598	2 457
Total white grapes	2 706	1 962	–27.5	2 594	2 752	2 723	2 721	2 583
Total	*5 350*	*4 371*	*–18.3*	*5 180*	*5 429*	*5 446*	*5 319*	*5 040*
Western Australia — other								
Total red grapes	603	213	–64.7	201	218	234	234	155
Total white grapes	587	309	–47.4	280	286	294	264	209
Total	*1 190*	*522*	*–56.1*	*481*	*504*	*528*	*498*	*364*
Total Western Australia								
Total red grapes	25 968	28 538	9.9	33 722	35 646	33 082	32 886	33 327
Total white grapes	26 017	22 709	–12.7	27 157	28 599	27 541	28 025	28 008
Total	*51 985*	*51 246*	*–1.4*	*60 879*	*62 244*	*60 623*	*60 911*	*61 336*

(a) Includes tonnages crushed that were grown in winery-owned vineyards and purchased from independent grape growers, other wineries and agents.

(b) Includes tonnages expected to be sourced from the winemaker's vineyards in each year of the five year projection period and tonnages expected to be purchased by the winemaker in each year of the five year projection period, taking into account contracted fruit and expectations of what may be purchased on the spot market.

Source: Australian Regional Winegrape Crush Survey Online <http://www.awbc.com.au/ARWCS/default.asp>

WINE PRODUCTION

Vintage 2002 was described by the AWBC as an excellent vintage for Western Australian wine and the best year for whites for some time. White wines were reported as demonstrating exceptional fruit characteristics and good natural acid balance. Red wines were also reported to be of high quality and showing excellent promise.

Western Australia produced 39.1 million litres of beverage wine in 2001–02, an increase of 5.2% on 2000–01. Production of unfortified wine rose by 5.3% to 39.1 million litres, accounting for almost 100.0% of total beverage wine production. Fortified wine production, however, fell by 60.0% to just 10,000 litres.

Beverage wine production in Western Australia more than tripled over the five years from 1997–98 to 2001–02, increasing by 207.6% from 12.7 million litres in 1997–98 to 39.1 million litres in 2001–02. Production of unfortified wine increased by 208.1% over the five year period and its share of total beverage wine production increased slightly from 99.8% in 1997–98 to almost 100.0% in 2001–02. Fortified wine production decreased by 66.7% over the five year period while its share of total beverage wine production fell from 0.2% in 1997–98 to just 0.03% in 2001–02.

WINE PRODUCTION: Western Australia(a), 1997–98 to 2001–02

	1997–98	*1998–99*	*1999–00*	*2000–01*	*2001–02*	*Change 1997–98 to 2001–02*
Wine type	*'000 L*	*'000 L*	*'000 L*	*'000 L*	*'000 L*	*%*
Beverage wine						
Fortified(b)	30	7	11	25	10	–66.7
Unfortified(c)	12 692	20 166	22 189	37 154	39 108	208.1
Gross total wine	**12 722**	**20 173**	**22 200**	**37 178**	**39 118**	**207.5**
Net total wine(d)	12 717	20 171	22 199	39 108	39 116	207.6

(a) Production by winemakers crushing more than 400 tonnes annually or with sales of more than 250,000 litres.

(b) Relates only to production from unfortified wine of the same vintage.

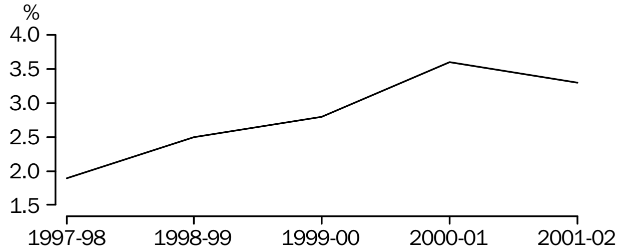
(c) For manufacturing brandy and grape spirit. Includes wine obtained from marc.

(d) Excludes grape spirit used for fortifying (assumes 95.6% alcohol by volume).

Source: ABS data available on request, Wine and Spirit Production Survey

Western Australia's share of total Australian wine production grew by an average of 16.0% per year from 1997–98 to 2001–02. Wine produced in Western Australia accounted for 1.9% of total Australian wine production in 1997–98, before rising to a high of 3.6% in 2000–01. Western Australia contributed 3.3% of wine produced nationally in 2001–02.

WINE PRODUCTION, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Proportion of total Australian production



Source: ABS data available on request, Wine and Spirit Production Survey.

WINE EXPORTS

Exports of wine from Western Australia experienced significant growth over the five year period from 1998–99 to 2002–03. Total wine exported from Western Australia increased by 298.2% from 1.3 million litres in 1998–99 to 5.0 million litres in 2002–03, representing an average annual growth rate of 42.6%. The growth in exports was driven by exports of table wine, which increased by 305.2% from 1.2 million litres in 1998–99 to 4.9 million litres in 2002–03. Exports of table wine accounted for 96.9% of total wine exported from Western Australia in 2002–03.

Despite the strong growth in the quantity and value of wine exported from Western Australia between 1998–99 and 2002–03, the average dollar-per-litre value decreased by 16.7% over the same period, from $10.77 in 1998–99 to $8.97 in 2002–03. The movements in average dollar-per-litre value reflect recent economic conditions and in particular, the strength of the Australian dollar.

EXPORTS OF WINE: Western Australia, 1998–99 to 2002–03

	Wine type				*Total wine*		
	White table	*Red/rose table*	*Total table*	*All other wine(a)*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Average dollar-per-litre value(b)*
Period	*'000L*	*'000L*	*'000L*	*'000L*	*'000L*	*$'000*	*$*
1998–99	609	599	1 208	27	1 269	13 672	10.77
1999–00	865	966	1 832	61	1 893	18 742	9.90
2000–01	1 610	1 538	3 148	108	3 258	28 161	8.64
2001–02	1 923	1 878	3 801	116	3 917	36 682	9.36
2002–03	1 892	3 003	4 895	159	5 054	45 353	8.97

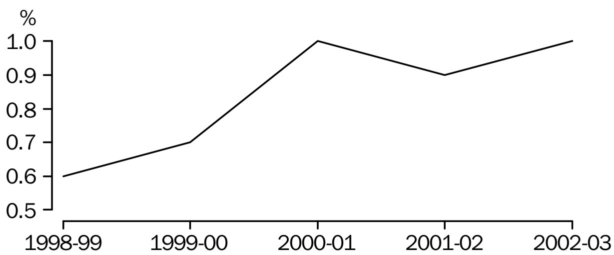
(a) All other wine includes fortified, sparkling and other wine.

(b) Total value divided by total quantity.

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

Over the five years from 1998–99 to 2002–03, the volume of wine exported from Western Australia accounted for an increasing share of the total volume of wine exported from Australia, rising from 0.6% in 1998–99 to 1.0% in 2002–03. This represented an average annual growth rate of 15.2% over the five year period.

EXPORTS OF WINE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
Proportion of the total volume of wine exported from Australia



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

WINE EXPORTS *continued*

The United Kingdom was the major country of destination for Western Australia's wine exports in 2002–03, having received 1.7 million litres of wine, valued at $14.3 million. Exports to the United Kingdom accounted for 33.3% of the quantity of total wine exported from Western Australia in 2002–03. Other significant export markets for wine from Western Australia in 2002–03 were the United States of America and New Zealand, having accounted for 22.2% and 8.5% respectively of the quantity of wine exported in 2002–03.

Over the five years from 1998–99 to 2002–03, Western Australia's largest growing export market for wine was New Zealand. The quantity of wine exported to New Zealand increased from 7,000 litres in 1998–99 to 431,000 litres in 2002–03. Other destinations to record large growth in the quantity of wine received from Western Australia over the period 1998–99 to 2002–03 were Canada, which rose from 26,000 litres in 1998–99 to 207,000 litres in 2002–03; and Ireland, which increased from 16,000 litres in 1998–99 to 121,000 litres in 2002–03.

TOP 10 DESTINATIONS FOR WINE EXPORTS: Western Australia, 1998–99 to 2002–03(a)

	1998–99		*1999–00*		*2000–01*		*2001–02*		*2002–03*	
	Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
Country of Destination	*'000L*	*$'000*	*'000L*	*$'000*	*'000L*	*$'000*	*'000L*	*$'000*	*'000L*	*$'000*
United Kingdom	486	4 992	718	5 962	675	6 864	1 223	12 184	1 681	14 302
United States of America	249	2 508	377	3 471	667	7 707	830	9 449	1 123	11 828
New Zealand	7	71	14	133	36	371	128	789	431	2 078
Singapore	85	1 254	94	1 485	544	2 107	172	2 199	208	2 252
Canada	26	281	44	456	67	761	118	1 271	207	2 149
Germany	29	484	42	609	130	820	456	988	179	1 323
Denmark	35	342	29	292	29	320	53	642	154	1 203
Japan	91	1 021	117	1 309	108	1 383	131	1 489	151	1 571
Ireland	16	190	28	338	62	566	48	512	121	953
Hong Kong	35	392	64	585	77	850	110	1 031	117	1 072
Total exports	**1 269**	**13 672**	**1 893**	**18 742**	**3 258**	**28 161**	**3 917**	**36 682**	**5 054**	**45 353**

(a) Destinations ranked by quantity of wine received in 2002–03.

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

CONCLUSION

The winemaking industry in Western Australia has grown from humble beginnings to become an increasingly important industry for the state. Vineyards and wineries together with their value-added features such as restaurants make vital contributions to regional economic development through investment, employment and tourism. Although the Western Australian industry is a small contributor to the Australian winemaking industry, it is recognised as a significant producer of premium and ultra-premium wines. The industry has experienced significant increases in wine production and exports over the last five years and is one of the fastest growing winemaking industries in the country.

REFERENCES

ABS 2003, *Australian Wine and Grape Industry 2002,* cat. no. 1329.0, ABS, Canberra.

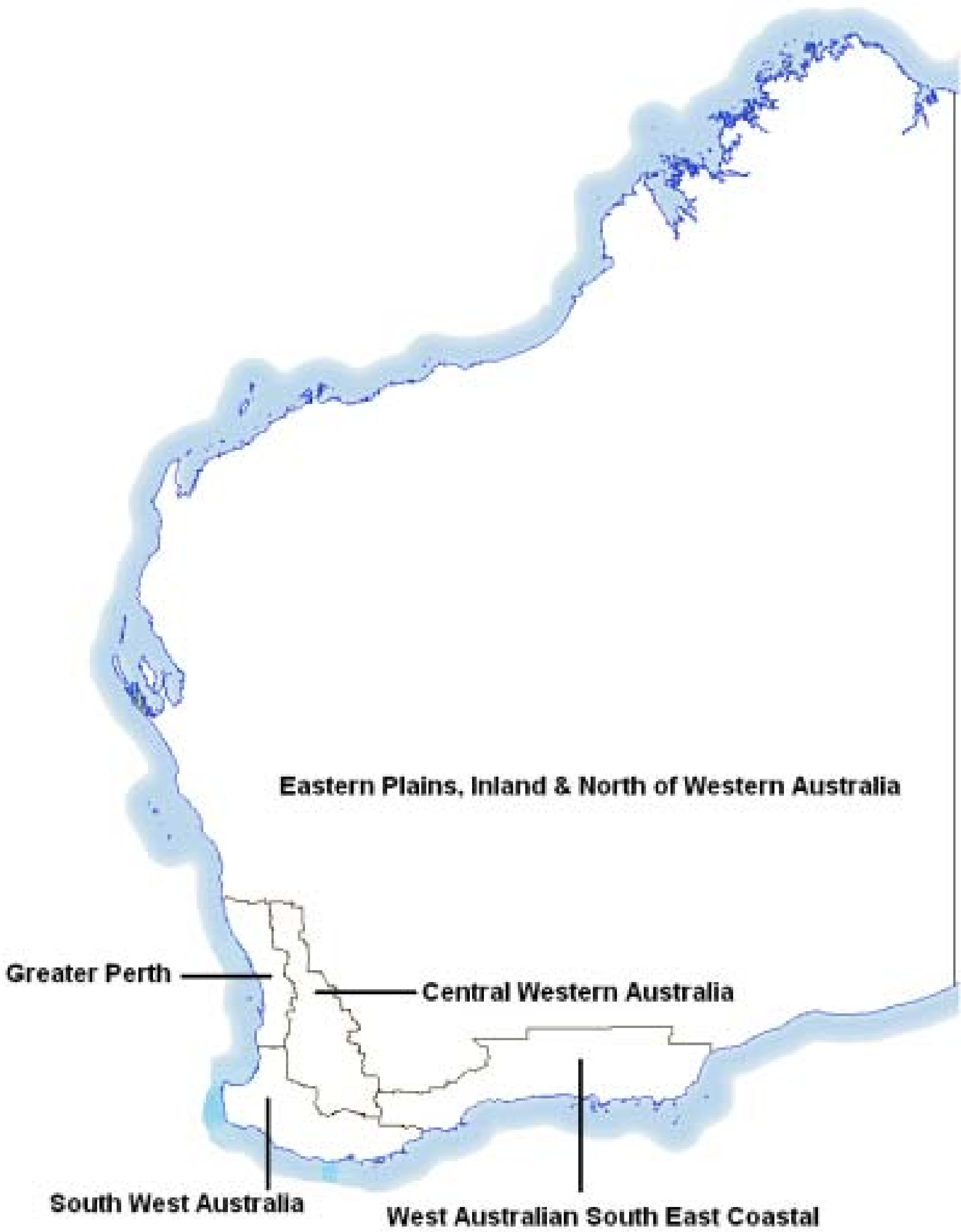
Australian Regional Winegrape Crush Survey Online
<http://www.awbc.com.au/ARWCS/default.asp>

Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation 2002, '2002 Vintage Reports: Western Australia', *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation 2001–2002 Annual Report,* pp. 123–126.

Tolley, Sam 2003, 'From the Chief Executive's desk...', *The Wine Contact,* June 2003, pp. 1.

Zekulich, M 1990, *Wine and Wineries of the West,* St George Books, Perth.

