

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 9 OCT 2002

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Overview	3
FEATURE ARTICLE	
Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution	13
<p><i>"The differing population profiles of Western Australia's regions reflect the impact of varied socio-economic and geographic circumstances, including differences in industry, employment, housing affordability, remoteness and access to services. Western Australia has one of the highest proportions of the population living in the capital city of any State in Australia and has some of the most sparsely populated regions in Australia. This article makes use of the recently released Estimated Resident Population age and sex data for Western Australia to examine changes at the State and regional level over the decade to June 2001."</i></p>	
TABLES	
List of Tables	28
Summary of Statistical Indicators: Australian Comparison	30
State Accounts	31
Price Indexes	32
Consumption	35
Finance	37
Business Expectations	40
Construction	41
Trade	44
Agriculture	46
Mining	48
Energy	49
Tourism	50
Labour Market	51
Population	60
Crime	62
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Appendix 1: Index of feature articles published in <i>Western Australian Statistical Indicators</i>	64

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
December 2002	15 January 2003
March 2003	9 April 2003
June 2003	9 July 2003

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue no longer contains price index data for Western Australian produced hardwoods. Compilation of the data has ceased with the release of the March 2002 indexes.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 27 September 2002. Explanatory notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators*. Readers are directed to the explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.

INQUIRIES

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

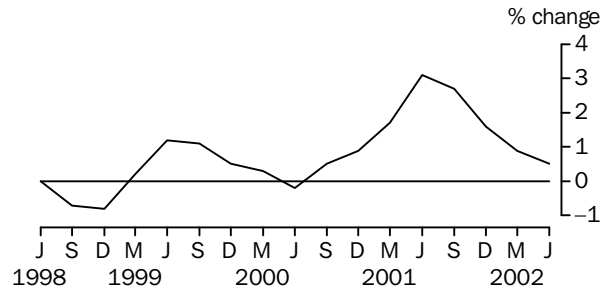
COLIN NAGLE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

STATE FINAL DEMAND

The rate of growth of Western Australia's domestic economy, in trend terms, continues to slow since peaking at 3.1% in the June quarter 2001. State final demand in the June quarter 2002 grew by 0.5%. This follows 0.9% growth in the March quarter 2002, 1.6% in the December quarter 2001 and 2.7% in the September quarter 2001, an indication that the decline in the growth rate is showing signs of slowing.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Trend estimates—
Change from previous quarter



In the June quarter 2002, State final demand increased by \$79 million (0.5%) in current prices (trend). Household final consumption expenditure continues to underpin domestic growth, up 2.1% (\$206 million). Private investment on other buildings and structures also increased, up 2.4% (\$17 million). These increases were partly offset by falls in all other components, the most notable being:

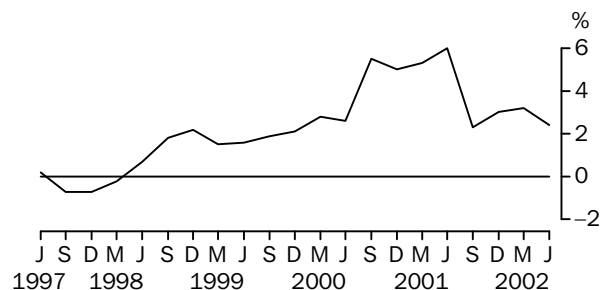
- public gross fixed capital expenditure — down 5.4% (\$42 million);
- private investment on intangible fixed assets — down 6.9% (\$23 million); and
- general government final consumption expenditure — down 0.6% (\$18 million).

Compared with the June quarter 2001, State final demand in the June quarter 2002 was 5.7% (\$947 million) higher, with 72.0% attributable to increased volumes as opposed to increased prices. In 2001–02, State final demand increased by 8.0% (\$5,134 million) compared with 2000–01, with 71.5% of the growth attributable to increased volumes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.7% in the June quarter 2002 following a 0.8% rise in the previous quarter. Over the 12 months to June quarter 2002, Perth's CPI increased by 2.4%, the second lowest recorded of the eight capital cities and below the increase in the weighted average of eight capital cities of 2.8%.

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



OVERVIEW *continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

The June quarter 2002 increase of 0.7% was on a par with Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and the weighted average of eight capital cities. Hobart (up 1.3%) and Canberra (1.2%) recorded the largest increases.

Main contributors to the increase in Perth's CPI were:

- transportation up 1.8%, due to a rise in automotive fuel prices of 7.5%. The price of crude oil in the world market increased by 60%, from \$US18 a barrel in late January to a peak of \$US29 in mid-May, with the impact on domestic fuel prices more apparent in the June quarter 2002 compared with the March quarter 2002;
- health up 5.5%, mainly due to an increase in hospital and medical services (up 9.6%), in particular, the cost of private health insurance; and
- recreation up 1.3%, predominantly a result of the cost of overseas holiday travel and accommodation rising by 4.7%. Domestic holiday travel and accommodation also increased, by 1.7%.

Groups to record decreased prices were:

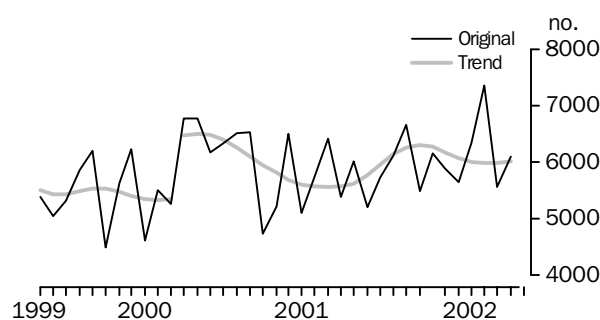
- food down 1.2%, with a substantial fall in fruit prices (down 14.1%) coming after recent rises that had resulted from unseasonal weather patterns affecting production. The price of soft drinks, water and juices also decreased (down 1.8%); and
- household furnishings, supplies and services down 0.1%, particularly household appliances, utensils and tools (down 1.1%).

CONSUMPTION

New Motor Vehicle Sales

New motor vehicle sales in Western Australia (trend) have risen over July and August 2002 following five months of gradual decline. Vehicle sales were up by 0.1% in July 2002 and by 0.4% (to 6,014 vehicles) in August 2002, the increases due solely to rises in passenger vehicle sales. Sales in August 2002 are 7.0% higher than August 2001 attributable mainly to a 17.2% increase in other vehicles, with passenger vehicle sales up marginally by 1.5%.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES



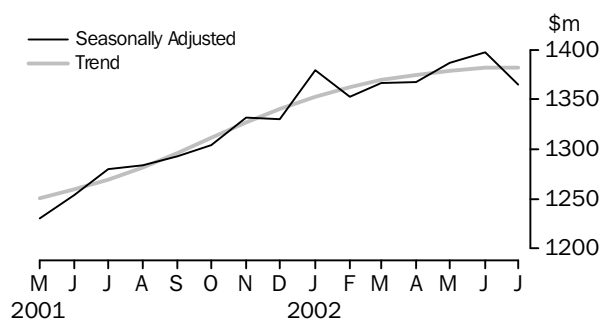
In the 2001–02 financial year, new motor vehicle sales (original) decreased marginally by 1.1% (or 811 vehicles) compared with the previous year. Passenger vehicle sales were down 7.3% (3,624 vehicles) while sales of other vehicles rose by 12.1% (2,813 vehicles). Nationally, passenger vehicle sales were down 2.3% with sales of other vehicles up by 13.2%.

OVERVIEW *continued*

Retail Trade

Growth in retail turnover in Western Australia (trend) during 2002 has been steadily moderating but continues to remain at buoyant levels. In July 2002, the level of retail turnover remained virtually unchanged compared with June 2002, indicating that turnover levels may be about to peak.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER

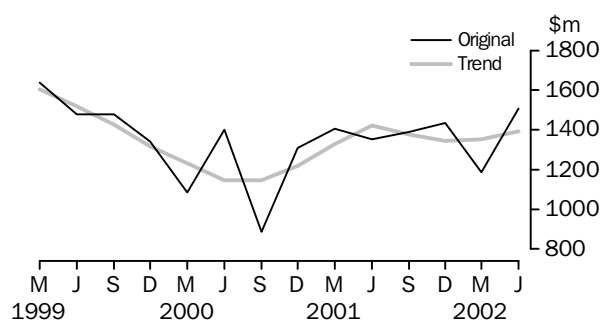


Over the three months to July 2002, Western Australia recorded average monthly retail turnover growth of 0.2%, the second lowest of all States and Territories and lower than the national average of 0.6%. Comparing this period with the three months to April 2002, Western Australia's total retail trade rose by \$35.9 million (0.9%) — nationally the rise was 2.1%. The main industries contributing to Western Australia's growth over the three months to July 2002 were Hospitality and services, up by \$16.7 million (3.2%); and Clothing and soft good retailing, up by \$11.8 million (5.0%). Decreases were recorded in Household goods retailing, down by \$6.2 million (1.0%); and Other retailing, down by \$3.3 million (0.8%).

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Business investment in Western Australia (trend) rose by 2.8% to \$1,392 million in the June quarter 2002, the highest level since the June quarter 2001 (\$1,422 million). The rise was mostly due to increased investment in equipment, plant and machinery, up by 3.8% (\$36 million) to \$988 million. Expenditure on buildings and structures also increased slightly, up by 0.5% (\$2 million) to \$404 million.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



In original terms, the Mining industry and Other selected industries (which includes Construction, Retail trade and Property and business services) drove the increase in private new capital expenditure in the June quarter 2002. Mining industry investment was up by 31.9% (\$179 million) to \$741 million while investment by Other selected industries rose by 44.0% (\$181 million) to \$592 million. Softening the increase was a fall in Manufacturing industry investment, down by 17.9% (\$38 million) to \$174 million.

OVERVIEW *continued*

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

Private new capital expenditure (original) in 2001–02 rose by 11.3% (\$559 million) to \$5,513 million compared with the previous financial year. Despite this gain, the level of investment in 2001–02 was 9.4% (\$519 million) below an expected investment of \$6,032 million. The Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance attributes this unrealised investment, in part, to the delays in some major projects rather than a decline in underlying investment. A significant influence on capital expenditure has been the expenditure pattern of North West Shelf and associated projects.

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

Short-term: The short-term outlook by business in Western Australia in the December quarter 2002 is optimistic with increases expected in operating income (1.9%), profit (6.2%) and capital expenditure (4.4%). The only business performance indicator expected to decline is inventories (down 0.3%). Full-time equivalent employment is expected to increase marginally by 0.1% after seven consecutive quarters of negative expectation.

Medium-term: Business is less optimistic over the medium-term for most trading and investment performance indicators. By the September quarter 2003, the most notable expected increases compared with September quarter 2002 are in operating income (1.6%) and profit (1.0%), while full-time equivalent employment is expected to rise by 0.5%. Capital expenditure is expected to be down slightly in the September quarter 2003 (by 0.1%).

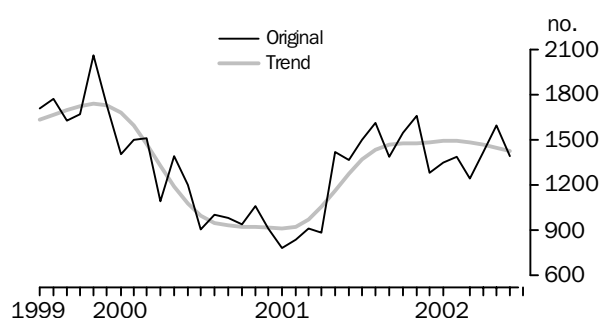
CONSTRUCTION

Building Approvals

The number of house approvals (trend), while at relatively high levels, has been declining since peaking in February 2002 at 1,493. In the four months since February 2002, house approvals have declined by an average 1.2% a month, with approvals in May 2002 down 1.6% and June 2002 down 1.4% (to 1,423).

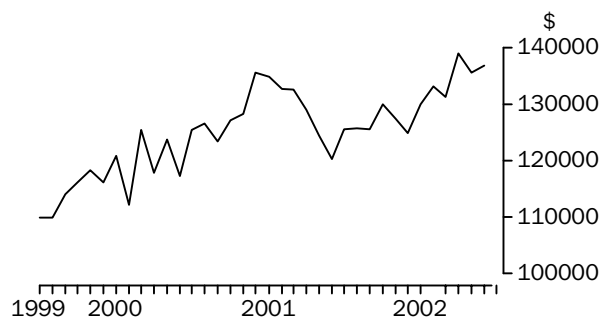
Economic analysts have attributed part of the slowing in house approval levels in the latter half of 2001–02 to the "pull-forward" effect of the additional \$7,000 grant (which increased the grant to \$14,000) introduced in March 2001, which encouraged first home buyers to bring forward their plans to build a new home. The last few months of 2001–02 coincided with two interest rate rises (0.25 percentage points to 4.5% on 8 May 2002; and another 0.25 percentage points to 4.75% on 5 June 2002) and with the phase out of the \$10,000 First Home Owners Grant on 30 June 2002 which reverted to \$7,000 from 1 July 2002.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Houses



The value of new houses approved (original) increased from \$164.2 million in June 2001 to \$190.0 million in June 2002, an increase of 15.7%. Over the same period, the average value of new house approvals has increased — from \$120,265 in June 2001 to \$136,777 in June 2002, a rise of 13.7%. Factors contributing to the rise in average values include a trend toward an increase in house sizes and sustained housing demand with commentators attributing a continuing flow of funds into the house market to weaker equity markets, relatively low mortgage rates and support for first home buyers through the First Home Owners Grant Scheme.

AVERAGE VALUE OF NEW HOUSE APPROVALS



Approvals of dwellings other than houses (trend) have shown signs of a recovery from ten months of decline, increasing from a low of 175 in March 2002 to 196 dwellings approved in June 2002 — an average monthly increase of 4.0%.

The value of non-residential building approvals (original) recorded solid growth over the three months to June 2002, up by \$113 million (59.8%) compared with the previous three months to \$302.0 million. The private and public sectors both made a significant contribution to growth up by \$89.6 million (63.4%) and \$23.4 million (49.1%) respectively.

FINANCE

The number of housing finance commitments made for the construction or purchase of dwellings (trend) in July 2002 increased by 1.2% to 6,353, the highest level since January 2002 (6,357). The value (trend) of total lending commitments to individuals (excluding alterations and additions) has been at buoyant levels for the first seven months of 2002, increasing marginally in July 2002 by 0.2% to \$840 million, the highest value on record.

In original terms, the number of housing finance commitments in the three months to July 2002 increased by 8.6% (1,581 dwellings) compared with the three months to April 2002. This follows a fall of 1.9% in the three months to April 2002 compared with the three months to January 2002. The turnaround was assisted by a 5.9% increase in the number of dwellings financed by first home buyers in the three months to July 2002 after recording a 21.3% fall over the previous three months.

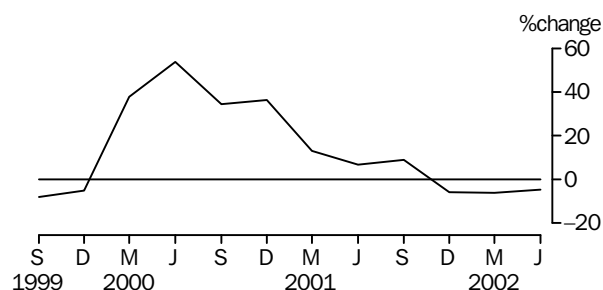
Around four in every five dollars of total monthly lending commitments (original) in 2002 have been for the purchase of established dwellings or the refinancing of existing dwellings. In January 2002, the proportion of the total value of lending commitments made for the purchase of established dwellings was 61.7%. By July 2002, the proportion was down to 56.7%. By comparison, the proportion of total lending commitments made to refinance existing dwellings has steadily increased over the same period, from 17.7% to 21.4%.

TRADE

Western Australia's trade surplus was \$5,170 million in the June quarter 2002, up by 6.5% from a \$4,856 million surplus in the March quarter 2002. The increase is mainly the result of a rise of \$452 million in the value of merchandise exports partially offset by an increase in merchandise imports of 6.2% (\$139 million).

Despite the improved trading performance in the June quarter 2002, the value of Western Australia's exports over each of the last three quarters has been down when compared with the same quarter of the previous year. Exports in the June quarter 2002 were down 5.1%, while the export price index over the same period was down 5.4%.

VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S EXPORTS,
Change over corresponding quarter of previous year



As noted by the Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance, uncertain international economic conditions are affecting Western Australia's trade activity, with commodity prices generally remaining weak due to a lack of demand. The recent appreciation of the \$A has also reduced the value of exports.

In financial year terms, the State's trade surplus was \$20,864 million in 2001–02, \$697 million below the 2000–01 surplus. The value of Western Australia's exports in 2001–02 decreased by \$673 million (or 2.2%) to \$30,189 million, with exports to Japan down by \$487 million (5.9%) and exports to the United States of America down by \$433 million (16.8%). Western Australia also recorded a notable decrease in imports from the United States of America in 2001-02, down in value by \$338 million (24.5%).

Exports

The value of Western Australian exports in the June quarter 2002 was \$7,532 million, 6.4% (\$452 million) higher than the March quarter 2002. Major contributors to the increase in the value of exports were:

- Combined confidential items of trade which includes alumina, mineral sands and some agricultural products — up by \$196 million;
- Non-monetary gold — up \$173 million;
- Crude materials — up by \$83 million, mainly due to increased exports of Metalliferous ores and metal scrap; and
- Machinery and transport equipment — up \$69 million, Transport equipment increasing by \$56 million.

The increases were partially offset by decreased exports of Chemical and related products, down 11.8% (\$32 million), and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, which fell by 1.6% (\$29 million).

Exports to the United Kingdom recorded the highest rise in the June quarter 2002, up by \$273 million to \$643 million. Other significant increases were also recorded to the Republic of Korea (up \$235 million to \$1,048 million) and to China (up \$174 million to \$831 million).

OVERVIEW *continued*

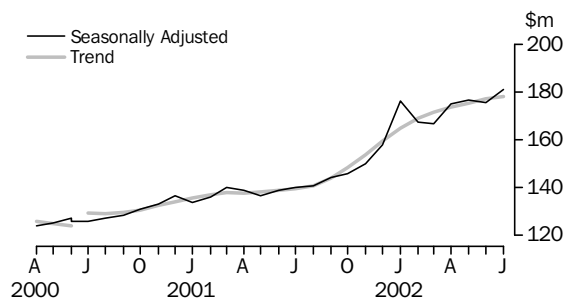
Imports	<p>The value of imports into Western Australia increased by \$139 million (or 6.2%) in the June quarter 2002 to \$2,362 million. Commodities contributing to the increase were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Machinery and transport equipment — up \$164 million (21.9%), mainly due to increased imports of Road vehicles which were up by \$88 million (or 33.9%); and■ Non-monetary gold imports — up \$121 million (46.2%) <p>Decreased imports into Western Australia were recorded for Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials — down by \$102 million (30.4%), and Chemical and related products — down by \$85 million (29.5%).</p> <p>The State recorded higher import values in the June quarter 2002 from the Republic of Korea — up \$105 million to \$233 million and Malaysia — up by \$23 million to \$102 million. This was offset by an decrease in the value of imports from Singapore, which decreased by \$30 million to \$113 million.</p>
MINERAL EXPLORATION	<p>Expenditure on mineral exploration in Western Australia increased by 11.3% in the June quarter 2002 to \$91.8 million. The increase was driven by a \$5.9 million (11.0%) rise in expenditure on gold exploration. Also contributing to the increase was expenditure on diamond exploration, up \$2.8 million (65.1%) and base metals exploration, also up \$2.8 million (25.0%). Compared with the June quarter 2001, expenditure in the June quarter 2002 was down by \$19.1 million (17.2%).</p> <p>Exploration expenditure in Western Australia in 2001–02 decreased by 10.1% (\$43.0 million) compared with 2000–01. The main contributors to the decline were gold, down \$33.8 million (12.4%), and the base metals of nickel and cobalt, down \$13.4 million (22.1%) and silver–lead–zinc, down \$8.8 million (45.6%). Exploration expenditure on diamonds, however, recorded an increase of \$2.9 million (11.0%).</p>
MINERAL PRODUCTION	<p>Diamond production in Western Australia rose by 36.7% to 8,415,000 carats in the June quarter 2002 climbing above the almost 3–year high of 8,047,000 carats in the September quarter 2001. Production volumes also increased for nickel (up 14.6%), gold (up 5.8%) and ilmenite (up 4.3%). Most notable decreases in this period were bauxite, down by 5.9%, and iron ore, down by 3.7%.</p> <p>In the 2001–02 financial year, diamond and iron ore production recorded the most significant increases compared with the previous year. Diamond production was up by 8,181,000 carats (36.6%) to 30,562,000 carats and iron ore production was up by 9,309,000 tonnes (5.5%) to 179,937,000 tonnes. Production of ilmenite and gold decreased, with ilmenite down 219,000 (10.9%) to 1,791,000 and gold down 14.7 tonnes (7.2%) to 189.6 tonnes.</p>
TOURISM	
Tourist Accommodation	<p>When comparing the June quarter 2002 with the June quarter 2001, accommodation capacity in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments decreased by 7 establishments to 320 while the number of guest rooms increased by 22 to 19,081. Most accommodation indicators were down over this period. The number of guest arrivals fell by 10,000 to 622,000; employment was down by 212 persons to 9,433; and takings from accommodation were down by \$1.3 million to \$89.0 million. Room occupancy rates also decreased from 52.1% to 50.5%.</p>

OVERVIEW *continued*

Hospitality

The rate of growth of monthly retail turnover (trend) in the Western Australian hospitality and services industry (which includes Pubs, taverns and bars; Cafes and restaurants; Video hire outlets; and Hairdressing and beauty salons) has been slowing since December 2001, increasing marginally by 0.6% in July 2002 to \$178.3 million. Compared with July 2001, hospitality and services turnover has increased by 27.9% while, nationally, the increase was 5.9%.

HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES INDUSTRY RETAIL TURNOVER



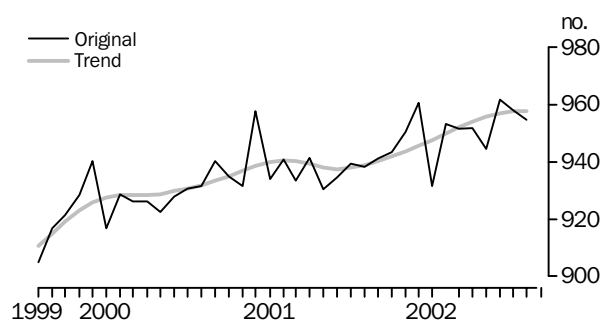
Employment in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (which includes Accommodation; Pubs, taverns and bars; Cafes and restaurants; and Clubs) decreased by 6.6% (or 2,900 persons) to 41,100 in August 2002 compared with May 2002. The decrease was mainly the result of 2,100 less employed females in the industry. Compared with August 2001, employment in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry is down by 11,900 persons (or 22.5%), the majority (8,400) of which are female employees.

THE LABOUR MARKET

Employment

The number of employed persons in Western Australia (trend) rose for the thirteenth consecutive month to 957,700 in July 2002 and remained unchanged at that level in August 2002. Since June 2001, employed persons have increased by 20,200, an average monthly growth rate of 1,443 persons (or 0.15%). The national average monthly growth rate over this period was slightly lower at 0.14%.

EMPLOYED PERSONS



In the three months to August 2002, the number of employed persons in Western Australia rose by 2,000. The number of employed males rose by 1,600 to 540,600 despite full-time male employment falling by 5,500. Over the same period the number of employed females rose by 400 to 417,100, mainly as a result of full-time female employment rising by 1,000.

The total labour force in August 2002 stood at 1,021,100, an increase of 3,400 persons over the three months to August 2002. The increase resulted from a rise of 2,600 in the male labour force and an increase of 900 in the female labour force.

OVERVIEW *continued*

Industry Employment

Over the three months to August 2002, the Personal and other services industry recorded the largest employment growth, up by 15,400 persons (40.3%). This compares with an increase of 9,200 persons (27.1%) in this industry over the same period in the previous year. Other industries to record significant employment growth over the three months to August 2002 were Property and business services, up 12,000 persons (12.3%); and Education, up 5,100 persons (7.5%).

The majority of Western Australian industries over the three months to August 2002 recorded falls in employment. The largest falls were in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, down 7,700 persons (17.1%); Retail trade, down 5,300 persons (3.4%); and Wholesale trade, down 4,000 persons (7.5%).

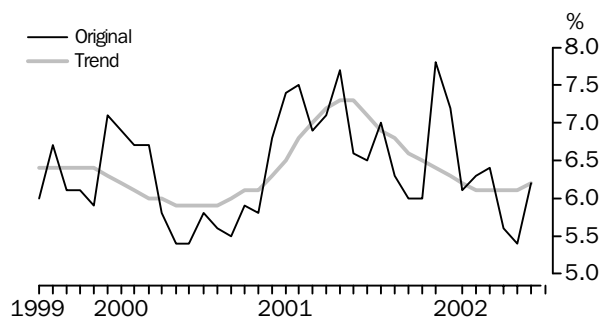
Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons in Western Australia (trend) rose for the third consecutive month to 63,400 in August 2002. Since reaching a low in May 2002, the number of unemployed persons has increased by 1,400 or an average monthly rate of 0.75%. Nationally, unemployed persons declined over this period at an average monthly rate of 0.29%.

Despite the recent upturn in unemployed persons, the August 2002 figure is 8,400 (11.7%) below the level recorded in August 2001, the majority of the decline being in the number of unemployed females, down by 5,900 to 23,300.

A rise in unemployment in August 2002 coupled with an unchanged number of employed persons has seen the unemployment rate (trend) rise to 6.2% in August 2002 after remaining steady over the four prior months at 6.1%. The increase in the unemployment rate is the first since June 2001. Nationally, the unemployment rate in August 2002 was also 6.2%. The Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest rates of 4.2% and 4.4% respectively. Tasmania recorded the highest rate of 8.7%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



In August 2002, there were 12,900 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 2,100 persons compared to August 2001.

OVERVIEW *continued*

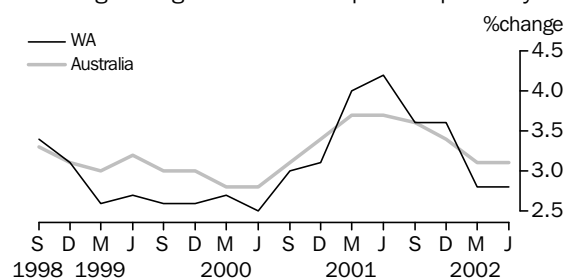
Wages

The rate of growth in the index of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for Western Australia has varied only slightly over the last five quarters. The index increased by 0.7% in the June quarter 2002 compared with increases of 0.8% in the March quarter 2002 and 0.6% in the June quarter 2001. Wages growth in the June quarter 2002 was strongest in the private sector, up 0.7% compared with 0.3% for the public sector.

Compared with the other States and Territories, Western Australia's June quarter 2002 wages growth was the second highest behind Victoria (0.9%) while, nationally, the increase was 0.6%.

When comparing a quarter with the same quarter of the previous year, wages in the March quarter 2002 and June quarter 2002 both grew by 2.8%, the lowest recorded by the States and Territories in each of those periods.

WAGE COST INDEX,
Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year



Wages growth in Western Australia for the 2001–02 financial year was 3.2% (annual average), slightly slower than the 3.5% growth (annual average) recorded in 2000–01.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution

INTRODUCTION

The age and sex structure of the Western Australian population has been shaped by past events and their influences on fertility, mortality and migration. For example, the low fertility rates and high mortality rates experienced during the Great Depression and World War Two, and the subsequent increase in fertility during the post-war, 'baby boom' period have, in part, resulted in an increasing proportion of persons aged 45 to 54 in the 1990s and today. Demographic trends such as this, create a population age-sex structure which shapes the State's future population make-up, society and economy.

While the population structure of Western Australia has been influenced by these and other factors, their effect has not been uniform across all regions of the State. The differing population profiles of Western Australia's regions reflect the impact of varied socio-economic and geographic circumstances, including differences in industry, employment, cultural diversity, housing affordability, lifestyle preferences, remoteness and access to services. Western Australia has one of the highest proportions of the population living in the capital city when compared with any State in Australia, and has some of the most sparsely populated regions in Australia.

This article explores the changes in the age-sex distribution of the population of Western Australia and its regions over the decade to 2001, mainly using estimated resident population figures.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Estimated resident population (ERP) is the official measure of the population of Australia. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in an area, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

For information on the calculation of ERP refer to *Understanding Population Measures*, in Western Australian Statistical Indicators, June 2002 (ABS Cat. No. 1367.5).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Over the last century, Western Australia has experienced the same demographic changes as Australia as a whole; the population has grown, the age-sex distribution of the population has changed, fertility and infant mortality rates have fallen and life expectancy has increased.

Population Growth

In the last 100 years, the Australian population has grown more than five-fold, from 3,788,100 persons in 1901 to 19,485,300 persons in 2001. Over the same period, Western Australia has grown almost twice as fast, from 188,600 to 1,906,100 persons, increasing its share of Australia's population from 5.0% to 9.8%. For the ten years to 2001, Western Australia grew by 1.5% per annum compared with an annual average growth rate of 1.2% for Australia.

Age-Sex Distribution

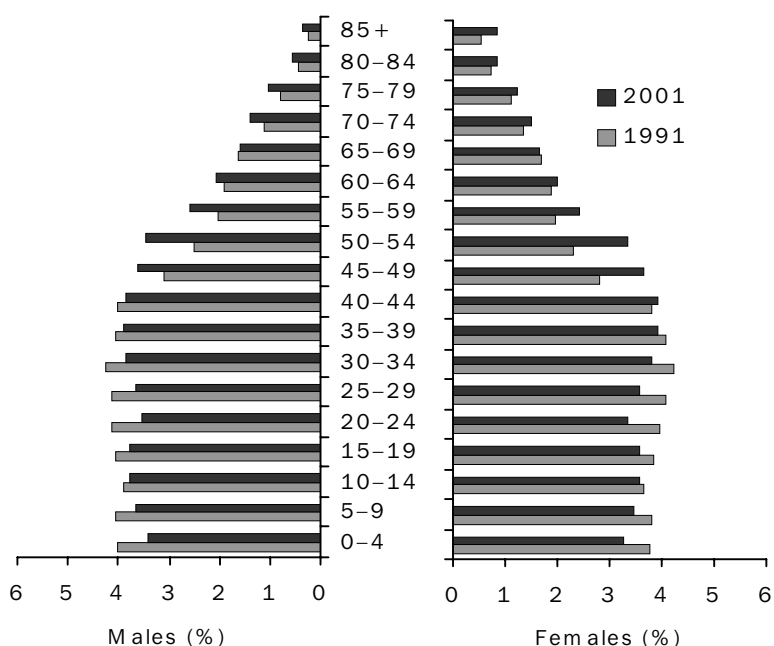
Over the last 100 years, Australia changed from a nation in which males outnumbered females, to one in which the numbers are roughly equal. In 1901 the Australian sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) was 110.0, by 2001 it had decreased to 98.3. In Western Australia, the change has been more dramatic. Although numbers of males and females were almost equal in 2001, in 1901, Western Australia had a sex ratio of 155.7. In the decade to June 2001, the sex ratio of Western Australia decreased from 101.2 to 100.2, while for Australia the sex ratio decreased from 99.4 to 98.3.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

Age–Sex Distribution *continued*

The median age of a population is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger. From 1901 to 2001, the median age for all Australians increased from 22.6 to 35.7 years. A similar change occurred in Western Australia. Over the 10 years to June 2001, the median age of all Western Australians increased from 31.5 to 34.8 years. A number of factors lie behind this change, including improved life expectancy and decreasing fertility rates.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION — Age Groups, Western Australia



The most noticeable change to the age distribution of Western Australia between 1991 and 2001 was the increasing proportion of the population aged 45 to 54. This age group represents the 'baby boomer' generation — those born in the years following World War Two. During this period, the number of babies born increased greatly in comparison with the preceding 'baby slump' of World War Two and the depression years (Hugo, 2001). As this cohort continues to age they are likely to have a significant effect upon the composition of society and the level and nature of economic activity, including the supply of, and demand for, services such as health care.

While the age and sex distribution of Western Australia has generally reflected the age and sex distribution of Australia, the regions of Western Australia have continued to show their own distinctive distributions.

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

The ABS uses the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) as its standard geography for disseminating statistical data. The ASGC aggregates up from Census Collection Districts, to Statistical Local Areas, to Statistical Subdivisions, to Statistical Divisions, to the State/ Territory and finally the national level. The analysis in this article focuses upon the Statistical Division (SD) and the Statistical Local Area (SLA) levels. In Western Australia, most SLAs are equivalent to Local Government Areas. For more information refer to *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC)* (ABS Cat. No. 1216.0), available on the ABS website, www.abs.gov.au.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

For statistical purposes, Western Australia is divided into nine SDs. Each SD has a distinctive population profile, ranging from the large urban centre of Perth to the sparsely populated Kimberley SD, as shown in the following tables.

POPULATION AND SEX RATIO BY STATISTICAL DIVISION

Statistical Division	POPULATION			CHANGE (a)	SEX RATIO		
	1991	1996	2001	%	1991	1996	2001
Perth	1 188 762	1 295 092	1 397 048	1.6	98.1	98.5	97.9
South West	145 730	167 274	194 907	3.0	103.8	102.2	101.3
Lower Great Southern	48 851	50 114	53 426	0.9	103.7	102.3	102.6
Upper Great Southern	21 195	19 829	18 737	-1.2	109.7	110.0	106.5
Midlands	1 104	51 436	53 670	0.5	110.3	110.3	109.0
South Eastern	52 622	56 411	55 255	0.5	119.5	120.5	114.5
Central	57 878	59 002	60 695	0.5	112.5	112.8	108.2
Pilbara	46 550	40 426	39 676	-1.6	121.5	122.9	121.4
Kimberley	23 375	25 672	32 700	3.4	115.9	109.8	114.7
Western Australia	1 636 067	1 765 256	1 906 114	1.5	101.2	101.1	100.2

(a) Average annual growth rate.

MEDIAN AGE (YEARS) BY STATISTICAL DIVISION

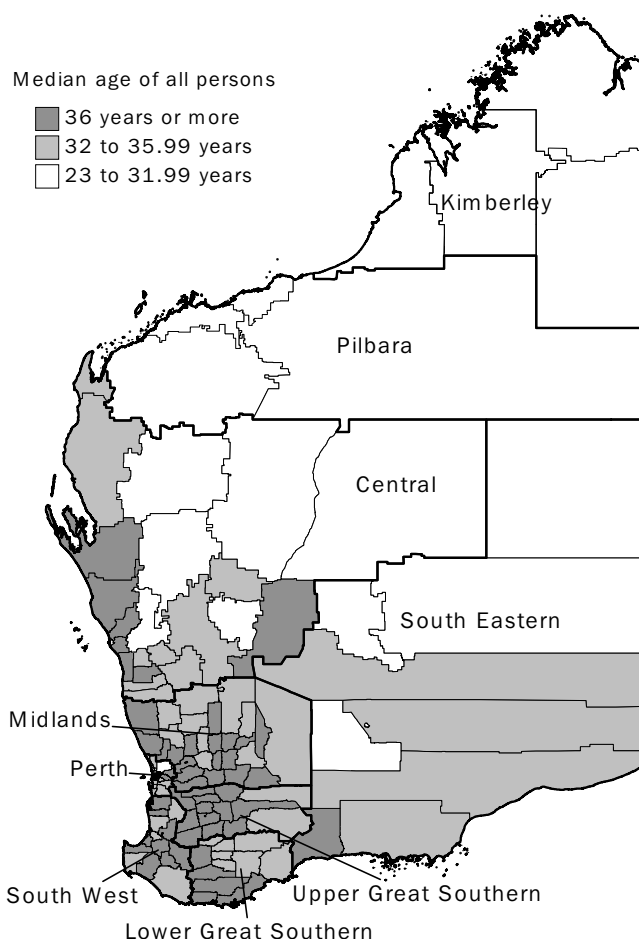
Statistical Division	1991			2001		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Perth	31.3	32.7	32.0	34.1	35.8	35.0
South West	32.3	33.1	32.7	36.5	37.3	36.9
Lower Great Southern	32.2	32.7	32.4	36.2	37.7	36.9
Upper Great Southern	30.7	31.0	30.8	36.4	36.6	36.5
Midlands	31.6	31.4	31.5	36.9	37.2	37.1
South Eastern	28.3	27.2	27.8	31.5	30.4	31.0
Central	29.6	29.2	29.4	34.1	33.8	34.0
Pilbara	28.6	25.9	27.4	30.7	28.8	29.8
Kimberley	26.2	24.9	25.6	28.4	27.6	28.1
Western Australia	31.0	32.0	31.5	34.2	35.5	34.8

FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS *continued*

As the following diagram shows, the age distribution across the State also varies from the 'youthful' North to the 'old' South, with further variation within the SLAs that make up each SD.

MEDIAN AGE OF ALL PERSONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION



The analysis that follows discusses each SD and the key trends in their component SLAs.

PERTH SD

Comprising the metropolitan area, the Perth SD is the capital of Western Australia and the State's major urban area. Between 1991 and 2001, the Perth SD grew from 72.7% to 73.3% of the State's total population. Western Australia has the highest proportion of total State population living in its capital of any State except for South Australia. Given the Perth SDs large share of the State population, it is therefore not surprising that the population distribution of this SD closely resembles that of the State as a whole.

Population Growth

Over the 10 years to 2001, the Perth SD grew at 1.6% per annum to 1,397,000 persons, faster than the State as a whole (1.5%).

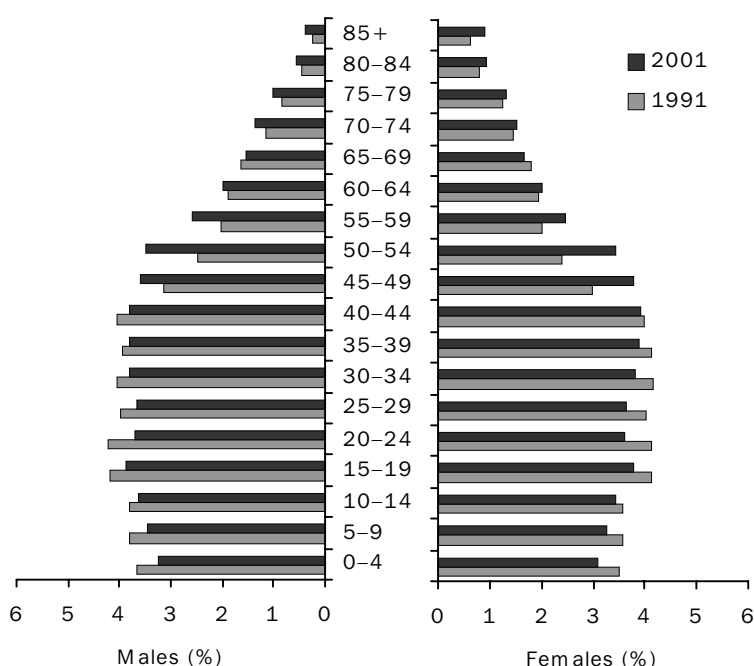
FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

Age–Sex Distribution

From 1991 to 2001, the median age of all persons in the Perth SD increased from 32.0 to 35.0 years. This compares with a change from 31.5 to 34.8 years for the State as a whole over the same period of time.

Perth was the only SD in Western Australia where females outnumbered males, with a sex ratio of 97.9 in 2001. The sex ratio for the remainder of the State was 106.9. The ratio of males to females varies in different age groups; in the Perth SD there were more males than females aged 0 to 14 and more females than males aged 65 years and over. There were almost equal numbers of males and females in the traditional working age population (15 to 64 year olds). This pattern has changed little since 1991. The greater number of females in older age groups can be attributed to the greater life expectancy of females compared with males.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION — Age Groups, Perth SD, 1991 and 2001



The most apparent change to the age distribution of the Perth SD between 1991 and 2001 was the decreased proportion of the population in age groups less than 45 years, and the increased proportion of the population 45 to 49 years and older. Although every five year age group increased in population over this period, the proportion of persons under 45 years of age decreased from 70.9% to 65.4% of the total population. Conversely, the proportion of the persons aged 45 and older increased from 29.1% to 34.6% of the total population. As with Western Australia as a whole, this effect was driven by the 'baby boomer' population, with the largest increases in relative size seen in the population of persons aged 45 to 54 years.

Statistical Local Areas

The Perth SD has 37 SLAs ranging in size from Perth — Inner (790 persons) to Joondalup — South (108,300 persons). The Perth SD's highest and lowest sex ratios were seen in the SLAs with the smallest populations. For example, Perth — Inner had a sex ratio of 201.5, while Fremantle — Inner had a population of 820 persons and a sex ratio of 156.4. The SLAs with the lowest sex ratios, Peppermint Grove (74.4) and Mosman Park (87.8) also had low population figures.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

Statistical Local Areas *continued*

The SLAs with the lowest median ages in the Perth SD (Wanneroo — North–West, Wanneroo — South, Swan, Kwinana, Gosnells and Joondalup — North) were all located on the rapidly growing urban fringe of the Perth SD. Between them, these SLAs accounted for over 20.0% of Perth's population and almost half of the growth in Perth's population between 1991 and 2001. Each of these SLAs had a median age of 32.5 years or less, a low proportion of older persons and a high proportion of children, all characteristics of areas with a high concentration of young families. The population growth in these areas is associated with young families seeking affordable housing.

In contrast, the areas with the oldest median ages were well established, and either barely growing or in decline. Claremont, Fremantle — Inner, Fremantle — Remainder, Cottesloe, and Nedlands had median ages between 38.9 and 40.5 years, a low proportion of children and a high proportion of older persons.

SOUTH WEST SD

The South West was the second most populous SD in Western Australia, comprising 10.2% of the State's population. The South West includes the urban areas of Bunbury and Mandurah, as well as rural shires such as Manjimup, and contains a diverse range of industries, including tourism, forestry and agriculture.

Population Growth

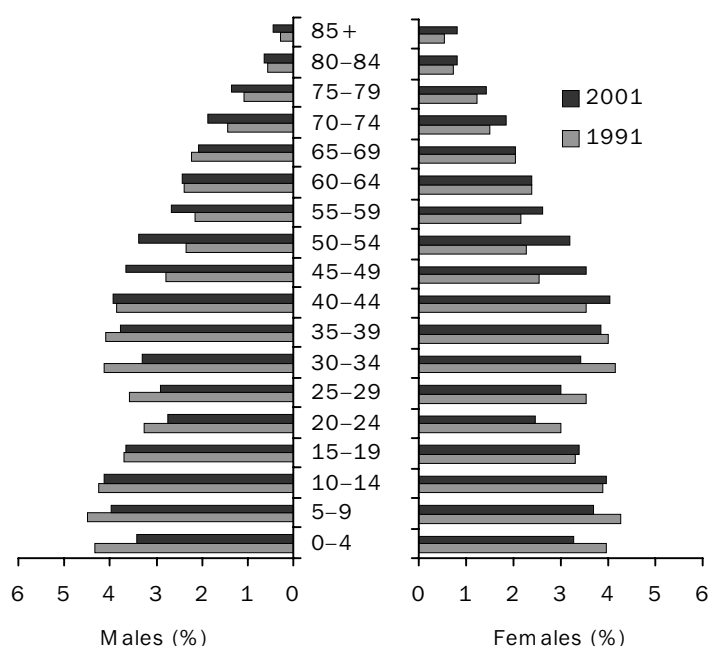
Between 1991 and 2001, the South West grew by 49,200 persons to 194,900 persons at an annual average rate of 3.0% (the second fastest rate of increase of any Western Australian SD over that period).

Age–Sex Distribution

The median age in the South West SD was higher and increasing faster than that in the Perth SD. Between 1991 and 2001 the median age of all persons in the South West increased from 32.7 to 36.9 years. This compares with an increase from 32.0 to 35.0 years for all persons in the Perth SD.

In 2001, the South West SD had a sex ratio of 101.3, down from 103.8 in 1991.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION — Age Groups, South West SD, 1991 and 2001



FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

The most apparent feature of the age–sex distribution of the South West SD compared with the Perth SD was the small proportion of the population made up by persons aged 20 to 29. In 2001, this age group made up 11.1% of the South West's population, compared with 14.6% of the Perth SD's population. As in the Perth SD, the high proportion of 'baby boomers' was also apparent.

Statistical Local Areas

The South West SD experienced strong growth between 1991 and 2001. Growth in the area was dominated by the Mandurah and Murray and the Bunbury regions, which showed distinctive population distributions. Growth in Mandurah and Murray is associated with older persons moving to the area for lifestyle reasons. These SLAs accounted for more than 40.0% of the growth in the SD over that period and bucked the trend of rapidly growing SLAs having younger populations, with median ages of 40.0 and 41.1 years respectively. Murray was the SLA with the State's second oldest median age.

Growth in and around Bunbury was also strong. Bunbury and its urban fringe accounted for a quarter of the SD's growth between 1991 and 2001. The median age of all persons in Bunbury (34.9 years) was less than the SD average (36.9 years), while the SLAs on the urban fringe of Bunbury (Capel — Part A, Dardanup — Part A and Harvey — Part A) had even lower median ages (30.9 to 33.9 years).

LOWER GREAT SOUTHERN SD

The economy of the Lower Great Southern SD is associated with a range of industries, including agriculture and tourism. This SD had a population significantly older than the Perth SD and its population growth was comparatively slower.

Population Growth

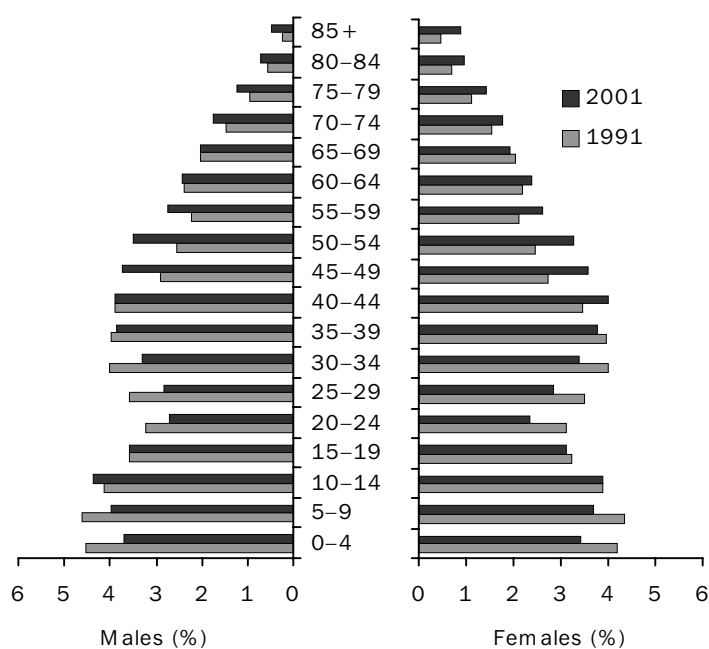
From 1991 to 2001, the Lower Great Southern SD grew by an average of 0.9% per annum, to 53,400 persons.

Age–Sex Distribution

In 2001, the Lower Great Southern SD had a median age of 36.2 years for males and 37.7 years for females, compared with 32.2 and 32.7 years in 1991. The Lower Great Southern had the oldest median age for females of any Western Australian SD in 2001.

As with Western Australia as a whole, the sex ratio for the Lower Great Southern SD decreased between 1991 and 2001, from 103.7 to 102.6.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION — Age Groups, Lower Great Southern SD, 1991 and 2001



FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

Age–Sex Distribution *continued*

As in the South West SD, the most apparent feature in the age–sex distribution of the Lower Great Southern SD was the small, and decreasing proportion of persons aged 20 to 29.

Statistical Local Areas

A distinction can be drawn between those SLAs in the Lower Great Southern SD which did and did not grow between 1991 and 2001. Only four of the 13 SLAs in the Lower Great Southern grew between 1991 and 2001; Albany — Central, Albany — Balance, Denmark, and Plantagenet. These were the four largest SLAs in the Lower Great Southern and accounted for over three quarters of the population. They also had sex ratios close to the SD average (102.6) and, with the exception of Albany — Balance, all had populations with median ages greater than that of the SD as a whole (36.9 years).

UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN SD

The wheatbelt region of the Upper Great Southern was the least populous SD in WA with 18,700 persons, contributing only 1.0% of the State's total population. The region is known principally for agricultural activity.

Population Growth

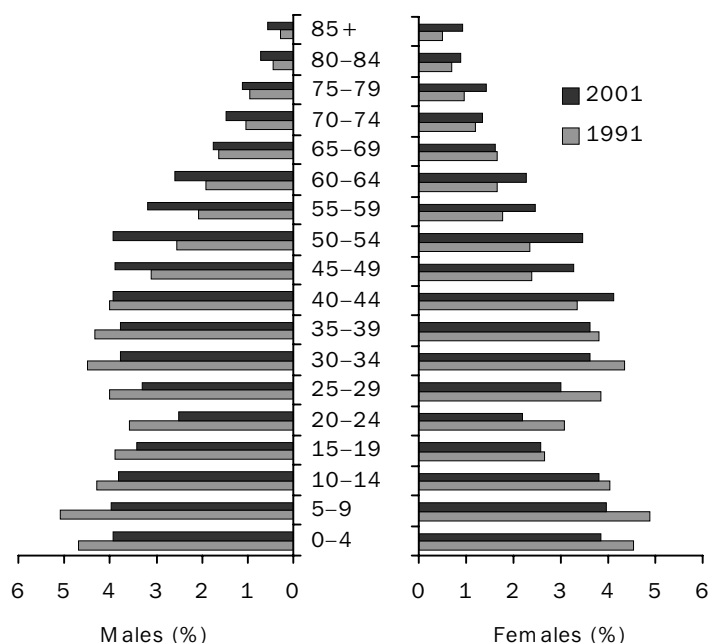
The Upper Great Southern was one of only two declining SDs in Western Australia, with 2,500 less persons in 2001 than in 1991, an annual average decrease of 1.2%.

Age–Sex Distribution

The median age of the Upper Great Southern increased the most of any SD between 1991 and 2001, from 30.7 to 36.4 years for males, and from 31.0 to 36.6 years for females. This made the Upper Great Southern the second oldest SD in Western Australia, with the oldest median age for males of any SD in the State.

In 2001, the Upper Great Southern SD had a sex ratio of 106.5, down from 109.7 in 1991. Males consistently outnumbered females in all age groups under 75 years.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION — Age Groups, Upper Great Southern SD, 1991 and 2001



The most notable change to the age distribution of the Upper Great Southern SD between 1991 and 2001 was the declining numbers of persons aged under 45 years — there were 3,600 less persons in this age group in 2001 than in 1991. Conversely, there were 1,200 more persons aged 45 years and older in 2001 than in 1991.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

Statistical Local Areas

Every SLA in the Upper Great Southern SD decreased in size from 1991 to 2001. The SLA of Narrogin (Town) was the largest single SLA in the Upper Great Southern and accounted for over 25.0% of the SD's population. This SLA stood out for its low median age (32.3 years) and low sex ratio (94.1). All other SLAs in this SD had comparatively high sex ratios (with two thirds of SLAs having sex ratios of greater than 110.0) and median ages (from 35.1 to 39.4 years). The surrounding Narrogin Shire had the SD's highest sex ratio (121.8) and a median age of 37.8 years.

MIDLANDS SD

The Midlands SD extends from Chittering and Toodyay, near the urban fringe of Perth, to the inland wheatbelt SLA of Mukinbudin.

Population Growth

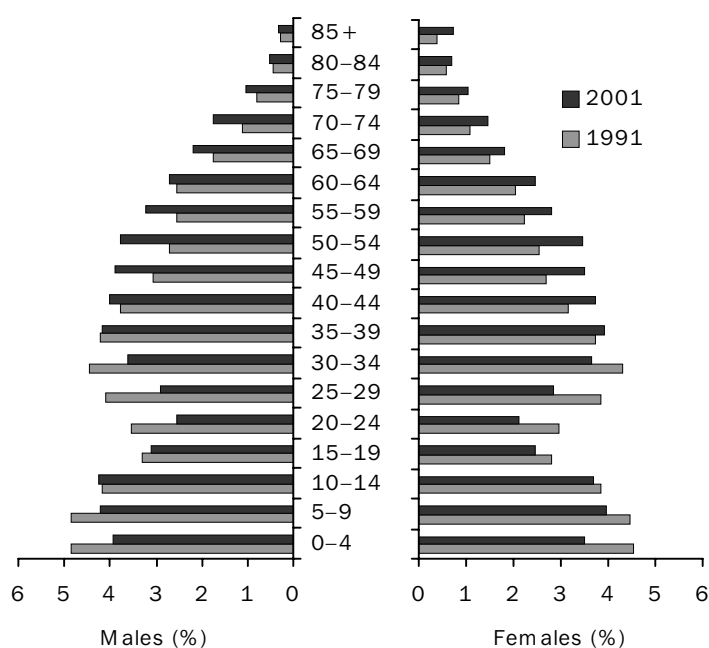
The Midlands grew by 2,600 persons between 1991 and 2001, to 53,700 persons, and had an annual average increase of 0.5%. Of all SDs in Western Australia experiencing positive growth between 1991 and 2001, the Midlands SD increased by the least number of people.

Age–Sex Distribution

At 37.1 years, the Midlands had the oldest median age for all persons of any SD in Western Australia - up from 31.5 years in 1991. With the exception of the Upper Great Southern SD, this SD also had the largest increase in the median age of persons between 1991 and 2001.

In 2001, this SD had a sex ratio of 109.0 compared with 110.3 in 1991, with slightly more males than females in almost every age group under 75 years of age.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION — Age Groups, Midlands SD, 1991 and 2001



The most notable change to the age distribution of the Midlands SD between 1991 and 2001 was the decreasing proportion of the population aged under 35 years and the increasing proportion made up by persons aged 40 and over. A similar pattern was observed for the total State population and the Perth SD, and can be partially attributed to the ageing of the 'baby boomer' population.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

Statistical Local Areas

Growth in the Midlands SD was confined to eight of the region's 29 SLAs. These SLAs (Toodyay, Gingin, Chittering, York, Dandaragan, Dalwallinu, Beverley and the Shire of Northam) accounted for over 45.0% of the SD's population in 2001, and grew by a total of 5,800 persons between 1991 and 2001. The two SLAs which grew the most (Toodyay and Gingin) increased by a combined total of 2,800 persons, more than the total growth of the SD for that period of time. The SLAs which grew tended to have older median ages than those which decreased in size — four of the eight SLAs which recorded growth had median ages of over 40 years, with only one SLA (Dalwallinu) having a median age (32.8 years) less than the median age of the SD as a whole (37.1 years). Beverley had the highest median age of any SLA in Western Australia (43.3 years).

The SLAs in the Midlands SD which declined in numbers between 1991 and 2001 were generally smaller and further from Perth than those which grew. An exception to this trend was the Town of Northam — the largest SLA in the SD, and as close to Perth as most of the SLAs which grew. Between 1991 and 2001 the population of the Town of Northam decreased by 520 persons.

SOUTH EASTERN SD

The South Eastern SD extends from the coastal SLAs of Ravensthorpe and Esperance and the mining centre of Kalgoorlie–Boulder, to the remote inland Ngaanyatjaraku. The mining industry is crucial to the economy of this SD.

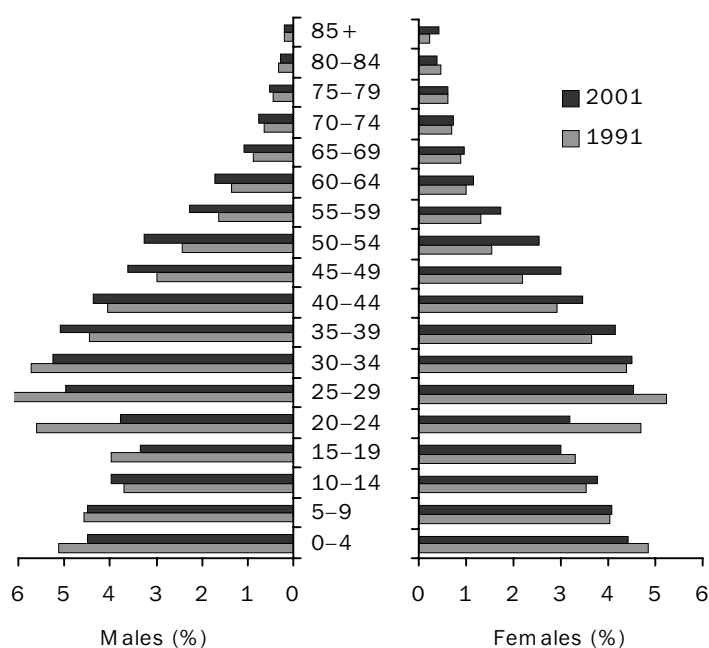
Population Growth

Between 1991 and 2001, the South Eastern SD increased by 2,600 to 55,300 persons, an average increase of 0.5% per annum.

Age–Sex Distribution

The age–sex distribution of the South Eastern SD reflects the relatively large proportion of the population made up by Indigenous persons and by persons employed in the mining industry. Low median ages are characteristic of the high fertility and mortality rates associated with the Indigenous population. A high sex ratio, a high proportion of the population in the working age group (15–64 years) and a low proportion aged 65 and older are characteristic of an area with a high proportion of the population employed in mining.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION — Age Groups, South Eastern SD, 1991 and 2001



FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

In 2001, the South Eastern SD had Western Australia's third youngest population, with a median age for all persons of 31.0 years, compared with 27.8 in 1991.

The sex ratio for the South Eastern SD was 119.5 in 1991, decreasing to 114.5 in 2001. Males outnumbered females in every age group under 75 years.

Statistical Local Areas

Although the SLAs which made up the South Eastern SD generally had low median ages and high sex ratios, there was considerable variation between the SLAs in this SD. For example, the Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku had a very low median age (the State's second lowest, 26.2 years) and a sex ratio of 98.2. The population of Ngaanyatjarraku was almost entirely Indigenous. Only one SLA in the SD (Ravensthorpe) had a median age (36.8 years) greater than the State average (34.8 years). The SLAs with the highest sex ratios in the SD, such as Laverton (192.5), were dominated by the mining industry.

The SLAs of Kalgoorlie/Boulder — Part A and Esperance accounted for over three quarters of the population of the SD. Of the two shires, Esperance had an older median age (34.4 years), and a more even sex ratio (104.3) than Kalgoorlie/Boulder — Part A (median age 29.9 years and sex ratio of 113.0).

The South Eastern SD had a very small population of persons aged 65 years and over. The SLA with the highest proportion was Esperance (9.9%), whereas Coolgardie had the lowest proportion (2.5%).

CENTRAL SD

The SLAs which made up the Central SD varied from the urban and coastal Geraldton and the remote and inland Wiluna to the wheatbelt Shires of Carnamah and Perenjori. The region includes a range of industries, including pastoral activity, agriculture, mining and fishing.

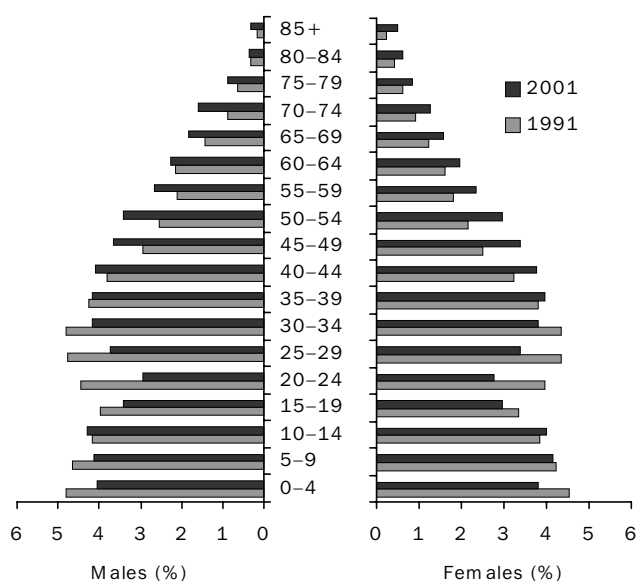
Population Growth

The Central SD grew by 2,800 persons in the ten years to 2001, to 60,700 persons, representing an annual average growth rate of 0.5%. Of all the Western Australian SDs which increased in size between 1991 and 2001, the Central SD had the slowest rate of increase as a percentage of the population, marginally behind the Midlands and South

Age-Sex Distribution

In 2001, there were 108.2 males for every 100 females, down from 112.5 in 1991. There were more males than females in every five year age group under 80 years.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION — Age Groups, Central SD, 1991 and 2001



FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

Age–Sex Distribution *continued*

The median age of the Central SD increased over this period of time, with the median age for all persons increasing from 29.4 to 34.0 years.

Statistical Local Areas

There are 22 SLAs in the Central SD, with most of the growth between 1991 and 2001 occurring in the coastal SLAs nearest to Geraldton (Greenough — Part A, Greenough — Part B, Irwin, Chapman Valley and Northampton). Over this period, these SLAs grew by 5,900 persons, more than double the total growth recorded by the SD. By far the greatest growth (3,800 persons) was in the portion of Greenough Shire on the urban fringe of Geraldton (Greenough — Part A). The median age for Greenough — Part A was lower than in Geraldton (31.9 compared with 34.1 years respectively). In contrast, the rural SLAs surrounding Geraldton which grew were older (median ages 36.9 to 39.3 years) than Geraldton. Geraldton was the only SLA in the SD with a sex ratio of less than 100.0 (97.5). Despite growth in the surrounding SLAs, the City of Geraldton itself decreased in size (by 1,000 persons) over this period.

While growth around Geraldton was strong, virtually all other SLAs decreased in population size between 1991 and 2001. The only other SLAs in the SD which grew between 1991 and 2001 were Wiluna, Shark Bay, Upper Gascoyne, and Murchison. These SLAs grew by a total of 780 persons.

The State's highest sex ratios were evident in this SD, in the SLAs of Yalgoo (244.8) and Wiluna (208.7), reflecting the influence of the traditionally male-dominated mining industry. Median ages varied across the SD, from Murchison (26.8 years) to Sandstone (40.0 years). These are also the State's least populous SLAs, with populations of 160 and 140 persons respectively.

PILBARA SD

The Pilbara SD is made up of four SLAs — Ashburton, East Pilbara, Port Hedland and Roebourne. The region is characterised by the relatively large proportion of the population which is Indigenous. The economy of the Pilbara is closely linked to the mining industry, and changes in the population of the region reflect the changing fortunes of this industry.

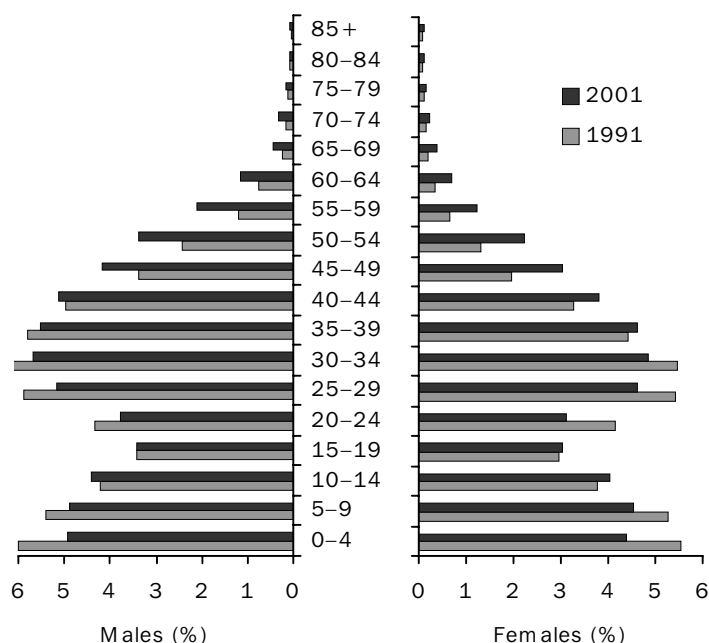
Population Growth

From 1991 to 2001, the Pilbara decreased by 6,900 persons to 39,700 persons, the largest decrease of any SD. This equated to an annual average decrease of 1.6%, the fastest rate of decrease of any SD in Western Australia.

Age–Sex Distribution

The age-sex distribution of the Pilbara SD reflects the impact of the mining industry and the large proportion of the population which is Indigenous. The Pilbara has a distinctive age–sex population distribution, with very few persons aged over 65, relatively few 15 to 24 year olds, and a working age (15 to 64 years) population dominated by males.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION — Age Groups, Pilbara SD, 1991 and 2001



The Pilbara had the highest sex ratio of all SDs (121.4). Unlike all other SDs, there was almost no change in sex ratio in the last ten years. There were more males than females in every age group under 80 years, with this feature most pronounced between the ages of 30 and 59.

The Pilbara had the second youngest median age for all persons of any SD, with a median age of 30.7 years for males and 28.8 years for females, up from 28.6 and 25.9 years respectively in 1991. The increase in median age for all persons from 1991 to 2001 (2.4 years) was the least increase of any SD in Western Australia over that period — this compares with an increase of 3.0 years for the Perth SD and is less than half the increase experienced by the Upper Great Southern (5.7 years). The higher median age for males than females was influenced by the greater number of males than females in the older working ages.

Statistical Local Areas

Of the four SLAs which made up the Pilbara, only Port Hedland grew in the 10 years to 2001, increasing by 160 persons. East Pilbara, Ashburton and Roebourne decreased in size, by 4,200, 1,900, and 860 persons respectively. Despite population change in different directions, the four SLAs shared consistent age–sex profiles; all had low median ages (ranging from 29.5 to 30.2 years of age), high sex ratios (118.9 to 128.6), and a large proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 (69.7% to 71.0%).

The SLAs which made up the Pilbara had the State's lowest proportions of persons aged 65 years and over, ranging between 1.6% of the total population of Ashburton to 2.4% of the population of Port Hedland. In comparison, 11.2% of Perth's population was aged 65 years and older.

KIMBERLEY SD

The Kimberley SD consists of four SLAs — Broome, Derby–West Kimberley, Halls Creek, and Wyndham–East Kimberley. The economy of the region is based on tourism, pastoralism, agriculture and mining.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

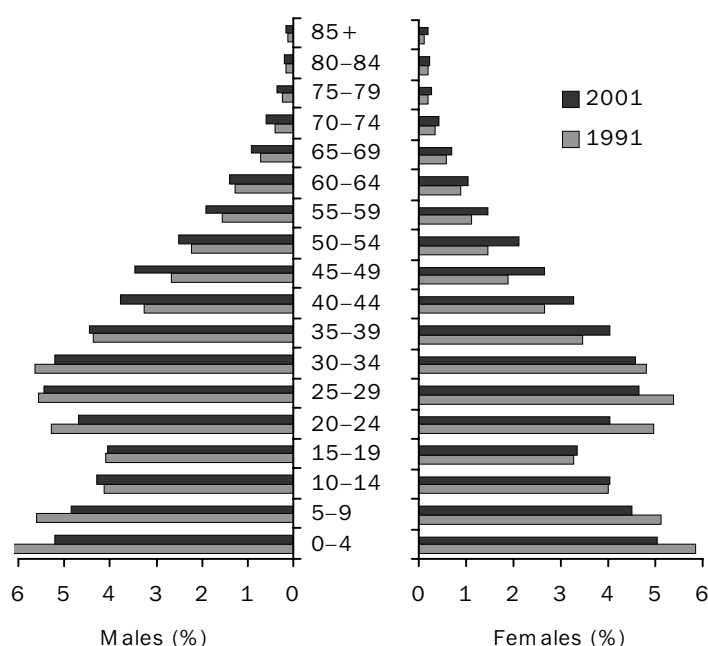
Population Growth

Between 1991 and 2001, this SD grew by an average rate of 3.4% per annum, the fastest rate of any SD; this is more than double the rate of growth shown by the Perth SD over the same period of time (1.6% per annum). This SD was the second least populous in Western Australia in 2001, with a population of 32,700 persons.

Age–Sex Distribution

The age distribution of the Kimberley reflects the relatively large proportion of the population made up by Indigenous persons. The high fertility and mortality rates associated with the Indigenous population are factors which led to the lowest median age for all persons of any SD in Western Australia. In 2001, the Kimberley SD had a median age of 28.1 years for all persons, up from a median age of 25.6 years in 1991. This compares with a median age for all persons of 35.0 years for the Perth SD in 2001. With the exception of the Pilbara SD, the Kimberley had the least increase in median age of any SD in Western Australia between 1991 and 2001.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION — Age Groups, Kimberley SD, 1991 and 2001



As in the Pilbara, a notable feature of the Kimberley SD age distribution was the small proportion of persons aged 65 and over. In 2001, persons in this age group made up 4.0% of the SDs population. This compared with 11.2% of the population of the Perth SD in this age group.

From 1991 to 2001, the Kimberley SD continued to have a high sex ratio, despite decreasing from 115.9 to 114.7. In 2001, there were more males than females in every 5 year age group under 80 years of age.

Statistical Local Areas

All four SLAs in the Kimberley SD had high sex ratios (110.6 to 122.0) and low median ages compared with the State average. Despite this, there were differences between the SLAs, with Halls Creek having the State's lowest median age (23.1 years), and Derby–West Kimberley the State's third lowest (26.6 years). While still young compared with the State median age (34.8 years), the SLAs of Wyndham–East Kimberley and Broome were older, at 29.1 and 29.6 years respectively. The SLA of Broome had the highest median age of the SD, and accounted for over 40.0% of the SD's population, and over half of the growth in the SD's population between 1991 and 2001. Growth in the Broome SLA is at least partially associated with the strong tourism industry and the attractive lifestyle offered by the region.

FEATURE ARTICLE – Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution *continued*

REFERENCES

- A Century of Population Change in Western Australia*, Feature Article, in Western Australian Statistical Indicators, September 2001 (ABS Cat. No. 1367.5)
- Berger, M., 2000, *Rebasing Australia's Demographic estimates Using the 2001 Census of Population and Housing*, ABS Demography Working Paper 2001/6
- Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources, and Methods* (ABS Cat. no. 3228.0)
- Hugo, G., 2001, *A century of population change in Australia*, Centenary Article, in 2001 Yearbook Australia, pp. 169–210 (ABS Cat. No. 1301.0)
- Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia, June 1991 and June 1996* (ABS Cat. no. 3235.5.55.001)
- Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia, June 2001* (ABS Cat. no. 3235.5.55.001)
- Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1991 to 2001* (ABS Cat. No. 3218.0)
- Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (ABS Cat. No. 1216.0)
- Understanding Population Measures*, Feature Article, in Western Australian Statistical Indicators, June 2002 (ABS Cat. No. 1367.5)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more detailed age-sex data refer to *Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia, June 2001* (ABS Cat. No. 3235.5.55.001) and *Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia, June 1991 and June 1996* (ABS Cat. No. 3235.5.55.001), which are available from the ABS website www.abs.gov.au.

For any queries contact Daniel Christensen on (08) 9360 5115 or by email: daniel.christensen@abs.gov.au.

LIST OF TABLES

Page

Summary	1	Summary of statistical indicators: Australian comparison	30
State Accounts	2	State final demand, current prices	31
Price Indexes	3	Consumer price index, by group: Perth	32
	4	Selected housing price indexes: Perth	34
	5	Price index of materials used in building other than houses: Perth	34
Consumption	6	New motor vehicle sales	35
	7	Monthly retail turnover	36
Finance	8	Banking statistics: all banks	37
	9	Housing finance commitments, type of borrower	37
	10	Housing finance commitments, dwelling units	38
	11	Housing finance commitments	38
	12	Private new capital expenditure, current prices: original	39
	13	Actual private new capital expenditure, current prices: trend	39
Business Expectations	14	Business expectations, short-term outlook	40
	15	Business expectations, medium-term outlook	40
Construction	16	Building approvals, by type of work: original	41
	17	Building approvals, by type of building: trend	41
	18	Residential building approvals, by region: original	42
	19	Value of building activity: original	43
Trade	20	Exports and imports: selected commodities, by value of trade	44
	21	Exports and imports: selected trading partner, by value of trade	45
Agriculture	22	Wool receivals and live sheep exports: original	46
	23	Livestock slaughtered	46
	24	Red meat produced	47
Mining	25	Mineral exploration: expenditure by type of mineral sought	48
	26	Mineral production	48
Energy	27	Energy production	49
Tourism	28	Tourist accommodation: original	50

LIST OF TABLES

Page

Labour Market

29	Labour force status, (aged 15 years and over), by sex: original	51
30	Labour force status, (aged 15 years and over), by sex: trend	52
31	Labour force status, (aged 15 years and over), by region: original	53
32	Employed persons, by industry and sex: original	54
33	Average weekly hours worked: original	55
34	Number of employees and hours worked, by occupation	55
35	Unemployment and participation rates, by age: original	56
36	Duration of unemployment: original	57
37	Indexes of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	58
38	Industrial disputes which occurred during the period	59
39	Job vacancies: original	59

Population

40	Estimated resident population	60
41	Population change, components	60
42	Registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces	61
43	Rates of births, deaths, marriages and divorces	61

Crime

44	Reported offences, by region	62
----	------------------------------	----

Indicator	Period	Unit	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.....			AUSTRALIA.....		
			% change from.....			% change from.....		
			Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year	Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year
State Accounts								
State final demand								
Original	Jun qtr 2002	\$m	17 795	7.2	8.4	186 722	8.6	8.8
Trend	Jun qtr 2002	\$m	17 453	0.5	5.7	184 498	2.0	8.3
Price Indexes								
Consumer price index								
All groups	Jun qtr 2002	index no.	134.6	0.7	2.4	137.6	0.7	2.8
Housing price indexes								
Materials used in house building	Jun qtr 2002	index no.	120.9	1.6	1.5	127.8	1.3	2.7
Established homes	Jun qtr 2002	index no.	152.0	2.8	10.8	189.5	4.9	18.9
Project homes	Jun qtr 2002	index no.	129.6	0.3	2.1	139.9	1.0	3.3
Consumption								
New motor vehicle sales								
Original	Aug 2002	no.	6 102	9.7	1.5	69 647	-0.2	5.5
Trend	Aug 2002	no.	6 014	0.4	7.0	69 127	0.8	8.1
Monthly retail turnover								
Original	Jul 2002	\$m	1 312.3	1.0	7.8	13 943.5	3.1	7.1
Trend	Jul 2002	\$m	1 381.9	—	8.9	14 429.1	0.5	7.8
Finance and Investment								
Banking								
Total deposits	Jul 2002	\$m	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a
Loans	Jul 2002	\$m	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a
Private new capital expenditure								
Original	Jun qtr 2002	\$m	1 507	27.2	11.3	10 751	19.3	5.8
Trend	Jun qtr 2002	\$m	1 392	2.8	-2.1	10 182	1.6	6.2
Construction								
Residential dwelling units approved								
Original	Jun 2002	no.	1 702	-9.5	-4.0	13 664	-14.9	12.3
Trend	Jun 2002	no.	1 619	-0.6	2.0	14 742	1.4	15.9
Value of total buildings approved								
Original	Jun 2002	\$m	331.9	-16.5	14.1	3 177.2	-19.1	9.8
Value of building activity commenced								
New residential building	Mar qtr 2002	\$m	586.0	-14.8	38.4	5 822.9	-9.9	47.6
Value of Building activity completed								
New residential building	Mar qtr 2002	\$m	502.4	-7.1	-5.8	4 532.0	-11.8	11.3
Total non-residential building	Mar qtr 2002	\$m	305.2	8.7	16.3	2 335.7	-25.1	-24.7
Merchandise Trade								
Imports	Jun qtr 2002	\$m	2 362	6.2	-8.9	29 935	4.7	3.0
Exports	Jun qtr 2002	\$m	7 532	6.4	-5.1	29 606	2.9	-6.4
Mineral Exploration								
Gold	Jun qtr 2002	\$m	59.4	11.0	-19.4	86.8	17.5	-12.1
All other minerals	Jun qtr 2002	\$m	32.4	11.7	-12.9	81.5	34.9	-5.2
Tourism								
Hotels, motels etc and serviced apartments								
Guest arrivals	Jun qtr 2002	'000	622	-11.3	-1.6	7 836	-5.4	-0.1
Room occupancy rates	Jun qtr 2002	%	50.5	-8.0	-3.1	54.8	-6.5	-0.7
Takings from accommodation	Jun qtr 2002	\$'000	89 018	-10.2	-1.5	1 100 074	-9.4	-1.0
Labour Market								
Total employed								
Trend	Aug 2002	'000	957.7	—	2.0	9 334.9	0.1	1.9
Total unemployed								
Trend	Aug 2002	'000	63.4	1.4	-11.7	620.4	0.1	-8.1
Participation rate								
Trend	Aug 2002	%	66.3	-0.2	-0.7	63.6	—	-0.2
Unemployment rate								
Trend	Aug 2002	%	6.2	1.6	-12.7	6.2	—	-10.1
Job vacancies	Aug 2002	'000	8.2	-13.9	-20.4	109.6	21.4	13.0
Wage cost index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Jun qtr 2002	index no.	115.7	0.7	2.8	115.9	0.6	3.1
Population								
Estimated resident population	Mar qtr 2002	'000	1 924	0.2	1.2	19 657	0.3	1.2
Natural increase	Mar qtr 2002	no.	2 421	-24.2	-27.8	30 935	8.4	2.3

2

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Current Prices

	Mar qtr 2001	Jun qtr 2001	Sep qtr 2001	Dec qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2001 to Jun qtr 2002
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	% change
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	r 2 843	r 2 856	r 2 965	r 3 030	r 3 000	3 003	5.1
Households	r 8 770	r 9 172	r 9 368	r 10 207	r 9 439	9 903	8.0
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	869	854	948	r 1 044	r 1 007	1 105	29.4
Other buildings and structures	r 467	r 541	r 787	r 700	r 608	838	54.9
Machinery and equipment	r 1 437	r 1 272	r 1 260	r 1 503	r 1 165	1 459	14.7
Livestock	r 40	r 40	r 42	r 42	r 42	42	5.0
Intangible fixed assets	444	r 404	392	380	r 326	304	-24.8
Ownership transfer costs	224	237	256	279	281	271	14.3
<i>Total private</i>	r 3 481	r 3 347	r 3 686	r 3 947	r 3 430	4 019	20.1
Public	718	1 034	r 735	r 867	r 728	869	-16.0
State final demand	r 15 812	r 16 409	r 16 754	r 18 051	r 16 596	17 795	8.4
Compensation of employees	7 580	7 827	r 7 866	r 8 188	r 8 100	8 398	7.3
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	2 793	2 887	2 974	3 004	2 996	2 978	3.2
Households	9 154	9 270	9 438	9 631	9 843	10 049	8.4
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	856	876	953	1 016	1 041	1 035	18.2
Other buildings and structures	490	600	674	703	715	732	22.0
Machinery and equipment	1 244	1 348	1 349	1 340	1 343	1 338	-0.7
Livestock	40	40	41	42	42	42	5.0
Intangible fixed assets	425	422	400	364	331	308	-27.0
Ownership transfer costs	222	235	260	276	279	272	15.7
<i>Total private</i>	3 277	3 522	3 678	3 742	3 752	3 724	5.7
Public	786	827	867	845	782	740	-10.5
State final demand	16 010	16 506	16 956	17 221	17 374	17 453	5.7
Compensation of employees	7 695	7 766	7 906	8 068	8 236	8 377	7.9

Source: Australian National Accounts (Cat no. 5206.0).

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Alcohol and tobacco</i>	<i>Clothing and footwear</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Household furnishings, supplies and services</i>	<i>Health</i>
ANNUAL AVERAGE						
1999–2000	129.7	165.7	104.2	94.7	113.1	152.6
2000–2001	134.7	184.7	110.9	101.3	115.4	157.0
2001–2002	142.6	192.3	109.2	103.4	117.2	162.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
1999–2000	1.3	4.1	-1.0	4.6	-0.4	-1.8
2000–2001	3.9	11.5	6.4	7.0	2.0	2.9
2001–2002	5.9	4.1	-1.5	2.1	1.6	3.7
QUARTERS						
2001						
March	135.2	187.7	108.6	101.1	114.5	158.7
June	138.1	188.7	111.2	101.6	117.2	158.9
September	139.1	190.7	107.8	102.5	116.2	158.9
December	142.7	191.2	110.5	103.1	118.3	158.2
2002						
March	145.1	193.2	108.1	103.8	117.1	162.5
June	143.4	194.2	110.5	104.0	117.0	171.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
2001						
March	3.7	12.5	6.0	6.3	1.9	3.4
June	6.5	11.3	5.3	6.5	3.2	2.6
September	4.7	6.1	-4.3	1.2	1.3	2.2
December	7.5	4.7	-0.5	1.8	2.6	2.3
2002						
March	7.3	2.9	-0.5	2.7	2.3	2.4
June	3.8	2.9	-0.6	2.4	-0.2	7.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2001						
March	1.9	2.7	-2.2	-0.2	-0.7	2.6
June	2.1	0.5	2.4	0.5	2.4	0.1
September	0.7	1.1	-3.1	0.9	-0.9	—
December	2.6	0.3	2.5	0.6	1.8	-0.4
2002						
March	1.7	1.0	-2.2	0.7	-1.0	2.7
June	-1.2	0.5	2.2	0.2	-0.1	5.5

3

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

Period	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Miscellaneous	All Groups
ANNUAL AVERAGE						
1999–2000	129.1	96.4	117.8	182.0	155.4	122.9
2000–2001	137.0	102.7	121.8	190.5	165.4	129.6
2001–2002	136.8	103.5	127.1	195.5	172.2	133.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)						
1999–2000	5.6	-6.1	0.7	5.1	6.7	2.4
2000–2001	6.1	6.5	3.4	4.7	6.4	5.5
2001–2002	-0.1	0.8	4.4	2.6	4.1	2.7
QUARTERS						
2001						
March	136.0	102.2	122.0	193.5	166.8	129.6
June	139.6	102.0	123.1	193.5	168.4	131.4
September	136.8	101.8	125.2	193.5	170.4	131.5
December	135.2	103.7	126.4	193.5	172.0	132.6
2002						
March	136.4	103.8	127.6	197.5	173.0	133.7
June	138.8	104.6	129.3	197.5	173.2	134.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)						
2001						
March	4.3	6.7	5.0	3.2	6.1	5.3
June	6.0	5.0	4.9	3.2	4.9	6.0
September	0.6	-1.8	3.6	3.2	5.4	2.3
December	-0.8	0.9	4.4	3.2	4.4	3.0
2002						
March	0.3	1.6	4.6	2.1	3.7	3.2
June	-0.6	2.5	5.0	2.1	2.9	2.4
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2001						
March	-0.2	-0.6	0.7	3.2	1.3	0.6
June	2.6	-0.2	0.9	—	1.0	1.4
September	-2.0	-0.2	1.7	—	1.2	0.1
December	-1.2	1.9	1.0	—	0.9	0.8
2002						
March	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.8
June	1.8	0.8	1.3	—	0.1	0.7

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

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

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

4

SELECTED HOUSING PRICE INDEXES: Perth(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Materials used in house building</i>	<i>Established homes</i>	<i>Project homes</i>
1999–2000	117.7	125.9	114.8
2000–2001	118.8	133.9	126.2
2001–2002	119.4	145.5	128.8
2001			
March	118.9	135.1	125.8
June	119.1	137.2	126.9
September	118.9	139.1	127.7
December	118.9	143.1	128.5
2002			
March	119.0	147.8	129.2
June	120.9	152.0	129.6

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

Source: *Producer Price Indexes* (Cat no. 6427.0); *House Price Indexes* (Cat no. 6416.0).

5

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

<i>Period</i>	SPECIAL SERIES.....				SELECTED MAJOR BUILDING MATERIALS.....			
	<i>All groups</i>	<i>All electrical materials</i>	<i>All mechanical services</i>	<i>All plumbing materials</i>	<i>Structural timber</i>	<i>Ready mixed concrete</i>	<i>Structural steel</i>	<i>Aluminium windows</i>
1999–2000	115.4	108.4	117.6	130.1	103.3	114.1	119.2	116.6
2000–2001	115.6	106.2	113.4	129.4	106.1	110.2	120.6	122.8
2001–2002	117.7	107.5	116.6	130.4	104.6	108.9	124.1	126.6
2001								
March	116.0	105.9	114.0	129.9	105.3	109.4	120.5	123.1
June	116.8	106.7	114.1	130.3	106.0	110.5	120.9	125.9
September	116.6	106.4	114.7	130.5	105.9	107.3	120.9	126.6
December	117.3	107.2	116.5	130.1	104.9	104.2	124.4	126.6
2002								
March	117.3	108.1	116.9	129.6	103.6	104.3	124.4	126.6
June	119.7	108.1	118.2	131.2	103.9	119.6	126.8	126.6

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

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

6

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES(a)

	<i>Passenger vehicles</i>	<i>Other vehicles</i>	<i>Total vehicles</i>
<i>Period</i>	no.	no.	no.
.....			
ORIGINAL			
1999-2000	42 729	21 933	64 662
2000-2001	49 432	23 324	72 756
2001-2002	45 808	26 137	71 945
2001			
June	4 142	2 272	6 414
July	3 626	1 765	5 391
August	3 997	2 014	6 011
September	3 351	1 846	5 197
October	3 788	1 937	5 725
November	3 969	2 149	6 118
December	4 562	2 087	6 649
2002			
January	3 501	1 980	5 481
February	3 879	2 280	6 159
March	3 646	2 234	5 880
April	3 452	2 190	5 642
May	3 784	2 560	6 344
June	4 253	3 095	7 348
July	3 498	2 064	5 562
August	3 883	2 219	6 102
.....			
TREND ESTIMATES			
2001			
June	3 643	1 912	5 555
July	3 626	1 941	5 567
August	3 646	1 975	5 621
September	3 739	2 027	5 766
October	3 878	2 082	5 960
November	4 010	2 132	6 142
December	4 080	2 174	6 254
2002			
January	4 074	2 223	6 297
February	3 993	2 274	6 267
March	3 863	2 309	6 172
April	3 741	2 324	6 065
May	3 674	2 323	5 997
June	3 664	2 320	5 984
July	3 677	2 314	5 991
August	3 700	2 314	6 014

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

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

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery

(Cat no. 9314.0.55.001)

7

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER(a)

	Food	Department stores	Clothing and soft goods	Household goods	Recreational goods	Hospitality and services	Other	Total
Month	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL								
2001								
May	538.9	112.0	79.0	171.4	56.2	129.9	126.2	1 213.6
June	515.4	100.9	71.9	189.6	60.3	129.7	120.7	1 188.6
July	530.3	103.6	68.0	192.0	62.2	137.4	123.7	1 217.2
August	556.6	94.5	69.9	193.1	67.4	139.3	133.6	1 254.5
September	538.3	96.4	65.5	184.4	61.8	139.7	141.0	1 227.2
October	570.3	108.4	77.9	203.4	60.5	154.0	159.9	1 334.4
November	581.1	140.1	86.9	207.7	65.3	156.6	164.8	1 402.5
December	659.5	211.8	112.6	248.2	89.9	180.1	203.3	1 705.5
2002								
January	604.1	95.7	74.2	204.6	65.0	175.5	139.9	1 358.9
February	551.3	83.3	63.1	174.5	61.2	158.3	130.5	1 222.2
March	612.3	100.3	69.0	187.1	68.0	172.1	136.6	1 345.4
April	570.9	104.2	79.3	179.3	65.9	167.7	130.2	1 297.4
May	600.9	112.7	85.8	195.4	65.8	170.9	142.6	1 374.1
June	562.9	105.7	79.2	196.2	63.3	160.0	132.2	1 299.6
July	573.6	104.4	84.7	178.9	70.6	175.5	124.6	1 312.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2001								
May	544.9	110.6	74.2	172.5	59.1	136.5	132.6	1 230.4
June	541.1	111.1	71.8	193.7	62.6	138.9	134.4	1 253.6
July	554.9	111.3	72.0	199.6	64.7	140.0	137.4	1 279.8
August	554.1	109.1	75.9	200.2	66.1	140.7	137.7	1 283.7
September	564.5	108.3	73.0	191.7	65.7	144.3	145.0	1 292.7
October	565.2	109.2	76.3	198.1	59.4	145.9	149.5	1 303.7
November	569.5	124.3	78.8	195.4	64.7	150.0	149.1	1 331.8
December	575.5	111.3	79.8	193.6	66.0	158.0	145.4	1 329.7
2002								
January	596.4	111.7	78.6	203.7	66.7	176.4	145.6	1 379.1
February	589.1	113.1	77.3	193.2	67.4	167.6	144.7	1 352.4
March	594.1	113.5	76.6	198.9	72.5	166.8	144.0	1 366.3
April	588.1	115.1	81.4	194.6	69.4	175.1	143.5	1 367.2
May	600.9	112.5	79.5	200.3	68.6	176.5	148.7	1 387.0
June	603.2	117.8	82.6	199.0	68.7	175.6	149.9	1 396.8
July	593.5	109.2	88.0	188.2	69.5	181.0	135.7	1 365.0
TREND ESTIMATES								
2001								
May	544.2	110.3	73.6	187.7	61.8	138.2	134.9	1 250.7
June	548.3	110.2	72.8	190.8	62.7	138.8	136.3	1 259.6
July	552.0	110.1	72.9	193.7	63.4	139.4	138.2	1 269.5
August	555.8	109.8	73.7	195.7	63.9	140.8	140.8	1 281.4
September	560.6	109.8	75.2	196.8	64.0	143.8	143.7	1 295.6
October	566.8	110.0	76.5	197.1	64.1	148.3	146.0	1 311.4
November	573.5	110.5	77.5	196.9	64.5	153.8	147.1	1 326.8
December	579.7	111.4	78.1	196.5	65.5	159.6	146.9	1 340.2
2002								
January	585.3	112.3	78.3	197.0	66.9	164.8	146.2	1 352.6
February	590.0	113.0	78.4	197.6	68.3	168.9	145.6	1 362.5
March	593.2	113.4	78.8	197.6	69.2	171.7	145.3	1 369.3
April	595.3	113.6	79.8	197.3	69.5	173.7	145.3	1 374.3
May	596.9	113.7	81.3	196.6	69.5	175.5	145.0	1 378.4
June	598.0	113.7	82.9	195.6	69.5	177.2	144.4	1 381.7
July	598.1	113.6	84.6	194.1	69.4	178.3	143.5	1 381.9

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

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

8

BANKING STATISTICS: All Banks(a)

Month	DEPOSITS.....				LOANS	
	Current bearing interest	Current not bearing interest	Term deposits(b)	Other(c)	Total deposits	Other lending(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2001						
April	7 926	1 600	13 950	5 515	28 992	48 505
May	7 876	1 445	14 313	5 574	29 209	49 580
June	8 040	1 691	14 694	5 621	30 045	50 303
July	8 033	1 582	14 949	5 615	30 180	50 542
August	8 263	1 460	14 342	5 666	29 732	51 674
September	8 881	1 568	15 203	5 756	31 407	51 887
October	8 193	1 483	14 560	5 804	30 040	52 638
November	8 595	1 525	15 182	5 893	31 196	53 273
December	9 371	1 671	15 040	5 986	32 068	52 878
2002						
January	9 389	1 657	14 986	6 072	32 104	54 192
February	9 798	1 691	14 726	6 199	32 416	54 512
March	9 726	1 606	14 919	6 288	32 539	55 412
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.
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Details are the averages of weekly figures for each month. The figures are derived from returns submitted by banks under the Banking Act together with similar returns voluntarily submitted by the State Banks. They exclude the Reserve Bank of Australia.

(b) Includes certificates of deposits.

(c) Includes passbook/school savings, investment savings, statement savings and other.

(d) Excludes non-resident loans.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

9

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), Type of Borrower

Month	FIRST HOME BUYERS.....				OTHER.....			
	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size	Number of dwellings financed	Number as a percent of total	Value of commitments	Average borrowing size
	no.	%	\$m	\$'000	no.	%	\$m	\$'000
2001								
May	1 839	25.3	215	117.0	5 430	74.7	693	127.6
June	1 693	25.4	201	119.0	4 984	74.6	616	123.6
July	1 774	26.8	213	119.9	4 855	73.2	602	123.9
August	1 689	25.0	203	120.0	5 071	75.0	632	124.6
September	1 469	26.1	181	123.1	4 160	73.9	534	128.3
October	1 642	25.9	200	121.8	4 686	74.1	594	126.7
November	1 704	25.7	210	123.4	4 917	74.3	648	131.7
December	1 565	25.6	192	122.5	4 555	74.4	586	128.6
2002								
January	1 484	24.6	194	130.6	4 541	75.4	611	134.5
February	1 286	20.7	163	127.1	4 923	79.3	665	135.1
March	1 242	20.5	159	128.2	4 831	79.5	650	134.6
April	1 214	19.7	154	127.2	4 936	80.3	691	140.0
May	1 430	20.3	183	128.1	5 630	79.7	761	135.1
June	1 197	19.4	141	118.0	4 975	80.6	666	133.9
July	1 335	19.7	166	124.5	5 446	80.3	727	133.5

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

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

10

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), Dwelling Units

Month	ORIGINAL.....		TREND ESTIMATES.....	
	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments	Total number of dwellings(a)	Total value of commitments
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
2001				
May	7 269	908	6 423	790
June	6 677	818	6 540	812
July	6 629	815	6 548	818
August	6 760	834	6 487	813
September	5 629	714	6 420	807
October	6 328	794	6 383	807
November	6 621	858	6 378	813
December	6 120	778	6 378	822
2002				
January	6 055	807	6 357	831
February	6 209	828	6 312	835
March	6 073	809	6 256	836
April	6 150	845	6 121	834
May	7 060	944	6 236	835
June	6 172	807	6 280	838
July	6 781	893	6 353	840

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

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

11

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Period	LENDING COMMITMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS.....					TOTAL LENDING COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING(a).....	
	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(b)	Refinancing of existing dwellings	Alterations and additions	Original	Trend
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1999–2000	1 506	240	5 255	1 565	324	8 565	8 595
2000–2001	1 129	187	5 086	1 843	330	8 246	8 208
2001–2002	1 677	258	6 084	1 818	423	9 833	9 889
2001							
May	146	23	543	196	36	908	790
June	136	21	493	167	35	818	812
July	151	26	483	155	33	815	818
August	151	23	503	158	32	834	813
September	124	24	443	124	31	714	807
October	143	21	485	145	36	794	807
November	142	24	543	148	37	858	813
December	151	23	473	131	42	778	822
2002							
January	146	21	498	143	33	807	831
February	128	21	527	153	33	828	835
March	112	17	530	150	35	809	836
April	132	16	540	158	36	845	834
May	158	24	575	187	43	944	835
June	139	18	484	166	32	807	838
July	176	20	506	191	35	893	840

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Excludes refinancing.

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

12

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Original

Period	SELECTED INDUSTRIES.....			TYPE OF ASSET.....		TOTAL
	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ACTUAL						
1999–2000	2 298	1 152	1 852	1 717	3 586	5 302
2000–2001	r 2 391	754	1 809	r 1 564	r 3 391	r 4 954
2001–2002	2 911	676	1 926	1 673	3 839	5 513
2001						
March	r 704	254	446	328	r 1 077	r 1 404
June	r 795	162	397	r 436	r 918	r 1 354
September	829	r 119	442	464	925	1 389
December	r 779	171	r 481	r 423	1 009	r 1 432
2002						
March	r 562	r 212	r 411	r 337	848	r 1 185
June	741	174	592	450	1 057	1 507
EXPECTED						
2001–2002	3 662	612	1 759	1 937	4 095	6 032
2002–2003	4 010	509	1 220	2 078	3 661	5 738

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

13

ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current Prices: Trend

Period	TYPE OF ASSET.....		TOTAL
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	
	\$m	\$m	\$m
ACTUAL			
1999–2000	1 650	3 466	5 116
2000–2001	1 636	3 477	5 113
2001–2002	1 643	3 822	5 465
2001			
March	401	929	1 330
June	428	994	1 422
September	423	953	1 376
December	414	929	1 343
2002			
March	402	952	1 354
June	404	988	1 392

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

14 BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Short-Term Outlook

EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS QUARTER.....

	Sep qtr 2001	Dec qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002
<i>Business Performance Indicators</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating income	-0.5	0.5	-1.3	0.2	-0.3	1.9
Selling prices	0.6	-0.4	-0.9	-0.1	-0.7	0.5
Profit	-4.7	0.7	-16.8	0.4	0.0	6.2
Investment						
Capital expenditure	0.7	0.9	5.1	6.2	-0.1	4.4
Inventories	-1.6	0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-2.4	-0.3
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	-0.3	-1.5	-0.9	-0.4	-1.5	0.1

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

15 BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS, Medium-Term Outlook

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

	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003
<i>Business Performance Indicators</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating Income	2.1	0.3	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.6
Selling prices	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.6
Profit	13.4	-5.4	4.4	10.0	13.7	1.0
Investment						
Capital expenditure	4.8	4.6	-0.8	4.4	3.9	-0.1
Inventories	-0.9	-0.7	1.7	0.2	-1.6	-0.3
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-1.5	0.5

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

16

BUILDING APPROVALS, By Type Of Work: Original

Period	NEW HOUSES.....		NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL(a)..		NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(b).....		TOTAL BUILDING
	Dwelling units	Value	Dwelling units	Value	Dwelling units	Value	Private sector	Public sector	Value
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1999-2000	18 653	2 173.7	4 068	513.2	22 869	2 931.4	666.1	535.0	4 132.3
2000-2001	r 11 962	r 1 527.9	2 637	314.3	r 15 092	r 2 112.0	r 1 047.9	247.6	r 3 407.1
2001-2002	17 349	2 261.4	2 676	331.1	20 146	2 850.8	723.2	244.0	3 817.6
2001									
April	882	113.7	307	31.9	1 303	185.0	324.1	15.3	524.4
May	r 1 410	r 175.5	222	21.3	r 1 723	r 226.8	99.6	51.4	r 377.7
June	1 365	164.2	402	42.2	1 773	224.7	58.3	8.1	291.0
July	r 1 501	r 188.5	243	36.8	r 1 748	r 243.4	r 48.5	15.5	r 307.3
August	1 608	202.2	236	21.6	1 854	247.5	79.6	13.9	341.0
September	r 1 382	r 173.5	180	31.0	r 1 569	r 227.0	47.4	10.4	r 284.8
October	r 1 544	r 200.6	198	21.1	r 1 748	r 248.8	r 49.3	r 55.5	r 353.6
November	1 661	211.5	346	34.4	2 013	r 268.0	r 73.3	26.0	r 367.2
December	1 277	159.5	174	15.4	r 1 457	190.0	52.9	3.9	246.8
2002									
January	r 1 350	r 175.4	185	21.7	r 1 535	r 214.3	r 51.2	37.1	r 302.6
February	1 387	r 184.7	152	20.3	1 546	r 222.5	r 50.5	2.6	r 275.6
March	r 1 241	r 162.8	130	28.0	r 1 372	r 209.3	39.6	8.0	r 256.8
April	r 1 415	r 196.6	r 304	r 42.2	r 1 721	r 257.4	r 64.0	31.2	r 352.6
May	1 594	216.1	278	28.7	1 881	271.5	111.1	14.8	397.4
June	1 389	190.0	250	29.9	1 702	251.1	55.8	25.1	331.9

(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

(b) Includes the value of alterations, additions and conversions made to non-residential buildings.

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

17

BUILDING APPROVALS, By Type Of Building: Trend

Month	HOUSES	OTHER DWELLINGS	TOTAL DWELLINGS.....	\$m	NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS(a)	TOTAL BUILDING
	no.	no.	no.		\$m	\$m	$m
2001						
April	1 054	319	1 373	190.0	86.8	276.8
May	1 161	323	1 484	203.2	80.3	283.4
June	1 276	311	1 587	217.3	71.9	289.2
July	1 374	296	1 670	229.8	65.6	295.4
August	1 437	283	1 720	238.1	64.4	302.6
September	1 468	274	1 742	241.8	68.8	310.6
October	1 477	267	1 744	240.8	75.8	316.6
November	1 479	252	1 731	237.6	80.6	318.3
December	1 483	228	1 711	234.1	83.1	317.2
2002						
January	1 492	200	1 692	232.4	83.8	316.2
February	1 493	183	1 676	233.6	83.1	316.7
March	1 484	175	1 659	236.7	82.2	318.9
April	1 466	177	1 643	240.5	82.6	323.1
May	1 443	185	1 628	244.5	83.9	328.4
June	1 423	196	1 619	248.6	86.2	334.8

(a) Includes the value of alterations, additions and conversions made to non-residential buildings.

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

2000..... 2001..... 2002.....

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

NEW HOUSES (no.)

Perth Statistical Division	r 2 115	r 2 128	r 1 820	r 2 626	r 3 406	r 3 209	r 2 969	3 115
Central Metropolitan	116	r 116	108	r 128	160	153	169	123
East Metropolitan	r 369	367	336	418	569	585	r 472	492
North Metropolitan	689	686	486	870	1 064	r 989	r 1 009	1 063
South West Metropolitan	r 463	r 474	r 428	r 611	r 744	r 741	674	714
South East Metropolitan	r 478	r 485	462	r 599	869	741	645	723
South West(a)	416	r 447	406	642	643	795	611	769
Dale	142	r 167	155	265	..	..	..	..
Mandurah	..	..	..	..	249	288	243	373
Bunbury	..	..	..	..	132	122	96	91
Preston	141	r 136	122	198	96	155	117	136
Vasse	119	125	106	149	149	205	132	146
Blackwood	14	19	23	30	17	25	23	23
Lower Great Southern	73	80	r 79	89	r 102	109	r 115	106
Pallinup	5	1	3	5	1	3	14	4
King	68	79	r 76	84	r 101	106	r 101	102
Upper Great Southern	r 23	r 14	6	r 14	8	11	r 4	17
Hotham	20	13	2	12	7	9	r 3	15
Lakes	r 3	r 1	4	r 2	1	2	1	2
Midlands	106	85	92	74	95	r 104	r 81	103
Moore	55	42	45	36	64	62	42	52
Avon	41	42	40	36	24	r 38	r 37	42
Campion	10	1	7	2	7	4	r 2	9
South Eastern(a)	22	27	31	37	56	53	36	66
Kalgoorlie.Boulder City Part A	..	..	..	..	12	16	16	32
Lefroy	8	10	13	19	—	10	—	2
Johnston	14	17	18	18	44	27	20	32
Central(a)	r 63	52	42	84	71	76	81	95
Geraldton	..	..	..	..	47	34	41	41
Gascoyne	r 10	2	6	7	5	21	6	23
Carnegie	3	5	1	4	3	—	2	3
Greenough River	50	45	35	73	16	21	32	28
Pilbara	1	31	14	23	r 25	34	14	54
De Grey	—	11	3	5	r 4	9	2	21
Fortescue	1	20	11	18	21	25	12	33
Kimberley	r 60	41	31	68	85	91	67	73
Ord	19	7	8	2	6	33	32	16
Fitzroy	r 41	34	23	66	79	58	35	57

TOTAL NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (no.)

Perth Statistical Division	513	514	431	755	r 543	r 512	431	654
Central Metropolitan	176	112	227	214	115	83	194	154
East Metropolitan	64	15	3	72	39	55	32	87
North Metropolitan	200	297	109	178	247	r 224	132	221
South West Metropolitan	43	44	54	196	52	69	32	102
South East Metropolitan	30	46	38	95	90	81	41	90
South West	22	22	37	70	74	162	10	103
Lower Great Southern	6	2	4	16	2	22	14	5
Upper Great Southern	—	2	—	9	—	2	—	—
Midlands	10	—	2	4	11	5	—	4
South Eastern	45	32	25	37	18	2	10	30
Central	13	14	2	28	5	3	2	10
Pilbara	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	24
Kimberley	r 8	2	—	8	6	10	—	2

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

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

Period	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING....			NON-RESIDENTIAL.....							Total
	New residential building	Alterations and additions	Hotels etc(a)	Shops	Factories	Offices	Other business premises	Education	Health	Other(b)	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
COMMENCED											
1998-1999	2 038.4	226.7	51.3	380.3	90.0	101.6	163.0	108.7	57.5	177.5	1 129.9
1999-2000	2 719.4	265.0	42.2	174.1	99.9	120.1	130.3	261.5	117.0	274.6	1 219.7
2000-2001	1 772.1	276.2	21.9	183.4	69.8	305.3	117.2	171.8	55.8	209.0	1 134.2
2000											
December	446.7	56.5	4.5	59.5	15.7	32.6	35.0	38.7	3.1	36.2	225.3
2001											
March	423.5	92.6	7.9	23.6	17.0	29.6	17.0	16.5	20.8	74.5	207.0
June	436.3	73.9	5.9	38.5	17.0	217.4	40.3	68.1	23.0	53.7	463.9
September	631.4	59.6	3.1	60.3	25.8	51.5	17.2	28.8	7.4	26.6	220.9
December r	687.5	71.0	18.0	28.6	28.0	42.1	44.2	66.5	11.5	23.4	262.4
2002											
March	586.0	59.2	9.3	30.4	4.4	49.6	11.2	40.2	9.0	27.1	181.2
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD											
1998-1999	1 076.6	112.5	58.0	290.8	43.2	54.9	73.3	62.2	47.1	130.2	759.7
1999-2000	1 597.9	112.3	23.9	164.8	48.1	70.4	57.1	190.9	101.6	224.3	881.1
2000-2001	1 214.0	146.5	14.9	101.1	29.2	254.0	56.1	148.9	82.3	209.1	895.4
2000											
December	1 390.2	109.0	12.6	121.9	32.2	68.0	42.0	207.6	81.7	231.6	797.6
2001											
March	1 279.8	151.1	16.2	117.0	30.6	56.1	36.0	118.1	88.5	280.9	743.4
June	1 214.0	146.5	14.9	101.1	29.2	254.0	56.1	148.9	82.3	209.1	895.4
September	1 296.2	143.7	12.6	113.2	47.9	279.9	36.6	166.5	83.2	207.2	947.1
December	r 1 453.2	r 157.9	r 22.2	103.9	r 48.0	r 283.8	r 48.9	r 180.3	r 86.3	r 161.9	r 935.3
2002											
March	1 544.7	164.0	29.3	81.4	39.3	297.9	29.5	154.6	83.3	83.8	799.0
COMPLETED											
1998-1999	1 892.8	200.5	46.1	179.4	82.3	111.2	156.1	110.0	164.7	135.3	985.1
1999-2000	2 231.9	272.4	82.6	318.1	98.8	108.1	150.6	138.0	63.6	185.6	1 145.5
2000-2001	2 203.1	251.1	30.0	257.2	89.4	119.8	116.3	214.9	71.9	221.8	1 121.3
2000											
December	650.6	69.4	3.7	40.0	18.2	30.6	52.7	52.9	19.9	45.3	263.4
2001											
March	533.6	52.2	4.6	27.8	19.3	42.3	23.5	104.2	13.9	26.9	262.5
June	514.6	78.7	7.1	59.3	19.9	19.9	20.9	39.7	27.4	125.4	319.5
September	561.2	62.8	5.9	48.8	8.0	32.0	37.0	13.3	7.2	34.0	186.3
December	r 540.9	r 60.2	7.2	r 48.8	r 28.8	r 34.8	r 25.1	54.7	8.6	r 72.9	r 280.8
2002											
March	502.4	53.7	2.3	53.0	15.3	38.2	15.2	69.7	11.5	99.9	305.2

(a) Includes motels, hostels, boarding houses, guest houses, and holiday apartment buildings.

(b) Includes religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous.

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

Commodity	JUNE QTR 2002.....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE QTR 2001.....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE QTR 2002.....	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Section						
0 Food and live animals	759 384	55 271	2 955 501	199 756	2 930 166	218 637
1 Beverages and tobacco	11 156	5 809	28 717	38 045	37 554	35 485
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 642 357	31 199	6 730 302	103 260	6 746 886	103 160
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	1 792 825	234 216	8 384 982	1 261 682	7 726 624	1 388 599
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	2 994	2 551	18 340	18 555	16 002	14 339
5 Chemicals and related products	241 496	203 702	986 475	858 435	998 106	865 750
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	463 420	293 645	1 889 768	1 052 398	1 856 560	1 138 592
7 Machinery and transport equipment	217 821	915 339	864 896	3 890 878	733 031	3 256 839
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	26 839	124 401	87 291	559 666	110 873	537 801
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	2 373 940	496 037	8 916 012	1 319 097	9 033 033	1 765 675
93 Special transactions and commodities	7 831	449	14 769	2 397	22 503	1 006
95 Gold coin whether or not legal tender	6 313	2 386	59 674	7 517	60 324	8 356
96 Coin (excluding gold coin), not being legal tender	—	23	35	510	16	350
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	996 637	383 553	3 165 564	957 829	3 601 615	1 319 648
98 Combined confidential items of trade	1 363 159	109 626	5 675 970	350 843	5 348 575	436 313
Total	7 532 233	2 362 171	30 862 283	9 301 772	30 188 834	9 324 877

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

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

Trading Partner	JUNE QTR 2002.....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE QTR 2001.....		12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE QTR 2002.....	
	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000	Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalam	1 478	18 146	5 814	68	5 888	18 222
Cambodia	3 605	2	3 111	69	8 608	35
Indonesia	169 272	248 695	702 562	652 905	794 743	985 763
Laos	3 691	—	9 468	186	10 299	—
Malaysia	81 060	102 130	402 739	459 644	352 566	327 597
Myanmar	1 195	175	6 284	1 809	17 781	1 232
Philippines	18 697	1 514	225 888	11 244	113 022	21 308
Singapore	295 420	113 374	1 768 006	634 532	1 311 435	564 743
Thailand	128 000	42 709	390 637	182 823	404 579	179 150
Viet Nam	26 776	38 312	61 361	284 332	86 502	193 668
<i>Total</i>	729 195	565 058	3 575 869	2 227 612	3 105 423	2 291 719
European Union (EU)						
Austria	1 779	13 559	7 420	59 995	11 259	59 127
Belgium–Luxembourg	93 311	9 283	320 480	39 312	289 948	38 213
Denmark	2 282	8 443	5 392	19 659	5 737	36 273
Finland	95 600	30 665	430 421	92 155	296 005	86 954
France	47 564	39 522	218 055	146 948	203 360	157 207
Germany	53 115	87 548	230 761	380 429	178 739	360 010
Greece	514	2 243	97 384	6 022	32 872	8 176
Ireland	817	7 738	2 584	11 733	6 240	19 980
Italy	63 921	72 410	216 242	337 229	230 173	407 361
Netherlands	83 626	13 262	600 480	52 767	434 261	48 230
Portugal	1 025	1 461	10 378	5 271	9 302	6 169
Spain	71 062	13 509	301 887	61 179	294 748	60 122
Sweden	1 984	30 911	12 052	101 920	12 215	97 236
United Kingdom	642 624	108 598	1 320 439	362 606	1 813 557	369 363
<i>Total</i>	1 159 225	439 151	3 773 978	1 677 223	3 818 414	1 754 420
Other Countries						
Canada	175 283	36 244	622 760	336 790	613 634	147 823
China	831 317	95 300	2 707 506	381 122	3 178 530	424 305
Hong Kong	119 905	11 013	626 427	63 772	720 878	43 486
Japan	1 677 837	299 632	8 186 346	1 209 502	7 699 343	1 163 298
Korea, Republic of	1 048 128	232 664	3 094 076	546 994	3 660 205	813 676
New Zealand	141 558	84 746	420 929	348 149	509 715	364 385
South Africa	182 076	33 283	636 870	163 678	662 758	118 486
Switzerland	12 615	9 680	122 109	29 739	47 993	44 103
Taiwan	285 859	40 095	1 939 936	155 746	1 546 485	147 074
United Arab Emirates	76 752	10 286	477 183	125 996	512 195	292 417
United States of America	532 924	289 761	2 582 385	1 383 066	2 149 004	1 044 818
All other countries	559 559	215 258	2 095 910	652 382	1 964 257	674 865
<i>Total</i>	5 643 813	1 357 962	23 512 436	5 396 937	23 264 997	5 278 738
Total Trade	7 532 233	2 362 171	30 862 283	9 301 772	30 188 834	9 324 877

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

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

22

WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: Original

Period	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a).....		EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP(b).....		
	Bales '000	Tonnes '000	Quantity '000	Gross value \$'000	Gross weight '000t
1999–2000	806 975	143.4	3 762.2	145 962	186.1
2000–2001	650 465	115.5	4 299.6	190 788	205.8
2001–2002	578 701	103.0	3 627.5	222 738	176.6
2001					
March	189 307	33.6	1 113.3	54 155	51.5
June	94 389	16.7	804.0	39 142	38.6
September	149 479	26.7	1 006.9	56 374	47.4
December	148 732	26.7	r 1 290.5	r 78 715	r 61.7
2002					
March	r 192 372	r 34.0	r 817.5	r 52 777	r 44.7
June	88 118	15.7	512.6	34 871	22.7

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

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

23

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED

Period	CATTLE.....			OTHER.....			
	Bulls, bullocks, steers '000	Cows, heifers '000	Total (excluding calves) '000	Calves '000	Sheep '000	Lambs '000	Pigs '000
ORIGINAL							
1999–2000	181.5	212.4	393.8	10.6	3 418.2	2 345.0	513.8
2000–2001	187.0	228.4	415.4	5.6	3 235.0	2 020.0	542.6
2001–2002	154.9	241.3	396.1	6.1	2 012.1	1 900.5	591.5
2001							
March	39.8	58.8	98.6	1.2	840.5	524.0	134.4
June	42.1	55.6	97.7	1.4	467.0	457.3	148.5
September	34.3	64.6	98.9	1.8	549.4	418.5	142.3
December	40.3	58.6	98.8	1.8	591.5	565.2	140.9
2002							
March	r 38.2	62.5	r 100.7	1.3	549.0	431.2	143.6
June	42.1	55.6	97.7	1.2	322.2	485.6	164.7
TREND ESTIMATES							
2001							
March	46.0	58.1	104.1	1.3	757.4	508.6	137.5
June	42.5	60.8	103.2	1.5	634.8	487.1	140.4
September	38.2	61.4	99.6	1.7	572.1	463.4	143.0
December	37.0	60.0	96.9	1.6	530.8	467.8	146.5
2002							
March	39.7	58.9	98.6	1.4	467.8	486.7	149.6
June	44.8	59.0	103.8	1.2	397.3	493.3	153.0

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

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

24

RED MEAT PRODUCED(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Beef</i> tonnes	<i>Veal</i> tonnes	<i>Mutton</i> tonnes	<i>Lamb</i> tonnes	<i>Pig meat</i> tonnes
ORIGINAL					
1999–2000	94 973	859	69 077	44 135	34 201
2000–2001	100 525	382	64 935	37 071	36 781
2001–2002	95 170	377	40 496	36 451	39 997
2001					
March	23 555	82	16 610	9 745	9 074
June	23 401	86	9 341	8 533	10 150
September	23 022	118	11 154	7 745	9 848
December	24 289	106	11 988	10 828	9 212
2002					
March	r 24 400	82	11 008	8 380	9 670
June	23 459	71	6 346	9 498	11 267
TREND ESTIMATES					
2001					
March	25 202	84	15 138	9 316	9 374
June	24 975	96	12 773	9 024	9 567
September	23 870	104	11 541	8 719	9 649
December	23 159	100	10 668	8 941	9 837
2002					
March	23 858	88	9 388	9 414	10 097
June	25 611	74	8 105	9 593	10 399

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

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

25

MINERAL EXPLORATION: Expenditure By Type of Mineral Sought

Period	METALLIC MINERALS.....						NON-METALLIC MINERALS.....		Total minerals(c)
	Copper	Silver, lead-zinc	Nickel, cobalt	Total	Gold	Other(b)	Diamonds	Other(b)	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1999-2000	r 4.9	r 22.7	r 60.7	88.3	r 253.1	r 7.9	24.8	r 1.1	415.0
2000-2001	2.7	19.3	60.5	82.5	271.9	r 10.3	r 26.3	r 0.6	424.1
2001-2002	4.4	10.5	47.1	62.1	238.1	15.9	29.2	1.5	381.1
2001									
March	0.6	3.7	12.3	16.6	62.2	2.7	n.p.	—	90.8
June	1.0	3.9	15.4	20.3	73.7	r 3.2	5.6	r 0.1	110.9
September	1.4	3.4	13.3	18.1	64.8	5.7	n.p.	0.1	103.3
December	1.4	2.6	14.7	r 18.8	60.4	5.8	9.8	0.1	103.5
2002									
March	0.6	2.1	8.5	11.2	53.5	n.p.	4.3	n.p.	r 82.5
June	1.1	2.3	10.6	14.0	59.4	0.8	7.1	n.p.	91.8

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

(b) From September quarter 2000, the 'other' category includes tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram and other construction materials.

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

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

26

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Period	Iron ore '000 tonnes	Bauxite '000 tonnes	Gold tonnes	Ilmenite '000 tonnes	Nickel '000 tonnes	Diamonds '000 carats
1999-2000	154 809	32 477	206.9	2 053	141	29 524
2000-2001	170 628	35 959	204.3	2 010	197	22 381
2001-2002 p	179 937	36 476	189.6	1 791	205	30 562
2001						
March	39 414	8 885	49.5	504	49	5 082
June	43 113	8 960	52.0	519	54	5 022
September p	47 066	8 995	48.0	458	54	8 047
December p	r 46 760	9 162	45.3	437	49	7 945
2002						
March p	43 878	9 437	r 46.8	r 439	r 48	6 155
June p	42 234	8 882	49.5	458	55	8 415

Source: ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics.

27 ENERGY PRODUCTION

<i>Period</i>	<i>Coal(a)</i> '000 tonnes	<i>Electricity generated(b)</i> million kWh	<i>Crude oil(c)(d)</i> mega-litres	<i>Natural gas(d)</i> million m ³
1999–2000	6 504	18 033	17 925	18 588
2000–2001	5 890	18 113	18 812	18 641
2001–2002	6 164	18 699	19 756	18 560
2001				
March	1 562	4 642	4 931	4 666
June	1 561	4 429	4 482	4 680
September	1 601	4 599	4 713	4 869
December	1 481	4 420	4 616	4 885
2002				
March	1 505	5 000	5 359	4 579
June	1 577	4 680	p 5 068	p 4 229

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

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

(c) Includes condensate.

(d) Source: ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics.

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS.....

Period	Establishments	Guest rooms	Employment	Room occupancy rates	Guest arrivals	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	persons	%	'000	\$'000
2001						
March	327	19 257	10 027	54.4	676	98 564
June	327	19 059	9 645	52.1	632	90 341
September	323	19 043	9 642	54.6	679	94 970
December	321	19 128	9 736	55.0	723	99 153
2002						
March	326	19 278	9 559	54.9	701	99 097
June	320	19 081	9 433	50.5	622	89 018

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

EMPLOYED.....

Month	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Total unemployed	Total labour force	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
2001							
June	452.2	75.0	527.2	44.2	571.4	75.7	7.7
July	457.1	73.6	530.7	40.9	571.6	75.7	7.2
August	451.1	74.0	525.1	41.6	566.8	74.9	7.3
September	453.9	73.0	526.9	43.4	570.3	75.3	7.6
October	451.9	78.9	530.8	38.8	569.6	75.1	6.8
November	462.3	72.5	534.9	36.3	571.2	75.2	6.4
December	463.6	78.3	542.0	37.4	579.4	76.1	6.5
2002							
January	462.5	68.6	531.2	45.8	576.9	75.7	7.9
February	461.8	75.8	537.7	43.4	581.1	76.2	7.5
March	452.7	80.5	533.2	36.2	569.4	74.6	6.3
April	458.0	79.8	537.9	39.7	577.5	75.5	6.9
May	460.0	74.9	534.9	39.3	574.2	75.0	6.8
June	457.1	88.3	545.3	34.4	579.8	75.6	5.9
July	452.6	85.7	538.4	37.0	575.4	74.9	6.4
August	448.2	89.4	537.6	39.8	577.4	75.0	6.9
FEMALES							
2001							
June	202.8	204.5	407.3	33.9	441.2	58.4	7.7
July	207.3	201.5	408.8	25.4	434.3	57.4	5.9
August	211.2	201.9	413.0	23.3	436.3	57.6	5.3
September	212.4	201.9	414.3	27.6	441.9	58.3	6.3
October	207.7	205.0	412.6	24.9	437.5	57.6	5.7
November	208.3	207.2	415.5	24.0	439.5	57.8	5.5
December	213.0	205.5	418.5	23.8	442.3	58.1	5.4
2002							
January	206.2	194.2	400.3	33.5	433.8	56.9	7.7
February	208.0	207.8	415.8	30.5	446.2	58.5	6.8
March	205.0	213.4	418.4	25.3	443.7	58.1	5.7
April	208.9	205.0	414.0	24.5	438.5	57.3	5.6
May	208.0	201.6	409.6	24.7	434.3	56.6	5.7
June	204.5	211.8	416.3	22.1	438.5	57.1	5.0
July	207.1	212.6	419.7	18.1	437.8	56.9	4.1
August	213.0	204.1	417.1	23.0	440.1	57.1	5.2
PERSONS							
2001							
June	655.0	279.5	934.6	78.1	1 012.7	67.1	7.7
July	664.4	275.1	939.5	66.3	1 005.9	66.5	6.6
August	662.3	275.9	938.2	64.9	1 003.0	66.3	6.5
September	666.3	274.9	941.2	71.0	1 012.2	66.8	7.0
October	659.5	283.9	943.4	63.7	1 007.1	66.3	6.3
November	670.6	279.8	950.4	60.3	1 010.7	66.5	6.0
December	676.6	283.9	960.5	61.2	1 021.7	67.1	6.0
2002							
January	668.7	262.8	931.5	79.3	1 010.8	66.3	7.8
February	669.8	283.6	953.4	73.9	1 027.3	67.3	7.2
March	657.7	293.9	951.6	61.5	1 013.1	66.3	6.1
April	667.0	284.9	951.8	64.2	1 016.0	66.4	6.3
May	668.0	276.4	944.4	64.1	1 008.5	65.8	6.4
June	661.5	300.1	961.7	56.6	1 018.2	66.3	5.6
July	659.8	298.3	958.1	55.1	1 013.2	65.9	5.4
August	661.1	293.6	954.7	62.8	1 017.5	66.1	6.2

(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.

EMPLOYED.....

Month	Full-time employed '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
MALES						
2001						
June	452.0	526.9	43.7	570.6	75.6	7.7
July	452.7	527.5	43.4	570.9	75.6	7.6
August	453.6	528.4	42.6	571.0	75.5	7.5
September	455.1	529.6	41.7	571.3	75.4	7.3
October	456.6	530.9	40.6	571.5	75.3	7.1
November	458.2	532.5	39.4	571.9	75.3	6.9
December	459.2	533.7	38.7	572.4	75.2	6.8
2002						
January	459.9	534.8	38.4	573.2	75.2	6.7
February	460.1	535.8	38.5	574.3	75.3	6.7
March	459.8	536.8	38.7	575.5	75.3	6.7
April	458.9	537.9	38.9	576.8	75.4	6.7
May	457.6	539.0	39.1	578.1	75.5	6.8
June	456.0	539.9	39.4	579.3	75.5	6.8
July	454.0	540.4	39.7	580.1	75.5	6.8
August	452.1	540.6	40.1	580.7	75.5	6.9
FEMALES						
2001						
June	211.1	410.6	30.5	441.1	58.4	6.9
July	210.0	410.5	30.2	440.7	58.3	6.8
August	209.2	410.6	29.2	439.8	58.1	6.6
September	208.5	410.7	28.3	439.0	57.9	6.4
October	207.5	410.8	27.6	438.4	57.7	6.3
November	206.2	411.2	27.3	438.5	57.7	6.2
December	205.3	411.9	27.0	438.8	57.6	6.2
2002						
January	205.4	412.8	26.4	439.2	57.6	6.0
February	206.5	414.1	25.3	439.4	57.6	5.8
March	208.2	415.3	24.2	439.5	57.5	5.5
April	209.6	416.2	23.4	439.6	57.4	5.3
May	210.6	416.7	22.8	439.5	57.3	5.2
June	211.1	417.0	22.7	439.7	57.3	5.2
July	211.5	417.3	22.8	440.1	57.2	5.2
August	211.6	417.1	23.3	440.4	57.2	5.3
PERSONS						
2001						
June	663.2	937.5	74.2	1 011.7	67.0	7.3
July	662.7	938.0	73.5	1 011.5	66.9	7.3
August	662.9	939.0	71.8	1 010.8	66.8	7.1
September	663.6	940.3	69.9	1 010.2	66.6	6.9
October	664.1	941.8	68.2	1 010.0	66.5	6.8
November	664.3	943.7	66.7	1 010.4	66.5	6.6
December	664.5	945.5	65.6	1 011.1	66.4	6.5
2002						
January	665.3	947.6	64.8	1 012.4	66.4	6.4
February	666.7	949.9	63.8	1 013.7	66.4	6.3
March	668.0	952.1	62.9	1 015.0	66.4	6.2
April	668.5	954.1	62.3	1 016.4	66.4	6.1
May	668.2	955.7	62.0	1 017.7	66.4	6.1
June	667.1	956.9	62.1	1 019.0	66.4	6.1
July	665.4	957.7	62.5	1 020.2	66.4	6.1
August	663.6	957.7	63.4	1 021.1	66.3	6.2

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

Status	2001.....								2002.....							
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN																
Employed ('000)	60.0	59.5	61.6	60.1	60.1	59.6	59.0	56.2	63.4	65.0	63.6	61.5	58.7	61.1	61.8	
Unemployed ('000)	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	1.7	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.0	4.1	
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	2.7	4.6	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.3	6.1	4.7	6.2	
Participation rate (%)	61.4	64.7	62.7	61.9	61.6	59.6	64.1	60.2	64.2	65.4	65.1	62.9	61.7	63.6	63.8	
EASTERN METROPOLITAN																
Employed ('000)	110.8	114.4	113.5	115.3	112.8	109.6	112.2	109.9	112.1	112.5	108.3	110.7	114.5	112.2	108.1	
Unemployed ('000)	9.3	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.9	7.4	8.9	10.0	8.6	8.7	8.3	8.4	6.8	6.2	6.4	
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.3	6.3	7.3	8.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	5.6	5.2	5.6	
Participation rate (%)	66.8	67.5	65.9	66.5	65.6	64.0	65.1	66.0	67.1	66.4	66.2	67.5	68.0	66.3	64.3	
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN																
Employed ('000)	216.4	216.6	218.7	220.6	224.7	227.5	225.8	215.6	221.3	214.4	212.9	212.4	215.3	217.1	216.8	
Unemployed ('000)	19.9	13.0	12.4	14.5	12.7	12.8	13.4	16.6	15.6	15.0	17.7	16.0	15.1	13.9	16.5	
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	5.7	5.4	6.2	5.4	5.3	5.6	7.1	6.6	6.5	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.0	7.1	
Participation rate (%)	70.0	68.9	69.3	69.6	70.4	70.7	69.7	66.8	67.9	66.5	66.0	65.9	66.2	66.2	66.0	
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN																
Employed ('000)	142.5	146.7	145.9	145.8	140.0	141.6	148.7	144.8	140.7	138.1	142.0	142.6	143.9	145.4	143.0	
Unemployed ('000)	10.1	10.5	10.2	9.0	10.8	11.8	11.7	12.6	14.4	10.8	10.8	8.9	7.8	8.1	7.3	
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	6.7	6.5	5.8	7.2	7.7	7.3	8.0	9.3	7.3	7.0	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.8	
Participation rate (%)	63.1	63.5	64.7	64.7	62.6	63.0	65.3	64.6	64.7	61.2	62.5	61.7	61.6	61.7	62.1	
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN																
Employed ('000)	157.4	150.7	151.9	155.7	156.4	161.9	163.3	161.9	164.6	168.4	168.2	167.2	170.3	164.9	167.5	
Unemployed ('000)	13.8	16.0	12.2	14.4	12.2	11.8	9.9	15.9	13.5	8.8	8.1	10.5	8.6	9.0	12.1	
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	9.6	7.5	8.5	7.2	6.8	5.7	8.9	7.6	5.0	4.6	5.9	4.8	5.2	6.7	
Participation rate (%)	65.7	62.7	62.2	64.8	64.0	66.0	66.1	67.6	67.7	67.6	65.9	65.7	66.5	65.0	66.6	
LOWER WESTERN WA																
Employed ('000)	124.9	134.1	128.7	126.4	126.4	128.0	131.3	130.5	136.2	133.0	137.3	133.3	130.6	129.3	125.6	
Unemployed ('000)	11.5	8.9	7.2	11.1	7.6	6.7	7.1	9.3	9.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.8	
Unemployment rate (%)	8.5	6.2	5.3	8.1	5.7	5.0	5.2	6.7	6.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.5	
Participation rate (%)	64.6	65.7	65.5	65.0	64.2	65.0	65.2	62.9	64.7	65.5	65.4	63.3	65.6	65.6	64.7	
REMAINDER-BALANCE WA																
Employed ('000)	122.6	117.4	117.8	117.3	123.0	122.3	120.2	112.7	115.1	120.2	119.5	116.7	128.4	128.1	131.9	
Unemployed ('000)	9.9	6.9	11.4	10.1	8.2	8.1	7.4	11.4	8.5	7.4	8.9	9.9	6.8	7.3	7.6	
Unemployment rate (%)	7.5	5.6	8.8	7.9	6.2	6.2	5.8	9.2	6.9	5.8	7.0	7.8	5.0	5.4	5.5	
Participation rate (%)	75.6	73.5	71.9	72.2	73.1	71.9	72.1	74.1	75.0	72.6	75.9	75.0	74.5	73.6	75.1	

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

	May 2001	Aug 2001	Nov 2001	Feb 2002	May 2002	Aug 2002
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28.6	35.2	31.9	31.0	31.4	26.1
Mining	27.6	24.0	23.7	30.2	29.3	28.2
Manufacturing	75.0	70.2	71.6	75.1	74.9	73.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.4	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.6
Construction	67.4	70.0	69.4	66.0	66.6	69.3
Wholesale trade	32.0	29.3	30.7	33.2	37.3	33.7
Retail trade	63.1	64.2	74.3	81.2	74.8	67.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	22.6	20.9	18.9	19.5	18.2	17.3
Transport and storage	30.2	30.1	28.3	32.4	28.6	26.5
Communication services	9.7	8.8	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.8
Finance and insurance	9.2	10.5	11.8	11.6	12.4	13.3
Property and business services	63.1	62.3	61.5	54.7	55.1	65.9
Government administration and defence	20.7	20.1	22.3	23.3	22.5	19.7
Education	21.2	21.6	20.4	20.5	19.7	21.8
Health and community services	19.9	17.3	17.4	16.2	19.5	18.8
Cultural and recreational services	8.6	12.9	11.9	9.5	11.3	12.4
Personal and other services	16.2	22.2	28.2	20.3	20.9	30.4
Total	522.5	525.1	534.9	537.7	534.9	537.6
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.1	15.9	16.2	14.5	13.7	11.3
Mining	6.3	4.1	5.3	5.6	7.0	5.9
Manufacturing	21.0	19.6	16.1	16.5	20.4	21.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
Construction	10.7	12.7	12.2	13.6	12.5	10.3
Wholesale trade	12.4	10.8	15.2	18.3	16.2	15.7
Retail trade	70.2	77.9	75.5	78.1	79.6	81.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	29.7	32.2	29.0	26.4	25.9	23.8
Transport and storage	11.5	9.1	9.1	10.9	7.6	7.3
Communication services	6.7	4.3	3.9	5.6	3.4	3.7
Finance and insurance	15.3	14.4	16.8	18.5	16.8	15.6
Property and business services	46.9	47.4	42.8	43.0	42.4	43.6
Government administration and defence	13.8	14.6	14.1	18.1	18.0	22.5
Education	42.5	45.2	50.0	49.6	48.6	51.6
Health and community services	78.3	74.8	72.9	64.5	65.8	64.6
Cultural and recreational services	8.7	7.6	11.9	12.0	12.7	13.3
Personal and other services	17.8	21.0	23.1	19.3	17.3	23.1
Total	407.8	413.0	415.5	415.8	409.6	417.1
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	43.7	51.1	48.2	45.5	45.1	37.4
Mining	33.9	28.1	29.0	35.7	36.2	34.0
Manufacturing	95.9	89.8	87.6	91.6	95.3	94.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	8.4	7.0	6.8	6.2	6.1	7.3
Construction	78.1	82.8	81.6	79.5	79.2	79.6
Wholesale trade	44.4	40.1	45.9	51.5	53.4	49.4
Retail trade	133.3	142.1	149.8	159.3	154.5	149.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	52.3	53.0	47.9	45.9	44.0	41.1
Transport and storage	41.7	39.2	37.5	43.3	36.2	33.8
Communication services	16.4	13.1	11.3	13.6	11.3	11.5
Finance and insurance	24.4	24.9	28.5	30.1	29.3	28.9
Property and business services	110.1	109.7	104.2	97.7	97.5	109.5
Government administration and defence	34.6	34.7	36.4	41.5	40.5	42.2
Education	63.7	66.7	70.4	70.1	68.3	73.4
Health and community services	98.2	92.1	90.3	80.7	85.3	83.4
Cultural and recreational services	17.3	20.5	23.8	21.5	24.1	25.7
Personal and other services	34.0	43.2	51.3	39.7	38.2	53.6
Total	930.3	938.2	950.4	953.4	944.4	954.7

(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.

33

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a): Original

Period	FULL-TIME WORKERS.....		PART-TIME WORKERS.....	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1999-2000	43.3	37.8	15.2	15.4
2000-2001	42.6	37.5	15.3	15.4
2001-2002	42.7	37.7	15.8	15.5
2001				
June	42.2	37.7	15.4	15.6
July	42.6	37.5	15.5	15.3
August	43.4	39.0	16.3	15.7
September	43.4	39.2	15.0	15.8
October	39.5	33.3	16.2	13.6
November	45.5	40.2	15.5	16.0
December	45.4	40.7	16.4	16.7
2002				
January	39.9	33.4	15.7	14.0
February	44.0	39.6	16.1	16.0
March	42.2	37.5	16.9	16.0
April	41.1	36.6	15.7	15.0
May	43.7	38.1	15.8	15.4
June	41.7	37.1	15.0	15.7
July	42.4	37.9	15.7	14.7
August	43.5	39.2	16.1	16.6

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

34

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED, By Occupation: August 2002

Occupation	Employee(a) total '000	Aggregate weekly hours worked '000	Average weekly hours no.
Managers and administrators	38.8	1 855.7	47.9
Professionals	150.8	5 651.8	37.5
Associate professionals	101.3	3 992.6	39.4
Tradespersons and related workers	93.8	3 715.2	39.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	30.7	930.1	30.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	149.4	4 344.4	29.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	64.4	2 429.0	37.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	89.0	2 162.4	24.3
Labourers and related workers	83.0	2 079.7	25.1
All occupations	801.1	27 160.9	33.9

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

Month	15-19 YEARS.....		20-24 YEARS.....		25-34 YEARS.....	
	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2001						
June	18.6	66.9	12.3	80.6	7.6	81.4
July	14.7	66.7	10.8	79.3	6.3	82.2
August	11.5	65.1	11.0	80.7	6.6	81.1
September	16.9	67.1	10.7	82.7	7.0	80.4
October	16.4	66.5	9.5	81.7	6.2	80.9
November	15.4	64.9	8.6	80.9	5.5	80.3
December	14.5	71.2	10.1	83.8	5.7	80.9
2002						
January	17.3	70.7	12.1	80.3	9.5	80.0
February	16.0	68.4	10.7	82.9	7.6	80.9
March	14.3	65.2	7.4	81.6	6.5	78.9
April	14.4	63.7	8.1	80.5	6.7	79.7
May	15.9	64.3	8.7	79.1	6.7	78.1
June	14.9	64.6	8.8	79.9	5.6	79.3
July	14.6	63.4	9.7	80.7	5.0	78.9
August	18.4	61.8	9.8	79.4	6.6	78.8

Month	35-44 YEARS.....		45-54 YEARS.....		55 YEARS AND OVER.....	
	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2001						
June	6.0	83.7	3.7	80.2	5.3	28.6
July	5.6	82.8	3.5	79.5	4.1	27.6
August	5.3	82.0	3.9	80.6	4.8	27.4
September	5.1	82.0	4.4	81.8	4.0	27.8
October	4.6	80.9	3.6	81.7	3.6	27.3
November	4.7	81.4	3.8	82.1	3.5	28.7
December	4.8	81.3	3.0	81.4	3.0	28.0
2002						
January	5.1	80.1	4.5	81.4	3.8	28.0
February	6.8	82.2	3.5	81.9	3.2	29.4
March	5.8	81.3	3.2	82.1	3.4	29.2
April	5.6	81.2	4.2	83.0	3.0	29.5
May	5.3	81.4	3.6	82.4	3.2	28.9
June	4.1	80.5	2.7	82.5	3.3	30.4
July	4.5	80.8	2.7	82.4	2.2	29.1
August	3.6	80.9	3.4	84.1	3.4	29.8

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force.

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR.....

Period	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 and under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
.....						
SINCE LAST FULL-TIME JOB						
August 1998	13.0	16.3	10.0	11.6	12.6	63.4
August 1999	11.5	16.1	8.7	11.5	11.9	59.7
August 2000	16.2	15.9	6.3	7.5	14.0	59.9
2001						
June	18.0	18.7	20.1	8.6	12.8	78.1
July	14.4	15.0	12.1	12.5	12.4	66.3
August	16.3	15.5	9.7	12.1	11.4	64.9
September	15.6	21.1	9.0	10.3	14.9	71.0
October	13.9	15.3	10.1	12.9	11.5	63.7
November	14.1	15.0	7.3	11.7	12.2	60.3
December	19.5	13.3	8.9	7.6	11.9	61.2
2002						
January	24.7	23.1	8.0	10.8	12.7	79.3
February	19.3	22.8	10.4	6.8	14.7	73.9
March	13.8	18.6	10.6	6.4	12.1	61.5
April	13.6	20.2	10.1	8.6	11.7	64.2
May	12.5	17.3	14.0	8.7	11.7	64.1
June	13.5	11.3	13.6	6.8	11.3	56.6
July	13.3	10.5	9.5	9.9	11.8	55.1
August	14.5	12.1	9.3	12.7	14.2	62.8

SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT

2001						
June	18.6	20.7	19.5	7.9	11.4	78.1
July	14.8	15.9	11.6	11.9	12.0	66.3
August	16.5	15.6	10.1	11.8	10.8	64.9
September	16.3	21.8	8.9	10.0	14.0	71.0
October	14.7	15.9	10.5	12.3	10.3	63.7
November	14.3	15.3	7.6	11.5	11.5	60.3
December	20.4	13.2	8.9	7.2	11.6	61.2
2002						
January	25.4	23.0	7.8	11.0	12.2	79.3
February	19.3	23.5	11.2	6.4	13.5	73.9
March	14.1	19.2	10.3	6.2	11.7	61.5
April	13.8	20.3	10.5	8.6	10.9	64.2
May	13.3	17.6	13.7	8.5	11.0	64.1
June	13.8	11.7	13.4	6.8	10.7	56.6
July	13.5	10.9	9.8	9.1	11.8	55.1
August	15.2	12.9	9.1	12.7	12.9	62.8

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Private and public sector</i>
ANNUAL AVERAGE			
1999–2000	107.1	106.9	107.1
2000–2001	111.1	110.2	110.9
2001–2002	114.7	113.8	114.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)			
1999–2000	2.4	3.0	2.6
2000–2001	3.7	3.1	3.5
2001–2002	3.2	3.3	3.2
QUARTERS			
2001			
March	111.9	111.2	111.8
June	112.8	111.5	112.5
September	113.4	112.5	113.2
December	114.2	113.4	114.0
2002			
March	115.1	114.5	114.9
June	115.9	114.9	115.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)			
2001			
March	4.1	3.3	4.0
June	4.4	3.4	4.2
September	3.6	3.7	3.6
December	3.6	3.7	3.6
2002			
March	2.9	3.0	2.8
June	2.7	3.0	2.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)			
2001			
March	1.5	1.6	1.6
June	0.8	0.3	0.6
September	0.5	0.9	0.6
December	0.7	0.8	0.7
2002			
March	0.8	1.0	0.8
June	0.7	0.3	0.7

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

Source: *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat no. 6345.0).

38

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.
1999	124	32.1	43.4	57
2000	96	24.7	53.6	68
2001	73	20.0	25.0	32
2001				
April	7	1.5	2.4	36
May	5	0.6	0.7	31
June	13	1.2	2.0	28
July	15	1.3	3.7	30
August	8	1.4	3.0	31
September	10	1.0	0.6	24
October	11	0.8	1.9	25
November	18	3.9	5.7	31
December	8	0.9	1.2	32
2002				
January	5	0.4	0.8	31
February	6	0.6	1.6	31
March	12	2.4	3.0	33
April	6	0.8	0.7	31
May	11	1.1	3.0	34
June	12	1.2	2.6	35

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

39

JOB VACANCIES: Original(a)

Period	SECTOR.....			
	Job vacancies	Public	Private	Job vacancy rate
	'000	'000	'000	%
2001				
May	r 6.8	1.4	r 5.4	r 0.90
August	r 10.3	1.2	r *9.1	r 1.39
November	r 6.6	*1.5	r 5.1	r 0.92
2002				
February	r 8.5	1.9	r *6.7	1.18
May	r *9.5	1.4	r *8.1	r *1.26
August	8.2	1.4	*6.8	1.08
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)			
2001				
May	-35.3	-13.8	-39.2	-37.8
August	51.5	-13.1	68.1	54.9
November	-35.4	27.7	-43.8	-33.8
2002				
February	28.6	22.5	30.5	28.0
May	11.6	-26.7	22.5	6.2
August	-13.9	4.4	-17.0	-14.2

(a) This issue presents the first release of estimates from the Job Vacancies Survey compiled using new statistical infrastructure.

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

For more information, refer to *Job Vacancies, Australia* (Cat no. 6354.0).

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

40

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

Period	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
1998–1999	930 495	923 918	1 854 413
1999–2000	942 180	937 714	1 879 894
2000–2001	954 243	951 871	1 906 114
1999	936 417	931 289	1 867 706
2000	948 298	945 192	1 893 490
2001 p	960 321	958 484	1 918 805
2000			
December	948 298	945 192	1 893 490
2001			
March	951 626	948 764	1 900 390
June	954 243	951 871	1 906 114
September p	957 363	955 469	1 912 832
December p	960 321	958 484	1 918 805
2002			
March p	962 593	960 928	1 923 521

(a) All ERP from September Quarter 1996 to June Quarter 2001 are revised, based on the results of the 2001 census.

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

41

POPULATION CHANGE, Components(a)

Period	Natural increase	Net estimated overseas migration(b)	Net estimated interstate migration	Total increase(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1998–1999	14 509	12 157	1 775	27 586
1999–2000	13 829	12 947	-684	25 481
2000–2001	13 943	14 841	-2 711	26 220
1999	14 249	12 196	10	25 733
2000	14 084	13 490	-1 550	25 784
2001 p	13 227	15 571	-3 555	25 315
2000				
December	3 653	2 953	-755	5 887
2001				
March	3 352	4 087	-572	6 900
June	3 630	2 871	-816	5 724
September p	3 049	4 428	-759	6 718
December p	3 196	4 185	-1 408	5 973
2002				
March p	2 421	3 206	-911	4 716

(a) Components of population change (natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration) have not been revised, based on the results of the 2001 Census. It is intended that these components will be finalised with the release of 2001 Census based final ERPs in the September Quarter 2002 issue of this publication.

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

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

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

42

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(a)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages	Divorces
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1998–1999	25 244	120	10 735	10 496	5 410
1999–2000	24 910	114	11 081	10 742	5 323
2000–2001 p	24 442	118	10 499	r 10 268	r 5 131
1999	25 204	114	10 955	10 197	5 301
2000	24 711	114	10 627	11 000	5 276
2001 p	24 007	120	10 780	r 9 785	r 5 351
2000					
December	6 298	36	2 645	3 698	1 249
2001					
March p	5 800	32	2 448	r 2 596	r 1 192
June p	6 241	28	2 611	r 2 475	1 259
September p	6 023	31	2 974	r 1 268	1 503
December p	5 943	29	2 747	3 446	1 397
2002					
March p	5 005	27	2 584	1 935	1 115

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

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

43

RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Period	Live births(a)	Infant deaths(b)	Total deaths(a)	Marriages(a)	Divorces(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1998–1999	13.6	4.8	5.8	5.7	2.9
1999–2000	13.3	4.6	5.9	5.7	2.8
2000–2001 p	12.8	4.8	5.5	5.4	2.7
1999	13.5	4.5	5.9	5.5	2.8
2000	13.1	4.6	5.6	5.8	2.8
2001 p	12.5	5.0	5.6	5.1	2.8
2000					
December	13.3	5.7	5.6	7.8	2.6
2001					
March p	12.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	2.5
June p	13.1	4.5	5.5	5.2	2.6
September p	12.6	5.1	6.2	r 2.7	3.1
December p	12.4	4.9	5.7	7.2	2.9
2002					
March p	10.4	5.4	5.4	4.0	2.3

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

(b) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

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

Selected Offences	2000.....			2001.....			2002.....		
	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	2	1	3	4	1	—	—	3	—
Assault(b)	408	398	470	564	471	452	455	456	507
Robbery(c)	100	64	96	100	87	63	97	76	71
Burglary(d)	1 024	1 010	1 216	1 313	1 317	1 194	1 357	1 363	1 234
Theft	3 072	3 266	3 576	3 160	3 066	2 941	3 308	3 537	3 750
Steal motor vehicle	324	369	378	367	323	332	363	391	343
Property damage	733	885	870	810	781	734	817	854	777
Graffiti	347	434	474	474	523	852	440	378	212
Drugs	433	540	453	398	444	517	367	413	423
Total reported offences(e)	6 982	7 575	8 029	7 725	7 474	7 612	7 640	7 989	7 822
EASTERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	2	2	4	1	5	6	—	2	1
Assault(b)	380	370	527	503	474	424	449	471	424
Robbery(c)	58	47	69	76	68	80	48	36	59
Burglary(d)	1 581	1 462	1 969	1 910	2 221	1 628	1 864	1 768	1 822
Theft	2 209	2 597	2 480	2 198	2 270	2 268	2 401	2 523	2 617
Steal motor vehicle	265	327	374	280	314	362	337	378	302
Property damage	822	902	931	923	856	877	911	892	813
Graffiti	445	403	270	358	238	307	261	132	121
Drugs	383	412	359	418	362	321	304	331	404
Total reported offences(e)	6 538	6 921	7 389	7 175	7 181	6 657	6 922	7 084	6 949
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	2	4	3	—	2	4	1	1	2
Assault(b)	651	706	740	861	754	548	699	761	652
Robbery(c)	137	133	150	126	144	96	122	109	97
Burglary(d)	3 080	3 044	3 596	3 651	3 632	3 053	3 250	3 162	3 046
Theft	4 820	4 736	4 791	4 732	4 819	4 726	4 976	4 814	4 648
Steal motor vehicle	823	726	741	688	690	841	747	627	606
Property damage	1 539	1 581	1 645	1 752	1 750	1 687	1 711	1 600	1 544
Graffiti	969	1 358	1 037	999	1 111	1 286	1 343	1 240	1 263
Drugs	636	734	556	669	669	641	629	623	722
Total reported offences(e)	13 429	13 870	14 108	14 377	14 323	13 712	14 332	13 853	13 313
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	3	2	—	1	—	—	2	3	1
Assault(b)	433	422	559	620	498	524	600	593	512
Robbery(c)	60	64	74	62	73	81	70	75	65
Burglary(d)	1 935	2 020	2 034	2 111	1 823	1 805	1 960	2 175	1 918
Theft	2 913	3 027	3 524	3 330	3 125	3 154	3 591	3 769	3 180
Steal motor vehicle	505	447	472	519	447	422	492	529	419
Property damage	1 121	1 179	1 227	1 152	1 078	1 213	1 356	1 365	1 178
Graffiti	200	208	181	189	213	487	565	376	281
Drugs	630	652	605	637	659	754	595	662	619
Total reported offences(e)	8 167	8 403	9 100	9 050	8 323	8 878	9 786	10 028	8 659
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(a)	3	4	2	2	3	5	6	8	4
Assault(b)	655	587	743	745	759	698	802	937	650
Robbery(c)	134	115	143	96	130	93	118	117	121
Burglary(d)	3 312	3 163	3 604	3 266	3 360	3 156	3 603	3 577	3 789
Theft	3 514	3 842	4 328	3 989	4 068	4 593	4 728	4 760	4 903
Steal motor vehicle	699	718	820	644	720	762	847	832	724
Property damage	1 404	1 429	1 492	1 481	1 582	1 653	1 954	1 860	1 671
Graffiti	176	852	1 769	1 507	1 470	964	1 362	497	1 022
Drugs	483	483	366	440	435	451	468	442	428
Total reported offences(e)	10 938	11 888	13 992	12 952	13 092	13 144	14 604	13 873	13 977

Selected Offences	2000.....			2001.....			2002.....		
	<i>Jun qtr</i>	<i>Sep qtr</i>	<i>Dec qtr</i>	<i>Mar qtr</i>	<i>Jun qtr</i>	<i>Sep qtr</i>	<i>Dec qtr</i>	<i>Mar qtr</i>	<i>Jun qtr</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....									
LOWER WESTERN WA									
Homicide(a)	3	3	5	3	3	3	2	4	5
Assault(b)	427	634	498	572	448	521	557	586	474
Robbery(c)	27	18	28	46	23	24	36	32	22
Burglary(d)	1 435	1 403	1 524	1 500	1 473	1 571	1 688	1 351	1 351
Theft	2 039	2 283	2 579	2 684	2 332	2 346	2 477	2 364	2 083
Steal motor vehicle	251	201	175	172	213	234	248	203	167
Property damage	1 010	997	1 091	1 138	1 068	1 222	1 284	968	977
Graffiti	36	58	51	67	227	114	84	75	76
Drugs	605	484	511	661	739	556	497	720	680
Total reported offences(e)	6 186	6 454	6 790	7 231	6 916	6 984	7 183	6 792	6 166
.....									
REMAINDER-BALANCE WA									
Homicide(a)	6	6	7	1	4	6	2	4	9
Assault(b)	965	954	1 194	1 268	1 094	1 035	1 121	1 290	1 011
Robbery(c)	37	28	35	35	28	33	36	28	25
Burglary(d)	2 061	1 964	2 049	2 242	2 072	2 000	2 244	2 367	1 886
Theft	2 555	2 810	2 719	2 694	2 663	2 640	2 881	2 665	2 718
Steal motor vehicle	275	271	351	314	292	299	298	329	268
Property damage	1 383	1 418	1 648	1 617	1 518	1 670	1 786	1 719	1 552
Graffiti	80	88	52	62	74	72	86	64	64
Drugs	628	835	738	676	725	710	728	722	716
Total reported offences(e)	8 399	8 805	9 234	9 403	8 914	8 961	9 677	9 704	8 771
.....									
TOTAL									
Homicide(a)	21	22	24	12	18	24	13	25	22
Assault(b)	3 919	4 071	4 731	5 133	4 498	4 202	4 683	5 094	4 230
Robbery(c)	553	469	595	541	553	470	527	473	460
Burglary(d)	14 428	14 066	15 992	15 993	15 898	14 407	15 966	15 763	15 046
Theft	21 122	22 561	23 997	22 787	22 343	22 668	24 362	24 432	23 899
Steal motor vehicle	3 142	3 059	3 311	2 984	2 999	3 252	3 332	3 289	2 829
Property damage	8 012	8 391	8 904	8 873	8 633	9 056	9 819	9 258	8 512
Graffiti	2 253	3 401	3 834	3 656	3 856	4 082	4 141	2 762	3 039
Drugs	3 798	4 140	3 588	3 899	4 033	3 950	3 588	3 913	3 992
Total reported offences(e)	60 639	63 916	68 642	67 913	66 223	65 948	70 144	69 323	65 657

(a) Includes driving causing death.

(b) Includes sexual assault.

(c) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

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

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

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

Source: Western Australian Police Service, Offence Information System.

APPENDIX

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

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Reference Pages</i>
September 2000 (First issue)	Western Australia's merchandise trade with the rest of the world	9 – 16
December 2000	Small Business in Western Australia	11 – 21
March 2001	Crime and Safety in Western Australia	13 – 21
June 2001	Use of Information Technology in Western Australia	12 – 21
	Methods of Setting Pay in Western Australia	22 – 30
September 2001	A Century of Population Change in Western Australia	13 – 25
	Foreign Capital Expenditure in Western Australia	26 – 31
December 2001	A View of Housing Density in Perth	13 – 20
	Educational Participation in Western Australia	21 – 28
March 2002	Interpreting Time Series Data	14 – 25
June 2002	The Resources Industry in Western Australia	12 – 26
	Understanding Population Measures	27 – 33
September 2002	Western Australia's Age and Sex Distribution	13 – 27

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 1041

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



2136750009029
ISSN 1443-993X

RRP \$24.00