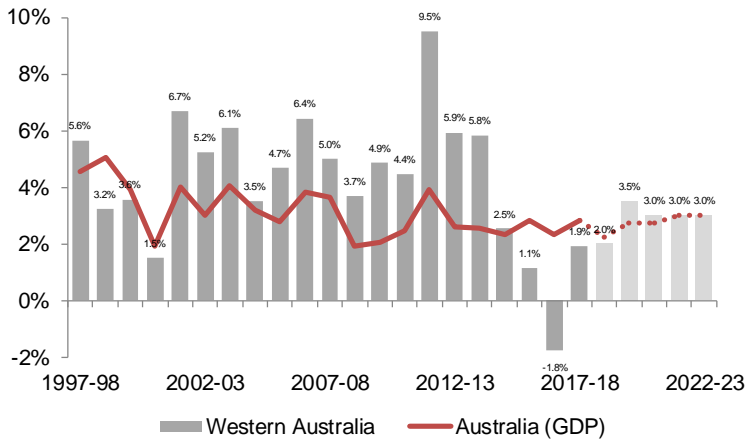




THE ECONOMY

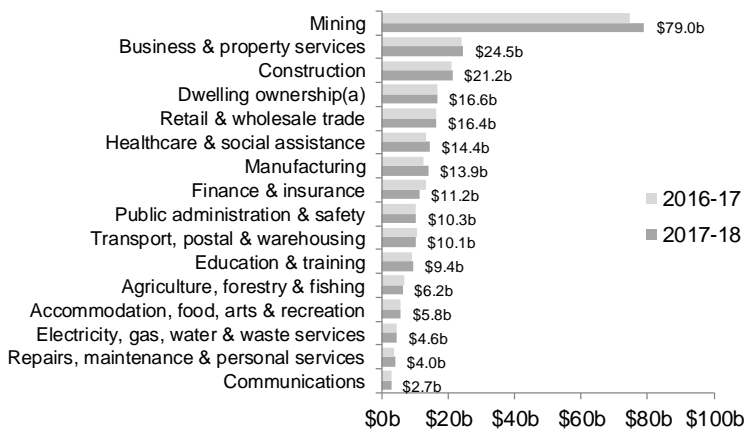
Real gross state product (% change)



¹ Compound annual growth rate.
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts and 5204.0 National Accounts; WA Government 2019-20 State Budget; and Australian Government 2019-20 Budget.

- Western Australia's gross state product (GSP) of \$259.4 billion in 2017-18 was 14% of Australia's gross domestic product (GDP).
- GSP per capita of \$100,367 in 2017-18 was 35% above Australia's GDP per capita of \$74,605.
- Real GSP rose 1.9% in 2017-18, following a fall of 1.8% in 2016-17, but was below annual growth¹ of 3.8% over the past ten years.
- The WA Government's 2019-20 State Budget forecasts real GSP growth of 2.0% in 2018-19 and 3.5% in 2019-20.
- Australia's real GDP rose 2.8% in 2017-18. The Australian Government forecasts GDP growth of 2.25% in 2018-19 and 2.75% in 2019-20.

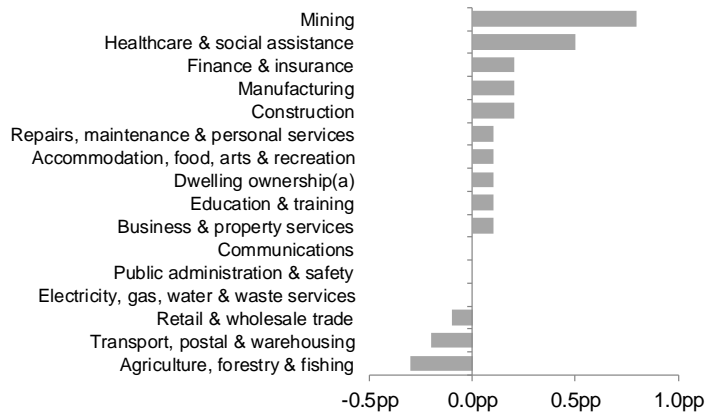
Industry sectors (nominal gross value added)



(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 48% (\$125.0b) of GSP in 2017-18. Services industries accounted for 42% (\$109.0b), with the remaining 10% (\$25.5b) from dwelling ownership and other items.
- Mining accounted for 30% of GSP in 2017-18, followed by business and property services (9%) and construction (8%).
- Manufacturing accounted for 5% of GSP in 2017-18.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 2% of GSP in 2017-18.

Industry sectors contribution to real GSP growth: 2017-18



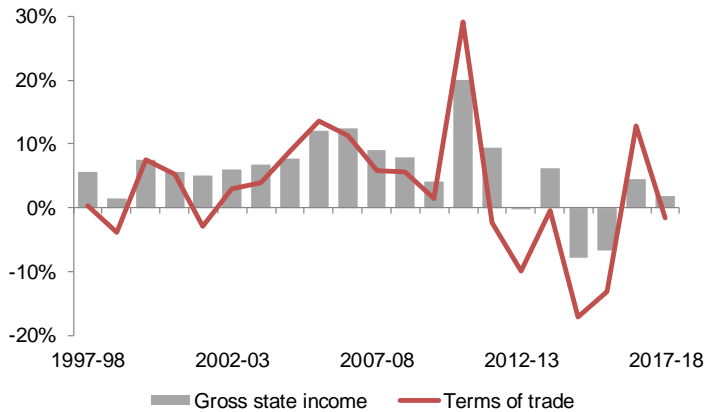
(a) Gross operating surplus of landlords and owner-occupiers (owner-occupiers are assigned a rent for their dwellings).
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- 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 3% in 2017-18, and with its large share of GSP, contributed 0.8 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Healthcare and social assistance gross value added rose 9% in 2017-18, contributing 0.5 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing gross value added fell 12% in 2017-18, detracting 0.3 percentage points from real GSP growth.



THE ECONOMY continued

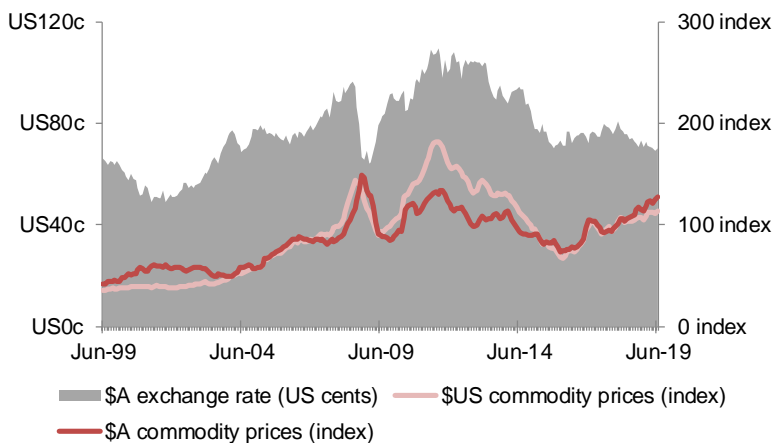
Gross state income and terms of trade (% change)



¹ 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 fell 2% in 2017-18. This relatively small change meant that growth in Western Australia's real GSP and GSI was the same.
- Real GSI rose 1.9% in 2017-18, below a rise of 4.5% in 2016-17, and below annual growth¹ of 3.6% over the past ten years.
- The RBA's annual average \$A commodity price index for Australia rose 6% in 2017-18.

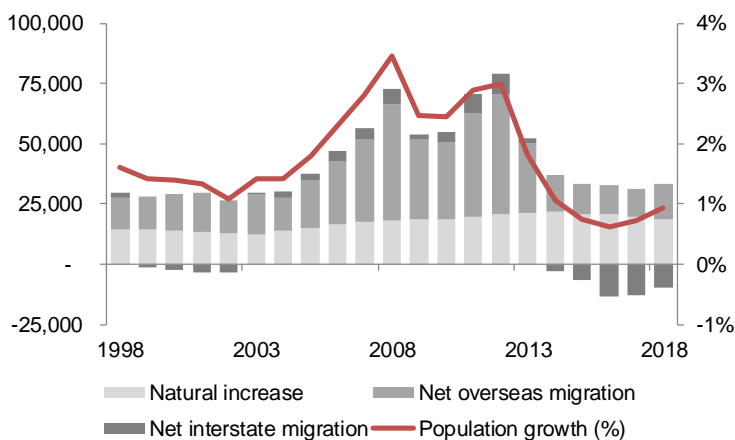
Commodity prices¹ and exchange rate (monthly)



¹ Monthly index of commodity prices for Australia, 2017-18 = 100.0. ² China spot prices in nominal US dollars (cost and freight). ³ WA Government 2019-20 State Budget.
Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, Statistical Tables.

- The RBA's monthly average \$A commodity price index rose 2% in June 2019.
- The monthly average price of iron ore² rose 9% to US\$109 a tonne in June 2019. The annual average price of iron ore² rose 16% to US\$81 a tonne in 2018-19. It is forecast³ to be US\$74 a tonne in 2019-20 and US\$66 a tonne in 2020-21.
- The monthly average \$A exchange rate rose 1% to US70 cents in June 2019. The annual average \$A exchange rate fell 8% to US72 cents in 2018-19. It is forecast³ to be US71 cents in 2019-20 and US72 cents in 2020-21.

Population growth



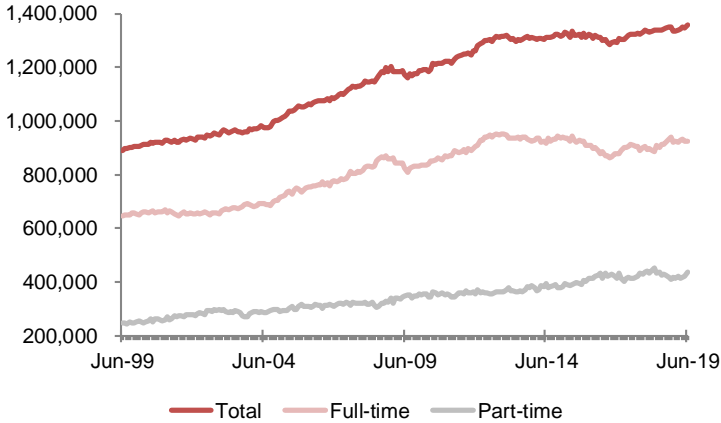
Note – Components of population change may not sum to total population growth due to intercensal difference. ¹ Through the year. ² Compound annual growth rate. ³ WA Government 2019-20 State Budget.
Source: ABS 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics.

- Western Australia's population of 2.61 million in 2018 was 10% of Australia's population.
- Population growth¹ of 0.9% (23,961) in 2018 was above growth of 0.7% in 2017, but below annual growth² of 1.7% over the past ten years.
- Natural increase (18,601) and net overseas migration (up 14,863) offset negative net interstate migration (down 9,503) in 2018.
- Annual average population growth was 0.8% in 2017-18 and is forecast³ to rise to 1.0% in 2018-19 and 1.3% in 2019-20.
- The WA Tomorrow report forecasts a population of 3.25 million by 2031.



LABOUR MARKET

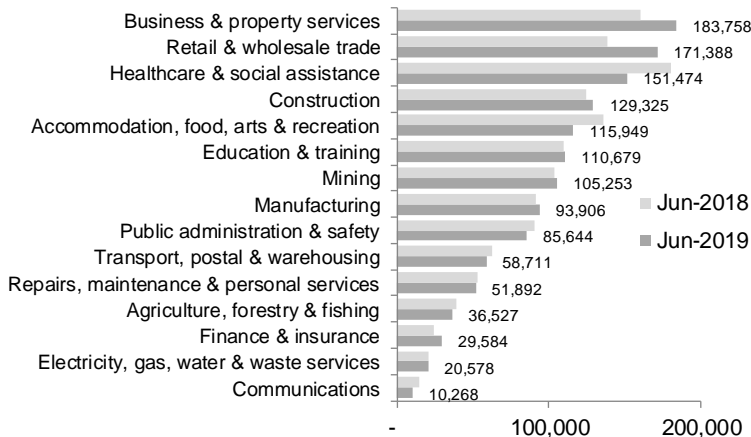
Employment (monthly)



¹ WA Government 2019-20 State Budget.
Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- Western Australia's total employment rose by 13,774 to 1.36 million in June 2019, with a fall in full-time employment (down 763 to 924,122) offset by a rise in part-time employment (up 14,537 to 434,758).
- Total employment rose 1.5% (20,502) through the year to June 2019, with a rise in full-time employment (up 3% or 23,747) offsetting a fall in part-time employment (down 1% or 3,245).
- Annual average employment growth was 0.9% in 2018-19 and is forecast¹ to rise to 1.75% in 2019-20 and 2.0% in 2020-21.

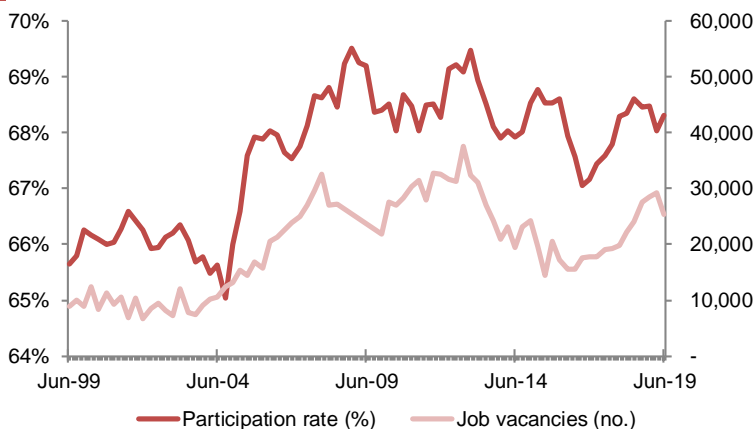
Industry sector employment (quarterly)



Source: ABS 6291.0.55.003 Quarterly Labour Force.

- Services industries accounted for 72% (969,347) of total employment in the June quarter 2019 and goods-producing industries accounted for 28% (385,589).
- Retail and wholesale trade (up 33,144) and business and property services (up 23,390) had the largest increases in employment through the year to the June quarter 2019.
- Healthcare and social assistance (down 28,770) and accommodation, food, arts and recreation (down 20,340) had the largest falls in employment through the year to the June quarter 2019.

Participation rate and job vacancies (quarterly)



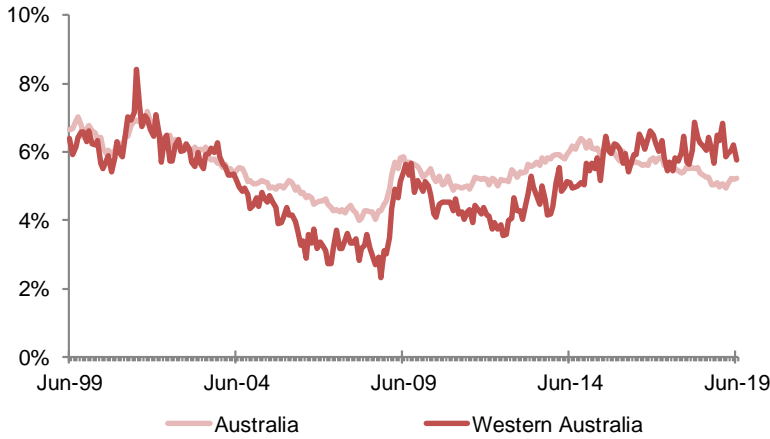
¹ WA Government 2019-20 State Budget. ² Not adjusted for seasonal factors.
Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force; and 6354.0 Job Vacancies.

- The participation rate measures the proportion of the civilian working age population (aged 15 and older) in the labour force (people who are either employed or unemployed).
- The participation rate of 68.3% in the June quarter 2019 was above the 68.0% in the previous quarter, but below the 68.6% a year ago.
- The annual average participation rate was 68.4% in 2018-19 and is forecast¹ to rise to 68.6% in 2019-20 and 68.7% in 2020-21.
- There were 25,400 job vacancies² in the June quarter 2019, 3,900 less than in the previous quarter, but 1,300 more than a year ago.



LABOUR MARKET continued

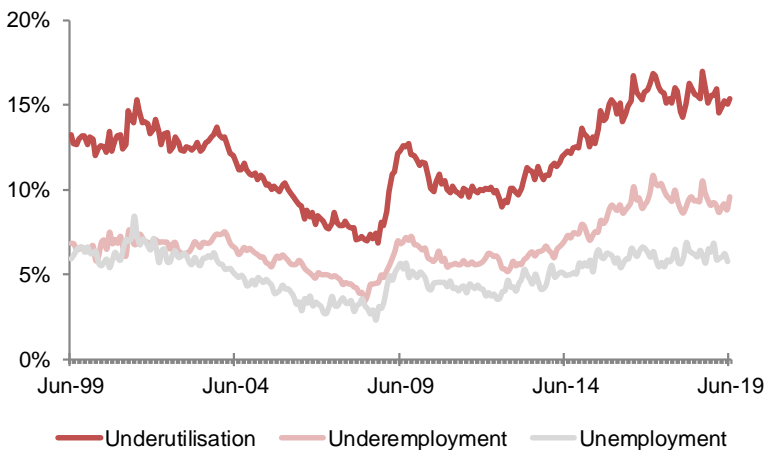
Unemployment rate (monthly)



¹ WA Government 2019-20 State Budget. Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- The unemployment rate measures the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed (people without a job who are actively looking for work).
- Western Australia's unemployment rate of 5.8% in June 2019 was below the 6.2% in the previous month and 6.2% a year ago.
- Australia's unemployment rate was 5.2% in June 2019.
- The annual average unemployment rate was 6.1% in 2018-19 and is forecast¹ to fall to 6.0% in 2019-20 and 5.75% in 2010-21.
- Unemployment fell by 6,177 to 82,992 in June 2019.

Underutilisation rate (monthly)



Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- The underutilisation rate measures the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed or underemployed (workers wanting more hours).
- The underutilisation rate of 15.4% in June 2019 was above the 15.0% in the previous month, but below the 15.6% a year ago.
- The underutilisation rate in June 2019 comprised an underemployment rate of 9.6% and an unemployment rate of 5.8%.
- The underemployment rate of 9.6% in June 2019 was above the 8.8% in the previous month and 9.4% a year ago.

Average annual earnings and wages growth



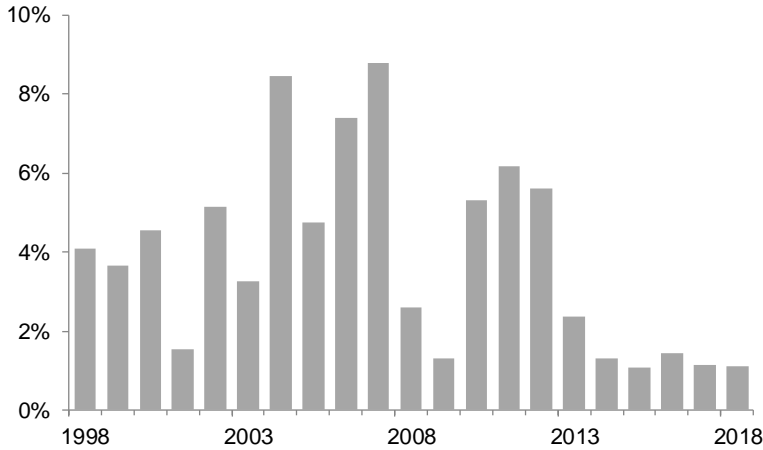
¹ Compound annual growth rate. ² WA Government 2019-20 State Budget. Source: ABS 6302.0 Average Weekly Earnings; and 6345.0 Wage Price Index (2008-09 = 100.0).

- Average annual adult full-time total earnings rose 1.1% to \$95,945 in 2018.
- Western Australia's average annual adult full-time total earnings were 11% (\$9,204) above the Australian average of \$86,741 in 2018.
- Western Australia's wage price index rose 1.6% in 2018, below annual growth¹ of 2.7% over the past ten years, and below Australia's wages growth of 2.3% in 2018.
- Annual average wages growth was 1.5% in 2017-18 and is forecast² to rise to 1.75% in 2018-19 and 2.25% in 2019-20.



CONSUMPTION

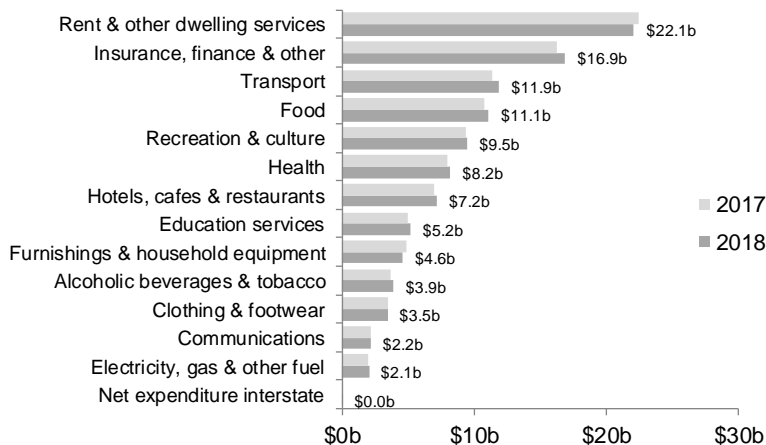
Real household consumption (% change)



¹ Compound annual growth rate. ² WA Government 2019-20 State Budget.
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts; and 5206.0 Quarterly National Accounts.

- Western Australia accounted for 10% of Australia's household consumption in 2018.
- Household consumption accounted for 42% of GSP in 2017-18 and contributed 0.7 percentage points to real GDP growth.
- Real household consumption rose 1.10% in 2018, below a rise of 1.15% in 2017, and below annual growth¹ of 2.7% over the past ten years.
- Real household consumption growth was 1.6% in 2017-18 and is forecast² to be 0.75% in 2018-19 and 1.75% in 2019-20.

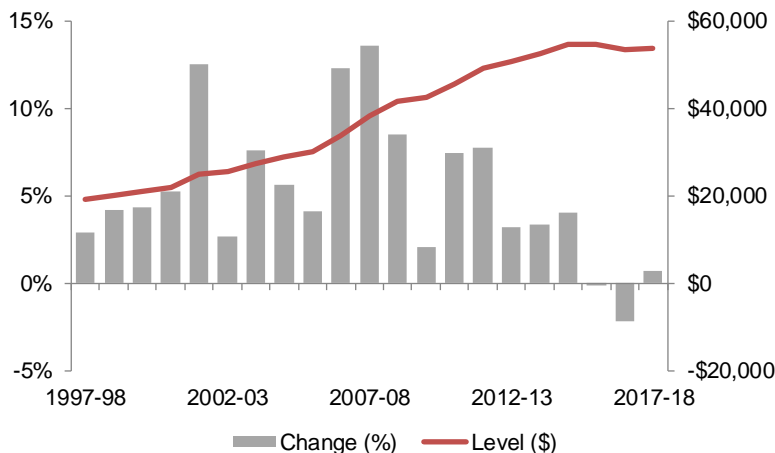
Household consumption by industry sector (nominal)



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

- Nominal household consumption rose 1.7% to \$108.5 billion in 2018.
- The largest increases in household consumption in 2018 were in insurance, finance and other (up \$603m or 4%), transport (up \$460m or 4%) and food (up \$318m or 3%).
- The largest decreases in household consumption in 2018 were in rent and other dwelling services (down \$349m or 2%) and furnishings and household equipment (down \$276m or 6%).

Gross household disposable income per capita



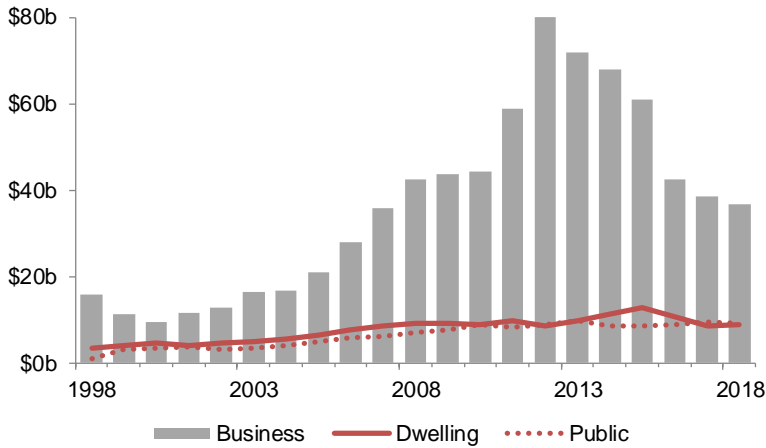
¹ Compound annual growth rate.
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- Western Australia's gross household disposable income per capita of \$53,681 in 2017-18 was 11% (\$5,255) above Australia's gross household disposable income per capita of \$48,426.
- Gross household disposable income per capita rose 1% in 2017-18, following a fall of 2% in 2016-17, but was below annual growth¹ of 3% over the past ten years.
- Total gross household disposable income rose by \$2.1 billion in 2017-18, due to changes in employee wages (up \$3.8b), social benefits and other secondary income (up \$199m), self-employed and property income (down \$241m) and interest and tax paid on secondary income (up \$1.7b).



INVESTMENT

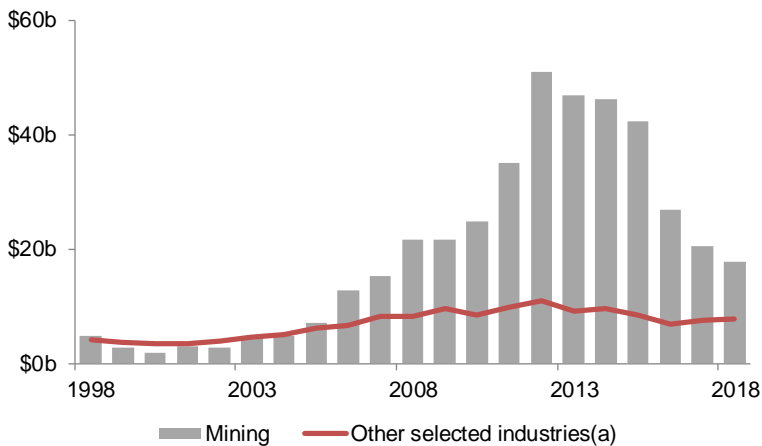
Investment (nominal)



¹ WA Government 2019-20 State Budget.
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts; and 5206.0 Quarterly National Accounts.

- Western Australia accounted for 17% of Australia's business investment in 2018.
- Business investment accounted for 15% of GSP in 2017-18 and contributed 0.01 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Real business investment fell 7% in 2018, following a fall of 9% in 2017.
- Real business investment fell 0.7% in 2017-18 and is forecast¹ to fall 10% in 2018-19 and rise 6.0% in 2019-20.
- Nominal business investment fell 5% to \$36.6 billion in 2018.
- Nominal dwelling investment rose 2% to \$8.7 billion in 2018.
- Nominal public investment fell 5% to \$9.0 billion in 2018.

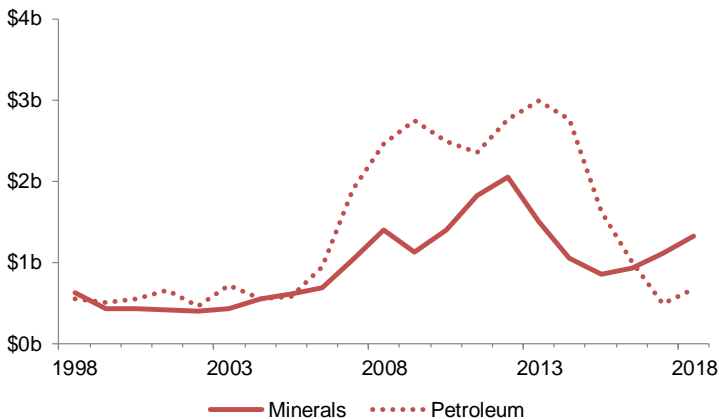
Private new capital expenditure



(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.
- Mining accounted for 70% of Western Australia's private new capital expenditure in 2018.
- Mining new capital expenditure fell 13% to \$17.8 billion in 2018.
- New capital expenditure in other selected industries rose 4% to \$7.8 billion in 2018.
- In March 2019, Western Australia had \$24.5 billion of major resource projects under construction or committed and \$88.3 billion under consideration.

Exploration expenditure



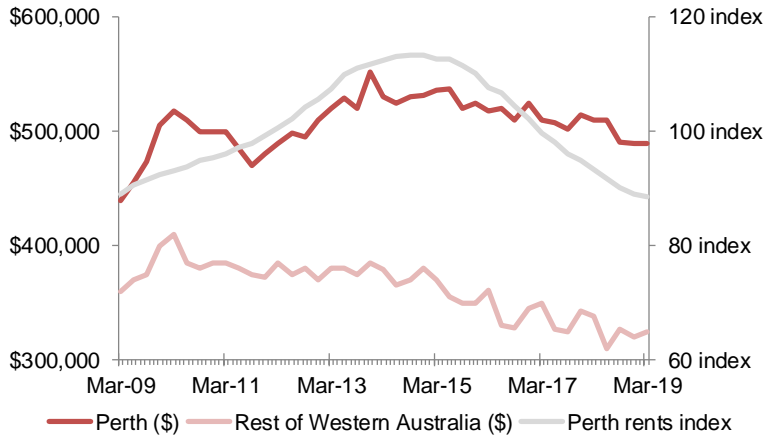
Source: ABS 8412.0 Mineral and Petroleum Exploration.

- Western Australia accounted for 61% of Australia's minerals exploration expenditure in 2018.
- Western Australia accounted for 58% of Australia's petroleum exploration expenditure in 2018.
- Minerals exploration expenditure rose 19% to \$1.3 billion in 2018, mainly due to increases in gold and copper exploration.
- Petroleum exploration expenditure rose 37% to \$672 million in 2018.



PROPERTY MARKET AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

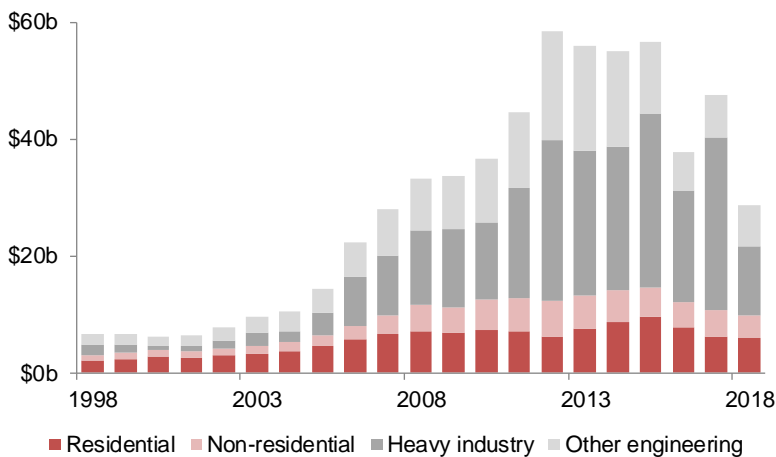
Median established house prices and rents (quarterly)



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

- Perth's median established house price was unchanged at \$490,000 in the March quarter 2019. It fell 4% through the year to the March quarter 2019.
- The rest of Western Australia's (excluding Perth) median established house price rose 1% to \$325,000 in the March quarter 2019. It fell 4% through the year to the March quarter 2019.
- Perth rents fell 1% in the March quarter 2019 and 5% through the year to the March quarter 2019.

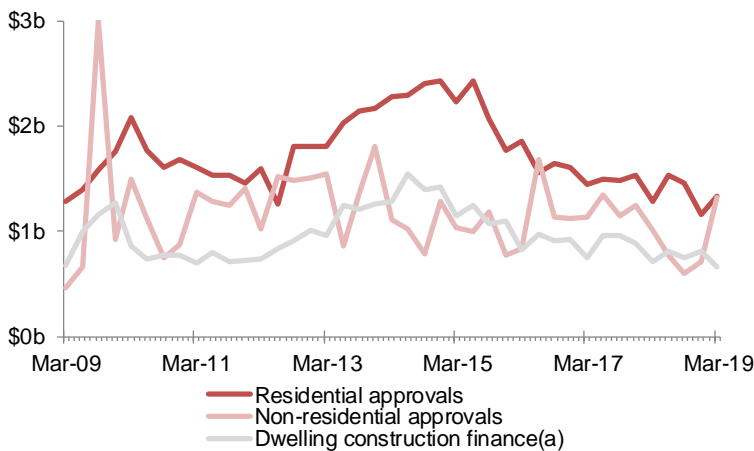
Building and engineering construction activity



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

- Residential building activity fell 4% to \$5.9 billion in 2018.
- Non-residential building activity fell 15% to \$4.0 billion in 2018.
- Heavy industry engineering construction activity fell 60% to \$11.7 billion in 2018.
- Other engineering construction activity fell 3% to \$7.0 billion in 2018, mainly due to a decrease in the construction of telecommunications infrastructure.

Building construction activity outlook (quarterly)



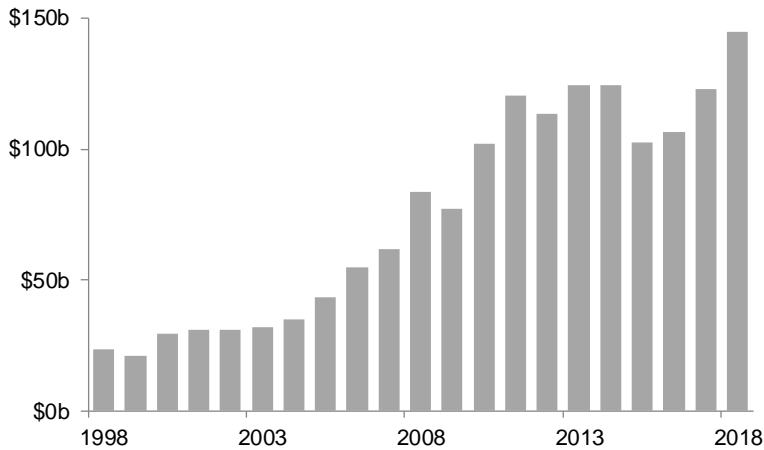
(a) Owner Occupiers. ¹ Not adjusted for seasonal factors.
Source: ABS 8731.0 Building Approvals; and 5601.0 Lending to Households and Businesses.

- Western Australia had \$5.6 billion of building activity in the pipeline¹ in the March quarter 2019, below the \$6.4 billion in the same quarter of 2018.
- Residential building approvals rose 15% to \$1.3 billion in the March quarter 2019. Residential building approvals typically lead building activity by one to two quarters.
- Non-residential building approvals rose 85% to \$1.3 billion in the March quarter 2019.
- Dwelling construction finance for owner occupiers¹ fell 18% to \$665 million in the March quarter 2019. Dwelling finance typically leads residential building activity by two to three quarters.



MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

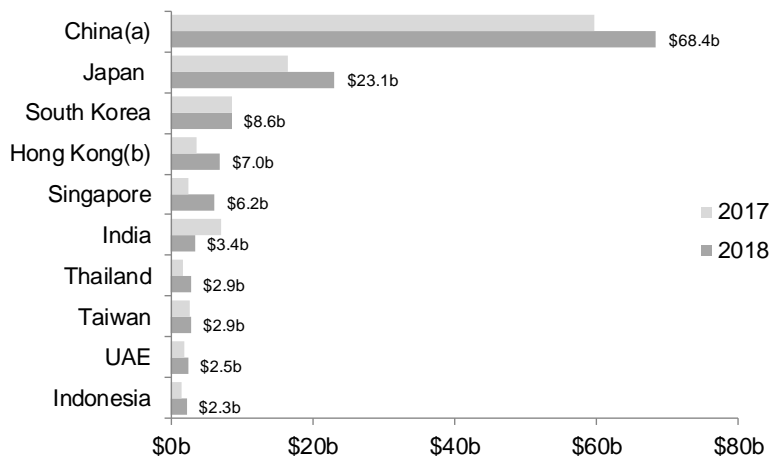
Merchandise exports (nominal)



¹ Compound annual growth rate. ² WA Government 2019-20 State Budget.
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 2018.
- Merchandise exports accounted for 51% of GSP in 2017-18 and contributed 2.4 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Real merchandise exports rose 7% in 2018, above a rise of 3% in 2017, and above annual growth¹ of 6% over the past five years.
- Real merchandise exports growth was 4.9% in 2017-18 and is forecast² to fall to 4.25% in 2018-19 and 4.0% in 2019-20.
- Nominal merchandise exports rose 18% to \$144.9 billion in 2018.

Major export markets (top 10)



¹ 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 was China^(a) (\$68.4b or 47%), followed by Japan (\$23.1b or 16%) and South Korea (\$8.6b or 6%).
- Western Australia had majority shares of Australia's exports to Hong Kong^(b) (68%), Singapore (63%) and China^(a) (58%) in 2018.
- Minerals and petroleum accounted for 91% (\$131.4b) of merchandise exports in 2018.
- Agriculture, food, fibre, fisheries and forestry¹ accounted for 5% (\$7.4b) of merchandise exports in 2018.

Major export commodities: 2018

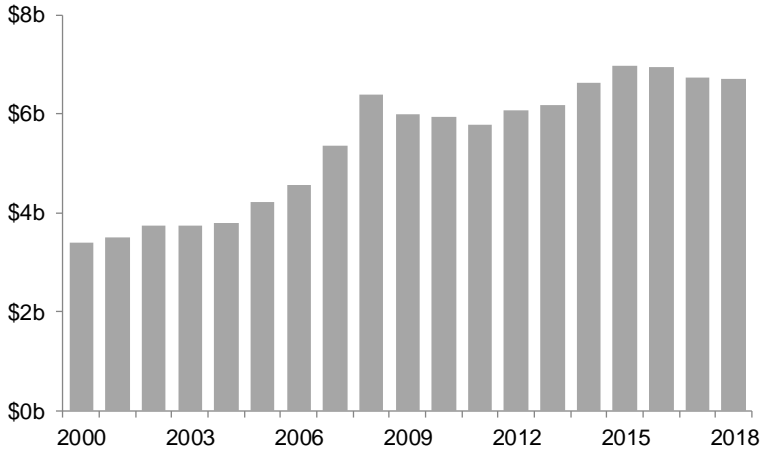
Iron ore	\$m (%)	Petroleum ¹	\$m (%)	Gold	\$m (%)	Alumina ²	\$m (%)	Nickel	\$m (%)
China ^(a)	50,661 (81)	Japan	17,156 (51)	Hong Kong ^(b)	6,702 (38)	UAE	2,176 (25)	China ^(a)	1,311 (50)
Japan	5,102 (8)	China ^(a)	4,063 (12)	China ^(a)	5,789 (33)	Bahrain	1,290 (15)	Japan	474 (18)
South Korea	3,737 (6)	Singapore	4,047 (12)	UK	1,572 (9)	South Africa	987 (11)	Taiwan	337 (13)
Other	2,837 (5)	Other	8,520 (25)	Other	3,403 (19)	Other	4,271 (49)	Other	493 (19)
Total	62,336 (100)	Total	33,785 (100)	Total	17,466 (100)	Total	8,725 (100)	Total	2,615 (100)
Wheat	\$m (%)	Base metals ³	\$m (%)	Lithium ⁴	\$m (%)	Chemicals ⁵	\$m (%)	Mineral sands ⁶	\$m (%)
Indonesia	408 (19)	China ^(a)	1,063 (54)	China ^(a)	1,454 (92)	China ^(a)	184 (12)	China ^(a)	497 (35)
Philippines	393 (18)	Japan	253 (13)	Malaysia	42 (3)	Thailand	140 (9)	USA	153 (11)
South Korea	340 (15)	South Korea	239 (12)	Belgium	34 (2)	India	133 (9)	Malaysia	133 (9)
Other	1,063 (48)	Other	430 (22)	Other	51 (3)	Other	1,031 (69)	Other	650 (45)
Total	2,203 (100)	Total	1,985 (100)	Total	1,582 (100)	Total	1,488 (100)	Total	1,433 (100)

Note – Components may not add to totals due to rounding. ¹ LNG, crude oil, condensate and LPG. ² Includes bauxite. ³ Copper, lead and zinc ores and concentrates. ⁴ Mainly spodumene. Includes other crude minerals. ⁵ Mainly titanium dioxide pigments, silicon, aluminium hydroxide and ammonia. ⁶ Includes garnet, ilmenite, leucocoxene, zircon and rutile. (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

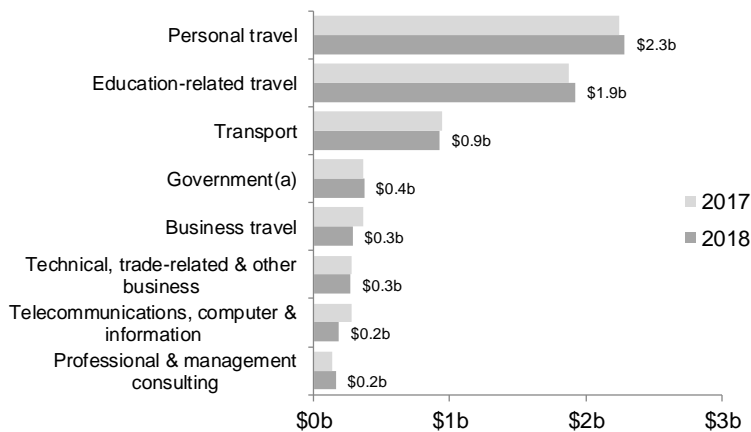
Services exports (nominal)



¹ 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.
- Services exports accounted for 3% of GSP in 2017-18 and detracted 0.1 percentage points from real GSP growth.
- Real services exports fell 4% in 2018 compared with annual decline¹ of 0.1% over the past five years.
- Nominal services exports fell 1% to \$6.7 billion in 2018.

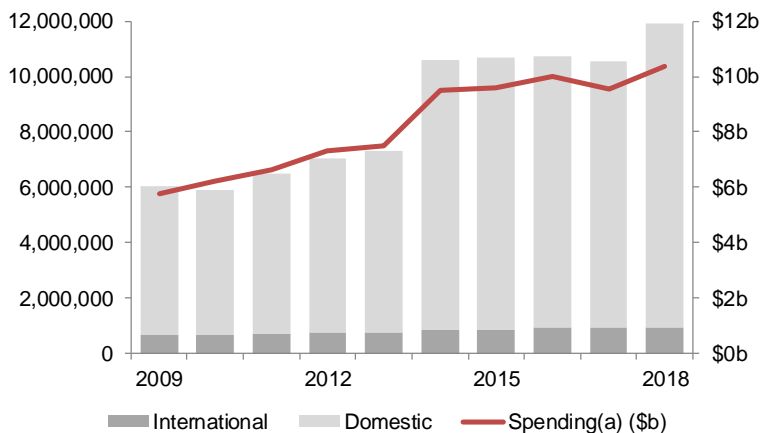
Services exports by industry sector (top 8)



(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. ¹ 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 (29%) and transport (14%) in 2018.
- The largest increase in 2018 was in education-related travel (up 3%), while the largest decline was in telecommunications, computer and information services (down 33%).
- International student enrolments fell 3% to 51,897 in 2018, compared with annual growth¹ 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.

Overnight visitors



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

- Tourism¹ accounted for 2.5% (\$6.1 billion) of GSP and 5% (71,100) of total employment in 2016-17.
- Total overnight visitors¹ rose 13% to 11.9 million in 2018, above annual growth² of 6% over the past ten years.
- Total visitor spending^(a) rose 9% to \$10.4 billion in 2018.
- In 2018, international overnight visitors rose 2% to 963,800, while their spending fell 0.5% to \$2.2 billion.
- In 2018, domestic overnight visitors rose 14% to 11.0 million and their spending rose 13% to \$6.0 billion.
- Day trip spending by local residents rose 9% to \$2.2 billion in 2018.



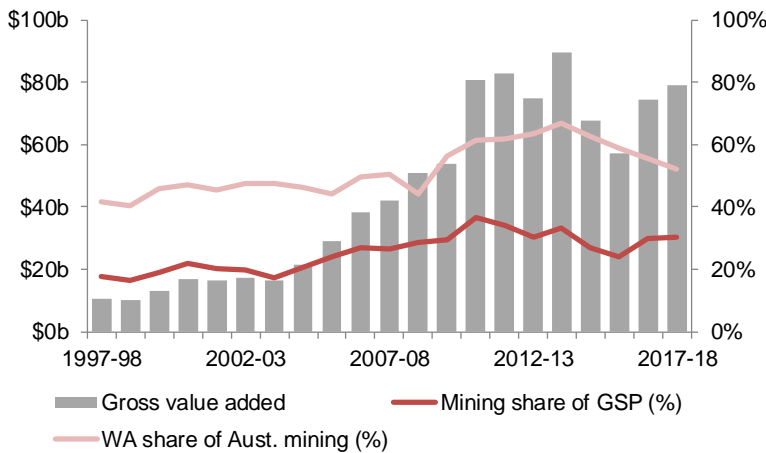
MINING

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

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

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

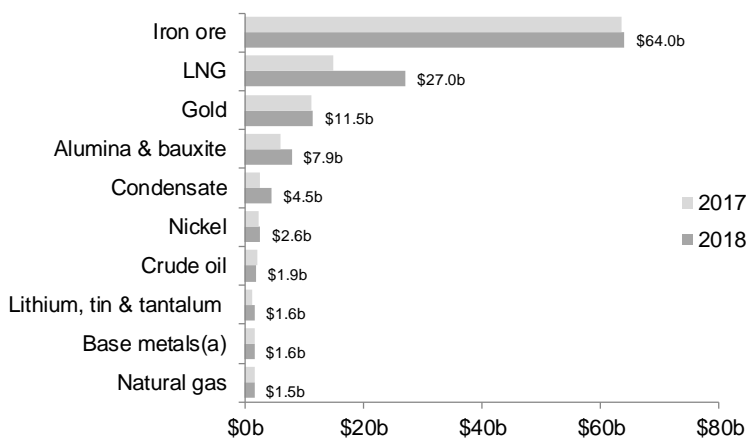
Mining gross value added (nominal)



¹ Compound annual growth rate.
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- 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 52% of Australia's mining gross value added in 2017-18, below its 56% share in the previous year and 67% share in 2013-14.
- Mining accounted for 30% of GSP in 2017-18, in line with its 30% share in the previous year, but below its 37% share in 2010-11.
- Nominal mining gross value added rose 6% to \$79.0 billion in 2017-18, in line with annual growth¹ of 6% over the past ten years.

Major minerals and petroleum sales



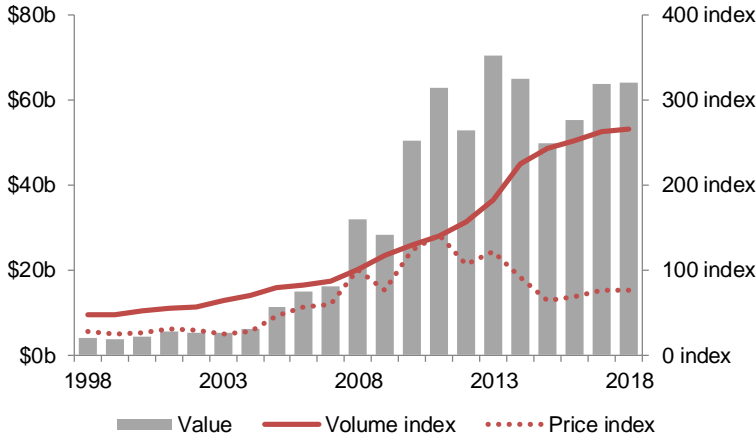
(a) Copper, lead and zinc (contains gold and silver).
Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files.

- Iron ore accounted for 50% of minerals and petroleum sales in 2018, followed by:
 - LNG (21%)
 - Gold (9%)
 - Alumina and bauxite (6%)
 - Condensate (4%)
 - Nickel (2%)
 - Crude oil (2%)
 - Lithium, tin and tantalum (1%)
 - Base metals (1%)
 - Natural gas (1%)
 - Cobalt (0.4%)
 - Manganese (0.4%)
 - Mineral sands (0.3%)
- Minerals and petroleum sales rose 16% to \$127.4 billion in 2018, mainly due to increased sales of LNG.



MINING continued

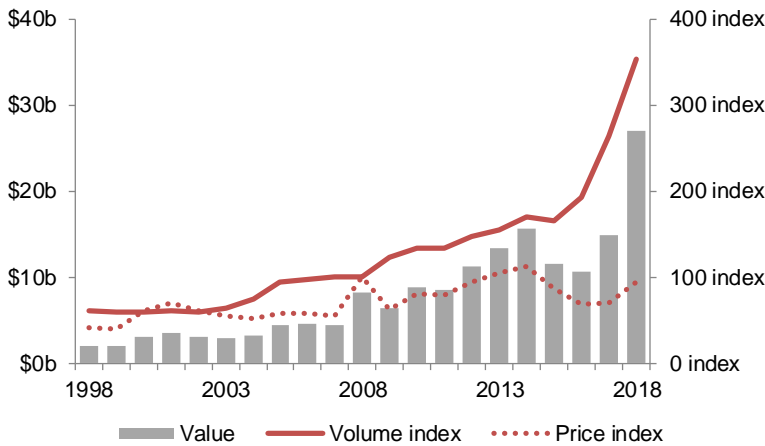
Iron ore sales



- Iron ore sales rose 1% to \$64.0 billion in 2018, due to rising sales volumes offsetting falling average prices.
- The volume of iron ore sales rose 1% to 811 million tonnes in 2018, below annual growth¹ of 10% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of iron ore sales fell 1% in 2018.
- The WA Government's 2019-20 State Budget forecasts iron ore sales to rise to 858 million tonnes by 2022-23.

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

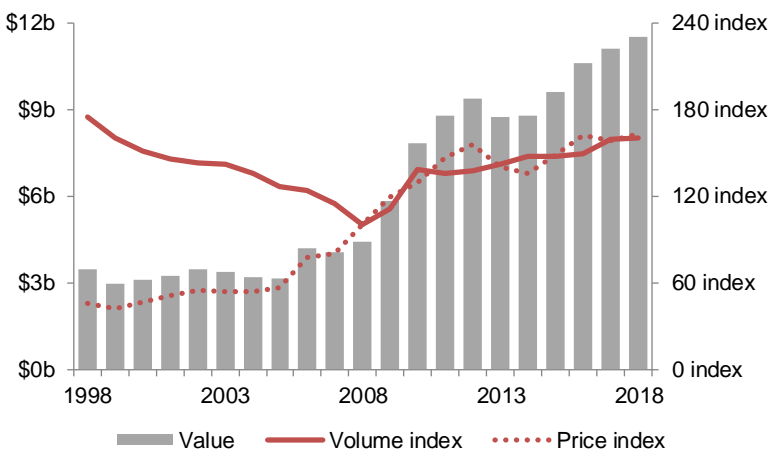
LNG sales



- LNG sales rose 81% to \$27.0 billion in 2018, due to rising sales volumes and average prices.
- The volume of LNG sales rose 34% to 44 million tonnes in 2018, above annual growth¹ of 13% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of LNG sales rose 35% in 2018.

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

Gold sales



- Western Australia's gold sales rose 3% to \$11.5 billion in 2018, due to rising sales volumes and average prices.
- The volume of gold sales rose 1% to 212 tonnes in 2018, below annual growth¹ of 5% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of gold sales rose 3% in 2018.

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



REGIONS

Kimberley		Annual ¹		Quarter ²	Share ³
Population 2017-18	36,014	-102	-0.3%	-	1.4%
Employed Mar-19	14,869	-1,601	-9.7%	-4.6%	1.1%
Unemployed Mar-19	2,581	+432	+20.1%	+3.7%	2.9%
Unemployment rate Mar-19	14.8%	+3.2pp	-	+1.0pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$2.8b	+\$60m	+2.2%	-	1.1%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018	\$380m	+\$15m	+4.1%	-	0.3%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$313m	-	-	-	3.8%
Residential building 2017-18	\$72m	+\$7m	+9.9%	-	1.2%
Non-residential building 2017-18	\$25m	-\$23m	-48.7%	-	0.6%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	412,700pa	-	-	-	3.3%

Gascoyne		Annual ¹		Quarter ²	Share ³
Population 2017-18	9,423	-143	-1.5%	-	0.4%
Employed Mar-19	4,761	-460	-8.8%	-4.1%	0.4%
Unemployed Mar-19	421	+117	+38.5%	+4.5%	0.5%
Unemployment rate Mar-19	8.1%	+2.6pp	-	+0.6pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$1.3b	+\$44m	+3.6%	-	0.5%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018	\$85m	+\$22m	+35.4%	-	0.1%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$80m	-	-	-	1.0%
Residential building 2017-18	\$11m	-\$4m	-27.6%	-	0.2%
Non-residential building 2017-18	\$26m	-\$40m	-60.8%	-	0.6%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	337,400pa	-	-	-	2.7%

Piilbara and offshore		Annual ¹		Quarter ²	Share ³
Population 2017-18	61,688	+267	+0.4%	-	2.4%
Employed Mar-19	38,662	-2,863	-6.9%	-3.3%	2.9%
Unemployed Mar-19	1,351	+377	+38.7%	+3.6%	1.5%
Unemployment rate Mar-19	3.4%	+1.1pp	-	+0.2pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$37.3b	+\$2.6b	+7.6%	-	14.4%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018	\$100.1b	+\$15.6b	+18.4%	-	78.6%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$137m	-	-	-	1.7%
Residential building 2017-18	\$18m	+\$4m	+29.2%	-	0.3%
Non-residential building 2017-18	\$249m	+\$42m	+20.3%	-	5.8%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	936,800pa	-	-	-	7.5%

Mid West		Annual ¹		Quarter ²	Share ³
Population 2017-18	53,655	-781	-1.4%	-	2.1%
Employed Mar-19	25,072	-2,223	-8.1%	-3.6%	1.9%
Unemployed Mar-19	2,395	+411	+20.7%	-1.7%	2.7%
Unemployment rate Mar-19	8.7%	+1.9pp	-	+0.2pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$7.1b	+\$303m	+4.4%	-	2.7%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018	\$3.6b	+\$346m	+10.5%	-	2.9%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$972m	-	-	-	11.9%
Residential building 2017-18	\$65m	+\$2m	+2.6%	-	1.1%
Non-residential building 2017-18	\$65m	+\$10m	+17.6%	-	1.5%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	720,300pa	-	-	-	5.8%

Goldfields-Esperance		Annual ¹		Quarter ²	Share ³
Population 2017-18	55,121	-908	-1.6%	-	2.1%
Employed Mar-19	28,963	-2,187	-7.0%	-3.4%	2.2%
Unemployed Mar-19	1,698	+189	+12.5%	-2.1%	1.9%
Unemployment rate Mar-19	5.5%	+0.9pp	-	+0.1pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$14.6b	+\$962m	+7.1%	-	5.6%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018	\$11.6b	+\$1.2b	+11.3%	-	9.1%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$870m	-	-	-	10.6%
Residential building 2017-18	\$71m	+\$33m	+88.4%	-	1.2%
Non-residential building 2017-18	\$74m	+\$38m	+104.5%	-	1.7%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	680,500pa	-	-	-	5.5%

Perth Metropolitan Area		Annual ¹		Quarter ²	Share ³
Population 2017-18	1,926,333	+18,563	+1.0%	-	74.2%
Employed Mar-19	1,001,921	+11,909	+1.2%	+0.3%	74.7%
Unemployed Mar-19	68,741	+4,030	+6.2%	+1.0%	77.4%
Unemployment rate Mar-19	6.4%	+0.3pp	-	+0.0pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$163.8b	+\$3.9b	+2.4%	-	63.1%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018	\$5.9b	+\$1.6b	+36.4%	-	4.6%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$457m	-	-	-	5.6%
Residential building 2017-18	\$4.6b	-\$373m	-7.6%	-	78.2%
Non-residential building 2017-18	\$3.4b	-\$159m	-4.5%	-	79.3%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	4,320,000pa	-	-	-	34.8%

Wheatbelt		Annual ¹		Quarter ²	Share ³
Population 2017-18	73,829	-666	-0.9%	-	2.8%
Employed Mar-19	38,338	+1,925	+5.3%	+2.4%	2.9%
Unemployed Mar-19	1,535	+379	+32.8%	+8.7%	1.7%
Unemployment rate Mar-19	3.8%	+0.8pp	-	+0.2pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$6.7b	+\$2m	+0.0%	-	2.6%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018	\$1.1b	-\$638m	-37.3%	-	0.8%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$3.4b	-	-	-	40.9%
Residential building 2017-18	\$116m	+\$9m	+8.4%	-	2.0%
Non-residential building 2017-18	\$114m	-\$112m	-49.7%	-	2.7%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	1,006,600pa	-	-	-	8.1%

Peel		Annual ¹		Quarter ²	Share ³
Population 2017-18	139,890	+3,007	+2.2%	-	5.4%
Employed Mar-19	62,557	+4,810	+8.3%	+3.7%	4.7%
Unemployed Mar-19	3,970	-127	-3.1%	-4.7%	4.5%
Unemployment rate Mar-19	6.0%	-0.7pp	-	-0.5pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$8.3b	+\$294m	+3.7%	-	3.2%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018	\$1.5b	-\$219m	-12.9%	-	1.2%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$31m	-	-	-	0.4%
Residential building 2017-18	\$343m	-\$64m	-15.7%	-	5.9%
Non-residential building 2017-18	\$105m	-\$25m	-19.4%	-	2.5%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	678,600pa	-	-	-	5.5%

Great Southern		Annual ¹		Quarter ²	Share ³
Population 2017-18	60,833	+264	+0.4%	-	2.3%
Employed Mar-19	30,449	+1,553	+5.4%	+2.5%	2.3%
Unemployed Mar-19	1,243	+270	+27.7%	+8.1%	1.4%
Unemployment rate Mar-19	3.9%	+0.7pp	-	+0.2pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$4.1b	-\$90m	-0.7%	-	1.6%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018	\$8m	+\$0m	+5.1%	-	0.01%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$1.2b	-	-	-	14.4%
Residential building 2017-18	\$122m	-\$13m	-9.4%	-	2.1%
Non-residential building 2017-18	\$62m	-\$15m	-19.5%	-	1.5%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	747,600pa	-	-	-	6.0%

South West		Annual ¹		Quarter ²	Share ³
Population 2017-18	178,406	+1,498	+0.8%	-	6.9%
Employed Mar-19	96,375	+4,006	+4.3%	-0.6%	7.2%
Unemployed Mar-19	4,921	-569	-10.4%	-10.3%	5.5%
Unemployment rate Mar-19	4.9%	-0.8pp	-	-0.5pp	-
Gross regional product 2017-18	\$13.5b	+\$229m	+1.7%	-	5.2%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2018	\$3.1b	+\$690m	+28.5%	-	2.4%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$801m	-	-	-	9.8%
Residential building 2017-18	\$456m	+\$16m	+3.8%	-	7.8%
Non-residential building 2017-18	\$162m	-\$95m	-36.9%	-	3.8%
Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018	2,581,400pa	-	-	-	20.8%

¹ Change from the previous financial or calendar year for annual series and change from the same quarter of the previous year for the quarterly labour force series. ² Quarter-on-quarter change. ³ 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).