APPENDIX: MAP OF WESTERN AUSTRALIAN WINE ZONES



2003 Copyright Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: SELECTED STATES AND AUSTRALIAN COMPARISON

			WA		NSW		Vic.	
Indicator	*Period*	*Unit*	*Current figure*	*% change from same period previous year*	*Current figure*	*% change from same period previous year*	*Current figure*	*% change from same period previous year*
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volume	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	18 980.0	8.2	65 262.0	4.7	47 304.0	3.2
Consumer price index								
All groups	*Jun qtr 2003*	*index*	137.4	2.1	142.2	2.4	140.9	2.9
Wage cost index	*Jun qtr 2003*	*index*	119.8	3.5	121.1	3.9	120.0	3.4
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volume	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	4 213.0	3.0	15 034.5	3.1	10 255.0	2.6
Finance commitments								
Commercial	*Jul 2003*	*$m*	1 731.5	30.7	12 150.2	–8.3	6 369.4	14.4
Personal	*Jul 2003*	*$m*	711.0	7.7	2 454.4	30.2	1 681.4	8.4
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volume	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	1 937.0	28.0	3 767.0	10.3	3 333.0	9.1
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volume	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	777.3	11.3	1 693.5	–18.9	2 140.6	9.6
New residential building activity commenced								
Original, Chain volume	*Mar qtr 2003*	*$m*	757.0	31.2	1 915.0	13.2	1 809.9	1.3
Merchandise trade								
Imports	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	2 822.2	19.6	13 355.9	3.2	10 068.8	7.0
Exports	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	7 889.0	4.2	4 602.0	–15.9	4 180.6	–22.2
Mineral exploration								
Gold	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	67.2	13.1	6.0	53.8	n.p.	n.p.
All other minerals	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	44.4	37.0	10.5	20.7	n.p.	n.p.
Petroleum	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	151.3	84.5	3.5	337.5	15.8	14.5
Unemployment rate								
Trend	*Aug 2003*	*%*	6.0	–1.6	5.9	—	5.8	—
Estimated resident population	*Mar qtr 2003*	*'000*	1 951.3	1.5	6 691.8	0.9	4 929.8	1.4

			Qld		SA		Aust.	
Indicator	*Period*	*Unit*	*Current figure*	*% change from same period previous year*	*Current figure*	*% change from same period previous year*	*Current figure*	*% change from same period previous year*
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volume	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	34 160.0	5.6	13 812.0	6.5	191 307.0	5.0
Consumer price index								
All groups	*Jun qtr 2003*	*index*	141.8	2.7	144.3	3.7	141.3	2.7
Wage cost index	*Jun qtr 2003*	*index*	119.0	3.3	119.7	3.9	120.1	3.6
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volume	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	8 291.4	4.7	3 239.8	3.4	43 314.3	3.4
Finance commitments								
Commercial	*Jul 2003*	*$m*	3 430.7	9.8	1 104.2	9.7	25 233.5	2.5
Personal	*Jul 2003*	*$m*	1 474.8	35.5	457.5	20.9	7 027.5	21.8
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volume	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	2 396.0	18.7	1 123.0	28.5	13 415.0	14.7
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volume	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	1 375.7	3.8	293.9	–8.4	6 464.7	–1.2
New residential building activity commenced								
Original, Chain volume	*Mar qtr 2003*	*$m*	1 225.7	0.7	296.3	10.8	6 189.8	8.8
Merchandise trade								
Imports	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	4 129.1	14.8	1 344.5	4.3	32 007.9	7.0
Exports	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	5 011.6	–7.9	1 754.7	–25.1	24 707.5	–10.8
Mineral exploration								
Gold	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	7.2	14.3	2.2	57.1	99.3	14.4
All other minerals	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	28.2	25.9	8.8	3.5	104.1	27.7
Petroleum	*Jun qtr 2003*	*$m*	21.0	–21.3	n.p.	n.p.	240.1	33.0
Unemployment rate								
Trend	*Aug 2003*	*%*	6.7	–6.9	6.0	–7.7	6.0	–3.2
Estimated resident population	*Mar qtr 2003*	*'000*	3 774.3	2.4	1 528.2	0.6	19 875.0	1.3

2 STATE FINAL DEMAND, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)

	Mar qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2002 to Jun qtr 2003
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	% change
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 952	2 970	2 962	3 044	3 031	3 103	4.5
Households	9 371	9 780	9 909	10 715	9 692	10 108	3.4
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	976	1 090	1 090	1 132	1 097	1 189	9.1
Other buildings and structures	613	762	1 033	1 203	1 149	1 403	84.1
Machinery and equipment	1 320	1 632	1 398	1 704	1 414	1 829	12.1
Livestock	30	30	17	17	17	17	–43.3
Intangible fixed assets	329	306	328	417	411	385	25.8
Ownership transfer costs	286	321	282	301	285	355	10.6
Total private	3 554	4 139	4 148	4 775	4 374	5 179	25.1
Public	599	793	705	761	710	942	18.8
State final demand	**16 472**	**17 681**	**17 724**	**19 295**	**17 806**	**19 331**	**9.3**
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 945	2 950	2 981	3 053	3 025	3 081	4.4
Households	9 786	9 917	9 971	10 089	10 119	10 245	3.3
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	985	1 047	1 124	1 134	1 107	1 144	9.3
Other buildings and structures	680	788	966	1 116	1 265	1 441	82.9
Machinery and equipment	1 424	1 518	1 481	1 649	1 527	1 688	11.2
Livestock	30	30	17	17	17	17	–43.3
Intangible fixed assets	327	312	335	404	409	393	26.0
Ownership transfer costs	313	301	278	305	304	337	12.0
Total private	3 758	3 994	4 202	4 625	4 629	5 020	25.7
Public	595	679	794	797	705	822	21.1
State final demand	**17 081**	**17 539**	**17 947**	**18 564**	**18 478**	**19 168**	**9.3**
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 944	2 962	2 990	3 024	3 050	3 062	3.4
Households	9 769	9 902	9 993	10 067	10 146	10 226	3.3
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 035	1 057	1 098	1 125	1 129	1 130	6.9
Other buildings and structures	711	794	948	1 119	1 276	1 391	75.2
Machinery and equipment	1 502	1 486	1 491	1 531	1 577	1 623	9.2
Livestock	30	26	21	17	17	17	–34.6
Intangible fixed assets	329	322	347	383	403	407	26.4
Ownership transfer costs	301	299	292	297	312	331	10.7
Total private	3 905	3 983	4 197	4 470	4 714	4 905	23.1
Public	643	694	748	775	773	775	11.7
State final demand	**17 259**	**17 539**	**17 927**	**18 332**	**18 681**	**18 980**	**8.2**

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

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

3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), BY GROUP: PERTH

Period	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies & services	Health	Transport –ation	Communi –cation	Recreation	Education	Miscellan –eous	**All groups**
ANNUAL AVERAGE												
2000–2001	134.7	184.7	110.9	101.3	115.4	157.0	137.0	102.7	121.8	190.5	165.4	**129.6**
2001–2002	142.6	192.3	109.2	103.4	117.2	162.8	136.8	103.5	127.1	195.5	172.2	**133.1**
2002–2003	146.7	198.0	109.5	106.2	118.2	175.7	140.7	106.8	128.8	201.5	183.5	**136.8**
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)												
2000–2001	3.9	11.5	6.4	7.0	2.0	2.9	6.1	6.5	3.4	4.8	6.5	**5.5**
2001–2002	5.9	4.1	–1.5	2.1	1.6	3.7	–0.1	0.8	4.4	2.6	4.1	**2.7**
2002–2003	2.9	3.0	0.3	2.7	0.9	7.9	2.9	3.2	1.3	3.1	6.6	**2.8**
QUARTERS												
2002												
March	145.1	193.2	108.1	103.8	117.1	162.5	136.4	103.8	127.6	197.5	173.0	**133.7**
June	143.4	194.2	110.5	104.0	117.0	171.5	138.8	104.6	129.3	197.5	173.2	**134.6**
September	144.9	196.6	110.5	105.0	118.0	172.0	139.6	106.3	129.4	197.5	182.2	**135.8**
December	145.5	196.4	111.0	105.7	118.7	171.8	140.5	106.7	130.2	197.5	183.8	**136.4**
2003												
March	147.8	198.8	108.1	106.3	117.4	177.8	143.6	107.0	128.6	205.5	184.1	**137.4**
June	148.7	200.0	108.3	107.8	118.5	181.1	139.0	107.2	126.8	205.5	183.7	**137.4**
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)												
2002												
March	7.3	2.9	–0.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	0.3	1.6	4.6	2.1	3.7	**3.2**
June	3.8	2.9	–0.6	2.4	–0.2	7.9	–0.6	2.5	5.0	2.1	2.9	**2.4**
September	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.5	8.2	2.0	4.4	3.4	2.1	6.9	**3.3**
December	2.0	2.7	0.5	2.5	0.3	8.6	3.9	2.9	3.0	2.1	6.9	**2.9**
2003												
March	1.9	2.9	—	2.4	0.3	9.4	5.3	3.1	0.8	4.1	6.4	**2.8**
June	3.7	3.0	–2.0	3.7	1.3	5.6	0.1	2.5	–1.9	4.1	6.1	**2.1**
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)												
2002												
March	1.7	1.0	–2.2	0.7	–1.0	2.7	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	**0.8**
June	–1.2	0.5	2.2	0.2	–0.1	5.5	1.8	0.8	1.3	—	0.1	**0.7**
September	1.0	1.2	—	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.1	—	5.2	**0.9**
December	0.4	–0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	–0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	—	0.9	**0.4**
2003												
March	1.6	1.2	–2.6	0.6	–1.1	3.5	2.2	0.3	–1.2	4.1	0.2	**0.7**
June	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.9	–3.2	0.2	–1.4	—	–0.2	**—**

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

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

4 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS: PERTH

Item	Unit	Mar qtr 2002 cents	Jun qtr 2002 cents	Sep qtr 2002 cents	Dec qtr 2002 cents	Mar qtr 2003 cents	Jun qtr 2003 cents	Jun qtr 02 to Jun qtr 03 % change
Dairy and related products								
Milk, supermarket sales	*1 litre*	159	160	159	159	160	161	0.6
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	*500g*	347	369	360	375	367	370	0.3
Butter	*500g*	221	223	224	232	231	220	–1.3
Bread and cereal products								
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	*650g*	247	243	246	257	256	258	6.2
Biscuits, dry	*250g*	165	160	155	162	165	168	5.0
Breakfast cereals, corn based	*550g*	378	357	379	364	388	383	7.3
Flour, self raising	*2kg*	301	297	290	335	341	386	30.0
Rice, long grain	*1kg*	182	186	194	201	203	205	10.2
Meat and seafoods								
Beef								
Silverside roast	*1kg*	1 108	1 121	1 149	1 135	1 107	1 063	–5.2
Rump steak	*1kg*	1 502	1 494	1 514	1 505	1 496	1 576	5.5
T-bone steak, with fillet	*1kg*	1 646	1 700	1 693	1 696	1 680	1 703	0.2
Lamb								
Leg	*1kg*	782	853	812	796	814	853	—
Loin chops	*1kg*	1 276	1 337	1 335	1 355	1 412	1 467	9.7
Pork								
Leg	*1kg*	777	773	773	779	794	808	4.5
Loin chops	*1kg*	1 123	1 142	1 172	1 163	1 175	1 191	4.3
Chicken, frozen	*1kg*	404	406	398	387	380	390	–3.9
Bacon, middle rashers	*250g pkt*	393	381	374	405	405	382	0.3
Sausages	*1kg*	719	734	712	702	710	698	–4.9
Salmon, pink	*210g can*	259	251	251	260	257	274	9.2
Fresh fruit and vegetables								
Oranges	*1kg*	388	398	248	303	309	359	–9.8
Bananas	*1kg*	321	303	385	321	315	259	–14.5
Potatoes	*1kg*	151	139	153	169	183	181	30.2
Tomatoes	*1kg*	336	266	390	356	424	358	34.6
Carrots	*1kg*	133	131	125	131	131	138	5.3
Onions	*1kg*	154	110	106	113	157	160	45.5
Other food								
Eggs (a)(b)	*1 dozen*	365	359	345	336	371	394	9.7
Sugar, white (b)	*2kg*	254	246	246	243	249	244	–0.8
Jam, strawberry	*500g*	259	276	275	248	262	271	–1.8
Teabags	*180g pkt*	369	374	374	361	321	349	–6.7
Coffee, instant	*150g jar*	693	660	629	607	641	590	–10.6
Tomato sauce	*600ml*	193	183	180	174	177	183	—
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	*500g*	196	217	210	220	216	222	2.3
Baked beans, in tomato sauce	*420g*	104	108	117	112	117	115	6.5
Baby food	*120g can*	75	75	75	75	73	72	–4.0
Chocolate, milk, block	*250g*	337	312	308	317	335	322	3.2
Household supplies and personal care								
Laundry detergent	*1kg*	480	478	524	512	482	485	1.5
Dishwashing detergent	*500ml*	320	302	328	322	332	322	6.6
Facial tissues	*pkt 224*	204	204	205	205	209	213	4.4
Toilet paper	*4x250 sheets*	325	319	333	334	305	305	–4.4
Pet food	*400g*	106	103	102	103	102	101	–1.9
Toilet soap	*4x125g*	271	262	260	257	259	273	4.2
Toothpaste	*140g*	243	243	233	241	243	231	–4.9
Private motoring								
Petrol, lead replacement	*1 litre*	86.1	92.4	93.7	94.5	101.5	91.7	–0.8
Petrol, unleaded	*1 litre*	82.7	89.0	90.1	90.6	97.7	88.4	–0.7
Alcoholic drinks								
Beer, low alcohol (24 bottles) (c)	*355-375m ea*	2 613	2 636	2 650	2 595	2 681	2 712	2.9
Beer, full strength (24 bottles) (d)	*375ml ea*	3 128	3 137	3 119	3 030	3 034	3 121	–0.5
Draught beer, full strength, public bar (glass)	*285ml*	279	282	286	278	288	294	4.3
Scotch nip, public bar	*30ml*	434	435	442	449	449	449	3.2

(a) Eggs in Perth have a minimum net carton weight of 700g per dozen eggs.

(b) Represents average price of brand name and generic brand products.

(c) Includes light and mid strength beer with an alcoholic content equal to or less than 3.5%.

(d) Alcoholic content of full strength beer is greater than 3.5%.

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

5 WAGE COST INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES(a)

	INDEX NUMBERS						Mar qtr 2003 to Jun qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2002 to Jun qtr 2003
	Mar qtr 2002	*Jun qtr 2002*	*Sep qtr 2002*	*Dec qtr 2002*	*Mar qtr 2003*	*Jun qtr 2003*	*% change*	*% change*
Western Australia	**114.9**	**115.7**	**117.6**	**118.2**	**119.2**	**119.8**	**0.5**	**3.5**
Sector:								
Private	115.1	115.9	117.8	118.5	119.2	119.9	0.6	3.5
Public	114.5	114.9	116.7	117.3	119.1	119.5	0.3	4.0
Selected industries:								
Mining	117.2	118.3	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.7	0.2	3.7
Manufacturing	116.7	119.0	121.4	122.0	122.8	123.1	0.2	3.4
Construction	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Retail trade	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.7	115.3	115.7	0.3	1.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	113.4	113.4	116.1	116.6	117.1	118.0	0.8	4.1
Property and business services	113.5	114.6	115.6	116.7	117.5	119.9	2.0	4.6
Government administration and defence	116.4	116.9	118.1	119.6	121.9	122.2	0.2	4.5
Education	113.5	114.1	117.3	117.4	118.2	118.9	0.6	4.2
Health and community services	114.8	115.3	117.6	117.8	119.0	119.4	0.3	3.6
Cultural and recreational services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Personal and other services	111.3	111.8	113.7	113.7	116.1	116.4	0.3	4.1
Selected occupations:								
Managers and administrators	112.5	114.5	116.4	116.8	118.2	118.6	0.3	3.6
Professionals	116.4	117.0	119.3	120.1	121.2	122.4	1.0	4.6
Associate professionals	113.9	114.3	115.7	116.4	116.8	117.8	0.9	3.1
Tradespersons and related workers	116.4	116.9	118.6	119.3	120.2	120.8	0.5	3.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	113.9	114.5	116.2	116.7	117.7	118.5	0.7	3.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	114.4	114.9	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.6	0.3	3.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	113.3	113.6	114.4	115.1	116.1	116.7	0.5	2.7
Labourers and related workers	113.9	113.9	117.3	118.5	119.5	119.8	0.3	5.2

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

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

6 SELECTED HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a): PERTH

Period	PERTH: Established homes	PERTH: % change from previous period	PERTH: % change from same period previous year	PERTH: Project homes	PERTH: % change from previous period	PERTH: % change from same period previous year	WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES: Established homes	% change from previous period	% change from same period previous year	Project homes	% change from previous period	% change from same period previous year
2000–2001	133.9	6.4	. .	126.2	9.9	. .	152.8	7.4	. .	134.9	11.8	. .
2001–2002	145.5	8.7	. .	128.8	2.1	. .	178.0	16.5	. .	138.1	2.4	. .
2002–2003	164.4	13.0	. .	132.9	3.2	. .	209.9	17.9	. .	144.1	4.3	. .
2002												
March	147.8	3.3	9.4	129.2	0.5	2.7	180.6	3.8	17.3	138.5	0.7	2.5
June	152.0	2.8	10.8	129.6	0.3	2.1	189.5	4.9	18.9	139.9	1.0	3.3
September	155.8	2.5	12.0	130.3	0.5	2.0	196.7	3.8	17.3	141.3	1.0	3.6
December	159.7	2.5	11.6	131.6	1.0	2.4	206.1	4.8	18.4	142.5	0.8	3.6
2003												
March	166.0	3.9	12.3	133.1	1.1	3.0	213.1	3.4	18.0	144.7	1.5	4.5
June	176.0	6.0	15.8	136.6	2.6	5.4	223.8	5.0	18.1	147.9	2.2	5.7

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

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

7 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING(a): PERTH

Group	Mar qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	% change from previous period: Perth	% change from previous period: Weighted average of six state capital cities	% change from same period previous year: Perth	% change from same period previous year: Weighted average of six state capital cities
House building										
All groups	119.0	120.9	121.8	122.8	123.4	123.9	0.4	0.9	2.5	3.4
Other than house building										
All groups	117.3	119.7	120.3	122.4	123.6	125.0	1.1	1.3	4.4	4.5
Selected major building materials:										
Structural timber	103.6	103.9	104.0	108.9	108.4	108.5	0.1	0.1	4.4	0.5
Ready mixed concrete	104.3	119.6	118.7	123.7	123.1	124.4	1.1	3.5	4.0	11.7
Precast concrete products	149.7	150.4	151.7	151.7	153.9	158.3	2.9	1.6	5.3	6.3
Steel decking and cladding	114.1	114.1	119.0	119.6	124.0	125.3	1.0	0.6	9.8	7.2
Structural steel	124.4	126.8	126.8	139.3	139.3	142.8	2.5	0.3	12.6	7.2
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric, mesh	88.5	88.9	91.7	92.3	91.9	95.3	3.7	4.4	7.2	6.0
Aluminium windows	126.6	126.6	126.6	128.0	132.1	136.4	3.3	1.1	7.7	3.5
Fabricated steel products	122.1	122.2	123.5	123.5	123.7	123.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	4.1
Builders' hardware	152.3	155.0	155.6	157.4	158.9	159.0	0.1	0.6	2.6	3.6
Sand and aggregate	120.6	122.7	123.1	128.8	129.6	130.8	0.9	2.0	6.6	9.1
Carpet	102.8	104.0	105.2	105.9	106.7	106.3	–0.4	0.8	2.2	8.8
Paint and other coatings	155.5	163.6	163.4	162.5	162.6	166.0	2.1	1.8	1.5	9.7
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	132.2	136.5	136.9	136.8	136.8	136.8	—	—	0.2	0.5
Special series:										
All electrical materials	108.1	108.1	109.0	108.2	111.3	112.2	0.8	1.4	3.8	3.0
All mechanical services	116.9	118.2	118.2	119.1	119.3	119.7	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.2
All plumbing materials	129.6	131.2	134.0	135.6	135.6	136.2	0.4	1.4	3.8	2.6

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

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

8 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES(a)(b)

Period	Passenger vehicles no.	Other vehicles no.	Total vehicles no.	Total vehicles % change from previous period
		ORIGINAL		
2000–2001	49 432	23 324	72 756	12.5
2001–2002	45 808	26 137	71 945	–1.1
2002–2003	47 276	29 397	76 673	6.6
2002				
June	4 253	3 095	7 348	15.8
July	3 498	2 064	5 562	–24.3
August	3 883	2 219	6 102	9.7
September	3 487	2 006	5 493	–10.0
October	4 174	2 453	6 627	20.6
November	4 012	2 308	6 320	–4.6
December	3 796	2 193	5 989	–5.2
2003				
January	3 471	2 291	5 762	–3.8
February	3 880	2 284	6 164	7.0
March	4 317	2 600	6 917	12.2
April	3 667	2 281	5 948	–14.0
May	4 199	2 928	7 127	19.8
June	4 892	3 770	8 662	21.5
July	4 278	2 695	6 973	–19.5
August	4 455	2 593	7 048	1.1
		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
2002				
June	3 867	2 467	6 334	4.9
July	3 627	2 277	5 904	–6.8
August	3 805	2 385	6 190	4.8
September	3 780	2 374	6 154	–0.6
October	3 950	2 484	6 434	4.5
November	3 875	2 317	6 192	–3.8
December	3 535	2 029	5 564	–10.1
2003				
January	4 199	2 782	6 981	25.5
February	4 131	2 313	6 444	–7.7
March	4 072	2 387	6 459	0.2
April	3 851	2 352	6 203	–4.0
May	4 286	2 803	7 089	14.3
June	4 430	3 038	7 468	5.3
July	4 309	2 892	7 201	–3.6
August	4 413	2 780	7 193	–0.1
		TREND ESTIMATES		
2002				
June	3 752	2 359	6 111	—
July	3 750	2 376	6 126	0.2
August	3 766	2 378	6 144	0.3
September	3 787	2 368	6 155	0.2
October	3 819	2 361	6 180	0.4
November	3 859	2 358	6 217	0.6
December	3 903	2 351	6 254	0.6
2003				
January	3 950	2 357	6 307	0.8
February	4 003	2 397	6 400	1.5
March	4 068	2 479	6 547	2.3
April	4 140	2 586	6 726	2.7
May	4 210	2 694	6 904	2.6
June	4 279	2 792	7 071	2.4
July	4 339	2 865	7 204	1.9
August	4 404	2 946	7 350	2.0

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

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

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

9 MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, CURRENT PRICES

Month	Food	Department stores	Clothing and soft goods	Household goods	Recreational goods	Hospitality and services	Other	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
ORIGINAL								
2002								
May	596.5	112.7	97.0	193.3	66.5	173.6	131.7	1 371.3
June	558.8	105.7	89.9	194.1	63.9	163.6	122.2	1 298.2
July	579.3	104.4	82.5	168.1	71.1	173.7	128.4	1 307.5
August	604.1	104.8	83.8	179.1	73.8	184.7	130.9	1 361.2
September	568.0	100.3	78.4	170.3	64.6	176.3	124.2	1 282.2
October	630.1	122.3	86.9	206.5	67.2	197.8	131.1	1 442.0
November	641.3	149.1	91.5	207.1	70.0	197.1	134.5	1 490.7
December	719.2	231.1	127.3	240.9	100.0	221.7	182.8	1 823.0
2003								
January	648.1	109.9	82.3	201.1	77.1	179.7	114.2	1 412.3
February	580.8	90.4	66.3	175.5	65.5	165.7	106.9	1 251.2
March	638.6	106.5	75.1	189.2	63.9	187.3	112.2	1 372.9
April	620.8	122.4	81.7	184.8	62.8	177.2	122.1	1 371.8
May	640.0	123.4	89.0	203.2	65.4	177.7	135.8	1 434.6
June	586.6	122.6	85.7	202.2	62.0	162.9	121.6	1 343.6
July	635.5	119.2	89.8	224.6	71.2	186.4	116.3	1 443.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2002								
May	595.5	112.7	89.7	199.0	68.6	181.1	136.4	1 383.0
June	597.8	117.9	90.9	196.1	69.7	179.3	136.5	1 388.2
July	603.6	111.6	87.8	175.0	70.3	184.4	138.6	1 371.2
August	602.5	116.6	90.1	184.7	72.5	184.1	132.6	1 383.1
September	608.3	119.9	88.5	182.1	69.1	185.8	127.7	1 381.4
October	615.2	122.4	85.9	193.2	70.3	181.8	123.5	1 392.3
November	628.5	129.4	83.9	195.0	68.3	189.1	123.6	1 417.8
December	625.7	124.0	87.7	190.6	72.0	187.8	130.7	1 418.6
2003								
January	625.9	126.9	85.7	198.0	75.2	179.4	121.4	1 412.5
February	621.9	122.5	82.7	196.7	71.5	180.5	119.5	1 395.3
March	636.0	124.7	85.4	198.8	69.7	183.5	120.0	1 418.1
April	629.2	128.7	84.7	202.4	66.7	186.4	131.8	1 429.8
May	636.8	120.0	81.2	207.7	68.9	180.8	139.7	1 435.2
June	638.3	141.9	86.3	210.9	67.1	180.8	134.8	1 460.0
July	649.4	126.2	95.6	222.8	71.6	192.0	126.4	1 484.1
TREND ESTIMATES								
2002								
May	593.8	113.4	89.9	192.7	70.4	177.9	135.1	1 374.4
June	597.1	114.3	89.9	189.5	70.4	180.6	135.1	1 377.3
July	601.2	115.7	89.5	186.8	70.2	183.3	134.0	1 380.1
August	606.1	117.9	88.7	185.5	70.0	185.8	132.2	1 384.7
September	611.4	120.5	87.8	186.0	70.2	187.9	129.8	1 390.7
October	616.4	122.8	86.9	188.2	70.6	(a) 182.8	127.1	1 397.3
November	620.9	124.6	86.2	191.1	71.1	183.9	124.6	1 403.5
December	624.4	125.3	85.5	193.9	71.5	184.3	122.9	1 408.0
2003								
January	626.7	125.3	84.8	195.8	71.5	183.9	122.8	1 410.5
February	628.3	125.2	84.2	197.5	71.0	183.1	124.2	1 413.2
March	630.2	125.7	84.2	200.1	70.1	182.6	126.4	1 419.1
April	633.1	126.7	84.6	203.8	69.3	182.9	128.8	1 429.0
May	636.6	128.1	85.7	208.0	68.7	183.7	131.1	1 442.0
June	640.2	129.6	87.2	212.3	68.5	184.9	132.6	1 456.0
July	643.6	130.7	89.0	216.0	68.4	186.3	134.0	1 471.3

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

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

10 QUARTERLY RETAIL TURNOVER, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)

	ORIGINAL			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			TREND ESTIMATES		
	Retail turnover	*Change from previous period*	*Change from same period previous year*	**Retail turnover**	*Change from previous period*	*Change from same period previous year*	**Retail turnover**	*Change from previous period*	*Change from same period previous year*
Quarter	*$m*	*%*	*%*	*$m*	*%*	*%*	*$m*	*%*	*%*
2002									
March	3 884.7	–12.5	7.5	4 041.2	1.9	7.2	4 042.4	1.9	7.6
June	3 953.1	1.8	9.4	4 115.1	1.8	9.3	4 089.8	1.2	7.9
September	3 905.1	–1.2	4.7	4 082.3	–0.8	5.0	4 118.9	0.7	6.4
December	4 699.2	20.3	5.8	4 174.8	2.3	5.3	4 144.0	0.6	4.5
2003									
March	3 965.6	–15.6	2.1	4 149.5	–0.6	2.7	4 176.7	0.8	3.3
June	4 065.2	2.5	2.8	4 228.5	1.9	2.8	4 213.0	0.9	3.0

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.
Source: *Retail trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

11 BANKING STATISTICS(a), DEPOSITS AND LOANS: ALL BANKS

	DEPOSITS			LOANS		
	Retail deposits at call(b)	*Other retail deposits(c)*	*All other deposits(d)*	*Housing loans(e)*	*Personal loans(f)*	*All other loans to non-financial sectors(g)*
Month	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
2002						
March	11 180.6	4 603.8	11 278.0	30 938.0	5 706.3	15 075.9
April	11 164.4	4 757.0	9 741.5	31 235.0	5 763.4	14 616.0
May	11 000.0	4 827.3	10 704.2	31 677.6	5 704.2	13 713.3
June	10 953.6	5 443.1	10 991.3	32 225.0	5 831.7	14 126.3
July	11 805.5	5 797.1	10 930.9	32 279.7	5 930.4	14 563.6
August	11 841.4	5 907.8	11 089.3	32 614.5	5 977.0	14 341.1
September	12 014.2	5 972.3	11 635.4	33 005.5	6 048.3	14 557.4
October	12 176.0	6 070.9	11 658.6	33 459.2	6 127.5	16 061.1
November	12 366.2	6 126.6	11 577.1	33 740.6	6 201.3	16 060.8
December	12 794.9	6 201.2	12 004.5	34 179.3	6 304.9	16 123.1
2003						
January	12 789.1	6 232.8	12 810.6	34 495.5	6 332.6	15 657.3
February	12 934.2	6 244.6	12 372.8	35 008.9	6 399.1	15 512.1
March	12 832.9	6 516.3	12 553.1	35 290.5	6 428.4	15 793.0
April	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
May	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12 FINANCE COMMITMENTS

	COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS			PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS			
	Fixed loan facilities	*Revolving credit facilities(a)*	*Total commercial finance commitments*	*Fixed loan facilities*	*Revolving credit facilities(a)*	*Total personal finance commitments*	*Total lease finance commitments*
Month	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
2002							
May	884.7	387.2	1 272.0	348.9	289.3	638.2	24.1
June	1 073.8	765.8	1 839.6	335.9	310.0	645.9	38.5
July	911.3	413.2	1 324.5	331.8	328.2	660.0	27.7
August	1 106.7	312.3	1 419.0	313.4	321.1	634.5	24.7
September	1 037.2	365.7	1 402.9	309.3	270.9	580.2	22.3
October	1 047.7	400.8	1 448.5	359.0	287.8	646.8	21.2
November	1 083.7	256.7	1 340.4	363.3	287.1	650.4	23.7
December	1 007.5	325.1	1 332.6	331.0	274.0	605.0	29.5
2003							
January	820.3	425.7	1 245.9	360.7	228.1	588.8	19.8
February	806.2	218.6	1 024.7	399.9	245.5	645.5	22.1
March	1 124.0	370.9	1 494.9	377.5	265.8	643.3	28.1
April	1 153.6	358.6	1 512.3	338.4	r 248.2	r 586.6	21.2
May	1 106.2	443.4	1 549.6	378.0	287.8	665.8	29.8
June	1 210.4	854.7	2 065.1	400.1	303.0	703.1	28.1
July	1 289.9	441.6	1 731.5	415.9	295.1	711.0	27.3

(a) New and increased limits.

