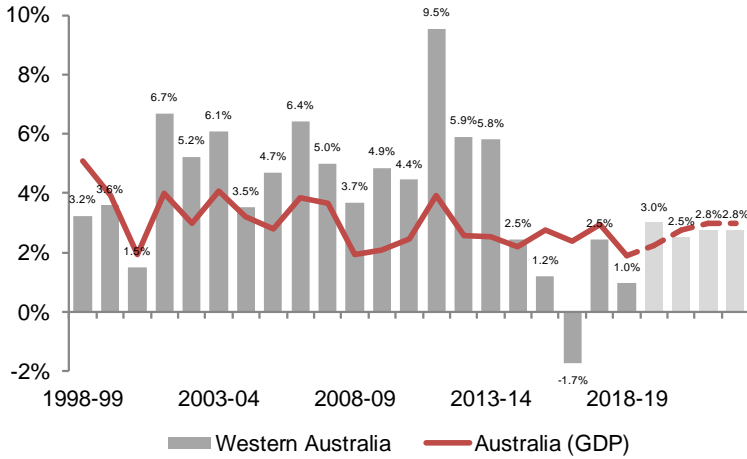




## THE ECONOMY

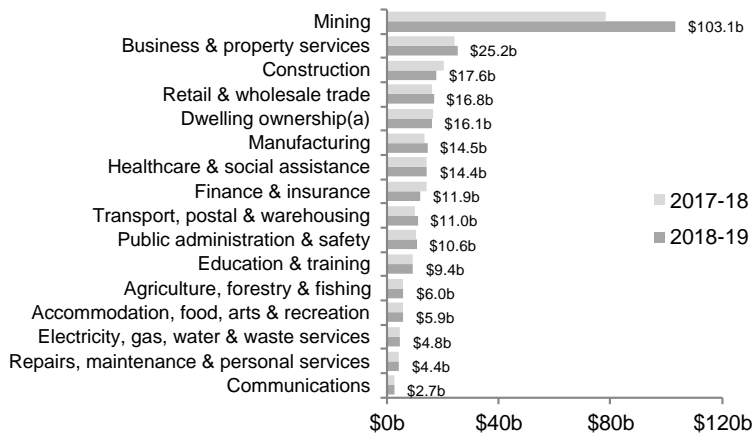
### Real gross state product (% change)



<sup>1</sup> Compound annual growth rate. <sup>2</sup> WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement.  
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts and 5204.0 National Accounts; WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement; and Australian Government 2019-20 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.

- Western Australia's gross state product (GSP) of \$285.6 billion in 2018-19 was 15% of Australia's gross domestic product (GDP).
- GSP per capita of \$109,565 in 2018-19 was 42% above Australia's GDP per capita of \$77,347.
- Real GSP rose 1.0% in 2018-19, below the rise of 2.5% in 2017-18, and below annual growth<sup>1</sup> of 3.5% over the past ten years.
- The WA Government forecasts<sup>2</sup> real GSP growth of 3.0% in 2019-20 and 2.5% in 2020-21.
- Australia's real GDP rose 1.9% in 2018-19. The Australian Government forecasts GDP growth of 2.25% in 2019-20 and 2.75% in 2020-21.

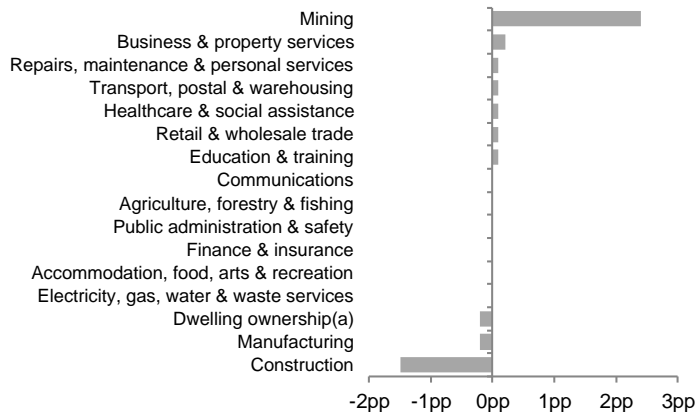
### Industry sectors (nominal gross value added)



(a) Gross operating surplus of landlords and owner-occupiers (owner-occupiers are assigned a rent for their dwellings).  
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- Goods producing industries accounted for 51% (\$146.1b) of GSP in 2018-19. Services industries accounted for 39% (\$112.4b), with the remaining 9% (\$27.1b) from dwelling ownership and other items.
- Mining accounted for 36% of GSP in 2018-19, followed by business and property services (9%) and construction (6%).
- Manufacturing accounted for 5% of GSP in 2018-19.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 2% of GSP in 2018-19.

### Industry sectors contribution<sup>1</sup> to real GSP growth: 2018-19



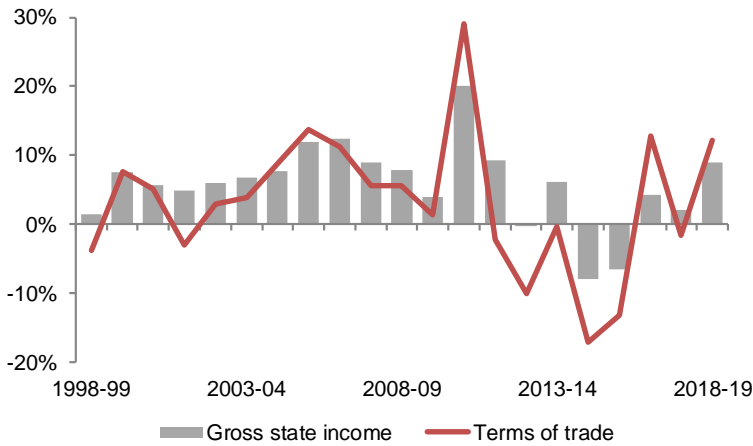
pp = percentage points. <sup>1</sup> An industry's contribution to real GSP growth depends on real changes to its gross value added and its share of GSP.  
(a) Gross operating surplus of landlords and owner-occupiers (owner-occupiers are assigned a rent for their dwellings).  
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- Mining made the largest contribution to real GSP growth in 2018-19, with mining gross value added rising 8%. Business and property services was the next largest contributor (up 2%).
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing gross value added rose 1% in 2018-19.
- Construction was the largest detractor from GSP growth in 2018-19 (down 19%), followed by manufacturing (down 4.5%) and dwelling ownership (down 3%).



## THE ECONOMY continued

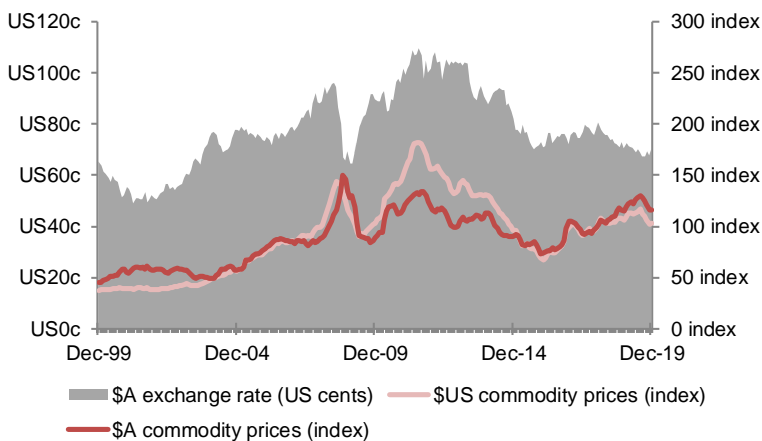
### Gross state income and terms of trade (% change)



<sup>1</sup> Compound annual growth rate.  
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- Changes in export prices relative to import prices (terms of trade) affects gross state income (GSI) and accounts for the difference between changes in GSI and GSP.
- Western Australia's terms of trade rose 12% in 2018-19. This large increase meant that growth in Western Australia's GSI was well above GSP in 2018-19.
- Real GSI rose 9% in 2018-19, above a rise of 2% in 2017-18, and above annual growth<sup>1</sup> of 3.7% over the past ten years.
- The RBA's annual average \$A commodity price index for Australia rose 18% in 2018-19.

