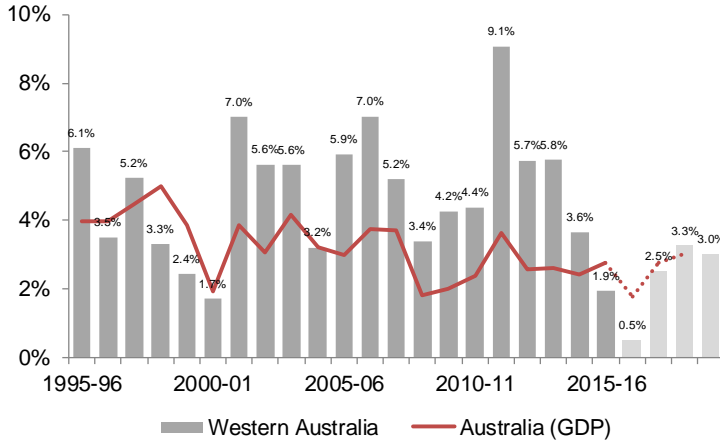




THE ECONOMY

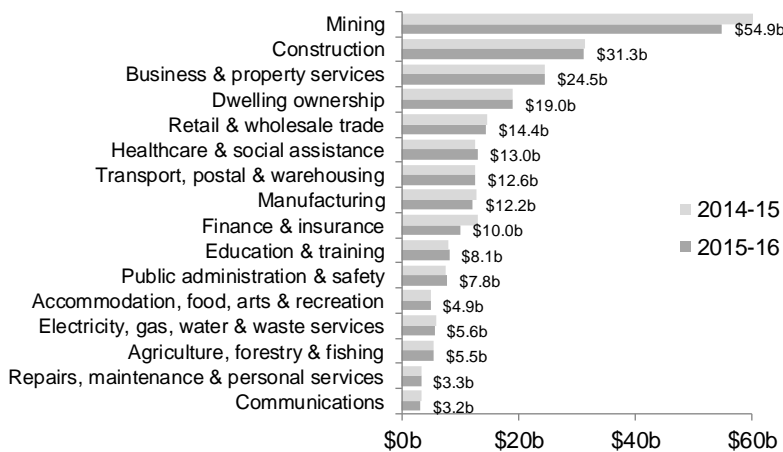
Real gross state product (% change)



Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts and 5204.0 National Accounts; WA 2016-17 Pre-election Projections Statement; and Australian 2017-18 Budget.

- Western Australia's gross state product (GSP) of \$239.7 billion in 2015-16 was 14.5% of Australia's gross domestic product (GDP).
- GSP per capita of \$92,056 in 2015-16 was 33% above Australia's GDP per capita of \$69,134.
- Real GSP growth of 1.9% in 2015-16 was below annual average growth of 5.0% over the past ten years.
- The WA Treasury forecasts real GSP growth of 0.5% in 2016-17 and 2.5% in 2017-18.
- Australia's real GDP rose 2.8% in 2015-16. The Australian Government forecasts GDP growth of 1.75% in 2016-17 and 2.75% in 2017-18.

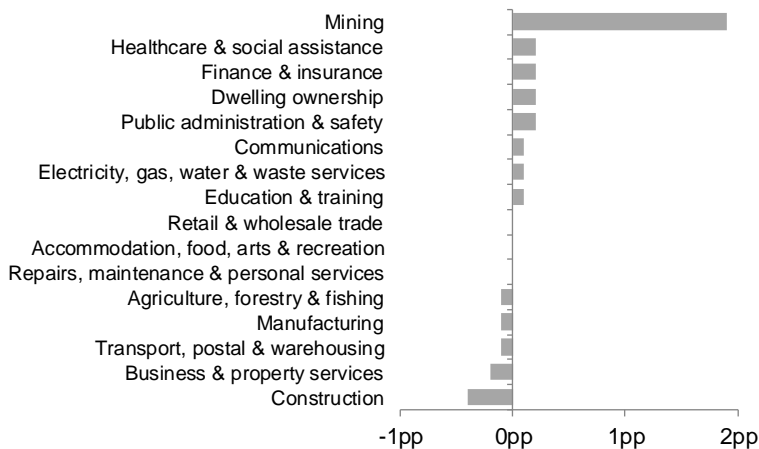
Industry sectors (nominal gross value added)



Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- Goods-producing industries accounted for 46% (\$109.5b) of GSP in 2015-16, followed by services industries (42% or \$101.8b) and dwelling ownership and other items (12% or \$28.4b).
- Mining accounted for 23% of GSP in 2015-16, followed by construction (13%) and business and property services (10%).
- Manufacturing accounted for 5% of GSP in 2015-16.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 2% of GSP in 2015-16.

Industry sectors contribution to real GSP growth: 2015-16



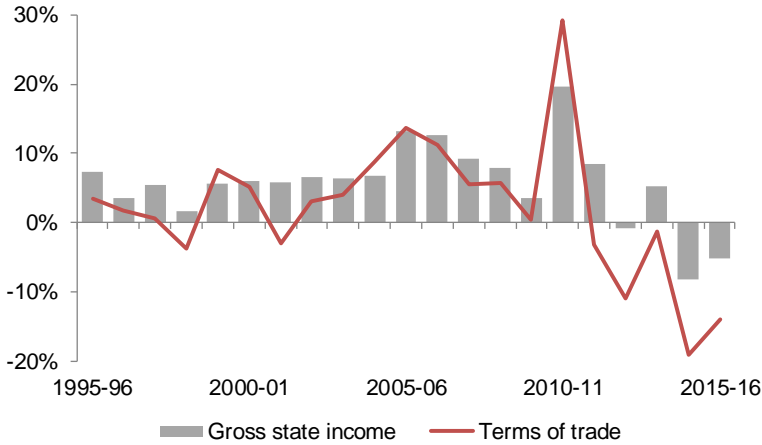
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- An industry's contribution to real GSP growth depends on real changes to its gross value added and its share of GSP.
- Mining gross value added rose 7% in 2015-16, and with its large share of GSP, contributed 1.9 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Healthcare and social assistance gross value added rose 5% in 2015-16, contributing 0.2 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Construction gross value added fell 3% in 2015-16, detracting 0.4 percentage points from real GSP growth.