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

13 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), BY DWELLINGS FINANCED

	ORIGINAL		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		TREND ESTIMATES	
	Total number of dwellings(a)	*Total value of commitments*	*Total number of dwellings(a)*	*Total value of commitments*	*Total number of dwellings(a)*	*Total value of commitments*
Period	*no.*	*$m*	*no.*	*$m*	*no.*	*$m*
2000–2001	70 683	8 244.6	70 741	8 251.2	70 472	8 202.0
2001–2002	75 806	9 833.7	76 169	9 869.7	76 235	9 889.5
2002–2003	76 794	10 804.9	76 963	10 828.5	76 842	10 812.5
2002						
May	7 060	943.7	6 238	832.4	6 224	831.1
June	6 172	807.3	6 344	838.3	6 260	835.9
July	6 781	893.0	6 392	846.0	6 289	841.5
August	6 138	827.6	6 235	851.9	6 287	845.5
September	5 728	768.3	6 323	854.3	6 251	848.0
October	6 417	870.5	6 301	855.3	6 200	850.6
November	6 147	859.4	5 782	821.0	6 151	854.0
December	5 934	834.0	6 340	873.8	6 128	859.9
2003						
January	5 785	831.1	6 327	890.0	6 157	871.8
February	6 076	888.2	6 065	901.3	6 262	894.1
March	6 588	935.9	6 292	887.6	6 441	926.6
April	6 432	937.9	6 576	935.3	6 663	965.8
May	7 631	1 116.2	7 014	1 034.5	6 897	1 007.4
June	7 137	1 042.7	7 316	1 077.5	7 116	1 047.2
July	7 719	1 154.7	7 351	1 095.3	7 319	1 082.7

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

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

14 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), BY TYPE OF BUYER: ORIGINAL

	FIRST HOME BUYERS				NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS			
	Number of dwellings financed	*Number as a percent of total*	*Value of commitments*	*Average borrowing size*	*Number of dwellings financed*	*Number as a percent of total*	*Value of commitments*	*Average borrowing size*
Month	*no.*	*%*	*$m*	*$'000*	*no.*	*%*	*$m*	*$'000*
2002								
May	1 430	20.3	183.2	128.1	5 630	79.7	760.6	135.1
June	1 197	19.4	141.2	118.0	4 975	80.6	666.2	133.9
July	1 335	19.7	166.2	124.5	5 446	80.3	727.0	133.5
August	1 123	18.3	140.9	125.5	5 015	81.7	686.6	136.9
September	967	16.9	123.2	127.4	4 761	83.1	645.1	135.5
October	1 150	17.9	144.3	125.5	5 267	82.1	726.3	137.9
November	1 067	17.4	135.8	127.3	5 080	82.6	723.4	142.4
December	993	16.7	126.4	127.3	4 941	83.3	707.6	143.2
2003								
January	951	16.4	123.7	130.1	4 834	83.6	707.2	146.3
February	1 046	17.2	143.9	137.6	5 030	82.8	744.4	148.0
March	1 017	15.4	136.8	134.5	5 571	84.6	798.9	143.4
April	989	15.4	136.9	138.4	5 443	84.6	801.2	147.2
May	1 111	14.6	153.9	138.5	6 520	85.4	962.4	147.6
June	1 058	14.8	151.2	142.9	6 079	85.2	891.8	146.7
July	1 180	15.3	169.1	143.3	6 539	84.7	985.4	150.7

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

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

15 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF ASSET

	CURRENT PRICES			CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)		
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total
Period	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
			ORIGINAL			
2000–2001	1 671	3 608	5 279	r 1 689	r 3 620	r 5 309
2001–2002	1 831	4 163	5 994	r 1 831	r 4 163	r 5 994
2002–2003	2 904	4 252	7 156	2 801	4 436	7 237
2002						
March	375	928	1 303	r 375	r 928	r 1 303
June	499	1 158	1 657	r 494	r 1 179	r 1 673
September	539	961	1 500	r 528	r 988	r 1 516
December	r 736	r 1 140	r 1 876	r 715	r 1 171	r 1 887
2003						
March	r 760	r 950	r 1 711	r 732	r 994	r 1 726
June	869	1 201	2 070	826	1 282	2 108
			TREND ESTIMATES			
2002						
March	434	1 034	1 468	433	1 039	1 472
June	467	1 031	1 498	462	1 052	1 513
September	566	1 025	1 591	554	1 057	1 611
December	689	1 018	1 707	672	1 062	1 730
2003						
March	796	1 029	1 825	765	1 085	1 848
June	864	1 064	1 928	798	1 126	1 937

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

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

16 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, BY SELECTED INDUSTRY: CURRENT PRICES

	SELECTED INDUSTRIES			
	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	All industries
Period	$m	$m	$m	$m
		ORIGINAL		
2000–2001	2 507	808	1 965	5 279
2001–2002	3 091	760	2 143	5 994
2002–2003	3 902	981	2 274	7 156
2002				
March	604	232	467	1 303
June	804	202	651	1 657
September	781	234	485	1 500
December	r 984	r 197	r 695	r 1 876
2003				
March	r 986	r 246	r 478	r 1 711
June	1 151	304	616	2 070

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

17 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK: ORIGINAL

Period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Total non-residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000–2001	12 094	2 637	14 731	148	42	15 265
2001–2002	17 352	2 736	20 088	54	66	20 275
2002–2003	17 988	3 648	21 636	93	19	21 753
2002						
May	1 594	276	1 870	9	58	1 937
June	1 388	250	1 638	2	—	1 701
July	r 1 789	325	r 2 114	1	—	r 2 115
August	r 1 512	327	r 1 839	1	1	r 1 841
September	r 1 451	180	r 1 631	1	8	r 1 640
October	r 1 455	291	r 1 746	11	1	r 1 758
November	r 1 513	276	r 1 789	2	—	r 1 794
December	r 1 229	299	r 1 528	—	—	r 1 528
2003						
January	r 1 389	241	r 1 630	27	—	r 1 657
February	r 1305	r 500	r 1 805	4	—	r 1 809
March	r 1386	248	r 1 634	2	—	r 1 637
April	r 1286	204	r 1 490	9	—	r 1 499
May	1 640	368	2 008	32	9	2 049
June	2 033	389	2 422	3	—	2 426
July	1 657	274	1 931	—	—	1 931

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

18 VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK, CURRENT PRICES: ORIGINAL

Period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Total non-residential building	Total building
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2000–2001	1 555.3	314.3	1 869.6	223.9	1 282.8	3 422.1
2001–2002	2 263.0	340.5	2 603.5	244.4	976.4	3 838.0
2002–2003	2 545.3	475.2	3 020.5	288.3	1 553.1	4 863.8
2002						
May	217.1	28.6	245.7	26.7	125.9	398.3
June	189.7	29.9	219.6	18.0	78.6	329.4
July	r 246.3	37.4	r 283.7	25.9	r 152.7	r 462.3
August	r 206.1	47.2	r 253.3	24.0	346.9	r 624.2
September	r 198.2	28.5	r 226.7	20.4	r 71.7	r 318.7
October	r 205.6	31.9	r 237.5	25.1	94.6	r 357.2
November	209.2	26.7	235.9	23.8	r 75.4	r 335.3
December	r 175.9	35.5	r 211.4	20.3	r 71.2	r 302.9
2003						
January	r 197.7	37.0	r 234.7	27.3	220.5	r 482.6
February	r 184.9	r 96.9	r 281.8	20.8	r 60.1	r 362.7
March	r 196.8	32.6	r 229.4	25.1	r 88.5	r 343.0
April	r 189.1	16.5	r 205.6	23.5	r 144.2	r 373.3
May	242.1	38.8	280.9	28.3	94.4	403.6
June	293.4	46.2	339.6	23.8	132.9	498.0
July	254.3	34.9	289.2	26.1	106.1	421.4

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

19 VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK, CHAIN VOLUMES(a): ORIGINAL

Period	New houses $m	New other residential building $m	New residential building $m	Alterations and additions to residential building $m	Total non-residential building $m	Total building $m
2000–2001	r 1 586.1	r 323.3	r 1 908.8	275.6	r 1 316.7	r 3 498.7
2001–2002	r 2 262.9	r 340.7	r 2 603.5	258.0	r 976.5	r 3 838.1
2002–2003	2 463.7	452.1	2 916.1	281.1	1 478.9	4 675.9
2002						
March	r 521.3	r 69.8	r 591.1	52.9	r 197.9	r 841.1
June	r 599.2	r 99.3	r 698.4	75.9	r 295.8	r 1 068.5
September	r 642.5	r 110.5	r 753.1	69.4	r 555.4	r 1 377.9
December	r 578.1	r 90.2	r 668.3	68.0	r 230.7	r 967.0
2003						
March	r 560.3	r 157.0	r 717.4	70.9	r 347.4	r 1 135.6
June	682.8	94.4	777.3	72.8	345.4	1 195.4

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

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

20 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVED, BY REGION, CURRENT PRICES: ORIGINAL

	Jun qtr 2002		Sep qtr 2002		Dec qtr 2002		Mar qtr 2003		Jun qtr 2003	
Statistical division & Subdivision	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*
NEW HOUSES										
Perth	3 115	432 392	3 528	479 240	3 107	436 214	3 013	427 281	3 637	532 389
Central Metropolitan	123	39 819	160	45 118	149	43 003	151	46 654	124	47 015
East Metropolitan	492	61 063	513	63 831	514	63 986	414	49 437	563	71 671
North Metropolitan	1 063	149 057	1 213	159 861	1 011	137 688	1 002	135 712	1 409	205 172
South West Metropolitan	714	91 603	875	115 052	692	97 316	723	99 437	840	114 862
South East Metropolitan	723	90 850	767	95 378	741	94 222	723	96 040	701	93 669
South West	768	102 724	790	105 791	699	100 697	717	103 894	810	111 054
Mandurah	373	51 224	381	49 933	316	47 594	373	54 967	390	55 135
Bunbury	161	19 423	150	19 385	123	14 878	112	15 345	168	21 161
Preston	66	7 652	59	6 755	50	7 084	53	5 428	60	7 145
Vasse	145	21 736	181	27 660	191	28 766	155	25 122	165	24 383
Blackwood	23	2 689	19	2 058	19	2 375	24	3 031	27	3 231
Lower Great Southern	106	12 613	101	13 775	85	10 398	90	11 451	89	12 160
Pallinup	4	494	5	752	7	736	8	901	8	1 114
King	102	12 120	96	13 023	78	9 662	82	10 550	81	11 045
Upper Great Southern	17	2 125	15	1 481	13	1 772	25	3 161	25	2 999
Hotham	15	1 867	14	1 396	11	1 413	25	3 161	20	2 273
Lakes	2	258	1	85	2	360	—	—	5	726
Midlands	103	11 360	74	8 469	102	10 477	66	7 372	108	15 243
Moore	52	5 647	40	4 221	49	5 792	42	4 758	61	9 154
Avon	42	4 611	28	3 344	38	4 040	21	2 326	39	5 036
Campion	9	1 101	6	903	15	645	3	288	8	1 053
South Eastern	66	9 369	51	6 388	34	5 588	38	5 467	58	9 458
Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A	32	4 438	28	3 863	15	2 137	13	2 111	26	3 587
Lefroy	2	240	6	524	2	611	6	1 080	11	2 260
Johnston	32	4 691	17	2 001	17	2 840	19	2 276	21	3 611
Central	95	11 603	67	10 193	57	8 934	78	11 598	95	16 493
Geraldton	41	5 045	31	4 489	20	3 855	33	4 735	49	8 375
Gascoyne	23	2 399	17	2 663	7	986	15	2 786	9	1 789
Carnegie	3	566	2	601	1	161	1	137	4	751
Greenough River	28	3 593	17	2 440	29	3 932	29	3 939	33	5 577
Pilbara	54	8 561	51	9 482	20	2 423	14	2 665	44	7 877
De Grey	21	2 799	4	609	9	817	3	530	17	3 156
Fortescue	33	5 763	47	8 873	11	1 606	11	2 134	27	4 722
Kimberley	73	12 561	67	13 796	82	14 703	45	7 390	97	17 651
Ord	16	3 093	7	1 639	14	2 358	2	280	19	3 606
Fitzroy	57	9 468	60	12 157	68	12 346	43	7 110	78	14 045
NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING										
Perth	652	78 818	610	85 049	567	64 643	r 830	r 141 700	794	81 390
Central Metropolitan	154	21 834	129	31 290	230	31 869	r 413	r 92 043	127	19 924
East Metropolitan	87	7 607	51	4 939	68	5 231	65	6 356	124	11 889
North Metropolitan	221	23 102	164	17 051	81	9 379	r 170	r 17 776	195	18 245
South West Metropolitan	102	14 980	76	10 296	46	6 168	r 46	r 7 294	83	8 352
South East Metropolitan	88	11 294	190	21 474	142	11 996	r 136	r 18 232	265	22 981
South West	99	11 743	164	20 828	174	17 891	120	18 944	115	14 741
Lower Great Southern	5	534	8	988	13	1 511	2	162	29	2 955
Upper Great Southern	—	—	2	305	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midlands	4	297	8	842	—	—	7	649	8	383
South Eastern	30	4 153	13	1 417	100	8 089	12	1 302	3	368
Central	10	1 213	20	2 588	4	469	—	—	—	—
Pilbara	24	3 317	2	140	—	—	—	—	6	1 029
Kimberley	2	328	5	973	8	1 430	4	464	6	652

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

21 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK COMMENCED, BY TYPE OF WORK: ORIGINAL

Period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Total non–residential building	Total building
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
CURRENT PRICES(a)						
1999–2000	2 207.8	511.6	2 719.4	265.0	1 219.7	4 204.1
2000–2001	1 439.0	333.1	1 772.1	276.2	1 134.2	3 182.4
2001–2002	2 180.7	377.5	2 558.2	267.7	889.3	3 715.2
2001						
December	573.8	113.7	687.5	71.0	262.4	1 020.8
2002						
March	527.3	62.2	589.5	59.1	180.0	828.7
June	548.6	101.2	649.9	78.0	226.0	953.9
September	661.2	118.2	779.4	65.5	665.9	1 510.8
December r	549.4	97.6	647.0	75.4	236.3	958.7
2003						
March	636.1	161.8	797.8	75.9	300.0	1 173.8
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)						
1999–2000	2 480.6	554.0	3 033.9	296.9	1 231.0	4 522.0
2000–2001	1 439.1	333.0	1 772.0	276.3	1 134.2	3 182.5
2001–2002	2 145.0	367.1	2 512.2	262.4	r 867.4	r 3 642.0
2001						
December	565.7	110.9	676.7	69.7	257.1	1 003.5
2002						
March	516.9	60.2	577.1	57.8	175.0	809.9
June	535.5	97.3	632.8	76.0	r 217.3	r 926.1
September	642.7	r 112.2	r 754.9	63.5	r 634.3	r 1 452.7
December r	530.0	91.6	621.6	72.4	222.3	916.2
2003						
March	607.1	149.9	757.0	72.0	278.6	1 107.6

(a) Data is inclusive of non–deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

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

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

22 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, BY TYPE OF WORK: ORIGINAL

Period	New Houses $m	New other residential building $m	New residential building $m	Alterations and additions to residential buildings $m	Total non–residential $m	Total building $m
			CURRENT PRICES(a)			
1999–2000	2 096.8	409.7	2 506.5	281.8	1 210.3	3 998.6
2000–2001	1 684.8	398.8	2 083.6	247.8	1 064.4	3 395.8
2001–2002	1 971.8	396.6	2 368.4	286.1	1 043.7	3 698.1
2001						
December	507.2	113.5	620.7	74.8	297.6	993.1
2002						
March	490.6	90.2	580.7	65.4	222.9	869.0
June	526.3	90.4	616.7	77.9	221.1	915.7
September	573.5	96.5	670.0	72.5	338.7	1 081.2
December r	606.4	98.5	704.9	77.2	338.4	1 120.5
2003						
March	558.9	115.1	674.0	75.0	329.5	1 078.6
			CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)			
1999–2000	2 358.7	456.9	2 815.0	316.9	1 230.4	4 348.4
2000–2001	1 684.7	398.7	2 083.6	247.8	1 064.4	3 395.7
2001–2002	1 939.6	388.3	2 327.9	281.5	1 032.8	3 642.2
2001						
December	500.3	111.8	612.1	73.8	295.5	981.4
2002						
March	481.1	87.9	569.0	64.1	219.8	852.9
June	514.0	87.2	601.2	76.1	216.2	893.5
September	557.5	92.6	650.1	70.5	328.8	r 1 049.3
December r	585.2	93.8	679.0	74.5	326.6	1 080.1
2003						
March	533.8	108.1	641.8	71.7	314.3	1 027.7

(a) Data is inclusive of non–deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

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

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

23 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY SELECTED COMMODITY, BY VALUE OF TRADE

Section and selected division of SITC Rev3	JUN QTR 2003 Exports $m	JUN QTR 2003 Imports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2002 Exports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2002 Imports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2003 Exports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2003 Imports $m
0 Food and live animals	**731**	**57**	**2 933**	**219**	**3 061**	**233**
00 Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	74	—	443	—	453	—
01 Meat and meat preparations	70	3	288	8	301	11
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, & preparations thereof	139	17	428	73	421	75
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	367	6	1 409	20	1 507	22
05 Vegetables and fruit	26	13	157	46	130	50
08 Feeding stuff for animals (excluding unmilled cereals)	34	4	121	11	148	10
1 Beverages and tobacco	**12**	**8**	**38**	**35**	**46**	**35**
11 Beverages	12	8	37	35	46	35
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	**1 626**	**23**	**6 753**	**103**	**6 927**	**115**
22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	41	—	183	1	141	1
26 Textile fibres and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	89	1	482	2	520	2
27 Crude fertilisers (excluding those of Division 56) and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	19	9	80	40	81	48
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1 458	1	5 847	20	6 036	14
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	**1 844**	**410**	**7 726**	**1 388**	**8 178**	**1 670**
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1 091	409	4 649	1 387	5 007	1 669
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	753	—	3 075	—	3 170	—
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	**6**	**5**	**16**	**14**	**19**	**20**
41 Animal oils and fats	6	—	16	—	19	—
5 Chemicals and related products	**275**	**316**	**992**	**866**	**934**	**872**
51 Organic chemicals	—	44	1	145	1	140
52 Inorganic chemicals	65	16	223	63	245	47
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	103	2	453	8	429	10
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	95	120	282	222	211	202
56 Fertilisers (excluding crude)	3	82	5	241	13	273
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	**277**	**377**	**1 868**	**1 139**	**1 681**	**1 405**
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	2	62	9	220	11	241
66 Non–metallic metal manufactures, n.e.s.	41	48	164	163	186	197
67 Iron and steel	88	118	223	247	262	297
68 Non–ferrous metals	108	21	1 335	90	1 048	116
69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	23	63	88	205	118	283
7 Machinery and transport equipment	**266**	**923**	**735**	**3 256**	**730**	**4 012**
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	19	58	69	194	83	345
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	31	159	160	510	116	659
74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	19	135	103	485	88	728
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	6	73	23	367	15	345
76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6	32	53	132	24	156
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (including non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	18	59	57	223	55	241
78 Road vehicles (including air–cushion vehicles)	11	369	31	1 206	39	1 375
79 Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	155	27	217	125	303	135
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	**29**	**147**	**111**	**538**	**112**	**633**
82 Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	5	32	24	92	20	131
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	9	39	35	124	41	149
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	13	47	36	186	36	206
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c. in SITC	**2 824**	**557**	**9 051**	**1 765**	**10 688**	**2 760**
97 Gold, non–monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	1 379	445	3 602	1 321	4 954	2 388
98 Combined confidential items of trade and commodities n.e.s.	1 427	112	5 366	434	5 626	366
Total Trade(a)(b)	**7 889**	**2 822**	**30 222**	**9 323**	**32 376**	**11 755**

(a) Discrepancies occur between sums of division items and totals due to the provision of only selected division items.

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

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

24 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY SELECTED TRADING PARTNER, BY VALUE OF TRADE

	JUN QTR 2003		12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2002		12 MONTHS ENDED JUN QTR 2003	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Trading partner	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalam	1	—	6	18	6	36
Cambodia	3	—	9	—	8	—
Indonesia	144	330	794	987	660	1 509
Laos	1	—	10	—	13	—
Malaysia	75	104	351	325	240	390
Myanmar	1	—	18	1	6	4
Philippines	96	4	113	21	199	13
Singapore	427	151	1 312	565	1 798	583
Thailand	156	95	400	179	530	356
Viet Nam	24	58	87	194	91	255
Total	*928*	*743*	*3 099*	*2 290*	*3 552*	*3 147*
European Union (EU)						
Austria	2	20	11	59	8	95
Belgium–Luxembourg	25	17	290	38	353	74
Denmark	2	7	6	36	7	35
Finland	120	22	328	87	373	93
France	41	49	201	157	187	181
Germany	58	117	178	360	202	502
Greece	1	4	33	8	2	11
Ireland	1	4	6	20	2	19
Italy	63	182	230	407	273	584
Netherlands	81	16	428	48	346	86
Portugal	1	3	9	6	3	9
Spain	47	21	295	60	180	78
Sweden	4	33	12	97	8	143
United Kingdom	934	91	1 809	369	2 808	345
Total	*1 380*	*587*	*3 838*	*1 754*	*4 752*	*2 257*
Other Countries						
Canada	185	39	618	148	667	140
China	999	121	3 208	424	4 070	560
Hong Kong	106	60	721	43	525	107
India	251	17	290	64	567	89
Iraq	20	—	41	—	126	37
Japan	1 836	375	7 727	1 163	8 271	1 302
Korea, Republic of	666	84	3 625	814	3 422	712
New Zealand	161	89	510	364	452	380
Saudi Arabia	22	58	295	181	230	166
South Africa	164	44	662	118	649	159
Switzerland	7	8	49	44	78	81
Taiwan	236	41	1 545	147	1 050	157
United Arab Emirates	85	91	512	292	448	345
United States of America	446	277	2 152	1 045	2 136	1 174
All other countries	397	188	1 331	430	1 381	980
Total	*5 581*	*1 492*	*23 285*	*5 278*	*24 073*	*6 351*
Total Trade(a)	**7 889**	**2 822**	**30 222**	**9 323**	**32 376**	**11 755**

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

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

25 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND RED MEAT PRODUCED(a)

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED					RED MEAT PRODUCED(b)				
	Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Beef*	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Lamb*	*Pig meat*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*
ORIGINAL										
2002										
March	95.5	1.3	538.4	420.6	143.6	23 160	82	10 796	8 178	9 670
June	90.8	1.2	317.7	478.6	164.7	21 774	71	6 255	9 366	11 267
September	95.7	1.3	394.3	437.1	166.3	23 061	84	7 912	8 326	11 311
December	124.3	1.4	496.3	547.2	158.4	31 301	69	9 981	10 581	10 557
2003										
March	114.5	1.3	590.8	521.8	171.3	r 28 061	71	11 740	10 365	11 563
June	94.8	1.3	290.5	514.9	176.4	22 650	77	5 797	10 296	12 058
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2002										
March	96.5	1.4	458.2	459.0	147.2	23 552	84	9 247	8 907	10 119
June	98.2	1.2	404.9	479.4	154.7	24 268	75	8 063	9 282	10 642
September	99.9	1.3	452.7	456.1	167.4	24 599	83	9 034	8 763	11 001
December	108.8	1.3	425.4	485.9	165.1	25 601	64	8 474	9 431	11 112
2003										
March	117.3	1.3	501.7	568.6	174.7	29 766	73	10 033	11 271	12 027
June	102.4	1.4	372.5	515.3	165.6	25 174	82	7 520	10 191	11 387
TREND ESTIMATES										
2002										
March	90.9	1.4	454.4	469.2	149.5	22 093	89	9 125	9 074	10 130
June	96.7	1.3	422.5	465.1	155.8	23 650	79	8 447	8 991	10 536
September	103.9	1.3	436.5	473.3	163.6	25 351	74	8 700	9 150	10 994
December	108.2	1.3	449.9	501.0	168.4	26 418	72	8 973	9 765	11 340
2003										
March	110.4	1.3	444.2	526.4	169.8	27 179	73	8 894	10 364	11 578
June	109.3	1.3	419.0	540.9	169.2	27 192	76	8 447	10 720	11 694

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

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

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

26 WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: ORIGINAL

	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a)		EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP		
	Bales	*Tonnes*	*Quantity*	*Gross value*	*Gross weight*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*$'000*	*'000t*
2000–2001	650 465	115.5	4 299.6	190 788	205.8
2001–2002	r 578 413	103.0	3 630.0	222 724	176.8
2002–2003	609 696	108.7	3 701.3	263 566	170.2
2002					
March	r 192 384	34.0	817.5	52 777	44.7
June	r 87 818	15.7	515.1	34 858	23.0
September	152 989	27.5	745.8	54 187	35.4
December	r 180 969	32.2	1 291.5	90 071	61.1
2003					
March	r 188 362	33.5	r 1 106.5	r 79 951	r 48.8
June	87 376	15.5	557.4	39 356	24.9

(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: *Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)*; ABS data available on request, *International Trade.*

27 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a)

	METALLIC MINERALS						NON–METALLIC MINERALS					
	Base metals(b)								*Original*	*Seasonally Adjusted*	*Trend*	*Original*
	Copper	*Silver, lead, zinc*	*Nickel, cobalt*	*Total*	*Gold*	*Other(c)*	*Diamonds*	*Other(c)*	*Total minerals(d)*	*Total minerals(d)*	*Total minerals(d)*	*Total petroleum*
Period	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2000–2001	2.7	19.3	60.5	82.5	271.9	10.3	r 26.3	0.6	424.1	424.4	425.7	687.5
2001–2002	r 4.4	r 10.5	47.1	62.1	238.1	15.9	n.p.	1.5	381.1	382.1	387.6	r 479.8
2002–2003	n.p.	n.p.	54.1	72.5	265.6	9.0	17.7	3.9	423.6	424.0	415.0	598.3
2002												
March	0.6	2.1	8.5	11.2	53.5	n.p.	4.3	n.p.	82.5	97.6	93.8	119.7
June	1.1	2.3	10.6	14.0	59.4	0.8	7.1	n.p.	91.8	87.3	94.2	82.0
September	0.6	2.9	12.5	16.0	70.1	3.0	7.3	n.p.	110.1	107.3	98.3	85.3
December	1.1	4.4	13.8	19.2	69.8	1.4	3.9	n.p.	111.1	103.3	103.2	170.2
2003												
March	1.0	2.2	10.1	13.3	r 58.5	2.7	2.8	0.3	r 90.8	107.1	106.4	191.5
June	n.p.	n.p.	17.7	24.0	67.2	2.0	3.8	1.0	111.6	106.3	107.1	151.3

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

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

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

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

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

28 MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Iron ore	*Bauxite*	*Gold*	*Ilmenite*	*Nickel*	*Salt*	*Tin*	*Zinc*	*Diamonds*
Period	*'000 tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*	*tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*	*tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*	*'000 carats*
2000–2001	170 628	35 959	205.6	2 010	197	8 304	932	285	22 381
2001–2002	179 937	36 476	186.3	1 721	r 205	8 475	686	254	30 562
2002–2003 p	193 229	36 567	190.0	1 828	210	9 607	602	246	31 901
2002									
March	43 878	9 437	44.7	439	48	2 300	166	61	6 155
June	42 234	8 882	47.4	387	r 55	2 161	138	66	8 415
September p	48 584	8 760	46.6	r 476	r 52	2 092	181	r 63	9 013
December p	47 054	r 9 603	48.5	r 460	r 52	2 614	174	62	9 948
2003									
March p	46 547	r 9 010	r 45.1	r 468	r 52	2 420	115	61	r 6 921
June p	51 044	9 195	49.8	425	53	2 481	133	60	6 019

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

29 ENERGY PRODUCTION

Period	Coal(a) '000 tonnes	Electricity generated(b) million kWh	Crude oil(c)(d) mega–litres	Natural gas(d) million m^3
2000–2001	5 890	18 113	18 812	18 641
2001–2002	6 164	18 699	19 756	18 560
2002–2003	6 323	20 001	p 19 428	p 20 179
2002				
March	1 505	5 000	5 359	4 579
June	1 577	4 680	5 068	4 229
September	1 626	4 818	5 090	5 155
December	1 554	4 985	4 933	4 939
2003				
March	1 594	5 247	4 791	4 955
June	1 549	4 951	p 4 614	p 5 096

(a) *Source: Department of Industry and Resources.*

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

(c) Includes condensate.

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

30 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS: ORIGINAL

Period	Permanent arrivals	LONG TERM ARRIVALS(a) WA residents	LONG TERM ARRIVALS(a) Overseas visitors	SHORT TERM ARRIVALS(b) WA residents	SHORT TERM ARRIVALS(b) Overseas visitors	Total arrivals
2000–2001	11 565	8 938	15 627	411 470	465 365	912 966
2001–2002	10 954	9 886	17 805	393 052	451 297	882 994
2002–2003	12 279	10 900	19 436	373 829	460 534	876 977
2002						
April	779	690	1 009	25 261	32 976	60 715
May	823	588	920	32 288	29 995	65 614
June	939	696	1 183	31 267	30 657	64 742
July	859	775	2 941	41 796	33 601	79 972
August	1 059	740	1 107	37 774	31 966	72 646
September	882	832	1 030	38 188	34 738	75 670
October	891	911	1 539	41 608	42 895	87 844
November	905	1 016	1 020	25 250	48 100	76 292
December	876	1 598	908	21 222	60 277	84 880
2003						
January	1 042	1 050	2 456	41 902	38 614	85 063
February	990	858	4 159	26 214	43 517	75 738
March	1 047	860	1 400	28 284	40 680	72 271
April	1 200	823	945	23 315	32 708	58 991
May	1 154	620	812	23 762	24 986	51 334
June	1 374	817	1 119	24 514	28 452	56 276

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

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

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

31 OVERSEAS DEPARTURES: ORIGINAL

Period	Permanent departures	LONG TERM DEPARTURES(a) WA residents	LONG TERM DEPARTURES(a) Overseas visitors	SHORT TERM DEPARTURES(b) WA residents	SHORT TERM DEPARTURES(b) Overseas visitors	Total departures
2000–2001	4 761	9 604	5 502	426 254	466 065	912 185
2001–2002	4 972	9 915	6 451	388 729	450 283	860 350
2002–2003	5 430	9 253	6 730	372 625	450 453	844 492
2002						
April	437	961	418	30 564	42 578	74 958
May	374	879	422	35 011	32 426	69 112
June	333	601	731	38 361	34 682	74 708
July	409	747	593	41 707	28 104	71 560
August	493	865	451	38 556	34 768	75 133
September	369	599	560	40 892	32 277	74 697
October	388	587	474	33 012	34 010	68 471
November	372	557	647	24 113	43 992	69 681
December	493	785	1 034	37 375	48 256	87 943
2003						
January	776	1 323	579	27 123	52 408	82 210
February	426	805	429	23 811	38 840	64 312
March	432	796	529	26 669	43 260	71 685
April	494	732	445	25 338	35 346	62 355
May	414	793	420	26 378	28 295	56 300
June	364	664	569	27 651	30 897	60 145

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

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

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

32 SHORT TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS(a), BY AIR ON HOLIDAY

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
2000–2001	7 717	41 912	30 551	11 051	25 171	50 883	6 475	3 477	31 425	4 813	4 149	231 977
2001–2002	7 867	43 124	24 847	8 622	22 501	40 952	6 402	6 397	26 292	3 718	5 034	207 257
2002–2003	7 617	53 002	28 207	8 899	21 822	40 301	5 110	5 097	27 338	4 015	3 451	217 963
2002												
April	491	2 873	1 523	563	1 718	2 860	1 272	420	3 014	197	503	16 278
May	454	1 930	821	529	3 425	4 304	714	543	1 642	222	184	15 226
June	915	1 661	948	752	1 183	5 305	438	638	1 324	280	282	14 195
July	651	2 352	1 882	636	1 080	1 540	476	493	2 668	567	292	13 931
August	822	1 885	1 954	500	1 942	3 215	409	305	3 176	323	234	15 983
September	629	2 707	2 231	548	2 698	2 291	224	215	3 028	146	312	15 832
October	603	4 817	3 340	854	2 420	3 405	881	422	2 935	408	273	21 427
November	1 026	7 675	3 272	303	2 549	5 578	203	525	2 088	206	352	24 684
December	1 028	8 830	4 299	1 617	2 609	6 252	936	693	3 136	371	628	32 095
2003												
January	419	5 860	2 740	367	923	1 644	209	386	2 143	112	146	16 550
February	429	6 111	2 508	648	1 934	2 496	259	407	2 374	421	226	19 160
March	442	4 755	2 082	562	1 190	3 616	571	476	2 428	377	300	17 743
April	743	4 421	1 772	778	1 057	2 154	544	609	1 678	319	337	15 100
May	326	1 741	1 063	996	1 894	2 267	212	332	791	165	195	10 763
June	499	1 848	1 064	1 090	1 526	5 843	186	234	893	600	156	14 695

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

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

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

33 SHORT TERM HOLIDAY DEPARTURES OF RESIDENTS(a), BY AIR TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY OF MAIN DESTINATION											
Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
2000–2001	13 499	17 918	16 425	71 566	24 716	22 611	23 050	4 657	805	10 416	2 013	226 060
2001–2002	15 105	17 089	13 056	63 430	13 149	21 035	21 940	4 485	1 221	4 851	2 010	195 481
2002–2003	17 611	18 322	12 903	46 601	11 924	15 180	21 561	3 163	801	6 864	2 726	178 145
2002												
April	1 625	1 535	1 023	3 919	766	2 009	1 275	317	303	430	206	15 065
May	435	3 123	1 751	4 859	880	1 444	1 975	726	126	826	40	17 835
June	850	2 400	1 569	7 300	1 004	1 053	2 289	223	180	637	162	19 126
July	2 237	2 031	1 582	7 092	1 731	1 804	3 930	350	3	329	459	23 108
August	1 524	2 737	1 389	7 518	1 747	1 992	2 580	154	5	841	40	22 985
September	1 582	2 024	1 677	7 415	1 806	1 097	2 778	503	—	804	98	21 706
October	1 384	1 290	549	3 490	1 349	1 716	3 958	213	11	737	100	16 169
November	1 369	619	514	1 401	837	1 350	1 365	378	—	443	136	9 931
December	1 807	1 894	1 117	1 963	1 055	1 716	873	387	176	794	492	15 349
2003												
January	1 719	1 085	405	1 716	732	2 096	965	459	126	153	371	11 803
February	1 513	838	450	1 787	417	1 235	811	393	258	165	211	9 611
March	1 377	576	805	4 244	1 032	1 465	732	246	—	440	104	12 165
April	1 678	1 373	965	2 759	516	312	1 286	70	203	706	529	12 200
May	640	2 205	1 865	3 097	268	11	1 192	—	—	955	143	11 481
June	781	1 650	1 585	4 119	434	386	1 091	10	19	497	43	11 637

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

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

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

34 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a), BY TOURISM REGION: ORIGINAL

Period	South East	Goldfields	Midwest	Gascoyne	Pilbara	Kimberley	Perth	Peel	South West	Great Southern	Wheatbelt	Western Australia
ESTABLISHMENTS (no.)												
December	10	23	25	10	18	28	100	7	58	20	22	321
2002												
March	10	23	25	11	18	28	101	7	60	21	22	326
June	10	22	25	11	18	27	98	7	60	21	21	320
September	10	22	25	12	18	29	98	7	61	21	23	326
December	10	22	24	12	18	29	99	7	60	21	23	325
2003												
March	10	23	24	12	18	30	105	7	61	21	22	333
GUEST ROOMS (no.)												
December	298	1 039	868	480	1 364	1 553	9 341	344	2 461	764	616	19 128
2002												
March	298	1 046	868	504	1 361	1 556	9 410	345	2 495	790	605	19 278
June	296	986	871	499	1 365	1 589	9 270	345	2 493	790	577	19 081
September	297	999	871	519	1 370	1 691	9 313	345	2 490	790	621	19 306
December	295	998	841	528	1 370	1 570	9 333	343	2 484	790	630	19 182
2003												
March	293	1 003	848	528	1 372	1 595	9 891	344	2 507	797	619	19 797
ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED ('000)												
December	15.2	44.4	35.7	18.6	60.5	51.5	554.3	15.1	119.7	32.5	20.1	967.5
2002												
March	17.1	39.0	34.9	16.9	48.4	34.6	567.0	17.2	125.1	34.2	17.6	952.1
June	11.4	41.0	35.3	23.9	60.5	71.5	482.9	11.4	97.5	25.2	16.5	877.1
September	11.4	48.7	46.5	29.9	67.4	106.0	533.0	11.0	96.3	26.2	21.4	998.0
December	14.7	45.9	40.2	20.6	60.1	60.5	614.3	15.4	119.1	33.5	20.4	1 044.6
2003												
March	14.3	45.6	35.8	19.2	59.1	38.7	601.0	16.7	126.4	33.9	17.6	1 008.3
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE (%)												
December	55.4	46.4	44.7	42.2	48.2	36.0	64.5	47.6	52.9	46.2	35.5	55.0
2002												
March	63.7	41.4	44.6	37.3	39.5	24.7	67.0	55.4	55.7	48.1	32.4	54.9
June	42.3	45.7	44.6	52.6	48.7	49.5	57.3	36.4	43.0	35.1	31.4	50.5
September	41.8	53.0	58.0	64.4	53.5	68.1	62.3	34.8	42.6	36.0	37.9	56.4
December	54.2	50.0	52.0	42.3	47.7	43.1	71.5	48.7	52.1	46.1	35.5	59.3
2003												
March	54.2	50.5	46.9	40.4	47.9	27.0	67.5	54.1	56.0	47.3	31.6	56.6
GUEST ARRIVALS ('000)												
December	11.7	32.9	33.9	13.8	35.4	29.3	368.5	20.1	124.0	33.4	20.2	723.2
2002												
March	13.2	29.7	28.4	12.5	20.7	18.5	380.0	17.1	129.3	33.7	17.7	700.7
June	8.8	30.5	30.6	16.0	24.8	40.0	321.5	12.5	97.6	24.0	15.3	621.6
September	10.7	37.0	44.6	24.0	32.1	65.2	348.9	12.8	98.0	26.3	22.5	722.1
December	13.3	36.0	36.6	14.7	26.7	31.7	394.8	17.9	123.1	33.6	21.2	749.5
2003												
March	12.3	39.8	28.8	13.7	19.7	18.6	382.6	16.5	124.6	33.8	18.0	708.4
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION ($'000)												
December	1 063	4 100	2 764	1 558	5 059	5 046	61 483	1 647	12 107	2 944	1 385	99 153
2002												
March	1 292	3 290	2 679	1 365	4 209	3 036	62 593	1 970	14 292	3 192	1 180	99 097
June	837	3 474	2 726	1 885	5 306	8 592	52 053	1 055	9 733	2 279	1 079	89 018
September	838	4 360	3 636	2 328	5 734	14 162	56 860	1 048	9 589	2 332	1 449	102 337
December	1 177	4 097	3 203	1 635	5 288	6 493	70 274	1 650	12 938	3 181	1 466	111 402
2003												
March	1 182	4 036	2 864	1 534	4 966	3 624	67 002	1 869	15 071	3 011	1 261	106 419

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

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

35 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), BY SEX: TREND

Month	EMPLOYED Full–time '000	Part–time '000	Total '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
MALES							
2002							
June	456.0	83.7	539.7	39.3	579.0	75.5	6.8
July	454.6	85.7	540.3	39.4	579.7	75.4	6.8
August	453.8	87.0	540.8	39.3	580.1	75.4	6.8
September	453.9	87.4	541.3	39.2	580.5	75.3	6.8
October	455.3	86.8	542.1	38.9	581.0	75.3	6.7
November	458.1	85.3	543.4	38.4	581.8	75.3	6.6
December	461.8	83.4	545.2	37.7	582.9	75.3	6.5
2003							
January	465.8	81.5	547.3	36.8	584.1	75.4	6.3
February	469.7	80.0	549.7	36.1	585.8	75.5	6.2
March	472.7	79.4	552.1	35.5	587.6	75.6	6.0
April	474.0	79.8	553.8	35.0	588.8	75.6	5.9
May	473.8	81.0	554.8	34.5	589.3	75.6	5.9
June	472.7	82.3	555.0	34.1	589.1	75.4	5.8
July	471.4	83.3	554.7	33.7	588.4	75.2	5.7
August	469.8	84.3	554.1	33.5	587.6	75.0	5.7
FEMALES							
2002							
June	211.5	206.5	418.0	22.5	440.5	57.3	5.1
July	211.4	207.1	418.5	22.7	441.2	57.4	5.1
August	211.1	208.3	419.4	23.3	442.7	57.5	5.3
September	211.3	209.9	421.2	23.9	445.1	57.7	5.4
October	211.9	211.5	423.4	24.4	447.8	58.0	5.5
November	212.6	212.7	425.3	24.8	450.1	58.2	5.5
December	213.1	213.5	426.6	24.9	451.5	58.3	5.5
2003							
January	213.6	213.5	427.1	24.5	451.6	58.2	5.4
February	214.4	212.3	426.7	24.1	450.8	58.0	5.3
March	215.3	210.2	425.5	23.9	449.4	57.7	5.3
April	215.9	208.1	424.0	24.3	448.3	57.5	5.4
May	216.3	206.4	422.7	25.1	447.8	57.3	5.6
June	216.5	205.2	421.7	26.3	448.0	57.3	5.9
July	216.3	204.6	420.9	27.6	448.5	57.2	6.1
August	216.1	204.5	420.6	28.8	449.4	57.3	6.4
PERSONS							
2002							
June	667.5	290.3	957.8	61.8	1 019.6	66.4	6.1
July	666.0	292.9	958.9	62.1	1 021.0	66.4	6.1
August	664.9	295.3	960.2	62.6	1 022.8	66.4	6.1
September	665.2	297.3	962.5	63.1	1 025.6	66.5	6.2
October	667.3	298.2	965.5	63.4	1 028.9	66.6	6.2
November	670.7	298.0	968.7	63.2	1 031.9	66.7	6.1
December	674.9	296.9	971.8	62.6	1 034.4	66.8	6.0
2003							
January	679.5	295.0	974.5	61.4	1 035.9	66.8	5.9
February	684.1	292.4	976.5	60.2	1 036.7	66.7	5.8
March	687.9	289.7	977.6	59.5	1 037.1	66.7	5.7
April	689.9	288.0	977.9	59.2	1 037.1	66.5	5.7
May	690.1	287.3	977.4	59.6	1 037.0	66.4	5.7
June	689.3	287.4	976.7	60.4	1 037.1	66.3	5.8
July	687.8	287.8	975.6	61.3	1 036.9	66.2	5.9
August	686.0	288.7	974.7	62.2	1 036.9	66.1	6.0

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

36 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, BY STATISTICAL REGION: ORIGINAL

	2002										2003				
Status	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	58.7	61.1	61.8	64.6	61.1	59.6	58.9	58.0	59.5	57.0	61.1	59.8	66.3	66.4	62.9
Unemployed ('000)	3.8	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.1	1.8	3.5
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	4.7	6.2	4.8	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.5	2.7	5.2
Participation rate (%)	61.7	63.6	63.8	65.8	65.0	63.3	64.8	62.4	65.8	61.2	63.3	61.9	63.8	64.9	64.6
EASTERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	114.5	112.2	108.1	114.4	110.5	107.4	111.3	106.2	105.9	102.1	108.1	111.5	115.1	118.8	114.9
Unemployed ('000)	6.8	6.2	6.4	8.2	6.0	5.4	6.9	5.8	6.6	6.2	8.3	7.3	5.9	6.4	5.3
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	5.2	5.6	6.7	5.2	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.9	5.7	7.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	4.4
Participation rate (%)	68.0	66.3	64.3	67.0	64.5	65.1	66.9	63.9	65.4	63.7	65.5	64.2	64.2	65.3	63.1
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	215.3	217.1	216.8	219.8	224.3	229.1	233.0	229.9	228.8	228.5	219.2	226.6	224.1	221.2	224.9
Unemployed ('000)	15.1	13.9	16.5	15.5	11.8	14.3	15.4	19.0	16.3	12.0	13.1	13.6	13.8	13.4	12.2
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	6.0	7.1	6.6	5.0	5.9	6.2	7.6	6.6	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.2
Participation rate (%)	66.2	66.2	66.0	67.3	67.1	66.9	69.7	69.9	69.0	67.7	67.9	68.7	68.1	67.2	67.7
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	143.9	145.4	143.0	142.2	146.3	146.5	153.5	143.5	152.0	148.8	153.6	150.0	148.7	150.7	149.9
Unemployed ('000)	7.8	8.1	7.3	9.4	8.2	8.1	10.3	11.0	11.9	12.8	11.4	9.9	9.8	12.6	12.0
Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	5.3	4.8	6.2	5.3	5.2	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.9	6.9	6.2	6.2	7.7	7.4
Participation rate (%)	61.6	61.7	62.1	61.7	62.5	62.8	65.9	64.4	64.7	63.5	63.8	63.2	64.1	64.3	62.5
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	170.3	164.9	167.5	169.0	168.6	165.3	172.7	178.8	173.3	172.1	169.3	166.0	165.1	162.7	161.7
Unemployed ('000)	8.6	9.0	12.1	13.0	10.4	11.1	12.0	12.2	11.5	11.9	12.7	11.3	11.3	10.5	13.3
Unemployment rate (%)	4.8	5.2	6.7	7.2	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.1	7.6
Participation rate (%)	66.5	65.0	66.6	68.2	66.2	65.6	67.1	66.9	66.0	65.6	64.8	64.8	65.2	65.0	65.8
LOWER WESTERN WA															
Employed ('000)	130.6	129.3	125.6	130.0	126.1	119.3	127.3	127.5	131.1	132.4	138.2	134.7	133.0	131.8	137.7
Unemployed ('000)	7.6	7.5	8.8	10.4	9.7	9.1	9.2	10.8	9.0	7.3	9.1	9.4	8.5	7.5	8.1
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	5.5	6.5	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.8	6.4	5.2	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.5
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.6	64.7	66.9	64.6	63.6	66.1	65.9	64.8	64.0	65.8	63.3	63.4	60.8	63.3
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA															
Employed ('000)	128.4	128.1	131.9	129.2	128.3	136.1	133.3	130.9	127.9	127.7	126.6	123.7	128.1	120.3	116.7
Unemployed ('000)	6.8	7.3	7.6	5.9	7.2	5.6	6.0	8.4	7.6	6.8	5.1	4.8	3.8	5.1	5.3
Unemployment rate (%)	5.0	5.4	5.5	4.3	5.3	4.0	4.3	6.0	5.6	5.1	3.9	3.7	2.9	4.1	4.3
Participation rate (%)	74.5	73.6	75.1	73.3	73.6	73.4	73.8	74.8	75.0	75.1	75.7	75.2	75.0	73.4	71.6

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

37 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY INDUSTRY AND SEX: ORIGINAL

Industry	May 2002 '000	Aug 2002 '000	Nov 2002 '000	Feb 2003 '000	May 2003 '000	Aug 2003 '000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31.4	26.1	24.8	32.8	32.5	34.6
Mining	29.3	28.2	29.6	30.6	29.8	25.4
Manufacturing	74.9	73.4	79.4	80.7	78.7	73.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.5	5.6	6.0	7.0	6.1	6.5
Construction	66.6	69.3	61.1	68.7	70.2	75.5
Wholesale trade	37.3	33.7	33.5	30.0	33.1	30.7
Retail trade	74.8	67.4	67.9	80.7	77.4	78.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	18.2	17.3	18.4	16.7	16.4	16.9
Transport and storage	28.6	26.5	26.3	28.6	28.6	31.5
Communication services	7.8	7.8	10.2	9.9	12.4	10.6
Finance and insurance	12.4	13.3	12.7	11.1	10.2	10.9
Property and business services	55.1	65.9	64.7	62.2	67.5	62.2
Government administration and defence	22.5	19.7	21.4	19.3	17.6	17.6
Education	19.7	21.8	21.1	21.5	23.0	23.8
Health and community services	19.5	18.8	18.5	19.1	18.5	19.9
Cultural and recreational services	11.3	12.4	11.3	10.7	10.2	10.1
Personal and other services	20.9	30.4	34.6	22.3	20.9	20.3
Total	**534.9**	**537.6**	**541.6**	**552.0**	**553.1**	**548.4**
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.7	11.3	9.6	13.7	12.2	14.6
Mining	7.0	5.9	5.6	5.1	6.4	5.4
Manufacturing	20.4	21.4	22.5	24.9	21.8	23.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.3
Construction	12.5	10.3	9.8	10.7	11.2	11.6
Wholesale trade	16.2	15.7	16.9	12.6	15.2	12.9
Retail trade	79.6	81.8	81.2	82.0	76.1	71.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	25.9	23.8	23.8	24.6	27.9	26.6
Transport and storage	7.6	7.3	6.5	10.1	9.6	9.1
Communication services	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.6	5.8	5.7
Finance and insurance	16.8	15.6	14.7	17.4	15.4	14.4
Property and business services	42.4	43.6	45.3	45.7	50.5	50.7
Government administration and defence	18.0	22.5	21.0	18.7	17.9	19.8
Education	48.6	51.6	50.7	51.5	47.1	50.9
Health and community services	65.8	64.6	69.9	69.0	69.8	72.8
Cultural and recreational services	12.7	13.3	11.8	10.4	9.2	10.1
Personal and other services	17.3	23.1	26.3	22.1	21.6	19.8
Total	**409.6**	**417.1**	**421.8**	**426.5**	**419.3**	**420.3**
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.1	37.4	34.4	46.5	44.7	49.2
Mining	36.2	34.0	35.2	35.7	36.2	30.8
Manufacturing	95.3	94.8	101.9	105.6	100.5	96.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.1	7.3	7.6	9.4	7.6	7.8
Construction	79.2	79.6	71.0	79.4	81.5	87.1
Wholesale trade	53.4	49.4	50.4	42.7	48.4	43.7
Retail trade	154.5	149.2	149.2	162.8	153.5	150.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	44.0	41.1	42.2	41.3	44.4	43.5
Transport and storage	36.2	33.8	32.8	38.6	38.1	40.6
Communication services	11.3	11.5	14.7	15.5	18.1	16.3
Finance and insurance	29.3	28.9	27.3	28.4	25.7	25.3
Property and business services	97.5	109.5	110.0	107.9	118.0	113.0
Government administration and defence	40.5	42.2	42.4	38.0	35.5	37.4
Education	68.3	73.4	71.8	73.1	70.1	74.7
Health and community services	85.3	83.4	88.4	88.1	88.2	92.7
Cultural and recreational services	24.1	25.7	23.2	21.1	19.4	20.2
Personal and other services	38.2	53.6	60.9	44.4	42.5	40.1
Total	**944.4**	**954.7**	**963.4**	**978.5**	**972.3**	**968.7**

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

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

38 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES(a): ORIGINAL

Period	FULL–TIME WORKERS Males	Females	Persons	PART–TIME WORKERS Males	Females	Persons
2000–2001	42.6	37.5	40.9	15.3	15.4	15.4
2001–2002	42.7	37.7	41.1	15.8	15.5	15.6
2002–2003	43.5	38.3	41.8	15.9	15.6	15.7
2002						
June	41.7	37.1	40.3	15.0	15.7	15.5
July	42.4	37.9	41.0	15.7	14.7	15.0
August	43.5	39.2	42.1	16.1	16.6	16.4
September	43.8	39.5	42.4	15.2	16.1	15.9
October	39.5	33.0	37.4	14.6	13.8	14.1
November	45.3	40.4	43.7	16.0	16.8	16.5
December	45.7	40.4	44.0	17.0	16.3	16.5
2003						
January	40.2	33.5	38.1	16.2	13.9	14.5
February	45.1	40.3	43.6	16.7	16.1	16.3
March	42.2	38.2	41.0	15.8	15.8	15.8
April	45.6	40.2	43.9	16.2	16.0	16.1
May	45.4	40.1	43.7	16.2	16.2	16.2
June	42.8	37.3	41.1	15.3	15.1	15.1
July	43.5	38.1	41.8	15.3	15.0	15.1
August	44.3	39.9	42.9	15.5	16.3	16.1

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

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

39 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES(a) AND HOURS WORKED, BY OCCUPATION: AUGUST QUARTER 2003

Occupation	EMPLOYEE TOTAL	AGGREGATE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED	May qtr 2003 to Aug qtr 2003	Aug qtr 2002 to Aug qtr 2003
	'000	'000	no.	% change	% change
Managers and administrators	46.0	2 142.7	46.6	–1.6	–2.7
Professionals	146.7	5 565.3	37.9	–0.6	1.2
Associate professionals	97.9	4 027.5	41.1	1.6	4.3
Tradespersons and related workers	102.6	4 039.5	39.4	–5.5	–0.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	32.0	973.0	30.4	3.4	0.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	151.3	4 444.9	29.4	–2.1	1.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	71.8	2 870.7	40.0	–4.7	6.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	89.6	2 086.2	23.3	0.0	–4.2
Labourers and related workers	75.0	2 121.8	28.3	–3.7	12.9
All occupations	**812.9**	**28 271.6**	**34.8**	**–2.2**	**2.6**

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

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

40 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

Period	MALES: Full–time adult ordinary time earnings	MALES: Full–time adult total earnings	MALES: All males total earnings	FEMALES: Full–time adult ordinary time earnings	FEMALES: Full–time adult total earnings	FEMALES: All females total earnings	PERSONS: Full–time adult ordinary time earnings	PERSONS: Full–time adult total earnings	PERSONS: All employees total earnings
ANNUAL AVERAGE ($ per week)									
2000–2001	890.0	940.1	791.2	696.5	707.8	457.8	822.9	859.4	626.6
2001–2002	923.0	974.9	821.1	732.2	742.4	491.5	855.4	892.6	659.3
2002–2003	964.7	1 016.6	845.2	751.4	763.6	511.0	893.7	932.3	690.7
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL ($ per week)									
2002									
February	927.3	979.3	833.4	736.7	745.6	511.9	859.2	895.8	678.2
May	930.8	992.6	833.6	738.3	748.2	494.2	863.0	906.6	668.6
August	953.0	1 003.7	828.7	746.9	758.5	504.6	886.0	924.0	682.6
November	950.2	1 001.7	836.7	748.2	763.4	503.9	884.0	923.4	683.2
2003									
February	960.7	1 011.0	843.7	752.2	764.0	518.1	889.3	926.4	689.9
May	994.7	1 049.9	871.8	758.1	768.6	517.5	915.3	955.5	707.2
QUARTERLY, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($ per week)									
2002									
February	930.4	982.4	831.6	731.8	740.7	502.2	859.2	895.9	674.0
May	931.0	992.5	833.1	740.6	749.7	499.3	866.0	907.3	667.5
August	950.7	1 002.8	831.4	748.4	761.0	504.9	883.4	924.1	684.7
November	949.2	999.4	836.3	749.3	764.2	508.2	883.5	922.3	686.6
2003									
February	963.8	1 014.2	841.6	747.3	759.1	508.2	889.4	926.7	685.8
May	994.7	1 049.7	871.2	760.4	770.2	523.0	918.4	956.2	706.0
QUARTERLY, TREND ($ per week)									
2002									
February	928.4	982.2	827.4	735.4	744.8	498.0	860.3	898.3	666.6
May	936.5	992.7	832.7	741.0	751.2	502.7	869.5	909.4	675.4
August	943.2	997.4	832.4	745.5	757.8	504.1	876.9	917.3	680.1
November	954.0	1 005.6	837.0	748.8	762.0	507.2	885.5	924.7	685.5
2003									
February	969.0	1 020.2	848.2	752.0	764.3	512.6	896.6	934.5	692.5
May	986.4	1 039.6	862.8	756.2	766.6	518.3	910.0	947.1	699.2

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

41 UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES, BY AGE: ORIGINAL

	15–24 YEARS		25–54 YEARS		55 YEARS AND OVER	
	Unemployment rate	*Participation rate*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*
2002						
June	11.5	72.3	4.2	80.7	3.3	30.4
July	11.8	72.1	4.1	80.7	2.2	29.1
August	13.6	70.7	4.5	81.2	3.4	29.8
September	12.9	71.5	5.0	82.8	3.0	29.9
October	11.4	70.3	4.4	81.8	2.9	29.5
November	11.8	70.9	4.0	81.5	3.7	28.8
December	13.1	76.6	4.3	82.6	3.1	30.4
2003						
January	14.3	76.1	4.8	82.3	4.4	29.3
February	12.5	73.3	4.9	82.9	4.1	29.6
March	12.4	69.6	4.4	82.2	3.2	29.3
April	12.1	70.7	4.5	82.6	4.4	29.9
May	11.8	68.9	4.4	82.0	3.3	30.2
June	10.2	68.2	4.3	82.3	4.3	31.1
July	11.3	70.0	4.2	80.6	3.6	31.2
August	10.8	68.4	4.8	81.0	3.1	30.8

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

42 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(a): ORIGINAL

	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST FULL–TIME JOB			NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT		
	Under 52 weeks	*52 weeks and over*	*Total persons*	*Under 52 weeks*	*52 weeks and over*	*Total persons*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*
2002						
June	45.3	11.3	56.6	45.8	10.7	56.6
July	43.3	11.8	55.1	43.3	11.8	55.1
August	48.5	14.2	62.8	49.9	12.9	62.8
September	53.0	12.7	65.7	54.1	11.6	65.7
October	46.6	10.6	57.1	47.8	9.3	57.1
November	44.0	12.8	56.8	44.3	12.5	56.8
December	49.6	13.6	63.2	50.9	12.3	63.2
2003						
January	55.2	15.3	70.5	56.4	14.1	70.5
February	53.9	12.8	66.7	54.5	12.2	66.7
March	49.7	10.4	60.1	50.1	10.0	60.1
April	50.2	12.2	62.4	50.8	11.6	62.4
May	47.3	11.4	58.7	47.9	10.8	58.7
June	45.7	10.5	56.2	46.3	9.9	56.2
July	45.6	11.8	57.4	46.2	11.2	57.4
August	44.9	14.7	59.6	45.3	14.3	59.6

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

43 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD

Period	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees, 12 months ended
	no.	'000	'000	no.
2000	96	24.7	53.6	68
2001	73	12.0	25.0	32
2002	105	16.1	32.2	40
2002				
April	6	0.8	0.7	31
May	11	1.1	3.0	34
June	12	1.2	2.6	35
July	6	1.3	1.4	32
August	13	1.4	2.2	31
September	14	3.6	4.7	36
October	17	2.7	6.3	41
November	17	2.1	3.7	39
December	13	1.8	2.1	40
2003				
January	5	0.5	0.4	39
February	14	1.7	1.9	40
March	17	2.4	2.7	39
April	8	1.3	2.2	41
May	11	1.2	1.2	39
June	5	0.6	0.8	37

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

44 JOB VACANCIES: ORIGINAL

Reference date	Job vacancies	Public sector	Private sector	Job vacancy rate(a)
	'000	'000	'000	%
2002				
May	* 9.5	1.4	* 8.1	* 1.26
August	8.2	1.4	* 6.8	1.08
November	7.3	1.3	6.0	0.89
2003				
February	12.0	1.3	10.7	1.55
May	7.8	1.4	6.4	1.11
August	7.4	1.2	6.2	1.06
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)				
2002				
May	11.6	–26.7	22.5	6.2
August	–13.9	4.4	–17.0	–14.2
November	–10.9	–10.7	–11.0	–17.8
2003				
February	63.9	3.1	77.0	75.1
May	–35.2	4.4	–40.2	–28.3
August	–4.7	–11.2	–3.3	–4.7

(a) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

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

45 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

At end of period	MALES no.	FEMALES no.	PERSONS no.
1999–2000	939 216	935 243	1 874 459
2000–2001	951 556	949 603	1 901 159
2001–2002	964 313	963 009	1 927 322
2000	945 202	942 456	1 887 658
2001	957 634	956 216	1 913 850
2002	970 647	969 838	1 940 485
2001			
December	957 634	956 216	1 913 850
2002			
March	961 430	960 153	1 921 583
June	964 313	963 009	1 927 322
September	967 755	966 739	1 934 494
December	970 647	969 838	1 940 485
2003			
March p	975 914	975 423	1 951 337

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

46 POPULATION CHANGE, COMPONENTS

Period	*Natural increase* no.	*Net estimated overseas migration(a)* no.	*Interstate arrivals* no.	*Interstate departures* no.	*Net estimated interstate migration* no.	*Total increase(b)* no.
1999–2000	13 829	13 993	30 742	32 929	–2 187	24 726
2000–2001	13 966	16 263	30 514	33 624	–3 110	26 700
2001–2002	13 030	17 307	30 245	34 419	–4 174	26 163
2000	14 013	14 965	31 012	33 513	–2 501	25 819
2001	13 321	16 832	29 723	33 471	–3 748	26 192
2002	12 478	18 160	31 203	35 206	–4 003	26 635
2001						
December	3 196	4 185	8 009	9 417	–1 408	5 973
2002						
March	2 421	6 223	7 767	8 678	–911	7 733
June	4 364	2 471	7 527	8 623	–1 096	5 739
September	2 958	5 139	7 228	8 153	–925	7 172
December	2 735	4 327	8 681	9 752	–1 071	5 991
2003						
March p	3 501	7 767	8 276	8 692	–416	10 852

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

(b) Differences between total increase and the sum of natural increase and net migration are due to preliminary intercensal discrepancy.

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

47 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

	Live births(a)(b)		*Infant deaths(a)(c)*		*Total deaths(a)(b)*	
Period	*no.*	*rate*	*no.*	*rate*	*no.*	*rate*
1999–2000	24 910	13.3	114	4.6	11 081	5.9
2000–2001	24 429	12.8	105	4.3	10 463	5.5
2001–2002	23 935	12.4	109	4.6	10 905	5.7
2000	24 554	13.0	103	4.2	10 541	5.6
2001	24 151	12.6	118	4.9	10 830	5.7
2002	23 635	12.3	89	3.8	11 157	5.8
2001						
December	5 943	12.4	29	4.9	2 747	5.8
2002						
March	5 005	10.4	27	5.4	2 584	5.4
June	6 964	14.5	22	3.2	2 600	5.4
September	6 019	12.5	16	2.7	3 061	6.3
December	5 647	11.7	24	4.3	2 912	6.0
2003						
March p	6 109	12.6	17	2.8	2 608	5.4

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

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

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

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

48 REPORTED OFFENCES(a), BY STATISTICAL REGION

	2001			2002				2003	
	Jun qtr	*Sep qtr*	*Dec qtr*	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*	*Dec qtr*	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*
Selected offences	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	1	—	—	3	—	1	2	2	2
Assault(c)	471	452	455	456	507	478	496	532	426
Robbery(d)	87	63	97	76	71	104	101	92	96
Burglary(e)	1 317	1 194	1 357	1 363	1 234	1 264	1 216	1 418	1 270
Theft	3 066	2 941	3 308	3 537	3 750	3 302	3 385	3 495	3 181
Steal motor vehicle	323	332	363	391	343	292	297	347	285
Property damage	781	734	817	854	777	950	859	979	904
Graffiti	523	852	440	378	212	429	225	299	577
Drugs	444	517	367	413	423	458	397	326	388
Total reported offences(f)	**7 474**	**7 612**	**7 640**	**7 989**	**7 822**	**7 900**	**7 469**	**7 981**	**7 570**
EASTERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	5	6	—	2	1	3	1	2	1
Assault(c)	474	424	449	471	424	332	500	499	388
Robbery(d)	68	80	48	36	59	48	86	83	63
Burglary(e)	2 221	1 628	1 864	1 768	1 822	1 989	1 998	1 857	1 714
Theft	2 270	2 268	2 401	2 523	2 617	2 762	2 734	2 466	2 516
Steal motor vehicle	314	362	337	378	302	229	281	292	321
Property damage	856	877	911	892	813	893	1 006	965	970
Graffiti	238	307	261	132	121	145	132	119	159
Drugs	362	321	304	331	404	348	378	373	346
Total reported offences(f)	**7 181**	**6 657**	**6 922**	**7 084**	**6 949**	**7 132**	**7 525**	**7 056**	**6 798**
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	5	5
Assault(c)	754	548	699	761	652	646	697	663	607
Robbery(d)	144	96	122	109	97	115	95	112	121
Burglary(e)	3 632	3 053	3 250	3 162	3 046	2 805	2 947	2 717	2 542
Theft	4 819	4 726	4 976	4 814	4 648	4 789	4 596	4 414	4 218
Steal motor vehicle	690	841	747	627	606	588	640	622	540
Property damage	1 750	1 687	1 711	1 600	1 544	1 661	1 712	1 781	1 661
Graffiti	1 111	1 286	1 343	1 240	1 263	973	983	803	902
Drugs	669	641	629	623	722	623	553	580	634
Total reported offences(f)	**14 323**	**13 712**	**14 332**	**13 853**	**13 313**	**12 914**	**12 884**	**12 438**	**11 765**
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	—	—	2	3	1	1	1	3	—
Assault(c)	498	524	600	593	512	609	571	636	501
Robbery(d)	73	81	70	75	65	83	80	61	82
Burglary(e)	1 823	1 805	1 960	2 175	1 918	2 197	2 124	1 999	1 985
Theft	3 125	3 154	3 591	3 769	3 180	3 380	3 516	3 677	3 449
Steal motor vehicle	447	422	492	529	419	409	504	470	390
Property damage	1 078	1 213	1 356	1 365	1 178	1 298	1 538	1 433	1 344
Graffiti	213	487	565	376	281	482	523	525	612
Drugs	659	754	595	662	619	521	581	429	543
Total reported offences(f)	**8 323**	**8 878**	**9 786**	**10 028**	**8 659**	**9 532**	**10 111**	**9 743**	**9 364**
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	3	5	6	8	4	5	2	3	—
Assault(c)	759	698	802	937	650	739	745	819	624
Robbery(d)	130	93	118	117	121	133	112	157	139
Burglary(e)	3 360	3 156	3 603	3 577	3 789	3 478	3 916	3 904	3 637
Theft	4 068	4 593	4 728	4 760	4 903	5 220	5 314	4 915	4 859
Steal motor vehicle	720	762	847	832	724	617	698	741	742
Property damage	1 582	1 653	1 954	1 860	1 671	1 826	2 063	1 925	2 046
Graffiti	1 470	964	1 362	497	1 022	623	292	74	71
Drugs	435	451	468	442	428	433	357	363	376
Total reported offences(f)	**13 092**	**13 144**	**14 604**	**13 873**	**13 977**	**13 701**	**14 291**	**13 619**	**13 012**

48 REPORTED OFFENCES(a), BY STATISTICAL REGION *continued*

Selected offences	2001 Jun qtr	2001 Sep qtr	2001 Dec qtr	2002 Mar qtr	2002 Jun qtr	2002 Sep qtr	2002 Dec qtr	2003 Mar qtr	2003 Jun qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
LOWER WESTERN WA									
Homicide(b)	3	3	2	4	5	2	3	2	3
Assault(c)	448	521	557	586	474	479	518	594	444
Robbery(d)	23	24	36	32	22	25	25	24	26
Burglary(e)	1 473	1 571	1 688	1 351	1 351	1 437	1 364	1 348	1 373
Theft	2 332	2 346	2 477	2 364	2 083	2 098	2 299	2 601	2 285
Steal motor vehicle	213	234	248	203	167	196	222	157	187
Property damage	1 068	1 222	1 284	968	977	1 183	1 273	1 143	1 073
Graffiti	227	114	84	75	76	71	48	43	40
Drugs	739	556	497	720	680	606	575	638	667
Total reported offences(f)	**6 916**	**6 984**	**7 183**	**6 792**	**6 166**	**6 508**	**6 662**	**6 896**	**6 438**
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA									
Homicide(b)	4	6	2	4	9	10	7	5	3
Assault(c)	1 094	1 035	1 121	1 290	1 011	1 117	1 348	1 368	991
Robbery(d)	28	33	36	28	25	32	29	28	24
Burglary(e)	2 072	2 000	2 244	2 367	1 886	2 028	2 166	2 037	2 047
Theft	2 663	2 640	2 881	2 665	2 718	3 035	2 693	2 612	2 701
Steal motor vehicle	292	299	298	329	268	259	296	238	241
Property damage	1 518	1 670	1 786	1 719	1 552	1 773	1 952	1 990	1 705
Graffiti	74	72	86	64	64	54	75	71	66
Drugs	725	710	728	722	716	678	720	762	652
Total reported offences(f)	**8 914**	**8 961**	**9 677**	**9 704**	**8 771**	**9 470**	**9 892**	**9 666**	**8 899**
TOTAL–WA									
Homicide(b)	18	24	13	25	22	24	19	22	14
Assault(c)	4 498	4 202	4 683	5 094	4 230	4 400	4 875	5 111	3 981
Robbery(d)	553	470	527	473	460	540	528	557	551
Burglary(e)	15 898	14 407	15 966	15 763	15 046	15 198	15 731	15 280	14 568
Theft	22 343	22 668	24 362	24 432	23 899	24 586	24 537	24 180	23 209
Steal motor vehicle	2 999	3 252	3 332	3 289	2 829	2 590	2 938	2 867	2 706
Property damage	8 633	9 056	9 819	9 258	8 512	9 584	10 403	10 216	9 703
Graffiti	3 856	4 082	4 141	2 762	3 039	2 777	2 278	1 934	2 427
Drugs	4 033	3 950	3 588	3 913	3 992	3 667	3 561	3 471	3 606
Total reported offences(f)	**66 223**	**65 948**	**70 144**	**69 323**	**65 657**	**67 157**	**68 834**	**67 399**	**63 846**

(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 is also subject to revisions as further data becomes available. Offences are classified according to Offence Information System offence codes. Offence classifications may alter between periods due to changes in legislation or administrative recording practices and, therefore, time series may be broken.

(b) Includes driving causing death.

(c) Includes sexual assault.

(d) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

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

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

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

49 AIR QUALITY — OZONE, BY PERTH METRO AREA

DAYS PER MONTH(a) WITH OZONE CONCENTRATION(b) AT THE STATED LEVEL(c) FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR

	2002									2003					
Region(d)	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*
	no.	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
Inner West Coast															
Very Good	25	22	24	16	14	14	15	14	17	17	11	13	19	24	26
Good	5	4	6	15	15	16	16	16	13	14	16	18	11	7	4
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North East Metro															
Very Good	18	27	29	26	18	19	18	8	10	11	7	17	23	28	30
Good	12	4	1	5	13	11	13	19	21	16	4	14	7	3	—
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer North Coastal															
Very Good	21	24	19	11	9	7	9	10	14	15	12	15	15	23	26
Good	9	7	11	20	22	23	22	19	16	15	15	16	15	8	4
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer North East															
Very Good	23	28	27	23	23	15	16	4	12	13	5	8	15	31	30
Good	7	3	3	8	8	15	15	23	19	15	18	17	9	—	—
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	5	1	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Coast															
Very Good	27	26	27	18	14	12	15	16	15	17	10	12	21	26	25
Good	3	5	3	13	17	18	16	13	15	14	18	17	9	5	5
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South East Metro															
Very Good	28	27	28	23	18	18	23	16	17	19	12	14	23	25	30
Good	2	4	2	8	13	12	8	14	14	12	15	17	7	6	—
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) The number of days per month may not correspond to the actual number of days in the month due to periods when the air monitor was offline.

(b) Ozone concentrations in a polluted atmosphere are usually taken as an indicator of the amount of photochemical smog present. Ozone at ground level is not a pollutant and should not be confused with its presence in the stratosphere, where it serves the essential function of screening out a large portion of the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.

(c) The Ozone standard in Western Australia is based on the National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) of 0.1 parts per million averaged over 1 hour. Ozone concentrations are converted into a qualitative scale with four commonly understood terms Very Good (Ozone concentrations less than 33% of the standard), Good (Ozone concentrations between 33% and 66% of the standard), Fair (Ozone concentrations between 66% and 100% of the standard) and Poor (Ozone concentrations greater than 100% of the standard). For more information on air quality in Western Australia, see the Department of Environment website at <http://www.environ.wa.gov.au>.

(d) For reporting purposes, the Perth Region has been divided into seven regions. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: Inner West Coast — Swanbourne; North East Metro — Caversham; North Metro — Duncraig; Outer North Coastal — Quinns Rocks; Outer North East — Rolling Green; South Coast — Rockingham; South East Metro — South Lake.

Source: *Department of Environment.*

50 AIR QUALITY — VISIBILITY, BY PERTH METRO AREA AND SELECTED REGIONAL CENTRES

DAYS PER MONTH(a) WITH VISIBILITY(b) AT THE STATED LEVEL(c) FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR

	2002									2003					
Region(d)	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*
	no.	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
CBD															
Clear	30	30	28	31	31	29	31	28	30	31	27	29	30	31	29
Light	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Significant	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inner West Coast(d)															
Clear	30	11	29	23	27	30	31	27	30	31	28	29	30	22	30
Light	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Significant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North East Metro(d)															
Clear	30	27	27	30	29	28	31	26	22	31	28	28	28	25	28
Light	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
Significant	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
North Metro(d)															
Clear	30	26	20	22	15	30	27	28	8	—	26	30	30	31	18
Light	—	3	3	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	6
Significant	—	1	5	8	13	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Heavy	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer North Coastal(d)															
Clear	30	31	30	31	30	30	30	27	30	31	27	29	30	31	30
Light	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Significant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Coast(d)															
Clear	29	30	30	31	30	30	31	27	28	28	26	30	23	25	25
Light	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Significant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	2
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
South East Metro(d)															
Clear	30	21	20	16	13	21	24	26	12	30	27	28	30	28	13
Light	—	3	2	7	7	1	—	2	2	1	1	3	—	3	2
Significant	—	7	7	8	10	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Heavy	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bunbury															
Clear	26	12	10	18	21	20	28	20	29	31	25	25	29	19	19
Light	4	4	7	2	3	3	1	7	1	—	1	—	1	3	1
Significant	—	14	9	10	6	7	2	1	1	—	2	3	—	9	8
Heavy	—	1	4	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	2
Busselton															
Clear	24	12	13	15	12	21	27	26	28	31	28	26	27	14	10
Light	1	1	1	5	3	3	3	4	1	—	—	2	2	8	3
Significant	4	10	8	11	11	6	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	9	10
Heavy	1	8	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7

(a) The number of days per month may not correspond to the actual number of days in the month due to periods when the air monitor was offline.

(b) Visibility is measured using an integrating Nephelometer, which measures airborne particles ranging from 0.1 to 2.0 micrometres in size that reduce the ability to see objects at a distance by scattering light. The main sources of airborne particles contributing to reduced Visibility in Perth are domestic wood stoves and motor vehicles.

(c) Visibility is converted into a qualitative scale with four commonly understood terms Clear (Visibility exceeds 26 kilometres), Light (Visibility between 20 and 26 kilometres), Significant (Visibility between 10 and 19 kilometres) and Heavy (Visibility less than 10 kilometres). For more information on air quality in Western Australia, see the Department of Environment website at <http://www.environ.wa.gov.au>.

(d) For reporting purposes, the Perth Region has been divided into seven regions. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: Inner West Coast — Swanbourne; North East Metro — Caversham; North Metro — Duncraig; Outer North Coastal — Quinns Rocks; Outer North East — Rolling Green; South Coast — Hope Valley; South East Metro — South Lake.

Source: *Department of Environment.*

Index of feature articles published in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

INTERNET	**www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
LIBRARY	A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
CPI INFOLINE	For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
DIAL-A-STATISTIC	For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE	**1300 135 070**
EMAIL	**client.services@abs.gov.au**
FAX	1300 135 211
POST	Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 2001

WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

PHONE	1300 366 323
EMAIL	subscriptions@abs.gov.au
FAX	03 9615 7848
POST	Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne 3001

2136750009036
ISSN 1443-993X

RRP $25.00

© Commonwealth of Australia 2003

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics