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 1 of 3.5% over the past ten years.

The WA Government forecasts 2 real GSP growth of 3.0% in 2019-20 and 2.5% in 2020-21.


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.

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)

![Graph showing gross state income and terms of trade](image)

- 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 of 3.7% over the past ten years.
- The RBA’s annual average $A commodity price index for Australia rose 18% in 2018-19.
- The RBA’s monthly average $A commodity price index rose 1% in January 2020.
- The monthly average price of iron ore\(^2\) rose 3% to US$96 a tonne in January 2020. The annual average price of iron ore\(^2\) rose 16% to US$81 a tonne in 2018-19. It is forecast\(^3\) to be US$86 a tonne in 2019-20 and US$66 a tonne in 2020-21.
- Western Australia’s population of 2.62 million in 2018-19 was 10% of Australia’s population.
- Population growth\(^1\) of 1.1% (27,499) in 2018-19 was above growth of 0.8% in 2017-18, but below annual growth 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\(^3\) 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.

**Commodity prices\(^1\) and exchange rate (monthly)**

![Graph showing commodity prices and exchange rate](image)

**Population growth\(^1\)**

![Graph showing population growth](image)

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 Mid-year Financial Projections Statement.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, Statistical Tables.
Labour market indicators: January 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference month</th>
<th>Change from:</th>
<th>Annual average</th>
<th>Change from:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed full-time¹ (’000)</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed part-time² (’000)</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>+34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employed (’000)</td>
<td>1,362</td>
<td>+7</td>
<td>+27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate³ (%)</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>+0.5</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment to population ratio (%)</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>+0.2</td>
<td>+0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed (’000)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate¹ (%)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>+0.3</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underemployed (’000)</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underemployment rate³ (%)</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

Western Australia’s total employment was 1.36 million in January 2020, 64.3% of the civilian working age population. Full-time employment accounted for 67% of total employment in January 2020. Employed persons rose by 6,694 in January 2020.

Western Australia’s unemployment rate of 5.8% in January 2020 was above the 5.4% in the previous month, but below the 6.8% a year ago. Unemployed persons rose by 5,394 in January 2020.

Australia’s unemployment rate was 5.3% in January 2020.

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 forecast¹ to rise from 0.9% in 2018-19 to 1.5% in 2019-20 and 1.75% in 2020-21.

Annual average employment growth was 1.1% (14,493) for the 12 months to January 2020.

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.
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 forecast1 to be 68.2% in 2019-20 and 68.3% in 2020-21.

There were 27,800 job vacancies2 in the December quarter 2019, 700 less than in the previous quarter and 800 less than a year ago.

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 forecast1 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.

For the 12 months to January 2020, Western Australia’s annual average unemployment rate was 5.8% and annual average underemployment rate was 9.1%.

Average annual adult full-time total earnings rose 1% to $96,647 in 2019.

Western Australia’s average annual adult full-time total earnings were 8% ($7,062) above the Australian average of $89,586 in 2019.

Western Australia’s wage price index rose 1.7% in 2019, below annual growth2 of 2.5% over the past ten years, and below Australia’s wages growth of 2.2% in 2019.

Western Australia’s wage price index rose 1.6% in 2018-19 and is forecast3 to rise to 2.0% in 2019-20 and 2.25% in 2020-21.


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

1 WA Government 2019

Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force. 2 WA Government 2019


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

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.

• Western Australia accounted for 10% of Australia’s household consumption in 2019.
• Household consumption accounted for 38% of GSP in 2018-19 and contributed 0.4 percentage points to real GSP growth.
• Real household consumption rose 1.3% in 2019, in line with the rise of 1.3% in 2018, but below annual growth\(^1\) of 2.7% over the past ten years.
• Real household consumption growth was 1.0% in 2018-19 and is forecast\(^2\) to rise to 1.25% in 2019-20 and 2.25% in 2020-21.

• Nominal household consumption rose 2.5% to $111.2 billion in 2019.
• The largest increases in household consumption in 2019 were in insurance, finance and other (up $413m or 4%) and health (up $263m or 3%).
• The largest decreases in household consumption in 2019 were in furnishings and household equipment (down $31m or 1%) and communications (down $27m or 1%).

• 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\(^1\) 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).
- Western Australia accounted for 16% of Australia's business investment in 2019.
- Business investment accounted for 12% of GSP in 2018-19 and detracted 1.3 percentage points from real GSP growth.
- Real business investment fell 1% in 2019, following a fall of 7% in 2018.
- Real business investment fell 7% in 2018-19, but is forecast to rise 6% in 2019-20 and 7% in 2020-21.
- Nominal business investment rose 1% to $36.4 billion in 2019.
- Nominal dwelling investment fell 11% to $7.8 billion in 2019.
- Nominal public investment rose 3% to $8.9 billion in 2019.
- Western Australia accounted for 51% of Australia’s mining new capital expenditure in 2019.
- Mining accounted for 70% of Western Australia's private new capital expenditure in 2019.
- Mining new capital expenditure fell 3% to $17.2 billion in 2019.
- New capital expenditure in other selected industries fell 7% to $7.2 billion in 2019.
- In September 2019, Western Australia had $25.4 billion of major resource projects under construction or committed and $82.4 billion under consideration.

- Western Australia accounted for 62% of Australia's minerals exploration expenditure in 2019.
- Western Australia accounted for 54% of Australia’s petroleum exploration expenditure in 2019.
- Minerals exploration expenditure rose 25% to $1.7 billion in 2019, mainly due to increases in copper and gold exploration.
- Petroleum exploration expenditure rose 12% to $750 million in 2019.
PROPERTY MARKET AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Median established house prices and rents (quarterly)

- 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

- 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 $1.0 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)

- Western Australia had $5.6 billion of building activity in the pipeline in the September quarter 2019, below the $6.1 billion in the same quarter of 2018.
- Residential building approvals fell 13% to $1.2 billion in the December quarter 2019. Residential building approvals typically lead building activity by one to two quarters.
- Non-residential building approvals fell 26% to $825 million in the December quarter 2019.
- Housing finance for dwelling construction rose 8% to $548 million in the December quarter 2019. Housing finance typically leads residential building activity by two to three quarters.

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

Source: ABS 6752.0 Building Activity; and 8762.0 Engineering Construction Activity.

Source: ABS 8731.0 Building Approvals; and 5601.0 Lending Indicators.
Western Australia accounted for 46% of Australia’s merchandise exports in 2019.

Merchandise exports accounted for 58% of GSP in 2018-19 and contributed 0.8 percentage points to real GSP growth.

Real merchandise exports rose 0.1% in 2019, below a rise of 7% in 2018.

Real merchandise exports rose 1% in 2018-19 and is forecast to rise 4% in 2019-20 and 1.5% in 2020-21.

Nominal merchandise exports rose 25% to $182.2 billion in 2019.

Western Australia’s largest export market in 2019 was China ($96.1b or 53%), followed by Japan ($24.0b or 13%) and the United Kingdom ($12.4b or 7%).

Western Australia had majority shares of Australia’s exports to the United Kingdom (82%), China (64%), Singapore (63%) and Hong Kong (51%) in 2019.

Minerals and petroleum accounted for 94% ($152.2b) of merchandise exports in 2018-19.

Agriculture, food, fibre, fisheries and forestry accounted for 5% ($8.3b) of merchandise exports in 2019.
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 decline¹ of 1% over the past ten years.

Nominal services exports rose 1% to $6.7 billion in 2018-19.

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 rose 4% to 53,459 in 2019, above annual growth¹ of 1% over the past ten years.

Western Australia accounted for 5.6% of Australia’s international student enrolments in 2019, below the 5.9% share in 2018.

Tourism¹ accounted for 2.5% ($6.5b) of GSP and 5.5% (73,200) of total employment in 2017-18.

Total overnight visitors¹ rose 11% to 11.6 million in 2018-19, above annual growth² of 6% over the past ten years.

Total visitor spending[a] 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.
Western Australia’s share of Australian and world mining production: 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>World % share</th>
<th>Aust. % share</th>
<th>WA</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron ore</td>
<td>million tonnes</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rare earths</td>
<td>‘000 tonnes</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNG</td>
<td>million tonnes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamonds</td>
<td>million carats</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumina</td>
<td>million tonnes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilmenite</td>
<td>‘000 tonnes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>‘000 tonnes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>tonnes</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zircon</td>
<td>‘000 tonnes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>million tonnes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>‘000 tonnes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutile</td>
<td>‘000 tonnes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 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 growth1 of 7% over the past ten years.
- 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.
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 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 to rise to 862 million tonnes by 2022-23.

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 of 12% over the past ten years.

The annual average $A unit price (free on board) of LNG sales rose 33% in 2018-19.

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 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

#### Goldfields-Esperance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population 7-18</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>Quarterly</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55,121</td>
<td>-287</td>
<td>+0.4%</td>
<td>-2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Sep-19</td>
<td>22,759</td>
<td>-2,025</td>
<td>-9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed Sep-19</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>-52</td>
<td>-4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate Sep-19</td>
<td>6.13%</td>
<td>+0.4%</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross regional product 2018-19</td>
<td>511.0b</td>
<td>+881m +0.7%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture production 2015-16</td>
<td>870m</td>
<td>-10.6%</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential building 2018-19</td>
<td>$55m</td>
<td>$11m -22.4%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential building 2018-19</td>
<td>$64m</td>
<td>$11m -14.5%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018</td>
<td>860,500p</td>
<td>-5.5%</td>
<td>-5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Wheatbelt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population 7-18</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>Quarterly</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73,829</td>
<td>-226</td>
<td>+0.4%</td>
<td>-2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Sep-19</td>
<td>31,766</td>
<td>+3,036 +10.6%</td>
<td>+1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed Sep-19</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>-93</td>
<td>-6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate Sep-19</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>+0.1pp</td>
<td>-0.3pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross regional product 2018-19</td>
<td>87.1m</td>
<td>+$563m +7.7%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals &amp; petroleum sales 2018-19</td>
<td>$894m</td>
<td>-$523m -36.9%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture production 2015-16</td>
<td>$3.46b</td>
<td>-10.9%</td>
<td>-4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential building 2018-19</td>
<td>$89m</td>
<td>-$27m -23.0%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential building 2018-19</td>
<td>$52m</td>
<td>-$61m -54.0%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018</td>
<td>1,006,000p</td>
<td>-8.1%</td>
<td>-8.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Great Southern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population 7-18</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>Quarterly</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66,033</td>
<td>+264</td>
<td>+0.4%</td>
<td>+2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Sep-19</td>
<td>31,129</td>
<td>+3,110 +11.1%</td>
<td>+1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed Sep-19</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>-74</td>
<td>-6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate Sep-19</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>-0.1pp</td>
<td>-0.3pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross regional product 2018-19</td>
<td>$54b</td>
<td>-$66m -15.3%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals &amp; petroleum sales 2018-19</td>
<td>$8m</td>
<td>+$0m +1.3%</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture production 2015-16</td>
<td>$1.2b</td>
<td>-14.4%</td>
<td>-14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential building 2018-19</td>
<td>$104m</td>
<td>-$18m -14.2%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential building 2018-19</td>
<td>$62m</td>
<td>-$0m -0.2%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overnight visitors 2016 to 2018</td>
<td>747,600p</td>
<td>-6.0%</td>
<td>-6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Change from previous year for annual series and change from same quarter of the previous year for the quarterly labour force series. Quarterly-on-quarter change. 2. Source: ABS 2018-19 Regional Population Growth: 75031 Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced and 8731 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).