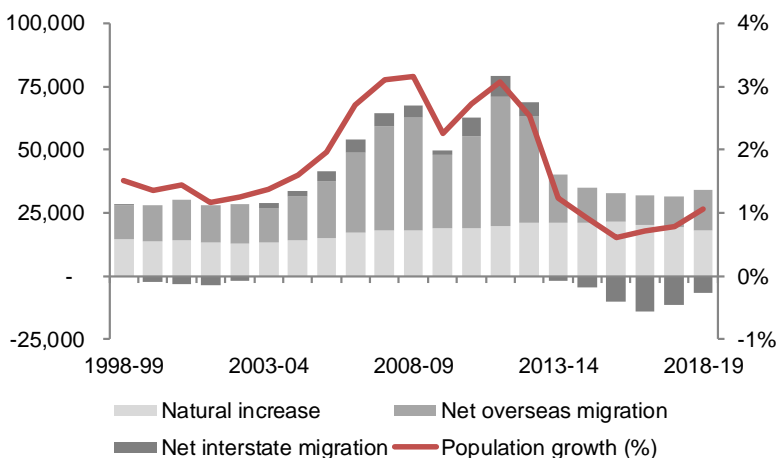
### Commodity prices<sup>1</sup> and exchange rate (monthly)



<sup>1</sup> Monthly index of commodity prices for Australia, 2017-18 = 100.0. <sup>2</sup> China spot prices in nominal US dollars (cost and freight). <sup>3</sup> WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement.  
Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, Statistical Tables.

- The RBA's monthly average \$A commodity price index rose 0.1% in December 2019.
- The monthly average price of iron ore<sup>2</sup> rose 9% to US\$93 a tonne in December 2019. The annual average price of iron ore<sup>2</sup> rose 16% to US\$81 a tonne in 2018-19. It is forecast<sup>3</sup> to be US\$86 a tonne in 2019-20 and US\$66 a tonne in 2020-21.
- The monthly average \$A exchange rate rose 3% to US70 cents in December 2019. The annual average \$A exchange rate fell 8% to US72 cents in 2018-19. It is forecast<sup>3</sup> to be US68 cents in 2019-20 and US69 cents in 2020-21.

### Population growth<sup>1</sup>



Note – Components of population change may not sum to total population growth due to intercensal difference. <sup>1</sup> Through the year. <sup>2</sup> Compound annual growth rate. <sup>3</sup> WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement.  
Source: ABS 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics.

- Western Australia's population of 2.62 million in 2018-19 was 10% of Australia's population.
- Population growth<sup>1</sup> of 1.1% (27,499) in 2018-19 was above growth of 0.8% in 2017-18, but below annual growth<sup>2</sup> of 1.6% over the past ten years.
- Natural increase (18,064) and net overseas migration (up 15,886) offset negative net interstate migration (down 6,451) in 2018-19.
- Annual average population growth was 1.0% in 2018-19 and is forecast<sup>3</sup> to rise to 1.3% in 2019-20 and 1.5% in 2020-21.
- The WA Tomorrow report forecasts a population of 3.25 million by 2031.



## LABOUR MARKET

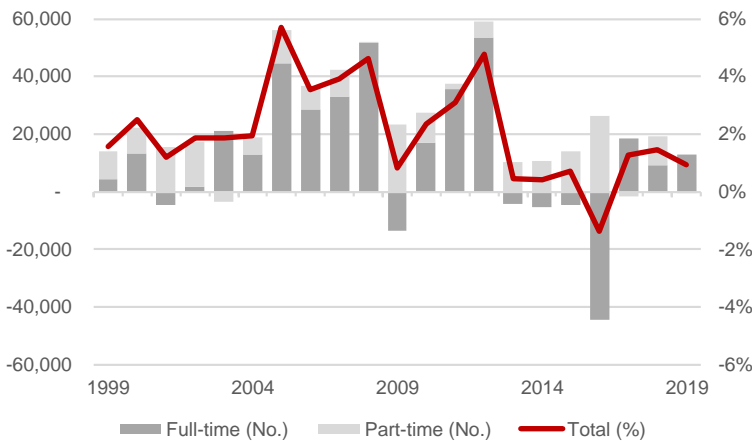
### Labour market indicators: December 2019

	Reference month <sup>6</sup>	Change from:		Annual average <sup>7</sup>	Change from:
	Dec. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2018	12 months to Dec. 2019	12 months to Dec. 2018
Employed full-time <sup>1</sup> ('000)	916	-6	-5	923	+13
Employed part-time <sup>2</sup> ('000)	439	+1	+24	430	-0
Total employed ('000)	1,355	-5	+18	1,352	+13
Participation rate <sup>3</sup> (%)	67.7	-0.5	-0.5	68.2	-0.3
Employment to population ratio (%)	64.0	-0.3	+0.2	64.2	-0.1
Unemployed ('000)	77	-5	-14	85	-4
Unemployment rate <sup>4</sup> (%)	5.4	-0.3	-1.0	5.9	-0.3
Underemployed ('000)	130	-0	-3	132	-1
Underemployment rate <sup>5</sup> (%)	9.1	+0.0	-0.3	9.2	-0.1

<sup>1</sup> Worked 35 hours or more a week. <sup>2</sup> Worked less than 35 hours a week. <sup>3</sup> The proportion of the civilian working age population (aged 15 and older) in the labour force (people who are either employed or unemployed). <sup>4</sup> The proportion of the labour force that is unemployed (people without a job who are actively looking for work). <sup>5</sup> The proportion of the labour force that is underemployed (workers wanting more hours). <sup>6</sup> Seasonally adjusted. <sup>7</sup> Original.  
Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- Western Australia's total employment was 1.36 million in December 2019, 64.0% of the civilian working age population. Full-time employment accounted for 68% of total employment in December 2019.
- Western Australia's unemployment rate of 5.4% in December 2019 was below the 5.7% in the previous month and the 6.4% a year ago. The unemployment rate fell in December 2019 because the number of unemployed persons fell by 5,078, although many of these people left the labour force. The number of employed persons fell by 5,327 in December 2019.
- Australia's unemployment rate was 5.1% in December 2019.

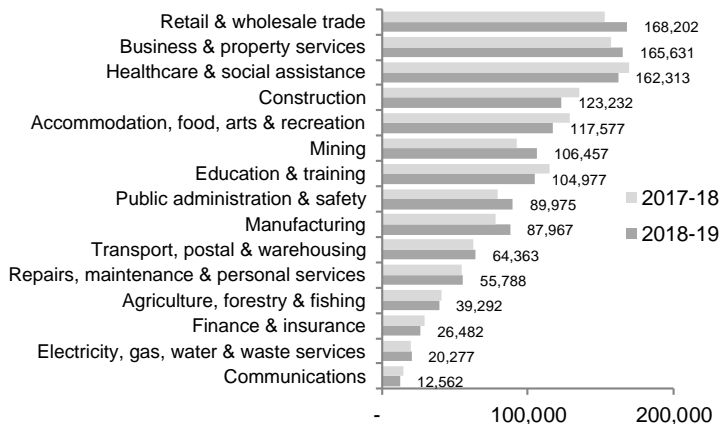
### Employment growth (annual average)



<sup>1</sup> WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement.  
Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- Western Australia's annual average employment growth was 0.9% (12,690) in 2019, below the 1.5% (19,233) growth in 2018.
- In 2019, annual average full-time employment rose by 12,907 to 922,588 while annual average part-time employment fell by 216 to 429,782.
- Annual average employment growth is forecast<sup>1</sup> to rise from 0.9% in 2018-19 to 1.5% in 2019-20 and 1.75% in 2020-21.

### Industry sector employment (annual average)



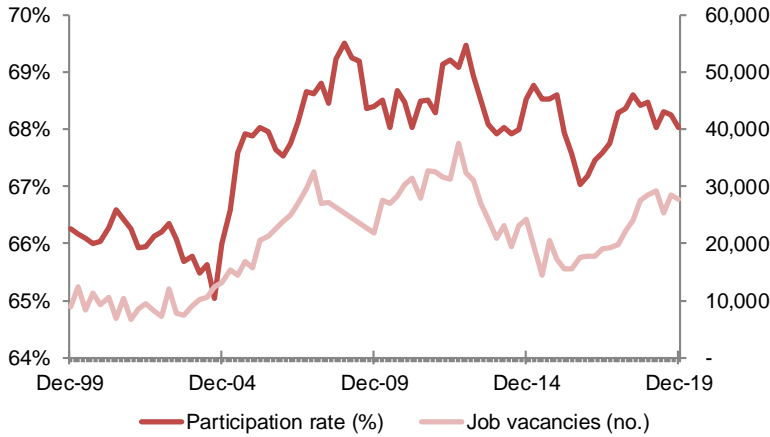
Source: ABS 6291.0.55.003 Quarterly Labour Force.

- Services industries accounted for 72% of total employment in 2018-19 and goods-producing industries accounted for 28%, including construction (9%) and mining (8%).
- Retail and wholesale trade (up 15,144) and mining (up 13,795) had the largest increases in annual average employment in 2018-19.
- Construction (down 12,165) and accommodation, food, arts and recreation (down 11,267) had the largest falls in annual average employment in 2018-19.



LABOUR MARKET continued

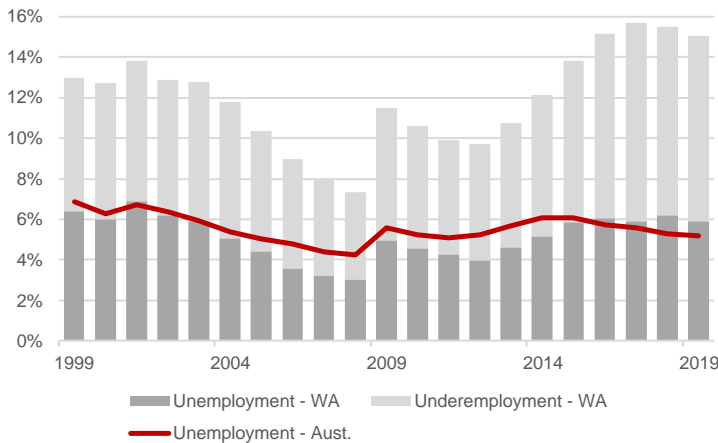
Participation rate and job vacancies (quarterly)



<sup>1</sup> WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement. <sup>2</sup> Not adjusted for seasonal factors. Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force; and 6354.0 Job Vacancies.

- The participation rate of 68.0% in the December quarter 2019 was below the 68.3% in the previous quarter and the 68.5% a year ago.
- The annual average participation rate was 68.3% in 2018-19 and is forecast<sup>1</sup> to be 68.2% in 2019-20 and 68.3% in 2020-21.
- There were 27,800 job vacancies<sup>2</sup> in the December quarter 2019, 700 less than in the previous quarter and 800 less than a year ago.

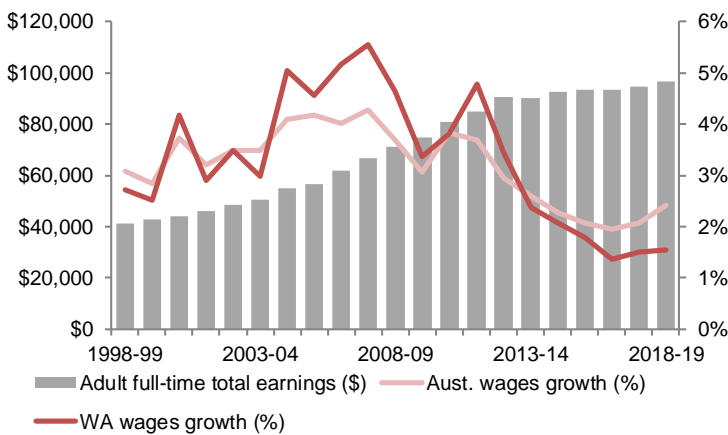
Underutilisation rate (annual average)



<sup>1</sup> WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement. Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- Western Australia's annual average unemployment rate was 5.9% in 2019, below the 6.2% in 2018.
- The annual average unemployment rate was 6.1% in 2018-19 and is forecast<sup>1</sup> to fall to 5.75% in 2019-20 and 5.75% in 2020-21.
- The annual average underemployment rate was 9.2% in 2019, below the 9.3% in 2018.
- Australia's annual average unemployment rate was 5.2% in 2019.

Average annual earnings and wages growth<sup>1</sup>



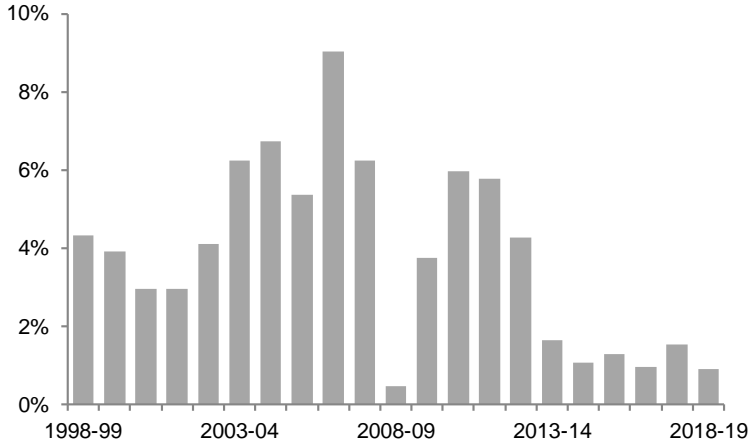
<sup>1</sup> Changes in average weekly earnings and the wage price index differ mainly because the wage price index holds labour quality (job specifications and employee performance and experience) and quantity (hours worked and employee numbers) constant. <sup>2</sup> Compound annual growth rate. <sup>3</sup> WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement. Source: ABS 6302.0 Average Weekly Earnings; and 6345.0 Wage Price Index (2008-09 = 100.0).

- Average annual adult full-time total earnings rose 2.0% to \$96,621 in 2018-19.
- Western Australia's average annual adult full-time total earnings were 10% (\$8,476) above the Australian average of \$88,145 in 2018-19.
- Western Australia's wage price index rose 1.6% in 2018-19, below annual growth<sup>2</sup> of 2.6% over the past ten years, and below Australia's wages growth of 2.4% in 2018-19.
- Western Australia's annual average wages growth is forecast<sup>3</sup> to rise to 2.0% in 2019-20 and 2.25% in 2020-21.



## CONSUMPTION

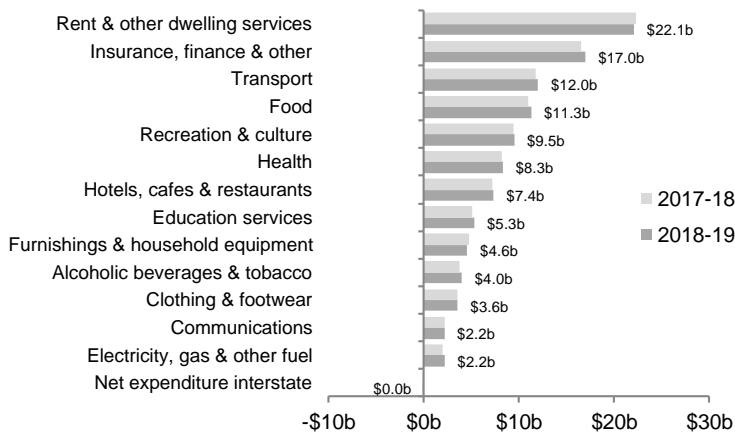
### Real household consumption (% change)



<sup>1</sup> Compound annual growth rate. <sup>2</sup> WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement.  
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts; and 5206.0 Quarterly National Accounts.

- Western Australia accounted for 10% of Australia's household consumption in 2018-19.
- Household consumption accounted for 38% of GSP in 2018-19 and contributed 0.4 percentage points to real GDP growth.
- Real household consumption rose 0.9% in 2018-19, below a rise of 1.5% in 2017-18, and below annual growth<sup>1</sup> of 2.7% over the past ten years.
- Real household consumption growth is forecast<sup>2</sup> to rise to 1.25% in 2019-20 and 2.25% in 2020-21.

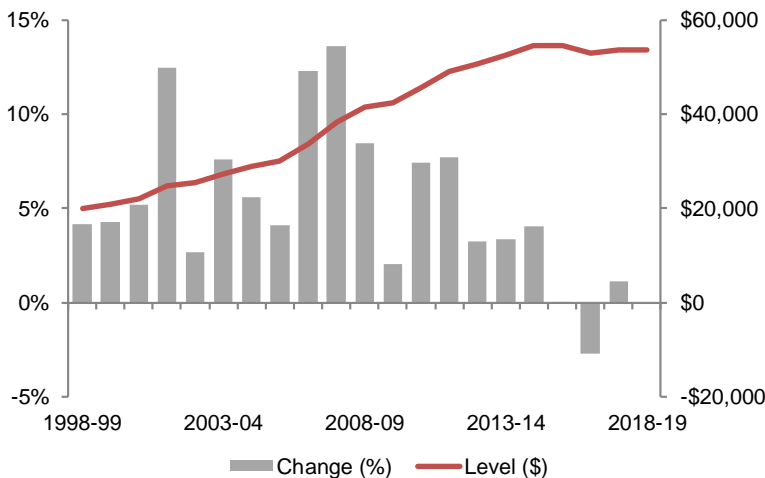
### Household consumption by industry sector (nominal)



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

- Nominal household consumption rose 1.7% to \$109.5 billion in 2018-19.
- The largest increases in household consumption in 2018-19 were in insurance, finance and other (up \$454m or 3%), food (up \$366m or 3%) and transport (up \$328m or 3%).
- The largest decreases in household consumption in 2018-19 were in rent and other dwelling services (down \$212m or 1%) and furnishings and household equipment (down \$161m or 3%).

### Gross household disposable income per capita



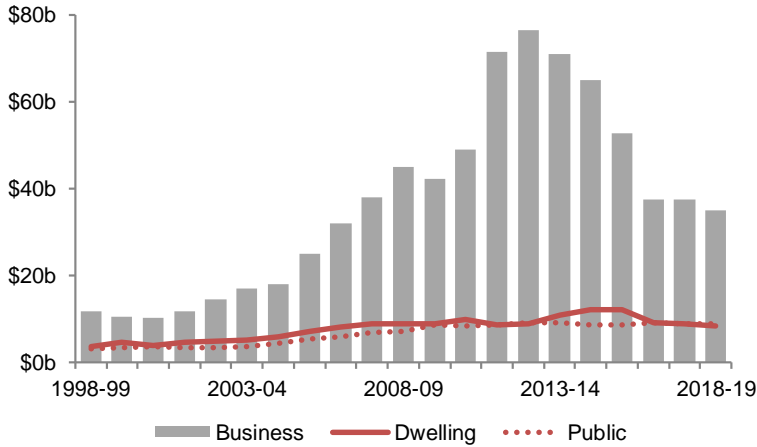
<sup>1</sup> Compound annual growth rate.  
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- Western Australia's gross household disposable income per capita of \$53,641 in 2018-19 was 9% (\$4,543) above the Australian average of \$49,098.
- Gross household disposable income per capita fell 0.1% in 2018-19, following a rise of 1% in 2017-18, and compared with annual growth<sup>1</sup> of 3% over the past ten years.
- Total gross household disposable income rose by \$1.1 billion in 2018-19, due to increases in employee wages (up \$2.5b), social benefits and other secondary income (up \$298m) and self-employed and property income (up \$255m), partially offset by a rise interest and tax paid on secondary income (up \$1.9b).



## INVESTMENT

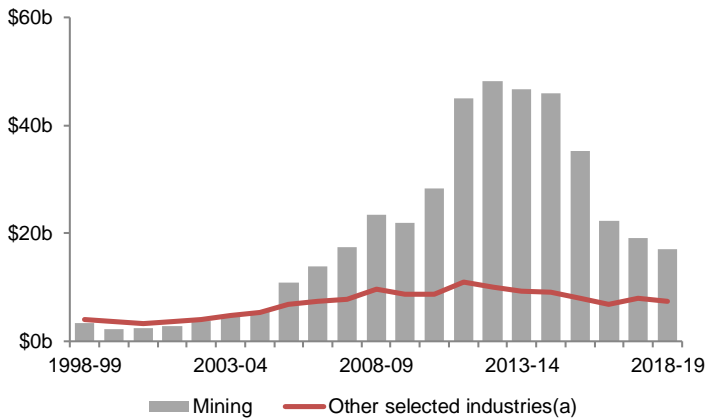
### Investment (nominal)



<sup>1</sup> WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement.  
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts; and 5206.0 Quarterly National Accounts.

- Western Australia accounted for 16% of Australia's business investment in 2018-19.
- Business investment accounted for 12% of GSP in 2018-19 and detracted 1.3 percentage points from real GSP growth.
- Real business investment fell 9% in 2018-19, following a fall of 1% in 2017-18.
- Real business investment is forecast<sup>1</sup> to rise 6% in 2019-20 and 7% in 2020-21.
- Nominal business investment fell 7% to \$34.9 billion in 2018-19.
- Nominal dwelling investment fell 5% to \$8.3 billion in 2018-19.
- Nominal public investment rose 1% to \$8.8 billion in 2018-19.

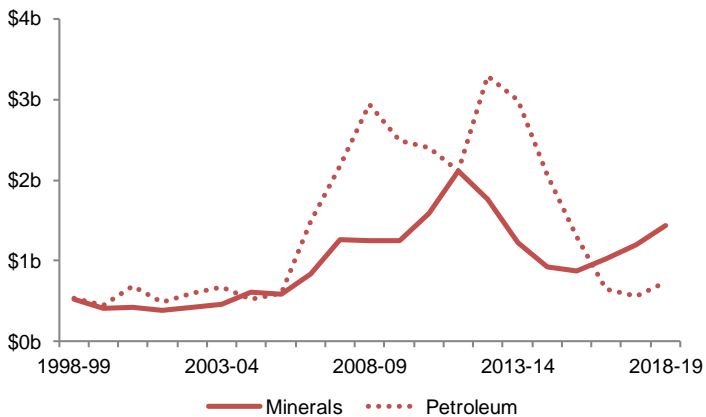
### Private new capital expenditure



(a) Includes manufacturing and other industries except for 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 51% of Australia's mining new capital expenditure in 2018-19.
- Mining accounted for 70% of Western Australia's private new capital expenditure in 2018-19.
- Mining new capital expenditure fell 12% to \$17.0 billion in 2018-19.
- New capital expenditure in other selected industries fell 8% to \$7.3 billion in 2018-19.
- In September 2019, Western Australia had \$25.4 billion of major resource projects under construction or committed and \$82.4 billion under consideration.

### Exploration expenditure



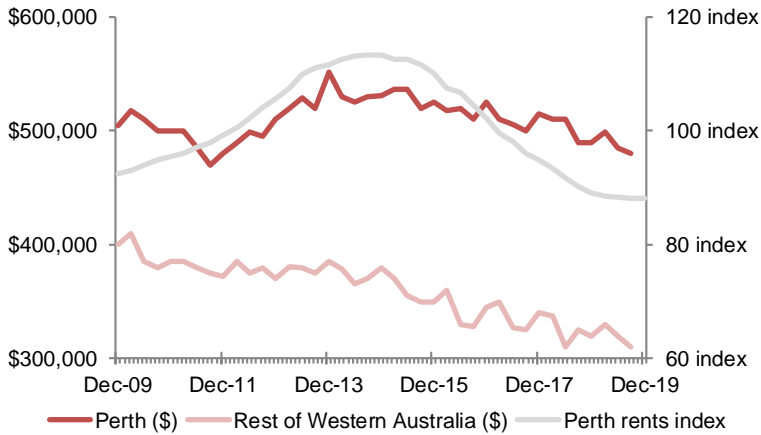
Source: ABS 8412.0 Mineral and Petroleum Exploration.

- Western Australia accounted for 61% of Australia's minerals exploration expenditure in 2018-19.
- Western Australia accounted for 58% of Australia's petroleum exploration expenditure in 2018-19.
- Minerals exploration expenditure rose 20% to \$1.4 billion in 2018-19, mainly due to increases in copper and gold exploration.
- Petroleum exploration expenditure rose 31% to \$734 million in 2018-19.



## PROPERTY MARKET AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

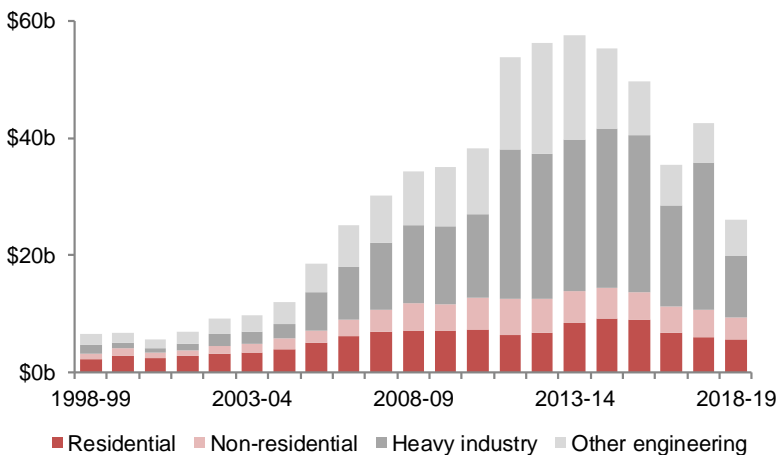
### Median established house prices and rents (quarterly)



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 1% to \$480,000 in the September quarter 2019. It fell 2% through the year to the September quarter 2019.
- The rest of Western Australia's (excluding Perth) median established house price fell 3% to \$310,000 in the September quarter 2019. It fell 5% through the year to the September quarter 2019.
- Perth rents fell 0.1% in the December quarter 2019 and fell 1% through the year to the December quarter 2019.

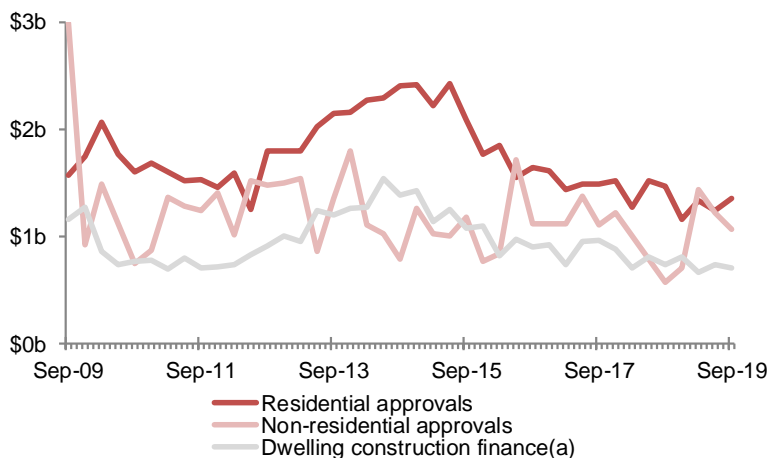
### Building and engineering construction activity



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

- Residential building activity fell 8% to \$5.5 billion in 2018-19.
- Non-residential building activity fell 19% to \$3.7 billion in 2018-19.
- Heavy industry engineering construction activity fell 58% to \$10.5 billion in 2018-19.
- Other engineering construction activity fell 9% to \$6.2 billion in 2018-19, mainly due to a decrease in the construction of telecommunications infrastructure.

### Building construction activity outlook (quarterly)



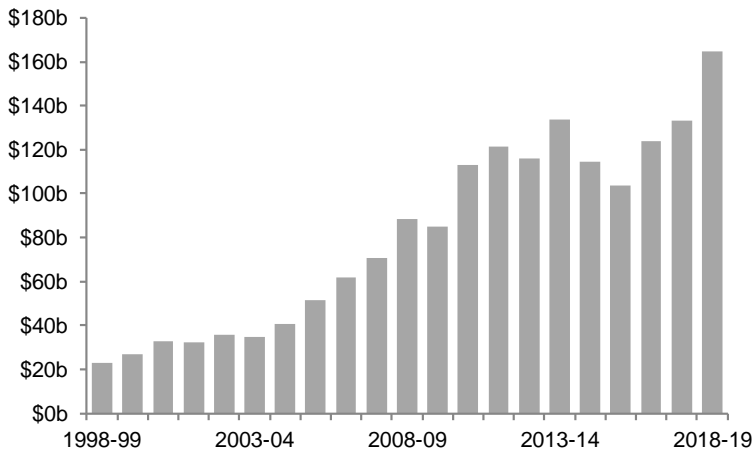
(a) Owner Occupiers. \* Not adjusted for seasonal factors.  
Source: ABS 8731.0 Building Approvals; and 5601.0 Lending to Households and Businesses.

- Western Australia had \$5.3 billion of building activity in the pipeline<sup>1</sup> in the June quarter 2019, below the \$6.3 billion in the same quarter of 2018.
- Residential building approvals rose 8% to \$1.4 billion in the September quarter 2019. Residential building approvals typically lead building activity by one to two quarters.
- Non-residential building approvals fell 12% to \$1.1 billion in the September quarter 2019.
- Dwelling construction finance for owner occupiers<sup>1</sup> fell 3% to \$714 million in the September quarter 2019. Dwelling finance typically leads residential building activity by two to three quarters.



## MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

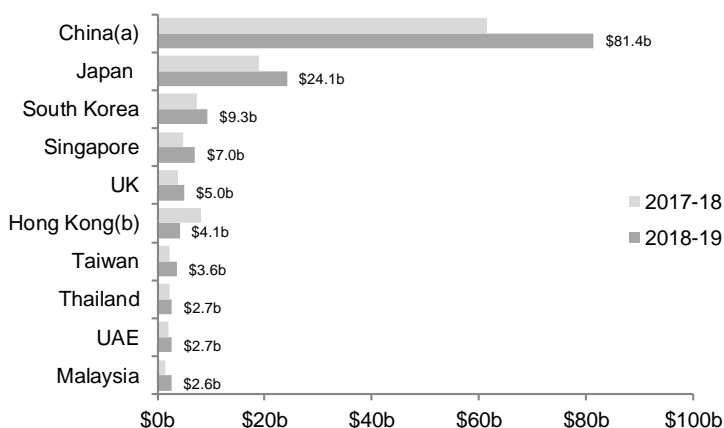
### Merchandise exports (nominal)



<sup>1</sup> Compound annual growth rate. <sup>2</sup> WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement.  
Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services; 5220.0 State Accounts; and 5206.0 Quarterly National Accounts.

- Western Australia accounted for 44% of Australia's merchandise exports in 2018-19.
- Merchandise exports accounted for 58% of GSP in 2018-19 and contributed 0.8 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Real merchandise exports rose 1.5% in 2018-19, below a rise of 5% in 2017-18, and below annual growth<sup>1</sup> of 6% over the past five years.
- Real merchandise exports growth is forecast<sup>2</sup> to be 4% in 2019-20 and 1.5% in 2020-21.
- Nominal merchandise exports rose 24% to \$164.7 billion in 2018-19.

### Major export markets (top 10)



<sup>1</sup> Excludes confidential items. (a) Excludes Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan. (b) Special Administrative Region of China.  
Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services.

- Western Australia's largest export market in 2018-19 was China<sup>(a)</sup> (\$81.4b or 50%), followed by Japan (\$24.1b or 15%) and South Korea (\$9.3b or 6%).
- Western Australia had majority shares of Australia's exports to Singapore (66%), United Kingdom (64%), China<sup>(a)</sup> (61%) and Hong Kong<sup>(b)</sup> (52%) in 2018-19.
- Minerals and petroleum accounted for 94% (\$152.2b) of merchandise exports in 2018-19.
- Agriculture, food, fibre, fisheries and forestry<sup>1</sup> accounted for 5% (\$8.5b) of merchandise exports in 2018-19.

### Major export commodities: 2018-19

Iron ore	\$m (%)	Petroleum <sup>1</sup>	\$m (%)	Gold	\$m (%)	Alumina <sup>2</sup>	\$m (%)	Wheat	\$m (%)
China <sup>(a)</sup>	62,396 (82)	Japan	16,994 (43)	China <sup>(a)</sup>	5,072 (31)	UAE	2,448 (26)	Philippines	522 (19)
Japan	5,731 (8)	China <sup>(a)</sup>	6,041 (15)	UK	4,317 (26)	Bahrain	1,470 (15)	South Korea	398 (14)
South Korea	4,520 (6)	Singapore	5,161 (13)	Hong Kong <sup>(b)</sup>	3,785 (23)	South Africa	1,020 (11)	Indonesia	362 (13)
Other	3,554 (5)	Other	11,014 (28)	Other	3,453 (21)	Other	4,551 (48)	Other	1,495 (54)
Total	76,201 (100)	Total	39,209 (100)	Total	16,626 (100)	Total	9,489 (100)	Total	2,778 (100)
Nickel	\$m (%)	Copper ore <sup>3</sup>	\$m (%)	Lithium <sup>4</sup>	\$m (%)	Mineral sands <sup>5</sup>	\$m (%)	Chemicals <sup>6</sup>	\$m (%)
China <sup>(a)</sup>	1,169 (43)	China <sup>(a)</sup>	966 (54)	China <sup>(a)</sup>	1,418 (92)	China <sup>(a)</sup>	610 (41)	China <sup>(a)</sup>	167 (12)
Japan	470 (17)	Philippines	262 (15)	Belgium	51 (3)	USA	128 (9)	Thailand	151 (11)
South Korea	285 (11)	Japan	192 (11)	USA	22 (1)	Malaysia	121 (8)	India	123 (9)
Other	783 (29)	Other	379 (21)	Other	53 (3)	Other	639 (43)	Other	908 (67)
Total	2,708 (100)	Total	1,798 (100)	Total	1,544 (100)	Total	1,498 (100)	Total	1,349 (100)

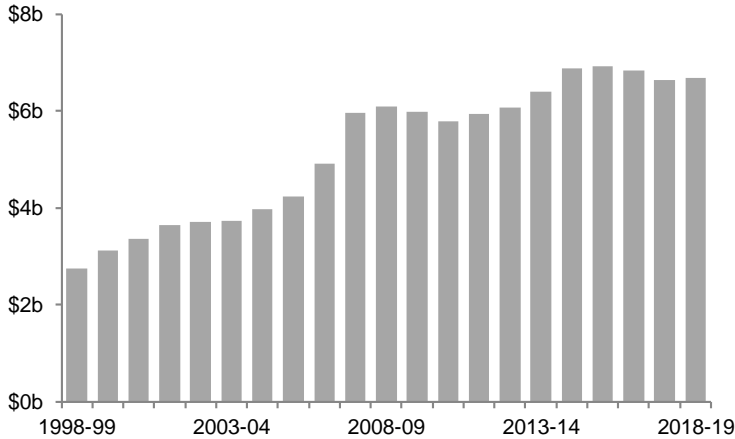
Note – Components may not add to totals due to rounding. <sup>1</sup> LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. <sup>2</sup> Includes bauxite. <sup>3</sup> Includes concentrates. <sup>4</sup> Mainly spodumene. Includes other crude minerals. <sup>5</sup> Includes garnet, ilmenite, leucocene, zircon and rutile. <sup>6</sup> Mainly titanium dioxide pigments, aluminium hydroxide, silicon, ammonia and medicaments. (a) Excludes Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan. (b) Special Administrative Region of China.  
Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services.





## SERVICES EXPORTS

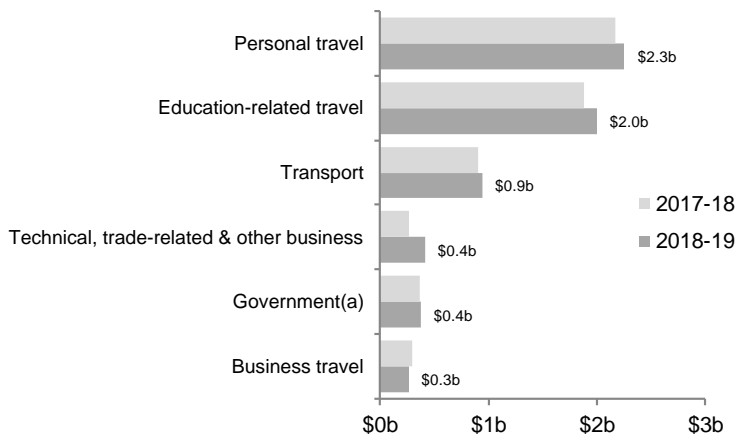
### Services exports (nominal)



<sup>1</sup> Compound annual growth rate.  
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts; and 5368.0.55.003/004 International Trade in Services by State.

- Western Australia accounted for 7% of Australia's services exports in 2018-19.
- Services exports accounted for 2% of GSP in 2018-19 and detracted 0.03 percentage points from real GSP growth.
- Real services exports fell 1% in 2018-19 in line with its annual decline<sup>1</sup> of 1% over the past ten years.
- Nominal services exports rose 1% to \$6.7 billion in 2018-19.

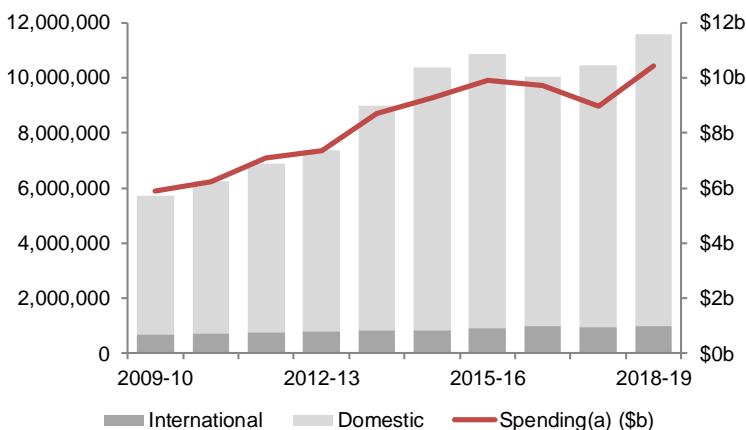
### Services exports by industry sector (top 6)



(a) Goods and services purchased in Western Australia by international embassies, consulates, military units and defence agencies, and personal expenditures of diplomats, consular and military staff and their dependants. <sup>1</sup> Compound annual growth rate.  
Source: ABS 5368.0.55.003/004 International Trade in Services by State.

- Services exports mainly comprised personal travel (34%) and education-related travel (30%) and transport (14%) in 2018-19.
- The largest increase in 2018-19 was in technical, trade-related and other business services (up 56%), while the largest decline was in telecommunications, computer and information services (down 63%).
- International student enrolments fell 3% to 51,897 in 2018, compared with annual growth<sup>1</sup> of 2% over the past ten years.
- Western Australia accounted for 5.9% of Australia's international student enrolments in 2018, below the 6.7% share in 2017.
- Tourism<sup>1</sup> accounted for 2.5% (\$6.5b) of GSP and 5.5% (73,200) of total employment in 2017-18.
- Total overnight visitors<sup>1</sup> rose 11% to 11.6 million in 2018-19, above annual growth<sup>2</sup> of 6% over the past ten years.
- Total visitor spending<sup>(a)</sup> rose 16% to \$10.5 billion in 2018-19.
- In 2018-19:
  - International overnight visitors rose 3% to 973,000, while their spending fell 0.2% to \$2.2 billion.
  - Domestic overnight visitors rose 11% to 10.6 million and their spending rose 22% to \$6.1 billion.
  - Local residents spending on day trips rose 21% to \$2.1 billion.

### Overnight visitors



Note – Break in series in 2014-15. (a) Spending by international and domestic overnight visitors and Western Australian residents on daytrips.  
<sup>1</sup> International and domestic. <sup>2</sup> Compound annual growth rate.  
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International and National Visitor Surveys.



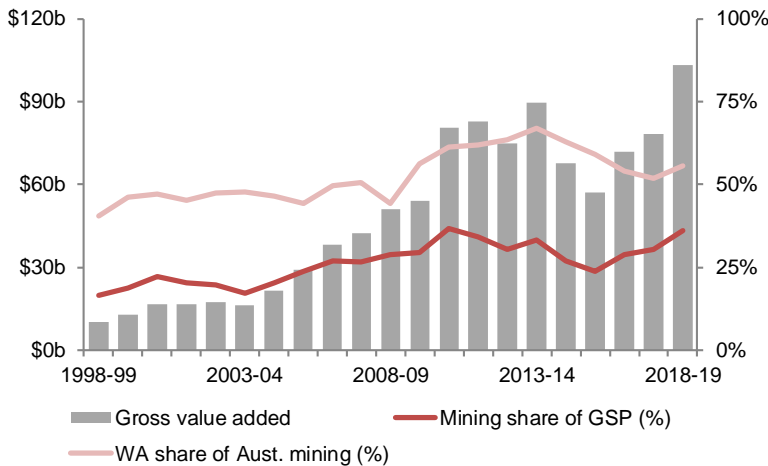
## MINING

### Western Australia's share of Australian and world mining production: 2018

	Unit	World % share	Aust. % share	WA	Australia	World
<b>Iron ore</b>	million tonnes	33	90	811	899	2,500
<b>Rare earths</b>	'000 tonnes	18	100	30	30	170
<b>LNG</b>	million tonnes	14	66	44	66	319
<b>Diamonds</b>	million carats	11	100	16	16	150
<b>Alumina</b>	million tonnes	10	66	13	20	130
<b>Illmenite</b>	'000 tonnes	10	66	624	950	6,100
<b>Nickel</b>	'000 tonnes	7	100	150	150	2,300
<b>Gold</b>	tonnes	6	67	212	315	3,347
<b>Zircon</b>	'000 tonnes	4	13	67	500	1,500
<b>Salt</b>	million tonnes	4	83	13	16	300
<b>Cobalt</b>	'000 tonnes	4	100	5	5	140
<b>Rutile</b>	'000 tonnes	2	5	15	280	940

Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files.

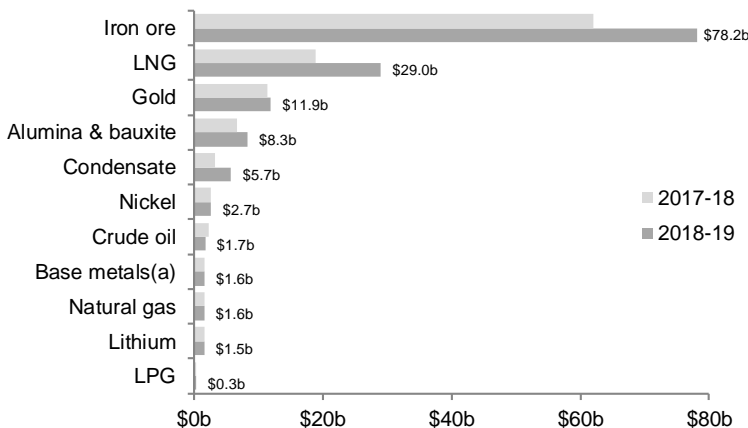
### Mining gross value added (nominal)



<sup>1</sup> Compound annual growth rate.  
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- Western Australia is the main exporter of minerals and petroleum in Australia and produces a significant proportion of the world's minerals and petroleum commodities.
- Western Australia accounted for 56% of Australia's mining gross value added in 2018-19, above its 52% share in the previous year, but below its 67% share in 2013-14.
- Mining accounted for 36% of GSP in 2018-19, above its 30% share in the previous year, but below its 37% share in 2010-11.
- Nominal mining gross value added rose 32% to \$103.1 billion in 2018-19, above annual growth<sup>1</sup> of 7% over the past ten years.

### Major minerals and petroleum sales



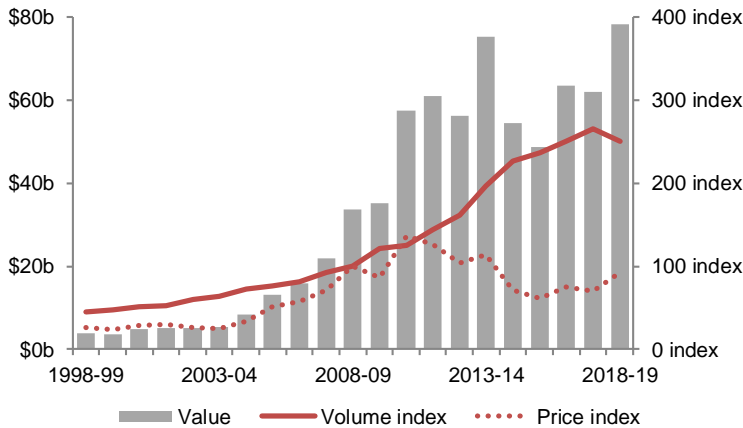
(a) Copper, lead and zinc (contains gold and silver).  
Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files.

- Iron ore accounted for 54% of minerals and petroleum sales in 2018-19, followed by:
  - LNG (20%)
  - Gold (8%)
  - Alumina and bauxite (6%)
  - Condensate (4%)
  - Nickel (2%)
  - Crude oil (1%)
  - Base metals (1%)
  - Natural gas (1%)
  - Lithium (1%)
  - LPG (0.2%)
- The value of minerals and petroleum sales rose 26% to \$145.4 billion in 2018-19, mainly due to increases in the value of iron ore and LNG sales.



MINING continued

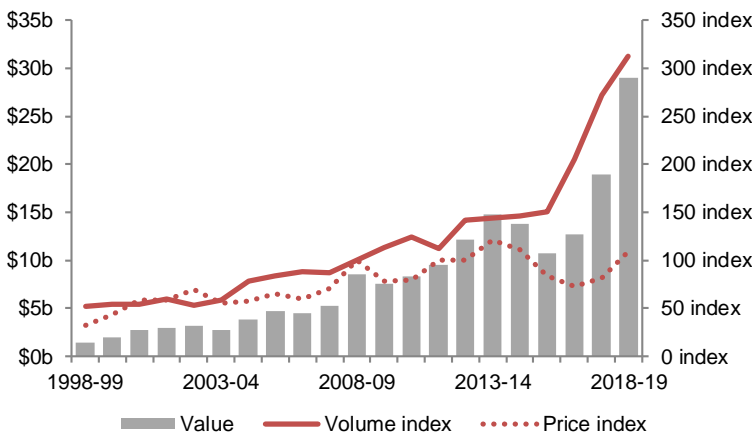
Iron ore sales



<sup>1</sup> Compound annual growth rate. <sup>2</sup> WA Government 2019-20 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement. Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2008-09 = 100.0).

- Iron ore sales rose 26% to \$78.2 billion in 2018-19, due to rising average prices offsetting falling sales volumes.
- The volume of iron ore sales fell 5% to 794 million tonnes in 2018-19, compared with annual growth<sup>1</sup> of 10% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of iron ore sales rose 33% in 2018-19.
- Western Australia's iron ore sales are forecast<sup>2</sup> to rise to 862 million tonnes by 2022-23.

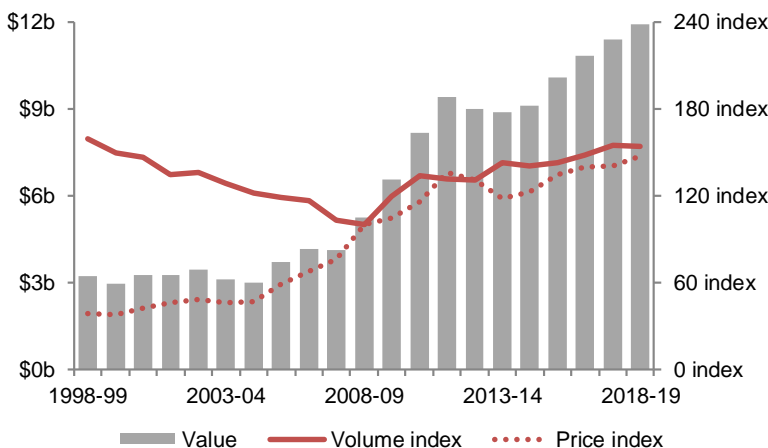
LNG sales



<sup>1</sup> Compound annual growth rate. Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2008-09 = 100.0).

- LNG sales rose 53% to \$29.0 billion in 2018-19, due to rising sales volumes and average prices.
- The volume of LNG sales rose 15% to 44 million tonnes in 2018-19, above annual growth<sup>1</sup> of 12% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of LNG sales rose 33% in 2018-19.

Gold sales



<sup>1</sup> Compound annual growth rate. Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2008-09 = 100.0).

- Western Australia's gold sales rose 5% to \$11.9 billion in 2018-19, due to rising average prices offsetting falling sales volumes.
- The volume of gold sales fell 0.3% to 211 tonnes in 2018-19, compared with annual growth<sup>1</sup> of 4% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of gold sales rose 5% in 2018-19.



## REGIONS

Kimberley		Annual <sup>1</sup>		Quarter <sup>2</sup>	Share <sup>3</sup>
Population 2017-18	36,014	-102	-0.3%	-	1.4%
Employed Jun-19	14,393	-1,937	-11.9%	-3.4%	1.1%
Unemployed Jun-19	2,637	+335	+14.6%	+2.2%	3.1%
Unemployment rate Jun-19	15.5%	+3.1pp	-	+0.7pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$2.8b	+\$60m	+2.2%	-	1.1%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018-19	\$432m	+\$68m	+18.8%	-	0.3%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$313m	-	-	-	3.8%
Residential building 2018-19	\$30m	-\$43m	-59.2%	-	0.6%
Non-residential building 2018-19	\$44m	+\$20m	+79.6%	-	1.1%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	412,700pa	-	-	-	3.3%

Gascoyne		Annual <sup>1</sup>		Quarter <sup>2</sup>	Share <sup>3</sup>
Population 2017-18	9,423	-143	-1.5%	-	0.4%
Employed Jun-19	4,578	-611	-11.8%	-3.4%	0.4%
Unemployed Jun-19	441	+116	+35.7%	+4.8%	0.5%
Unemployment rate Jun-19	8.8%	+2.9pp	-	+0.6pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$1.3b	+\$44m	+3.6%	-	0.5%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018-19	\$96m	+\$12m	+14.9%	-	0.1%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$80m	-	-	-	1.0%
Residential building 2018-19	\$9m	-\$1m	-11.6%	-	0.2%
Non-residential building 2018-19	\$11m	-\$15m	-57.1%	-	0.3%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	337,400pa	-	-	-	2.7%

Piilbara and offshore		Annual <sup>1</sup>		Quarter <sup>2</sup>	Share <sup>3</sup>
Population 2017-18	61,688	+267	+0.4%	-	2.4%
Employed Jun-19	31,005	-3,101	-9.1%	-3.0%	2.4%
Unemployed Jun-19	1,022	+219	+27.3%	+1.6%	1.2%
Unemployment rate Jun-19	3.2%	+0.9pp	-	+0.1pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$37.3b	+\$2.6b	+7.6%	-	14.4%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018-19	\$117.3b	+\$28.3b	+31.9%	-	80.6%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$137m	-	-	-	1.7%
Residential building 2018-19	\$24m	+\$6m	+34.2%	-	0.5%
Non-residential building 2018-19	\$200m	-\$49m	-19.7%	-	5.2%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	936,800pa	-	-	-	7.5%

Mid West		Annual <sup>1</sup>		Quarter <sup>2</sup>	Share <sup>3</sup>
Population 2017-18	53,655	-781	-1.4%	-	2.1%
Employed Jun-19	21,040	-2,339	-10.0%	-2.6%	1.6%
Unemployed Jun-19	2,052	+122	+6.3%	-2.3%	2.4%
Unemployment rate Jun-19	8.9%	+1.3pp	-	+0.0pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$7.1b	+\$303m	+4.4%	-	2.7%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018-19	\$3.9b	+\$379m	+10.8%	-	2.7%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$972m	-	-	-	11.9%
Residential building 2018-19	\$46m	-\$18m	-28.5%	-	0.9%
Non-residential building 2018-19	\$38m	-\$28m	-42.4%	-	1.0%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	720,300pa	-	-	-	5.8%

Goldfields-Esperance		Annual <sup>1</sup>		Quarter <sup>2</sup>	Share <sup>3</sup>
Population 2017-18	55,121	-908	-1.6%	-	2.1%
Employed Jun-19	22,912	-2,326	-9.2%	-2.6%	1.8%
Unemployed Jun-19	1,071	+34	+3.3%	-0.4%	1.3%
Unemployment rate Jun-19	4.5%	+0.5pp	-	+0.1pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$14.6b	+\$962m	+7.1%	-	5.6%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018-19	\$11.6b	+\$81m	+0.7%	-	8.0%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$870m	-	-	-	10.6%
Residential building 2018-19	\$55m	-\$16m	-22.4%	-	1.1%
Non-residential building 2018-19	\$64m	-\$11m	-14.5%	-	1.6%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	680,500pa	-	-	-	5.5%

Perth Metropolitan Area		Annual <sup>1</sup>		Quarter <sup>2</sup>	Share <sup>3</sup>
Population 2017-18	1,926,333	+18,563	+1.0%	-	74.2%
Employed Jun-19	986,678	+10,497	+1.1%	+0.3%	75.9%
Unemployed Jun-19	67,700	+3,176	+4.9%	+0.1%	79.4%
Unemployment rate Jun-19	6.4%	+0.2pp	-	-0.0pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$163.8b	+\$3.9b	+2.4%	-	63.1%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018-19	\$6.2b	+\$1.3b	+26.4%	-	4.3%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$457m	-	-	-	5.6%
Residential building 2018-19	\$4.1b	-\$478m	-10.5%	-	78.6%
Non-residential building 2018-19	\$3.1b	-\$305m	-9.0%	-	79.8%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	4,320,000pa	-	-	-	34.8%

Wheatbelt		Annual <sup>1</sup>		Quarter <sup>2</sup>	Share <sup>3</sup>
Population 2017-18	73,829	-666	-0.9%	-	2.8%
Employed Jun-19	31,292	+2,780	+9.8%	+3.6%	2.4%
Unemployed Jun-19	1,278	+351	+37.9%	+1.1%	1.5%
Unemployment rate Jun-19	3.9%	+0.8pp	-	-0.1pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$6.7b	+\$2m	+0.0%	-	2.6%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018-19	\$894m	-\$523m	-36.9%	-	0.6%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$3.4b	-	-	-	40.9%
Residential building 2018-19	\$89m	-\$27m	-23.0%	-	1.7%
Non-residential building 2018-19	\$52m	-\$61m	-54.0%	-	1.3%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	1,006,600pa	-	-	-	8.1%

Peel		Annual <sup>1</sup>		Quarter <sup>2</sup>	Share <sup>3</sup>
Population 2017-18	139,890	+3,007	+2.2%	-	5.4%
Employed Jun-19	63,706	+6,441	+11.2%	+2.5%	4.9%
Unemployed Jun-19	3,519	-993	-22.0%	-10.7%	4.1%
Unemployment rate Jun-19	5.2%	-2.1pp	-	-0.7pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$8.3b	+\$294m	+3.7%	-	3.2%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018-19	\$1.4b	-\$121m	-7.8%	-	1.0%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$31m	-	-	-	0.4%
Residential building 2018-19	\$303m	-\$40m	-11.6%	-	5.8%
Non-residential building 2018-19	\$114m	+\$9m	+8.4%	-	2.9%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	678,600pa	-	-	-	5.5%

Great Southern		Annual <sup>1</sup>		Quarter <sup>2</sup>	Share <sup>3</sup>
Population 2017-18	60,833	+264	+0.4%	-	2.3%
Employed Jun-19	30,635	+2,887	+10.4%	+3.8%	2.4%
Unemployed Jun-19	1,238	+324	+35.4%	+1.6%	1.5%
Unemployment rate Jun-19	3.9%	+0.7pp	-	-0.1pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$4.1b	-\$30m	-0.7%	-	1.6%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018-19	\$8m	+\$0m	+1.3%	-	0.01%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$1.2b	-	-	-	14.4%
Residential building 2018-19	\$104m	-\$18m	-14.7%	-	2.0%
Non-residential building 2018-19	\$62m	-\$0m	-0.2%	-	1.6%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	747,600pa	-	-	-	6.0%

South West		Annual <sup>1</sup>		Quarter <sup>2</sup>	Share <sup>3</sup>
Population 2017-18	178,406	+1,498	+0.8%	-	6.9%
Employed Jun-19	94,534	+1,188	+1.3%	-1.2%	7.3%
Unemployed Jun-19	4,317	-1,792	-29.3%	-11.6%	5.1%
Unemployment rate Jun-19	4.4%	-1.8pp	-	-0.5pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$13.5b	+\$229m	+1.7%	-	5.2%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018-19	\$3.6b	+\$953m	+35.4%	-	2.5%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$801m	-	-	-	9.8%
Residential building 2018-19	\$452m	-\$4m	-0.8%	-	8.7%
Non-residential building 2018-19	\$196m	+\$34m	+20.8%	-	5.1%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	2,581,400pa	-	-	-	20.8%

<sup>1</sup> Change from previous year for annual series and change from same quarter of the previous year for the quarterly labour force series. <sup>2</sup> Quarter-on-quarter change. <sup>3</sup> of Western Australia. Source: ABS 3218.0 Regional Population Growth; 7503.0 Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced; and 8731.0 Building Approvals; Department of Jobs and Small Business, Small Area Labour Markets; WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development; WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and Tourism Western Australia, Regional Development Commission Fact Sheets (annual average overnight visitors).