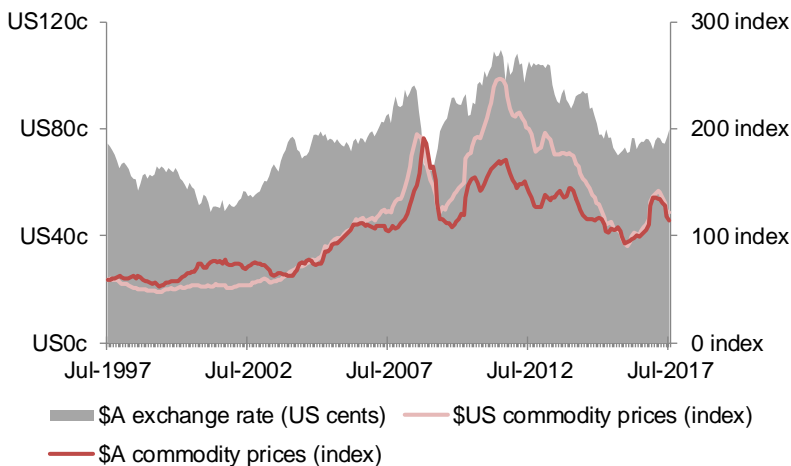
THE ECONOMY continued

Gross state income and terms of trade (% change)



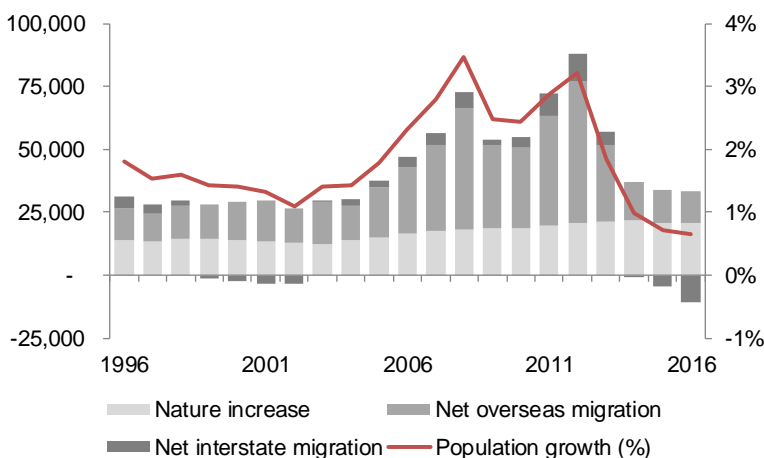
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

Commodity prices¹ and exchange rate



¹ Monthly index of commodity prices for Australia, 2015-16 = 100.0. ² China spot prices in nominal US dollars (cost and freight).
Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, Statistical Tables.

Population growth



Source: ABS 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics.

- Changes in export prices relative to import prices (terms of trade) effects the GSI and accounts for the difference between changes in GSI and GSP.
- Western Australia's terms of trade fell 14% in 2015-16. This meant that despite growth in real GSP, Western Australia's gross state income (GSI) fell 5% in 2015-16, compared with annual average growth of 5% over the past ten years.
- The Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) \$A commodity price index for Australia fell 11% in 2015-16.

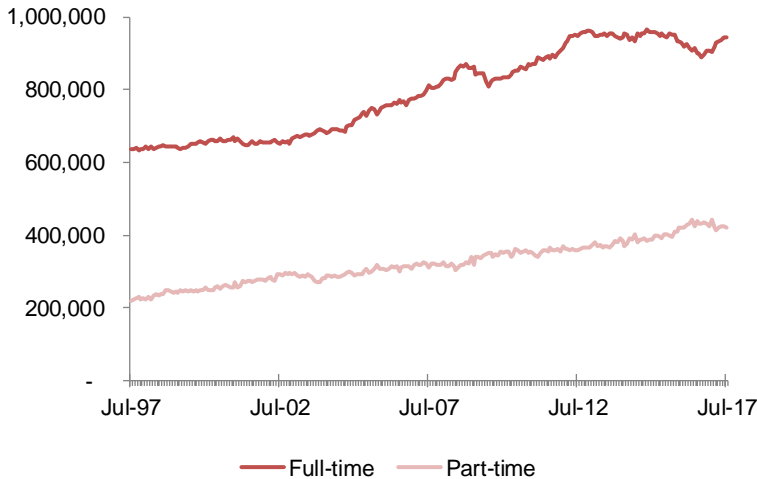
- The RBA's monthly \$A commodity price index fell 3% in July 2017. The annual index rose 22% in 2016-17.
- The monthly average price of iron ore² rose 18% to US\$68 a tonne in July 2017. The annual average price of iron ore² rose 35% to US\$70 a tonne in 2016-17 and is forecast by the WA Treasury to be US\$69 a tonne in 2017-18 and US\$65 a tonne in 2018-19.
- The monthly average \$A exchange rate rose 4% to US80 cents in July 2017. The annual average \$A exchange rate rose 4% to US75 cents in 2016-17 and is forecast by the WA Treasury to be US75 cents in 2017-18 and 2018-19.

- Western Australia's population of 2.57 million in 2016 was 11% of Australia's population.
- Population growth of 0.7% (16,835) in 2016 was below annual average growth of 2.1% over the past ten years.
- Natural increase (20,587) and net overseas migration (up 12,921) offset falling net interstate migration (down 10,824) in 2016.
- The WA Treasury forecasts annual average population growth of 1.2% in 2016-17 and 1.3% in 2017-18.
- The 2015 WA Tomorrow report forecasts a population of 3.27 million by 2026.



LABOUR MARKET

Employment (monthly)



Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- Western Australia's employment fell by 1,200 to 1.37 million in July 2017.
- Full-time employment rose by 1,700 to 944,300 in July 2017.
- Part-time employment fell by 2,900 to 421,800 in July 2017.
- Total employment rose 2% (25,700) through the year to July 2017, due to rising full-time employment (up 5% or 44,400) offsetting falling part-time employment (down 4% or 18,700).
- The WA Treasury forecasts annual average employment growth of 0.25% in 2017-18 and 1.5% in 2018-19.

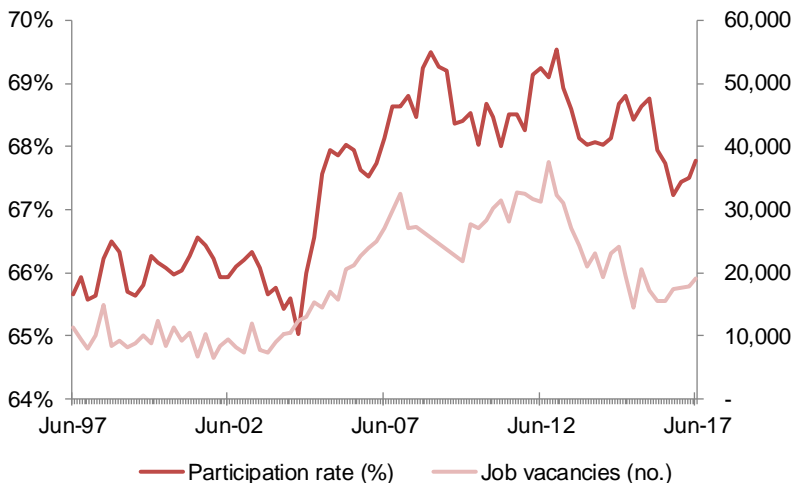
Industry sector employment (quarterly)



Source: ABS 6291.0.55.003 Quarterly Labour Force.

- Services industries accounted for 73% (1,001,300) of total employment in the June quarter 2017 and goods-producing industries accounted for 27% (369,300).
- The largest increases in employment through the year to the June quarter 2017 were in healthcare and social assistance (up 13,200), education and training (up 11,900) and construction (up 7,800).
- The largest falls in employment through the year to the June quarter 2017 were in mining (down 17,600) and manufacturing (down 12,100).

Participation rate and job vacancies (quarterly)



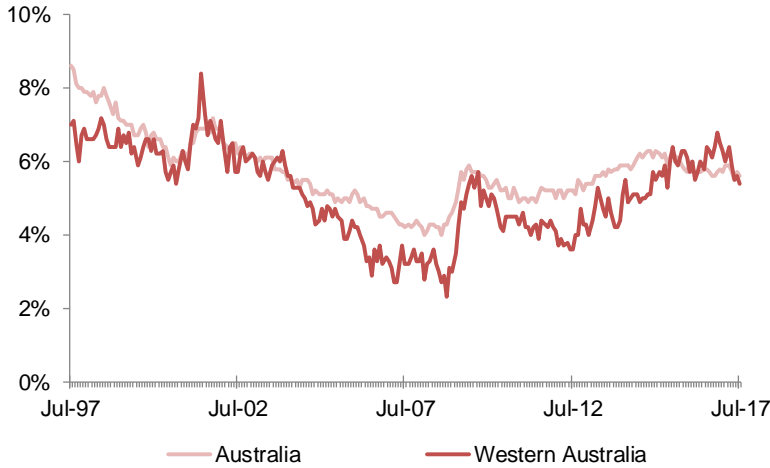
Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force; and 6354.0 Job Vacancies.

- The participation rate measures the proportion of the civilian working age population that is employed or unemployed.
- The participation rate of 67.8% in the June quarter 2017 was above the 67.5% in the previous quarter and 67.7% a year ago.
- The WA Treasury forecasts an annual average participation rate of 66.2% in 2017-18 and 66.0% in 2018-19.
- There were 19,100 job vacancies in the June quarter 2017, 1,300 more than in the previous quarter and 3,600 more than a year ago.



LABOUR MARKET continued

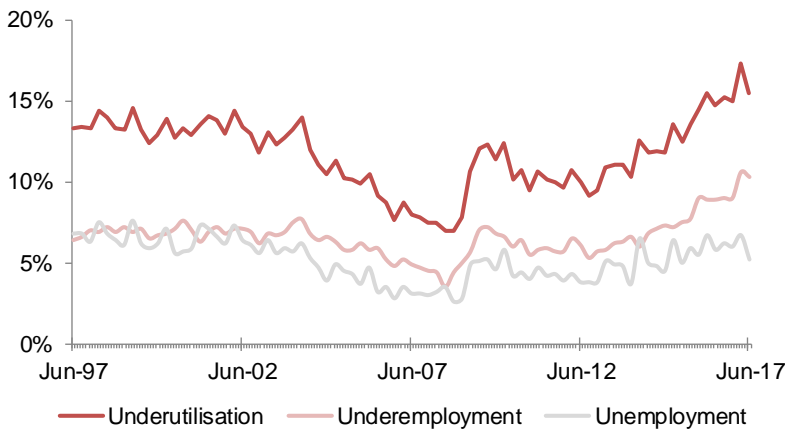
Unemployment rate (monthly)



Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- The unemployment rate measures the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed (people who are not employed and actively looking for work).
- Western Australia's unemployment rate of 5.4% in July 2017 was below the 5.6% in the previous month and 6.4% a year ago.
- Australia's unemployment rate was 5.6% in July 2017.
- The WA Treasury forecasts an annual average unemployment rate of 6.5% in 2017-18 and 6.25% in 2018-19.

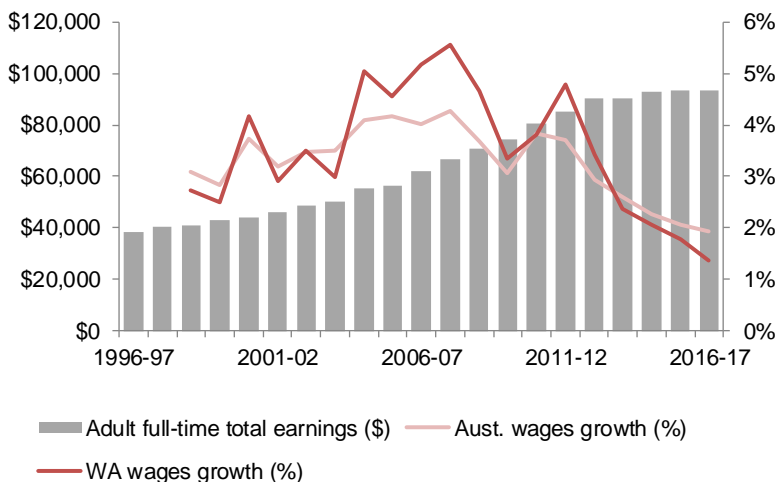
Underutilisation rate (quarterly)



Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- The underutilisation rate measures the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed or underemployed (workers who want and are able to work more hours).
- The underutilisation rate of 15.5% in the June quarter 2017 was below the 17.3% in the previous quarter, but above the 14.7% a year ago.
- The underutilisation rate in the June quarter 2017 comprised an underemployment rate of 10.3% and an unemployment rate of 5.2%.
- The underemployment rate of 10.3% in the June quarter 2017 was below the 10.6% in the previous quarter, but above the 8.9% a year ago.

Average annual earnings and wages growth



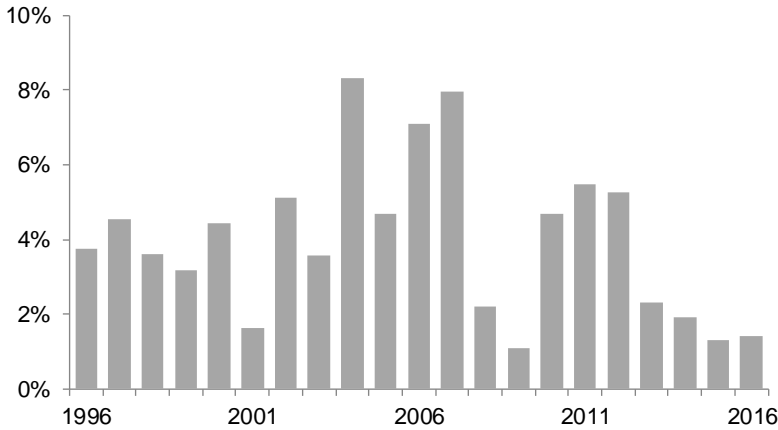
Source: ABS 6302.0 Average Weekly Earnings; and 6345.0 Wage Price Index (2008-09 = 100.0).

- Western Australia's average annual adult full-time total earnings were 12% (\$9,875) above Australia's average annual adult full-time total earnings of \$83,491 in 2016-17.
- Average annual adult full-time total earnings rose 0.01% to \$93,366 in 2016-17.
- Wages growth of 1.4% in 2016-17 was below annual average growth of 3.3% over the past ten years, and below Australia's wages growth of 1.9% in 2016-17.
- The WA Treasury forecasts wages growth of 1.75% in 2017-18 and 2.5% in 2018-19.



CONSUMPTION

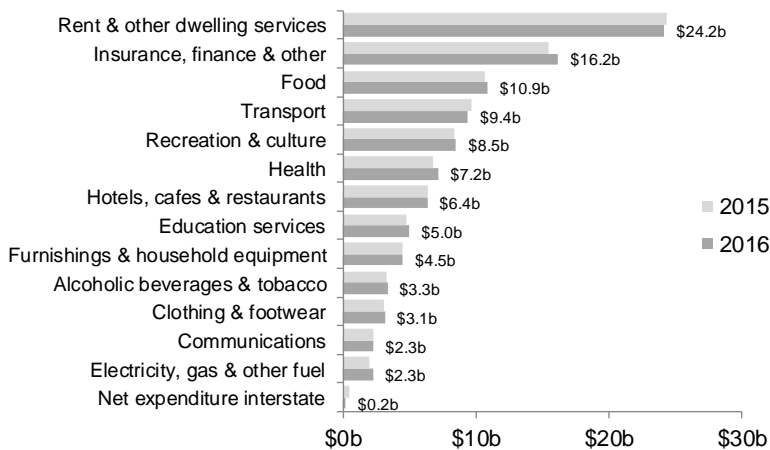
Real household consumption (% change)



Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts; and 5206.0 Quarterly National Accounts.

- Western Australia accounted for 11% of Australia's household consumption in 2015-16.
- Household consumption accounted for 43% of GSP in 2015-16 and contributed 0.6 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Real household consumption growth of 1.4% in 2016 was below annual average growth of 3.3% over the past ten years.
- The WA Treasury forecasts real household consumption to rise 1.75% in 2016-17 and 2.0% in 2017-18.

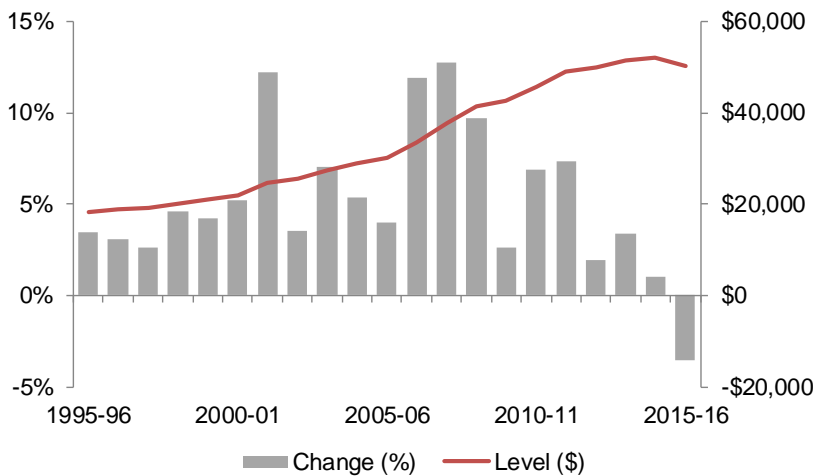
Household consumption by industry sector (nominal)



Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts; and 5206.0 Quarterly National Accounts.

- Nominal household consumption rose 1.4% to \$103.6 billion in 2016.
- The largest increases in household consumption in 2016 were in insurance, finance and other (up \$702m or 5%), health (up \$421m or 6%) and electricity, gas and other fuel (up \$306m or 16%).
- The largest falls in household consumption in 2016 were in net expenditure interstate (down \$319m or 59%), transport (down \$244m or 3%) and rent and other dwelling services (down \$196m or 1%).

Gross household disposable income per capita



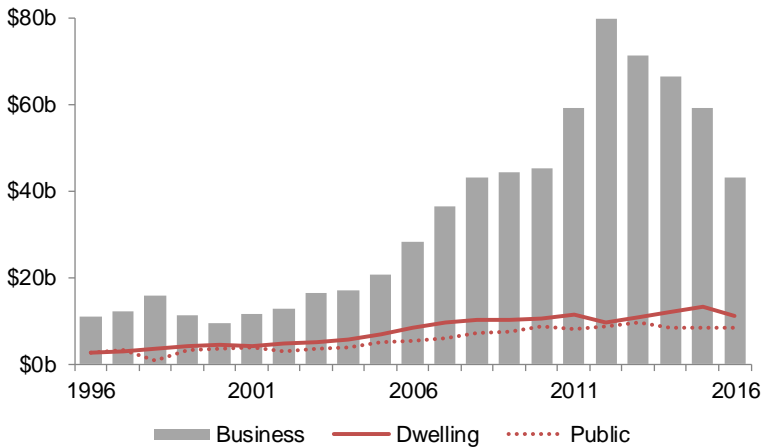
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- Western Australia's gross household disposable income per capita of \$50,146 in 2015-16 was 6% (\$2,877) above Australia's gross household disposable income per capita of \$47,269.
- Gross household disposable income per capita fell 4% in 2015-16 (the only fall in 20 years), compared with annual average growth of 5% over the past ten years.
- Total gross household disposable income fell by \$3.2 billion in 2015-16, due to changes in employee wages (down \$2.7 billion), interest and tax on secondary income (up \$1.6 billion), self-employed and property income (up \$1.0 billion) and social benefits and other secondary income (up \$172 million).



INVESTMENT

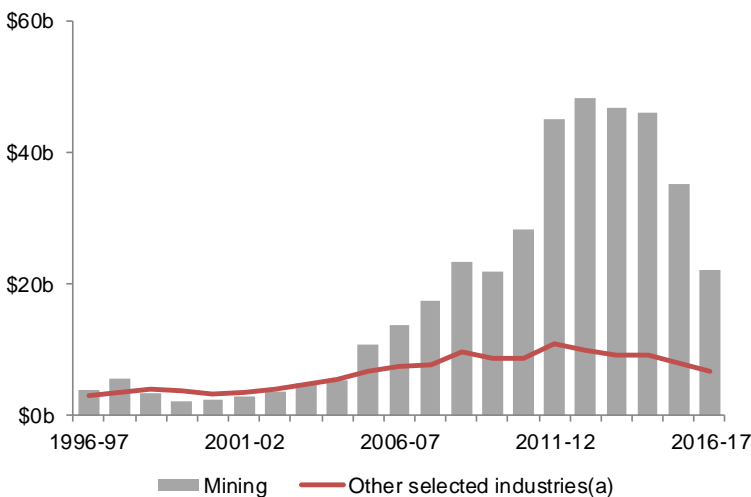
Investment (nominal)



Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts; and 5206.0 Quarterly National Accounts.

- Western Australia accounted for 24% of Australia's business investment in 2015-16 (20% in 2016).
- Business investment accounted for 22% of GDP in 2015-16, but detracted 4.2 percentage points from real GDP growth.
- Nominal business investment fell 27% to \$43.0 billion in 2016.
- Nominal dwelling investment fell 15% to \$11.2 billion in 2016.
- Nominal public investment was unchanged at \$8.3 billion in 2016.
- The WA Treasury forecasts real business investment to fall 32.5% in 2016-17 and 17.0% in 2017-18.

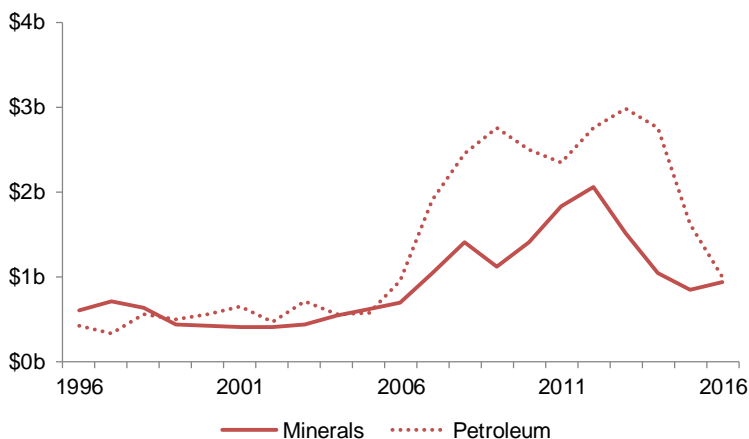
Private new capital expenditure



(a) Excludes agriculture, forestry and fishing; public administration and safety; education and training; healthcare and social assistance; and superannuation funds.
Source: ABS 5625.0 Private New Capital Expenditure.

- Western Australia accounted for 57% of Australia's mining new capital expenditure in 2016-17.
- Mining accounted for 77% of Western Australia's private new capital expenditure in 2016-17.
- Mining new capital expenditure fell 37% to \$22.2 billion in 2016-17.
- New capital expenditure in other selected industries fell 14% to \$6.8 billion in 2016-17.
- In March 2017, Western Australia had \$100.7 billion of major resource projects under construction or committed and \$51.7 billion under consideration.

Exploration expenditure



Source: ABS 8412.0 Mineral and Petroleum Exploration.

- Western Australia accounted for 65% of Australia's minerals exploration expenditure and 71% of Australia's petroleum exploration expenditure in 2016.
- Minerals exploration expenditure rose 10% to \$928 million in 2016, mainly due to increases in gold and copper exploration.
- Petroleum exploration expenditure fell 38% to \$996 million in 2016.



PROPERTY MARKET AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

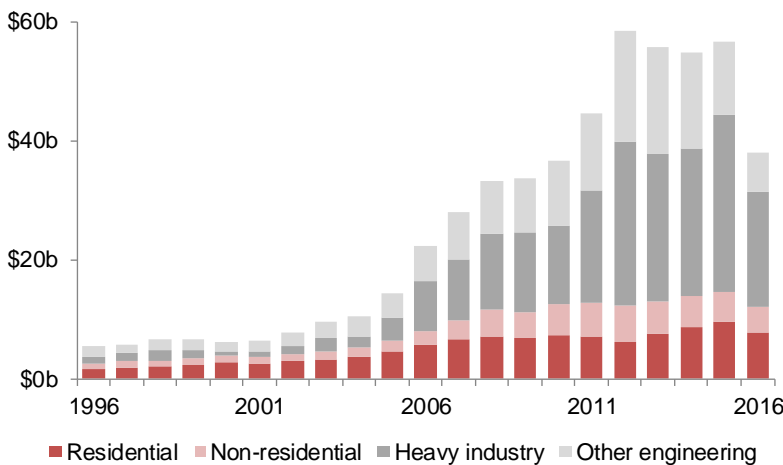
Median established house prices and rents



Source: ABS 6416.0 Residential Property Price Indexes; and 6401.0 Consumer Price Index (2011-12 = 100.0).

- Perth's median established house price fell 3% to \$510,000 in the March quarter 2017.
- Perth's median established house price was 43% below Sydney's and 22% below Melbourne's in the March quarter 2017.
- The median established house price in the rest of Western Australia (excluding Perth) fell 2% to \$345,000 in the March quarter 2017.
- Perth rents fell 2% in the March quarter 2017 and 7% through the year to the March quarter 2017, compared with annual average growth of 3% over the past ten years.

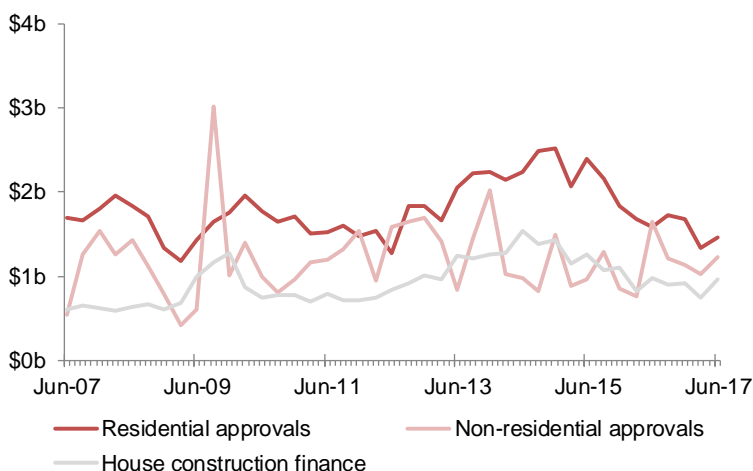
Building and engineering construction activity



Source: ABS 8752.0 Building Activity; and 8762.0 Engineering Construction Activity.

- Residential building activity fell 20% to \$7.7 billion in 2016, compared with annual average growth of 3% over the past ten years.
- Non-residential building activity fell 12% to \$4.5 billion in 2016, compared with annual average growth of 7% over the past ten years.
- Heavy engineering construction activity fell 35% to \$19.2 billion in 2016, compared with annual average growth of 9% over the past ten years.
- All other engineering construction activity fell 46% to \$6.7 billion in 2016, compared with annual average growth of 1% over the past ten years.

Building construction activity outlook



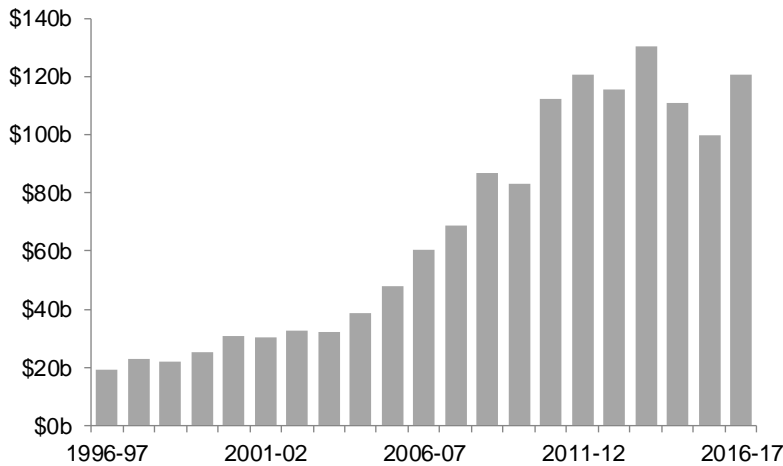
Source: ABS 8731.0 Building Approvals; and 5609.0 Housing Finance.

- Western Australia had \$6.6 billion of building activity in the pipeline in the March quarter 2017.
- Approvals rose for residential (up 9% to \$1.5 billion) and non-residential (up 20% to \$1.2 billion) building in the June quarter 2017. Residential building approvals typically lead building activity by one/two quarters.
- Housing finance for the construction of new dwellings rose 29% to \$1.0 billion in the June quarter 2017. Housing finance typically leads residential building activity by two/three quarters.



MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

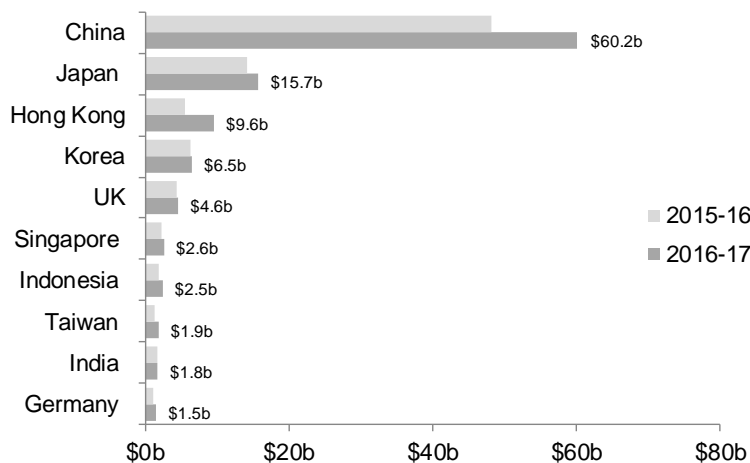
Merchandise exports (nominal)



Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services; 5220.0 State Accounts; and 5206.0 Quarterly National Accounts.

- Western Australia accounted for 42% of Australia's merchandise exports in 2016-17.
- Merchandise exports accounted for 43% of GSP in 2015-16 and contributed 2.8 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Real merchandise exports growth of 6% in 2015-16 was in line with annual average of growth of 6% over the past ten years.
- The WA Treasury forecasts real merchandise exports growth of 8.0% in 2016-17 and 6.5% in 2017-18.
- Nominal merchandise exports rose 21% to \$120.8 billion in 2016-17.

Major export markets (top 10)



Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services.

- Western Australia's largest export market in 2016-17 was China (\$60.2b or 50%), followed by Japan (\$15.7b or 13%) and Hong Kong (\$9.6b or 8%).
- Western Australia had majority shares of Australian exports to Hong Kong (75%), United Kingdom (64%) and China (63%) in 2016-17.
- Minerals and petroleum accounted for 90% (\$95.3b) of merchandise exports in 2016. (2016-17 is not available yet).
- Agricultural and food exports accounted for 7% (\$8.6b) of merchandise exports in 2016-17.

Major export commodities: 2016

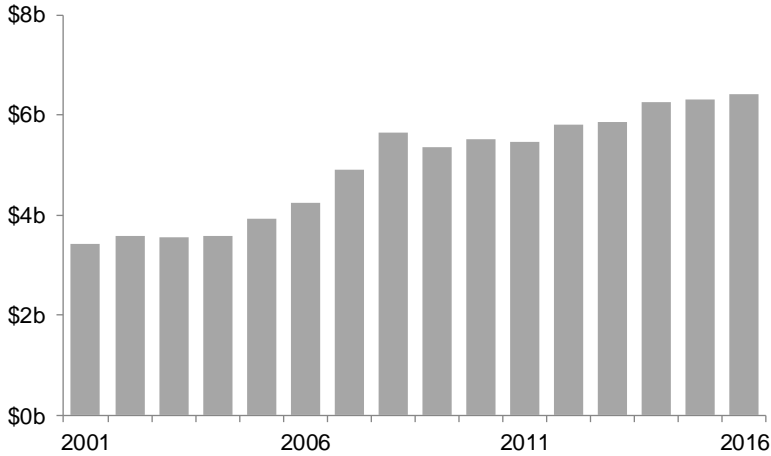
Iron ore	\$m (%)	Gold	\$m (%)	Petroleum ¹	\$m (%)	Alumina ²	\$m (%)	Cereals ³	\$m (%)
China	43,708 (81)	UK	6,963 (39)	Japan	7,805 (55)	UAE	966 (22)	China	821 (23)
Japan	5,216 (10)	Hong Kong	6,425 (36)	China	1,936 (14)	Bahrain	608 (14)	Indonesia	680 (19)
Korea	3,234 (6)	China	2,401 (14)	Singapore	1,100 (8)	Mozambique	378 (8)	Japan	430 (12)
Other	1,724 (3)	Other	1,962 (11)	Other	3,412 (24)	Other	2,535 (57)	Other	1,665 (46)
Total	53,882 (100)	Total	17,751 (100)	Total	14,253 (100)	Total	4,487 (100)	Total	3,596 (100)
Base metals ⁴	\$m (%)	Nickel	\$m (%)	Meat & livestock	\$m (%)	Chemicals	\$m (%)	Canola	\$m (%)
Korea	866 (27)	Malaysia	434 (28)	Indonesia	206 (17)	China	152 (13)	Germany	396 (45)
China	764 (24)	China	297 (19)	Qatar	96 (8)	Korea	140 (12)	Belgium	266 (30)
Philippines	597 (19)	Taiwan	216 (14)	Vietnam	88 (7)	USA	93 (8)	France	101 (11)
Other	973 (30)	Other	587 (38)	Other	821 (68)	Other	749 (66)	Other	117 (13)
Total	3,201 (100)	Total	1,533 (100)	Total	1,212 (100)	Total	1,133 (100)	Total	880 (100)

¹ Includes LNG, crude oil, condensate and LPG. ² Includes bauxite. ³ Includes wheat, barley and other cereals. ⁴ Includes copper, lead and zinc.
Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services.



SERVICES EXPORTS

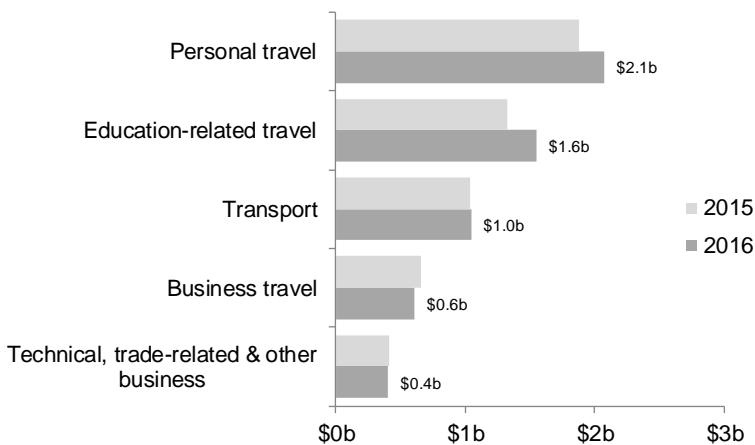
Services exports (nominal)



Source: ABS 5368.0.55.004 International Trade in Services by State.

- Western Australia accounted for 10% of Australia's services exports in 2015-16 (9% in 2016).
- Services exports accounted for 3% of GSP in 2015-16 and contributed 0.1 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Real services exports growth of 3% in 2015-16 was in line with annual average growth of 3% over the past ten years.
- Nominal services exports rose 2% to \$6.4 billion in 2016.

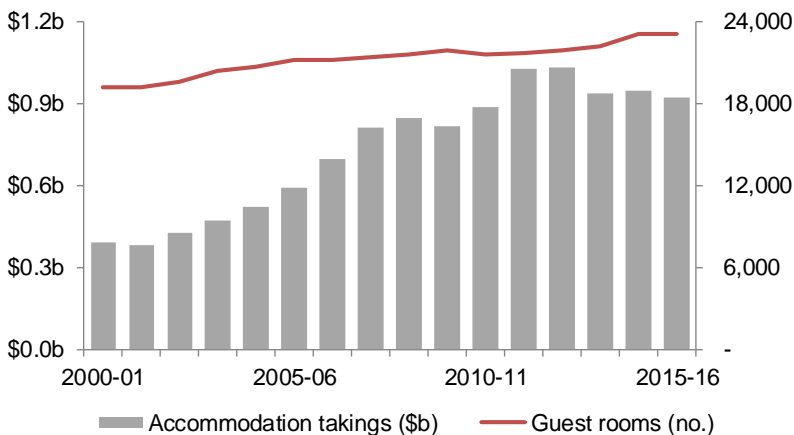
Services exports by industry sector (top 5)



Source: ABS 5368.0.55.004 International Trade in Services by State.

- Services exports in 2016 mainly comprised personal travel (32%), education-related travel (24%) and transport (16%).
- The largest increases in services exports in 2016 were in education-related travel (up 18%) and personal travel (up 10%).
- International student enrolments rose 10% to 55,274 in 2016, above annual average growth of 5% over the past ten years.
- Western Australia accounted for 7.75% of Australia's international student enrolments in 2016, below the 7.85% share in 2015.

Tourist accommodation



Source: ABS 8635.0 Tourist Accommodation.

- Tourism accounted for 2% (\$5.5 billion) of GSP and 5% (72,000) of total employment in 2015-16.
- Takings from accommodation fell 3% to \$922 million in 2015-16.
- The number of guest rooms fell 0.1% to 23,050 in 2015-16.
- The room occupancy rate of 61.6% in 2015-16 was below the 61.9% in 2014-15.
- The number of paying guests at accommodation establishments (per night) fell 0.2% to 2.03 million in 2015-16.



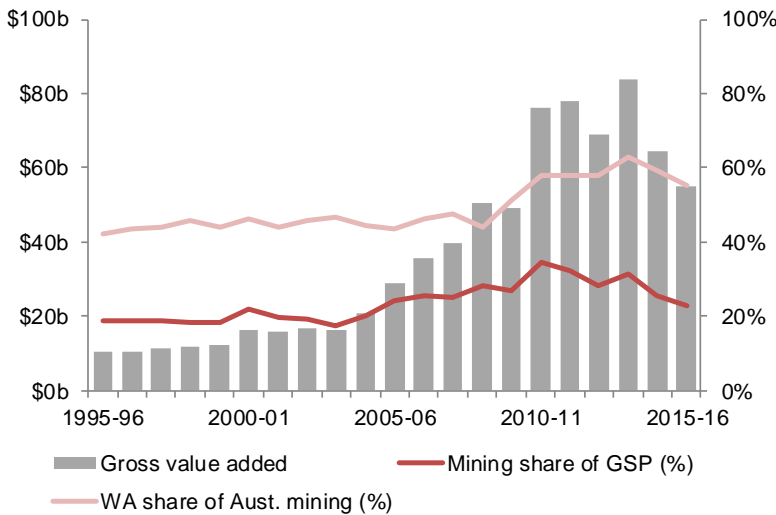
MINING

Western Australia's share of Australian and world mining production: 2016

	Unit	World % share	Aust. % share	WA	Australia	World
Rutile	'000 tonnes	41	88	307	350	743
Iron ore	million tonnes	38	99	769	781	2,036
Garnet	'000 tonnes	34	100	575	575	1,700
Rare earths	'000 tonnes	13	100	17	17	126
Alumina	million tonnes	12	67	14	21	115
Ilmenite	'000 tonnes	11	90	648	720	5,860
LNG	million tonnes	9	53	24	45	264
Zircon	'000 tonnes	8	22	123	550	1,460
Diamonds	million carats	8	100	10	10	127
Nickel	'000 tonnes	7	100	166	166	2,250
Gold	tonnes	6	68	196	287	3,236

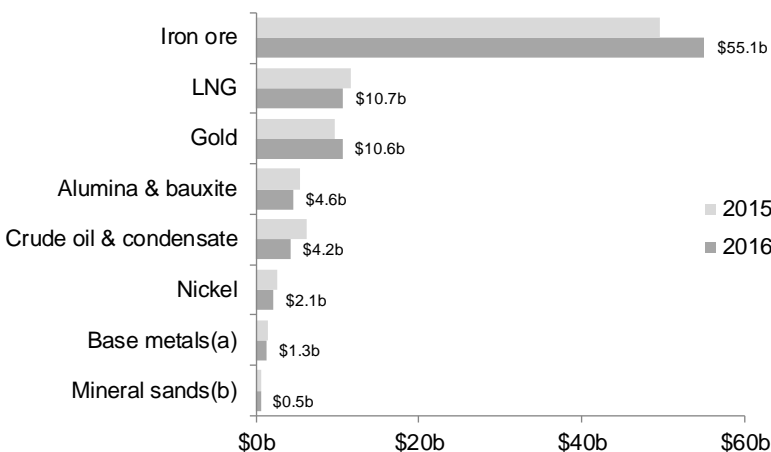
Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; International Group of Liquefied Natural Gas Importers, The LNG Industry 2017; and EnergyQuest Quarterly.

Mining gross value added (nominal)



Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

Major minerals and petroleum sales



(a) Includes copper, lead and zinc. (b) Includes garnet, ilmenite, leucosene, zircon and rutile.
Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files.

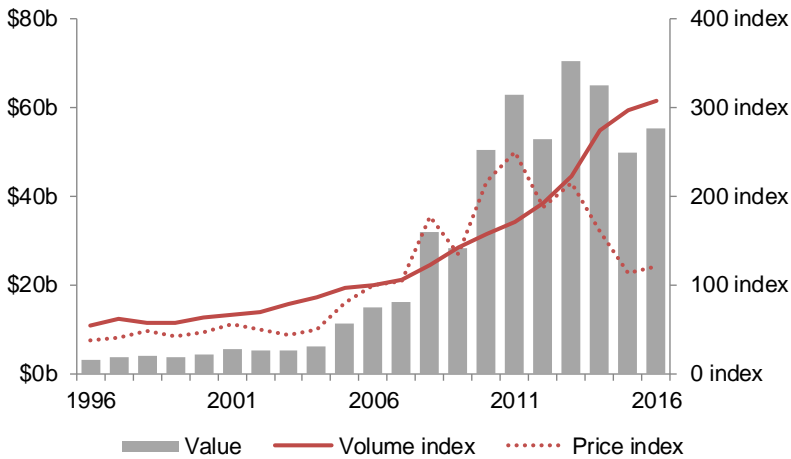
- Western Australia is the main minerals and petroleum exporting region of Australia and produces a significant proportion of the world's minerals and petroleum commodities.
- Western Australia accounted for 55% of Australia's mining gross value added in 2015-16, below its 60% share in 2014-15 and 63% share in 2013-14.
- Mining accounted for 23% of GSP in 2015-16, below its 26% share in 2014-15 and 35% share in 2010-11.
- Nominal mining gross value added fell 15% to \$54.9 billion in 2015-16, compared with annual average growth of 7% over the past ten years.

- Iron ore accounted for 59% of minerals and petroleum sales in 2016, followed by:
 - LNG (11%)
 - Gold (11%)
 - Alumina and bauxite (5%)
 - Crude oil and condensate (5%)
 - Nickel (2%)
 - Base metals (1%)
 - Mineral sands (1%)
- Minerals and petroleum sales rose 2% to \$93.3 billion in 2016, mainly due to increased sales of iron ore and gold.



MINING continued

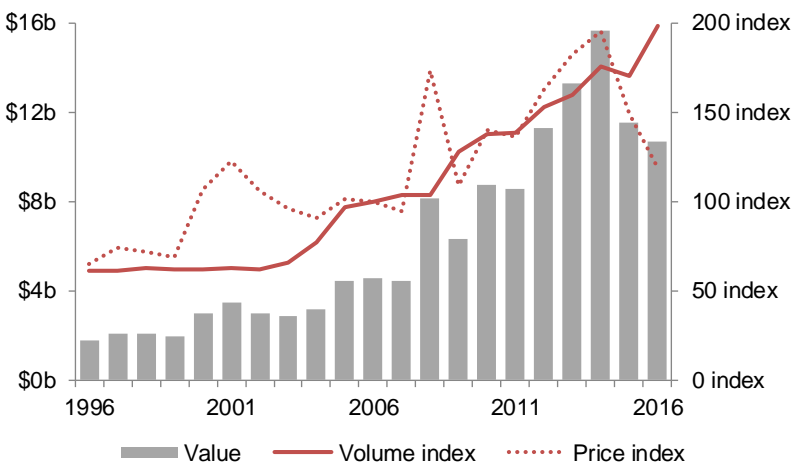
Iron ore sales



Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2006 = 100.0).

- Western Australia accounted for 53% of world seaborne exports in 2016.
- Iron ore sales rose 11% to \$55.1 billion in 2016, due to rising sales volumes and average prices.
- The volume of iron ore sales rose 4% to 769 million tonnes in 2016, below annual average growth of 12% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of iron ore sales rose 7% in 2016.
- The WA Treasury forecasts iron ore sales to rise to 830 million tonnes by 2019-20.

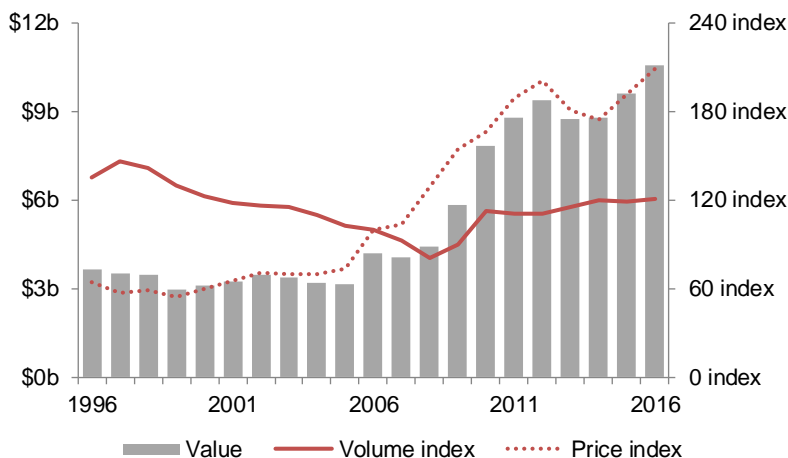
LNG sales



Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2006 = 100.0).

- Western Australia accounted for 9% of world LNG exports in 2016.
- LNG sales fell 8% to \$10.7 billion in 2016, due to falling average prices offsetting rising sales volumes.
- The volume of LNG sales rose 17% to 23.8 million tonnes in 2016, above annual average growth of 7% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of LNG sales fell 21% in 2016.
- Western Australia's LNG production capacity will grow to 49.9 million tonnes a year by 2017-18.

Gold sales



Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2006 = 100.0).

- Western Australia's gold sales rose 10% to \$10.6 billion in 2016, due to rising sales volumes and average prices.
- The volume of gold sales rose 1% to 196 tonnes in 2016, below annual average growth of 2% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of gold sales rose 9% in 2016.



REGIONS

Gascoyne		Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	9,757	-93	-0.9%	(+3.2%)	0.4%
Employed Mar-17	5,566	+426	+8.3%	(-12.2%)	0.4%
Unemployed Mar-17	361	-133	-26.9%		0.4%
Unemployment rate Mar-17	6.1%	-2.7pp	(-1.0pp)		
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016	\$69m	-\$42m	-37.7%		0.1%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$82m				1.5%

Kimberley		Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	36,392	-690	-1.9%	(+3.2%)	1.4%
Employed Mar-17	18,820	+1,639	+9.5%	(-9.0%)	1.4%
Unemployed Mar-17	2,299	-589	-20.4%		2.6%
Unemployment rate Mar-17	10.9%	-3.5pp	(-1.3pp)		
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016	\$452m	-\$232m	-33.9%		0.5%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$255m				4.7%

Pilbara & offshore		Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	61,435	-1,533	-2.4%	(-8.0%)	2.4%
Employed Mar-17	49,872	+2,529	+5.3%	(-8.0%)	3.7%
Unemployed Mar-17	1,122	-342	-23.4%		1.3%
Unemployment rate Mar-17	2.2%	-0.8pp	(-0.2pp)		
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016	\$70.9b	+1.4b	+2.0%		77.0%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$61m				1.1%

Mid West		Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	55,127	-991	-1.8%	(+2.3%)	2.2%
Employed Mar-17	31,702	+2,202	+7.5%	(-9.4%)	2.4%
Unemployed Mar-17	1,849	-579	-23.8%		2.1%
Unemployment rate Mar-17	5.5%	-2.1pp	(-0.7pp)		
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016	\$2.6b	-\$86m	-3.2%		2.8%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$635m				11.8%

Greater Perth		Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	2,022,044	+19,930	+1.0%	(-0.4%)	79.0%
Employed Mar-17	1,049,847	-11,267	-1.1%	(+3.5%)	78.4%
Unemployed Mar-17	72,731	+5,091	+7.5%		81.7%
Unemployment rate Mar-17	6.5%	+0.5pp	(+0.2pp)		
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016	\$3.0b	-\$621m	-17.0%		3.3%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$440m				8.2%

Goldfields-Esperance		Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	56,606	-1,986	-3.4%	(+2.1%)	2.2%
Employed Mar-17	36,725	+2,288	+6.6%	(-10.8%)	2.7%
Unemployed Mar-17	1,709	-477	-21.8%		1.9%
Unemployment rate Mar-17	4.4%	-1.5pp	(-0.6pp)		
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016	\$9.4b	+\$543	+6.1%		10.2%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$584m				10.8%

Wheatbelt		Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	77,129	-915	-1.2%	(+0.5%)	3.0%
Employed Mar-17	33,938	-1,128	-3.2%	(+7.8%)	2.5%
Unemployed Mar-17	2,720	+787	+40.7%		3.1%
Unemployment rate Mar-17	7.6%	+2.3pp	(+0.5pp)		
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016	\$3.4b	-\$100m	-2.9%		3.7%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$1.9b				35.5%

South West		Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	180,142	+1,030	+0.6%	(+0.2%)	7.0%
Employed Mar-17	88,518	-6,656	-7.0%	(+1.5%)	6.6%
Unemployed Mar-17	4,164	-448	-9.7%		4.7%
Unemployment rate Mar-17	4.5%	-0.1pp	(+0.1pp)		
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016	\$2.2b	-\$125m	-\$5.3%		2.4%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$630m				11.7%

Great Southern		Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	60,319	-68	0.1%	(+0.6%)	2.4%
Employed Mar-17	24,826	-729	-2.9%	(+8.5%)	1.9%
Unemployed Mar-17	2,021	+539	+36.4%		2.3%
Unemployment rate Mar-17	7.5%	+2.0pp	(+0.5pp)		
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016	\$7m	-\$2m	-21.3%		0.01%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$786m				14.8%

Source: ABS Maps; WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; ABS 7503.0 Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced; ABS 3218.0 Regional Population Growth; and Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets.