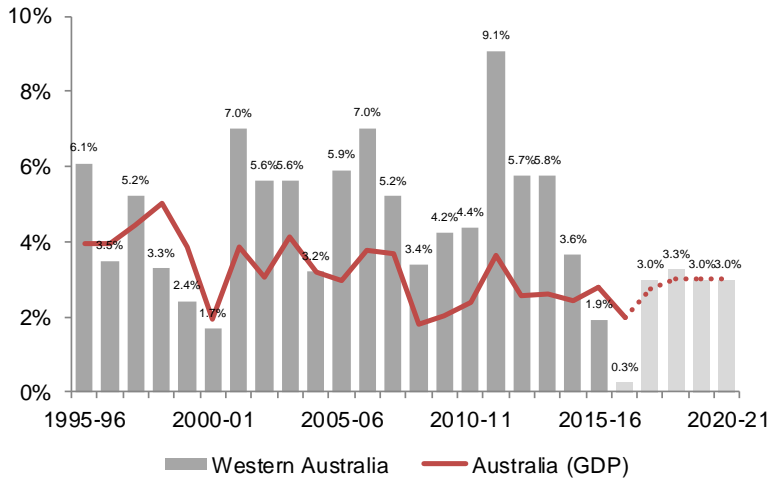




THE ECONOMY

Real gross state product (% change)



Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts and 5204.0 National Accounts; WA 2017-18 State Budget; and Australian 2017-18 Budget.

- Western Australia's gross state product (GSP) of \$239.7 billion in 2015-16 was 14.5% of Australia's gross domestic product (GDP).
- GSP per capita of \$92,056 in 2015-16 was 33% above Australia's GDP per capita of \$69,134.
- Real GSP growth of 1.9% in 2015-16 was below annual average growth of 5.0% over the past ten years.
- The 2017-18 Western Australia State Budget (WA Budget) forecasts real GSP growth was 0.25% in 2016-17 and will be 3.0% in 2017-18.
- Australia's real GDP rose 2.0% in 2016-17. The Australian Government forecasts GDP growth of 2.75% in 2017-18 and 3% in 2018-19.

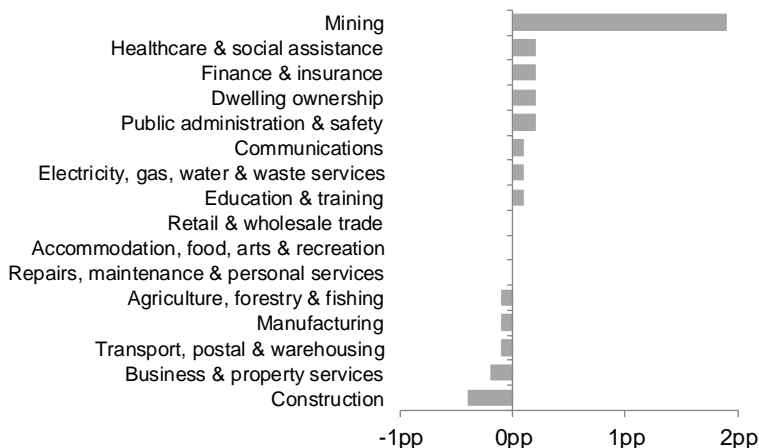
Industry sectors (nominal gross value added)



Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

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

Industry sectors contribution to real GSP growth: 2015-16



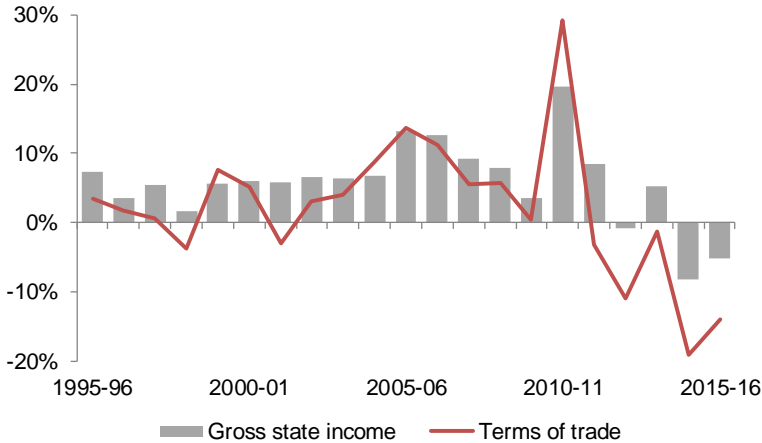
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

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



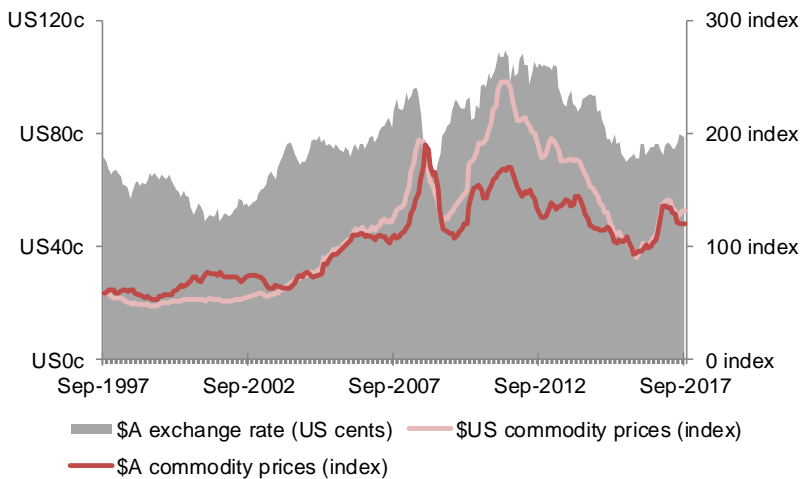
THE ECONOMY continued

Gross state income and terms of trade (% change)



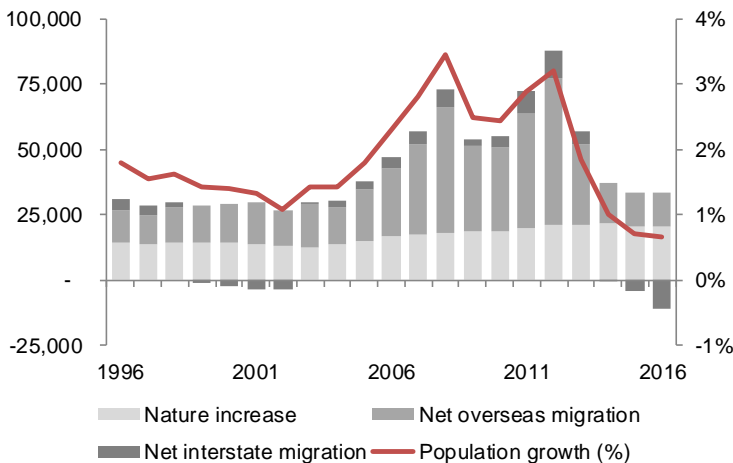
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

Commodity prices¹ and exchange rate (monthly)



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

Population growth



Source: ABS 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics.

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

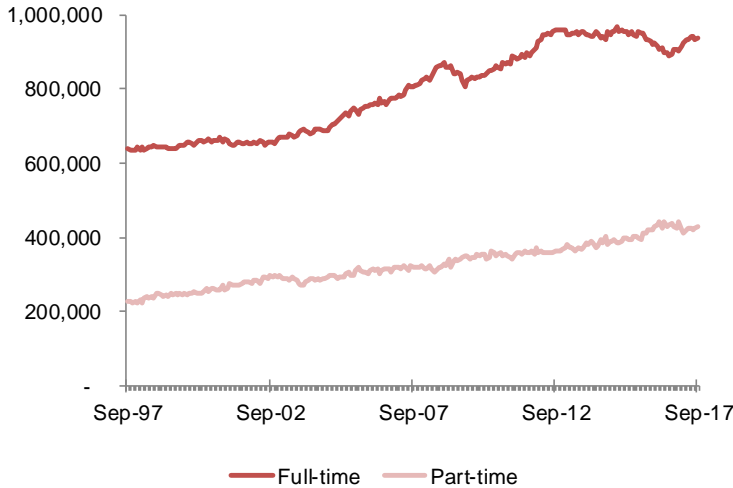
- The RBA's monthly \$A commodity price index fell 0.02% in September 2017. The annual index rose 22% in 2016-17.
- The monthly average price of iron ore² fell 6% to US\$72 a tonne in September 2017. The annual average price of iron ore² rose 35% to US\$70 a tonne in 2016-17 and is forecast by the WA Budget to be US\$67 a tonne in 2017-18 and US\$61 a tonne in 2018-19.
- The monthly average \$A exchange rate fell 1% to US78 cents in September 2017. The annual average \$A exchange rate rose 4% to US75 cents in 2016-17 and is forecast by the WA Budget to be US79 cents in 2017-18 and 2018-19.

- Western Australia's population of 2.57 million in 2016 was 11% of Australia's population.
- Population growth of 0.7% (16,835) in 2016 was below annual average growth of 2.1% over the past ten years.
- Natural increase (20,626) and net overseas migration (up 12,921) offset falling net interstate migration (down 10,824) in 2016.
- The WA Budget forecasts annual average population growth of 1.0% in 2017-18 and 1.2% in 2018-19.
- The 2015 WA Tomorrow report forecasts a population of 3.27 million by 2026.



LABOUR MARKET

Employment (monthly)



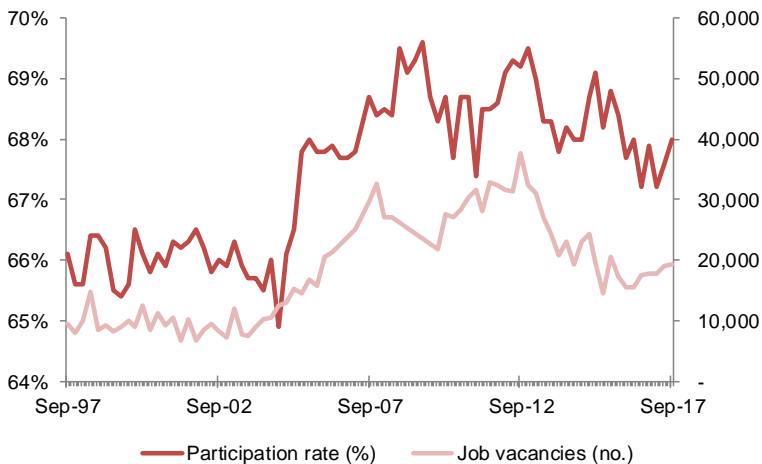
Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

Industry sector employment (quarterly)



Source: ABS 6291.0.55.003 Quarterly Labour Force.

Participation rate and job vacancies (quarterly)



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

- Western Australia's employment rose by 8,296 to 1.37 million in September 2017.
- Full-time employment rose by 4,465 to 939,913 in September 2017.
- Part-time employment rose by 3,831 to 430,578 in September 2017.
- Total employment rose 3.6% (48,066) through the year to September 2017, with rising full-time employment (up 6% or 50,349) offsetting falling part-time employment (down 0.5% or 2,283).
- The WA Budget forecasts annual average employment growth of 1.5% in 2017-18 and 2018-19.

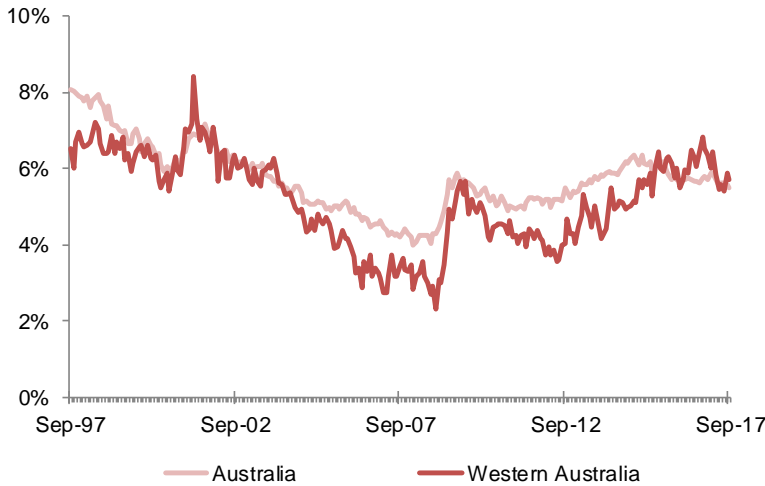
- Services industries accounted for 73% (982,910) of total employment in the September quarter 2017 and goods-producing industries accounted for 27% (369,359).
- The largest increases in employment through the year to the September quarter 2017 were in construction (up 21,160), education and training (up 15,053) and healthcare and social assistance (up 11,554).
- The largest falls in employment through the year to the September quarter 2017 were in manufacturing (down 11,173), business and property services (down 9,855), and retail and wholesale trade (down 7,038).

- The participation rate measures the proportion of the civilian working age population that is employed or unemployed.
- The participation rate of 68.0% in the September quarter 2017 was above the 67.6% in the previous quarter and 67.2% a year ago.
- The WA Budget forecasts an annual average participation rate of 67.8% in 2017-18 and 68.1% in 2018-19.
- There were 19,300 job vacancies in the September quarter 2017, 200 more than in the previous quarter and 1,800 more than a year ago.



LABOUR MARKET continued

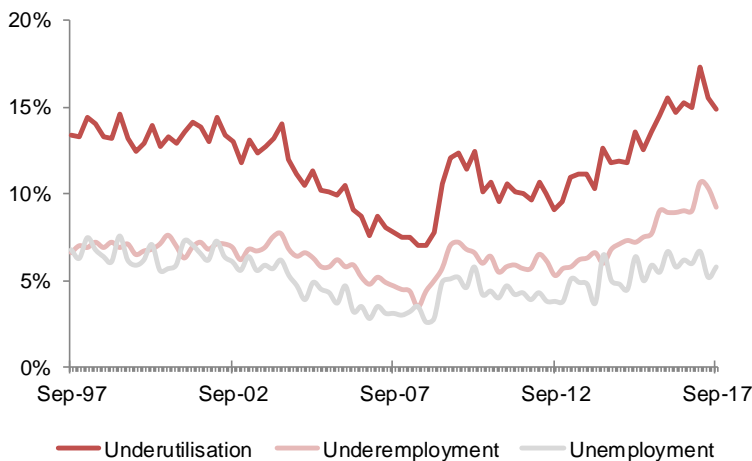
Unemployment rate (monthly)



Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- The unemployment rate measures the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed (unemployed people actively looking for work).
- Western Australia's unemployment rate of 5.7% in September 2017 was below the 5.9% in the previous month and 6.0% a year ago.
- Australia's unemployment rate was 5.5% in September 2017.
- The WA Budget forecasts an annual average unemployment rate of 6.0% in 2017-18 and 2018-19.

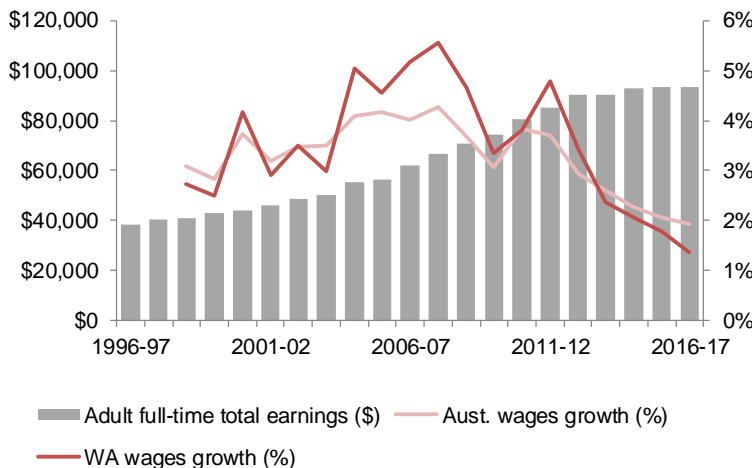
Underutilisation rate (quarterly)



Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- The underutilisation rate measures the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed or underemployed (workers wanting more hours).
- The underutilisation rate of 14.9% in the September quarter 2017 was below the 15.5% in the previous quarter and 15.2% a year ago.
- The underutilisation rate in the September quarter 2017 comprised an underemployment rate of 9.2% and an unemployment rate of 5.8%.
- The underemployment rate of 9.2% in the September quarter 2017 was below the 10.3% in the previous quarter, but above the 9.0% a year ago.

Average annual earnings and wages growth



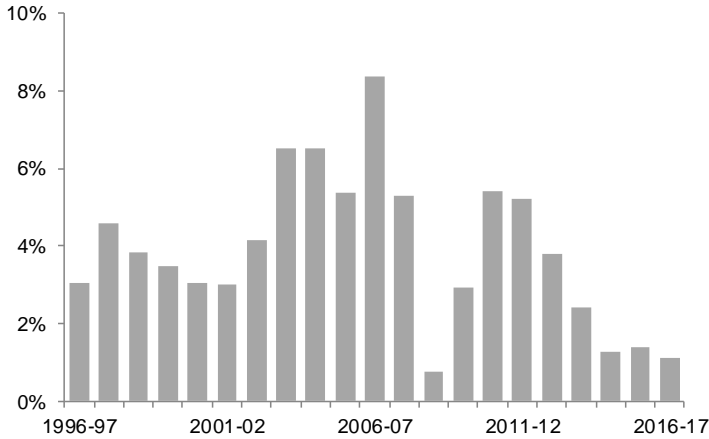
Source: ABS 6302.0 Average Weekly Earnings; and 6345.0 Wage Price Index (2008-09 = 100.0).

- Average annual adult full-time total earnings rose 0.01% to \$93,366 in 2016-17.
- Western Australia's average annual adult full-time total earnings were 12% (\$9,875) above Australia's average annual adult full-time total earnings of \$83,491 in 2016-17.
- Wages growth of 1.4% in 2016-17 was below annual average growth of 3.3% over the past ten years, and below Australia's wages growth of 1.9% in 2016-17.
- The WA Budget forecasts wages growth of 1.5% in 2017-18 and 1.75% in 2018-19.



CONSUMPTION

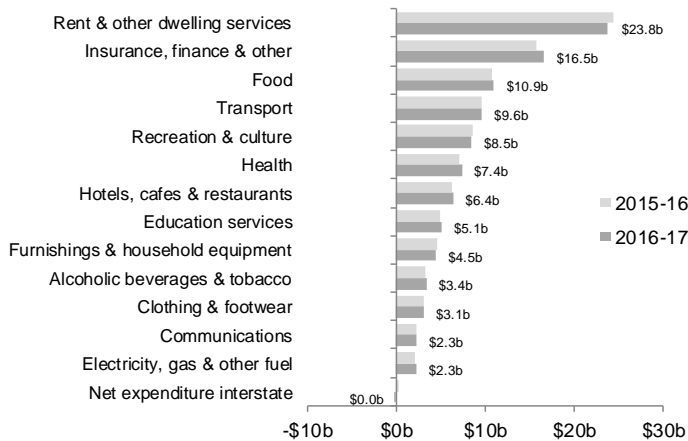
Real household consumption (% change)



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

- Western Australia accounted for 10% of Australia's household consumption in 2016-17.
- Household consumption accounted for 43% of GSP in 2015-16 and contributed 0.6 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Real household consumption growth of 1.1% in 2016-17 was below annual average growth of 3.0% over the past ten years.
- The WA Budget forecasts real household consumption to rise 1.25% in 2017-18 and 2.25% in 2018-19.

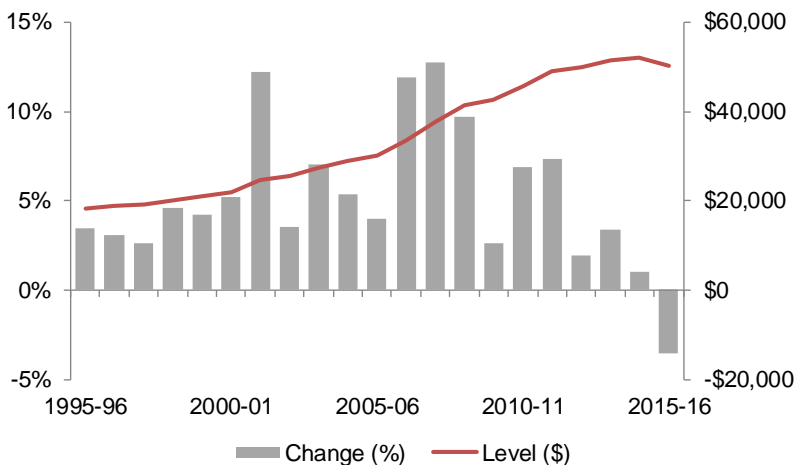
Household consumption by industry sector (nominal)



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

- Nominal household consumption rose 0.6% to \$103.8 billion in 2016-17.
- The largest increases in household consumption in 2016-17 were in insurance, finance and other (up \$701m or 4%), health (up \$331m or 5%) and electricity, gas and other fuel (up \$211m or 10%).
- The largest falls in household consumption in 2016-17 were in rent and other dwelling services (down \$551m or 2%), net expenditure interstate (down \$356m or 110%) and recreation and culture (down \$116m or 1%).

Gross household disposable income per capita



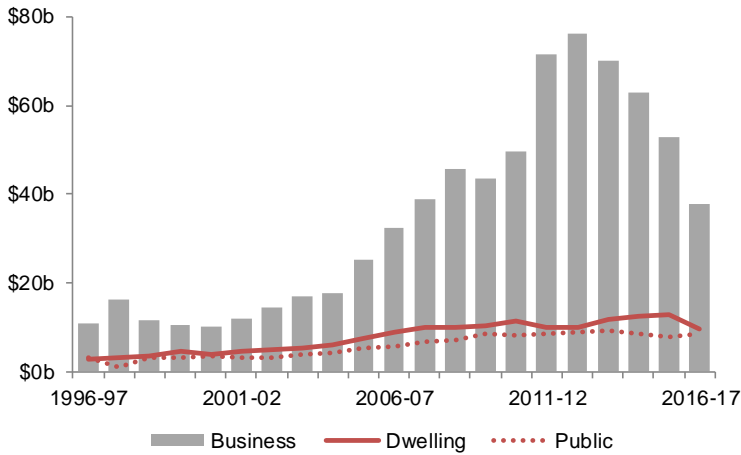
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

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



INVESTMENT

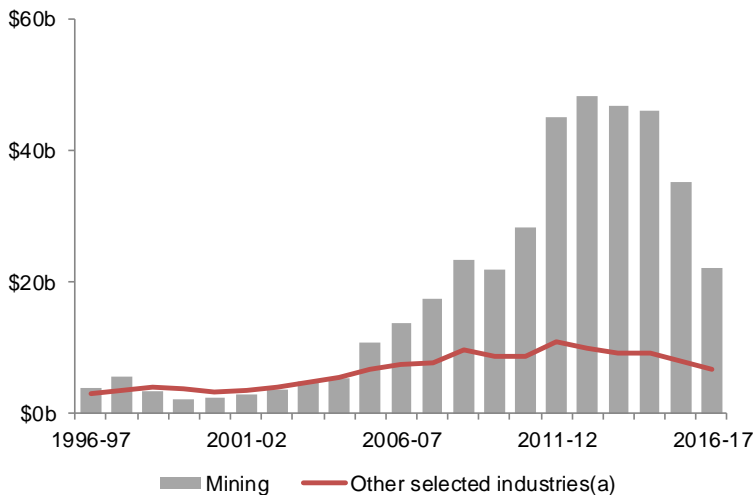
Investment (nominal)



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

- Western Australia accounted for 18% of Australia's business investment in 2016-17.
- Business investment accounted for 22% of GSP in 2015-16, but detracted 4.2 percentage points from real GSP growth.
- Real business investment fell 29% in 2016-17 and is forecast by the WA Budget to fall 12% in 2017-18 and 8.5% in 2018-19.
- Nominal business investment fell 28% to \$37.9 billion in 2016-17.
- Nominal dwelling investment fell 24% to \$9.7 billion in 2016-17.
- Nominal public investment rose 7% to \$8.5 billion in 2016-17.

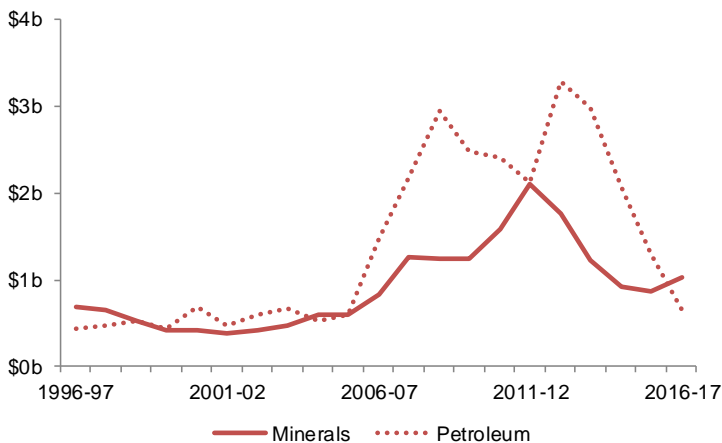
Private new capital expenditure



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

- Western Australia accounted for 57% of Australia's mining new capital expenditure in 2016-17.
- Mining accounted for 77% of Western Australia's private new capital expenditure in 2016-17.
- Mining new capital expenditure fell 37% to \$22.2 billion in 2016-17.
- New capital expenditure in other selected industries fell 14% to \$6.8 billion in 2016-17.
- In September 2017, Western Australia had \$98.9 billion of major resource projects under construction or committed and \$49.2 billion under consideration.

Exploration expenditure



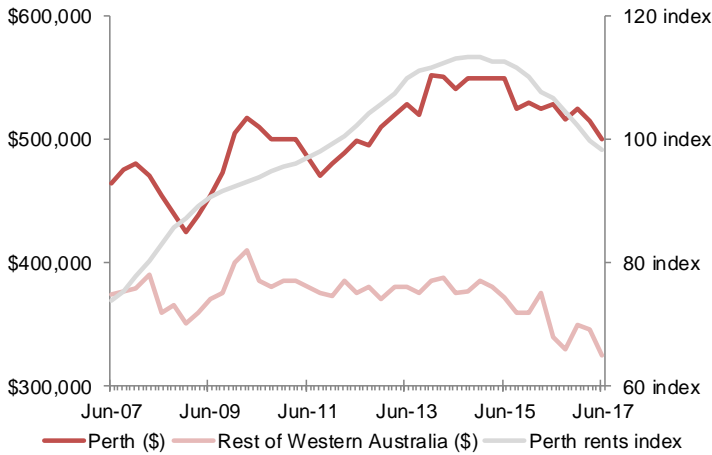
Source: ABS 8412.0 Mineral and Petroleum Exploration.

- Western Australia accounted for 66% of Australia's minerals exploration expenditure and 47% of Australia's petroleum exploration expenditure in 2016-17.
- Minerals exploration expenditure rose 18% to \$1.0 billion in 2016-17, mainly due to increases in gold exploration.
- Petroleum exploration expenditure fell 50% to \$651 million in 2016-17.



PROPERTY MARKET AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

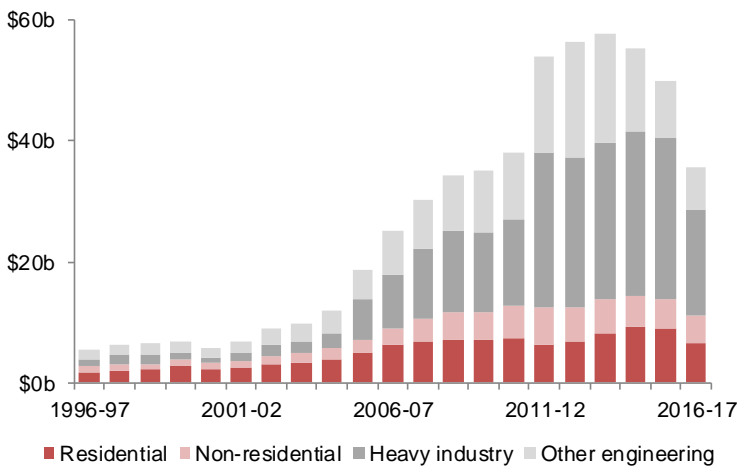
Median established house prices and rents (quarterly)



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 3% to \$500,000 in the June quarter 2017. It fell 5% through the year to the June quarter 2017, compared with annual average growth of 1% over the past ten years.
- The rest of Western Australia's (excluding Perth) median established house price fell 6% to \$325,000 in the June quarter 2017. It fell 4% through the year to the June quarter 2017, compared with an annual average decline of 1% over the past ten years.
- Perth rents fell 2% in the June quarter 2017 and 8% through the year to the June quarter 2017, compared with annual average growth of 3% over the past ten years.

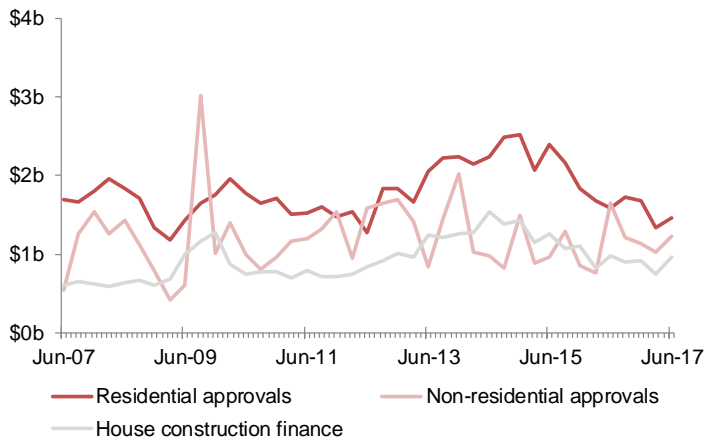
Building and engineering construction activity



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

- Residential building activity fell 26% to \$6.6 billion in 2016-17, compared with annual average growth of 1% over the past ten years.
- Non-residential building activity fell 5% to \$4.5 billion in 2016-17, compared with annual average growth of 5% over the past ten years.
- Heavy industry engineering construction activity fell 35% to \$17.5 billion in 2016-17, compared with annual average growth of 7% over the past ten years.
- Other engineering construction activity fell 24% to \$7.0 billion in 2016-17, compared with an annual average decline of 0.2% over the past ten years.

Building construction activity outlook (quarterly)



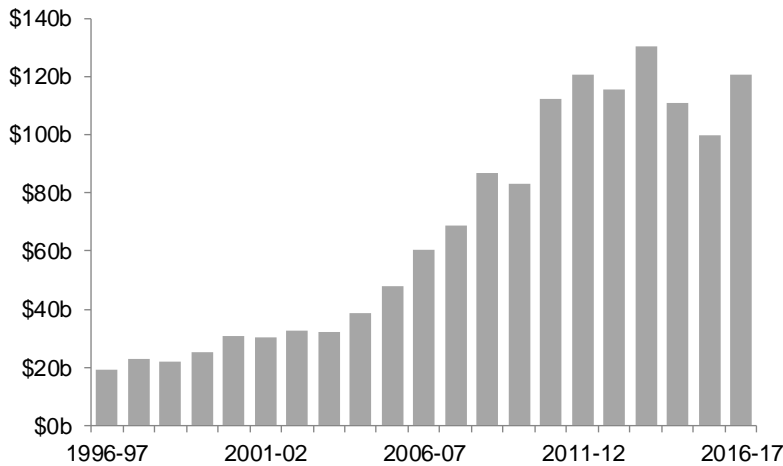
Source: ABS 8731.0 Building Approvals; and 5609.0 Housing Finance.

- Western Australia had \$6.5 billion of building activity in the pipeline in the June quarter 2017, below the \$7.0 billion in the previous quarter.
- Approvals rose for residential (up 10% to \$1.5 billion) and non-residential (up 27% to \$1.3 billion) building in the June quarter 2017. Residential building approvals typically lead building activity by one/two quarters.
- Housing finance for the construction of new dwellings rose 29% to \$1.0 billion in the June quarter 2017. Housing finance typically leads residential building activity by two/three quarters.



MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

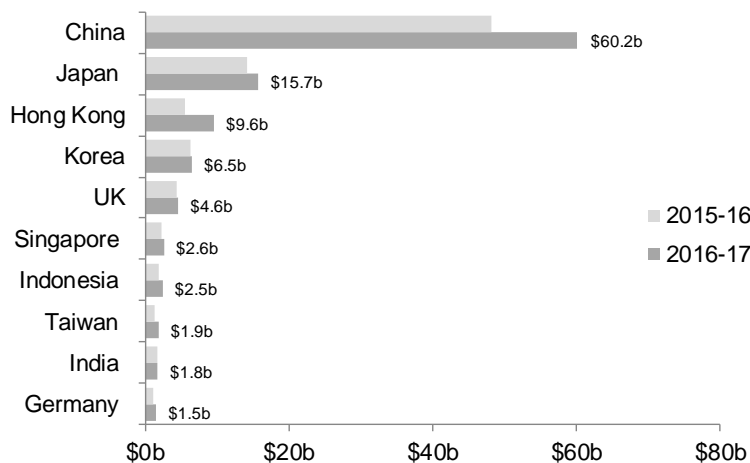
Merchandise exports (nominal)



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

- Western Australia accounted for 42% of Australia's merchandise exports in 2016-17.
- Merchandise exports accounted for 43% of GSP in 2015-16 and contributed 2.8 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Real merchandise exports growth of 7% in 2016-17 was above annual average growth of 6% over the past ten years.
- The WA Budget forecasts real merchandise exports growth of 7.5% in 2017-18 and 5% in 2018-19.
- Nominal merchandise exports rose 21% to \$120.8 billion in 2016-17.

Major export markets (top 10)



Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services.

- Western Australia's largest export market in 2016-17 was China (\$60.2b or 50%), followed by Japan (\$15.7b or 13%) and Hong Kong (\$9.6b or 8%).
- Western Australia had majority shares of Australian exports to Hong Kong (75%), United Kingdom (64%) and China (63%) in 2016-17.
- Minerals and petroleum accounted for 90% (\$108.2b) of merchandise exports in 2016-17.
- Agriculture, food, fibre, fisheries and forestry exports accounted for 7% (\$8.5b) of merchandise exports in 2016-17.

Major export commodities: 2016-17

Iron ore	\$m (%)	Gold	\$m (%)	Petroleum ¹	\$m (%)	Alumina ²	\$m (%)	Cereals ³	\$m (%)
China	51,299 (82)	Hong Kong	9,378 (53)	Japan	8,636 (51)	UAE	1,195 (23)	China	989 (25)
Japan	5,354 (9)	UK	3,913 (22)	China	1,977 (12)	Bahrain	764 (14)	Indonesia	636 (16)
Korea	3,891 (6)	China	2,319 (13)	Singapore	1,649 (10)	India	447 (8)	Japan	433 (11)
Other	1,844 (3)	Other	2,132 (12)	Other	4,589 (27)	Other	2,879 (54)	Other	1,837 (47)
Total	62,387 (100)	Total	17,741 (100)	Total	16,851 (100)	Total	5,286 (100)	Total	3,895 (100)
Base metals ⁴	\$m (%)	Nickel	\$m (%)	Canola ⁵	\$m (%)	Chemicals ⁶	\$m (%)	Meat & livestock	\$m (%)
Philippines	784 (26)	Malaysia	444 (22)	Germany	711 (53)	China	162 (14)	Indonesia	167 (15)
Korea	698 (23)	Taiwan	431 (21)	Belgium	250 (19)	Korea	122 (10)	Qatar	96 (9)
China	616 (20)	China	376 (19)	France	106 (8)	USA	115 (10)	USA	77 (7)
Other	965 (32)	Other	768 (38)	Other	277 (21)	Other	782 (66)	Other	786 (70)
Total	3,063 (100)	Total	2,019 (100)	Total	1,344 (100)	Total	1,180 (100)	Total	1,126 (100)

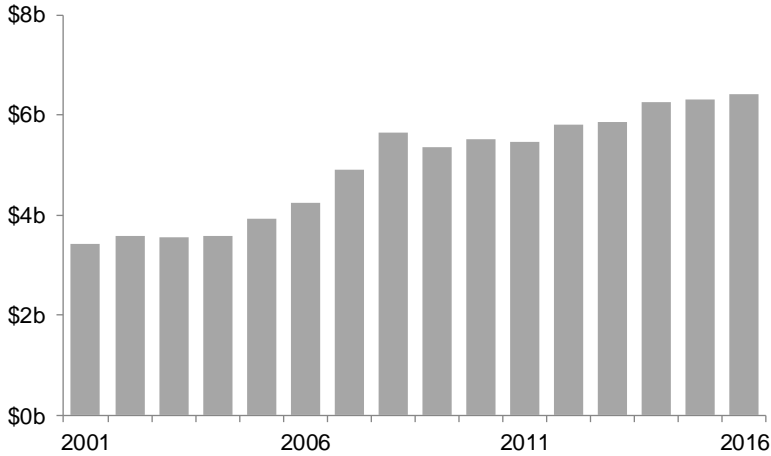
¹ Includes LNG, crude oil, condensate and LPG. ² Includes bauxite. ³ Includes wheat, barley and other cereals. ⁴ Includes copper, lead and zinc. ⁵ Canola seeds. Excludes canola oil. ⁶ Includes mainly titanium dioxide pigments, silicon, aluminium hydroxide and ammonia.

Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services.



SERVICES EXPORTS

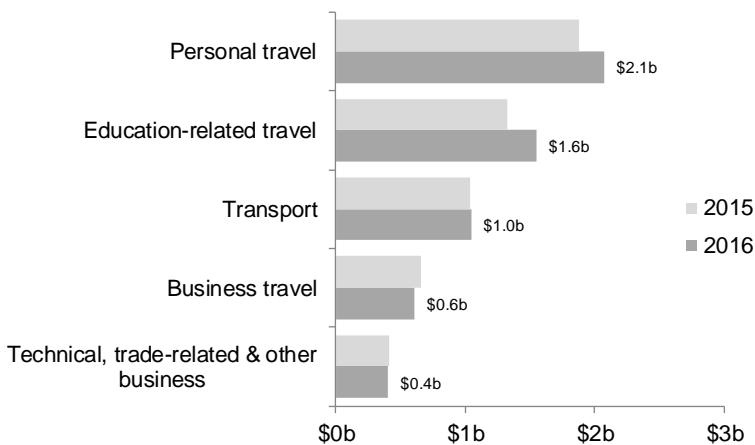
Services exports (nominal)



Source: ABS 5368.0.55.004 International Trade in Services by State.

- Western Australia accounted for 10% of Australia's services exports in 2015-16 (9% in 2016).
- Services exports accounted for 3% of GSP in 2015-16 and contributed 0.1 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Real services exports fell 0.2% in 2016-17 compared with annual average growth of 3% over the past ten years.
- Nominal services exports rose 2% to \$6.4 billion in 2016.

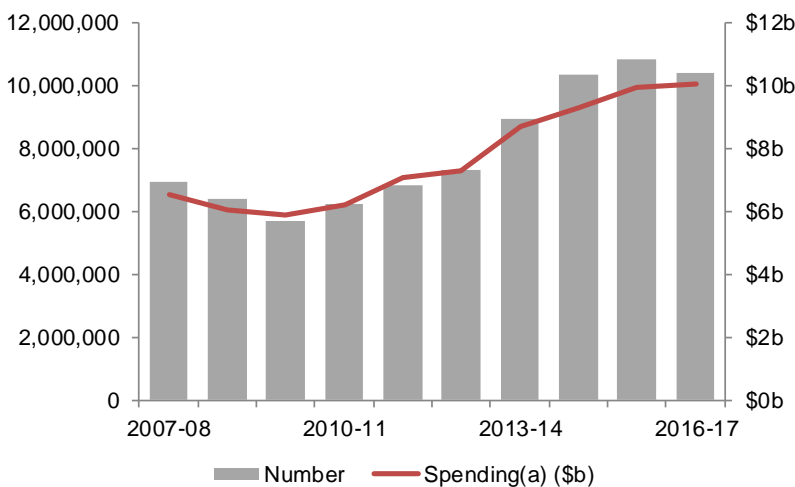
Services exports by industry sector (top 5)



Source: ABS 5368.0.55.004 International Trade in Services by State.

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

Overnight domestic and international visitors



Note – Break in series in 2014-15.

(a) Includes daytrips.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, International and National Visitor Surveys.

- Tourism accounted for 2% (\$5.5 billion) of GSP and 5% (72,000) of total employment in 2015-16.
- Overnight visitors fell 4% to 10.4 million in 2016-17, compared with annual average growth of 4% over the past ten years.
- The fall in overnight visitors in 2016-17 was due to domestic visitors falling 5% to 9.5 million.
- International visitors rose 9% to 965,900 in 2016-17.
- Visitor spending rose 1% to \$10.1 billion in 2016-17 due to increases in spending by daytrip (up 9% to \$2.1b) and international (up 8% to \$2.5b) visitors.
- Domestic visitor spending fell 4% to \$5.5 billion in 2016-17.



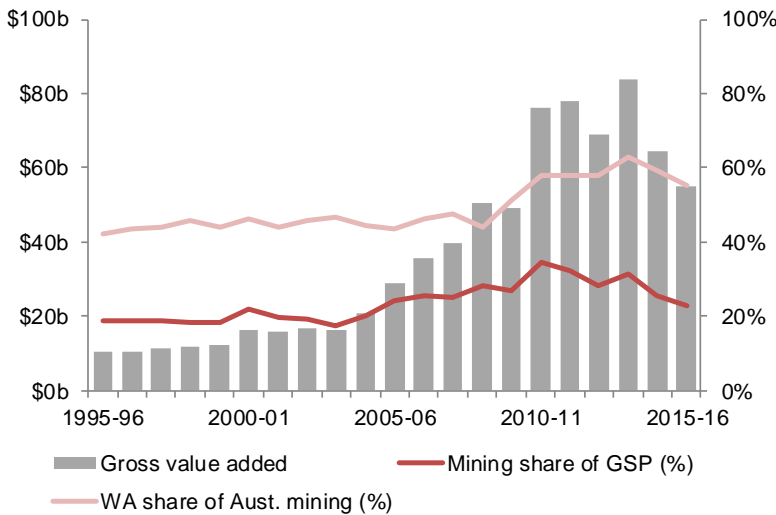
MINING

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

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

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

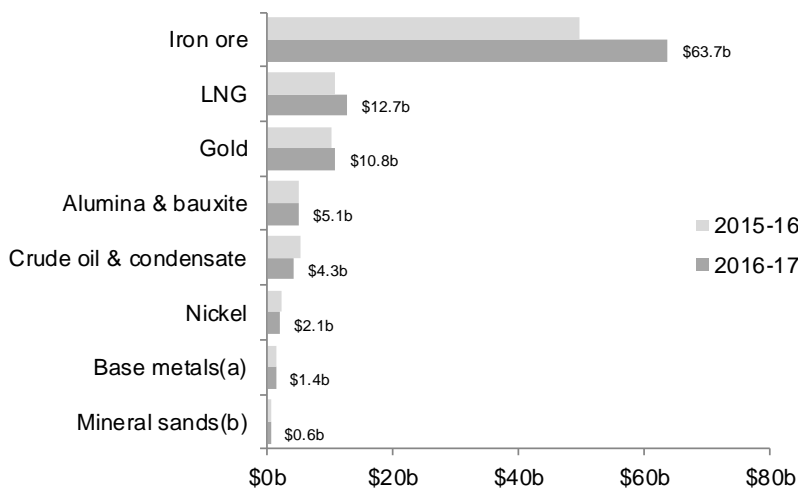
Mining gross value added (nominal)



Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

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

Major minerals and petroleum sales



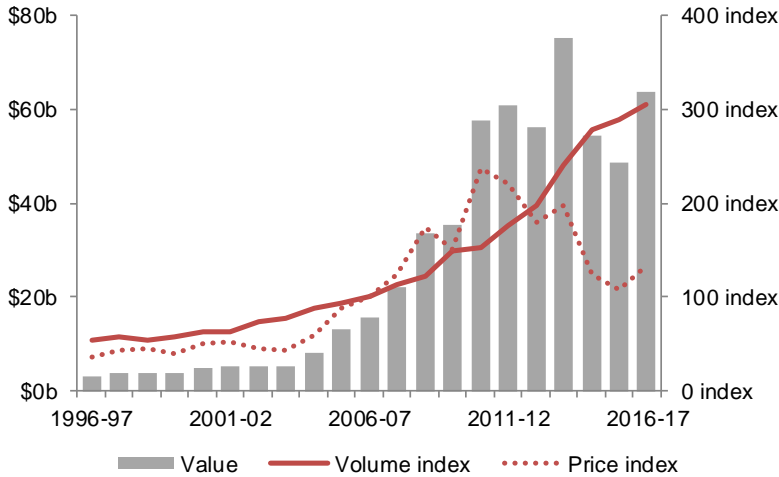
(a) Includes copper, lead and zinc. (b) Includes garnet, ilmenite, leucosene, zircon and rutile.
Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files.

- Iron ore accounted for 61% of minerals and petroleum sales in 2016-17, followed by:
 - LNG (12%)
 - Gold (10%)
 - Alumina and bauxite (5%)
 - Crude oil and condensate (4%)
 - Nickel (2%)
 - Base metals (1%)
 - Mineral sands (1%)
- Minerals and petroleum sales rose 19% to \$105.0 billion in 2016-17, mainly due to increased sales of iron ore, LNG and gold.



MINING continued

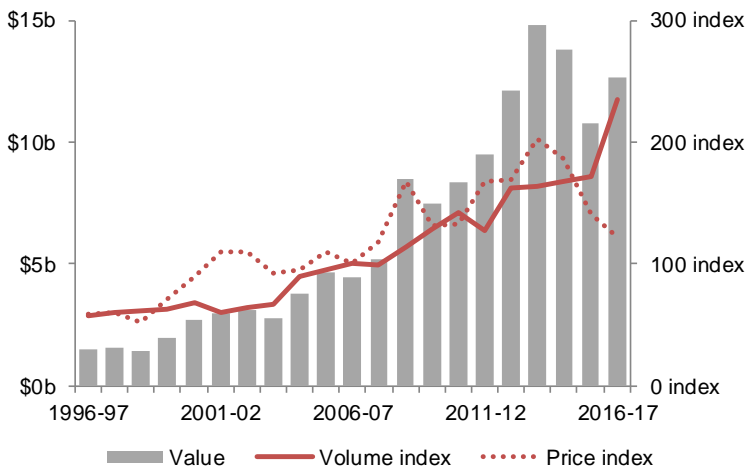
Iron ore sales



Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2006-07 = 100.0).

- Western Australia accounted for 53% of world seaborne exports in 2016.
- Iron ore sales rose 31% to \$63.7 billion in 2016-17, due to rising sales volumes and average prices.
- The volume of iron ore sales rose 6% to 790 million tonnes in 2016-17, below annual average growth of 12% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of iron ore sales rose 24% in 2016-17.
- The WA Budget forecasts iron ore sales to rise from 795 million tonnes in 2016-17 to 835 million tonnes in 2020-21.

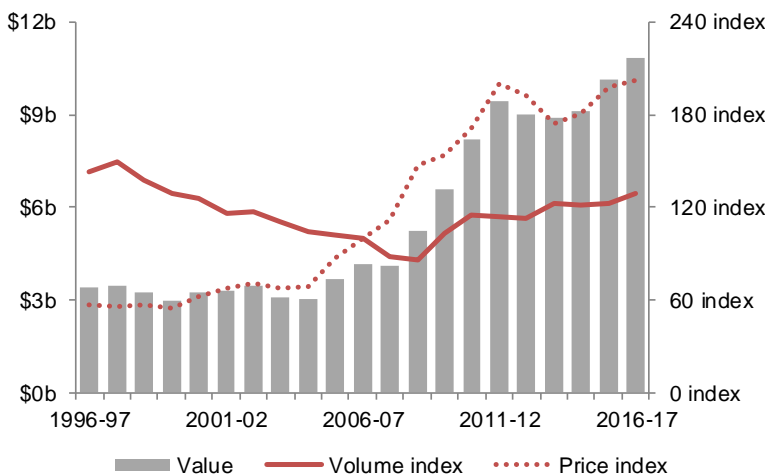
LNG sales



Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2006-07 = 100.0).

- Western Australia accounted for 9% of world LNG exports in 2016.
- LNG sales rose 18% to \$12.7 billion in 2016-17, due to rising sales volumes offsetting falling average prices.
- The volume of LNG sales rose 37% to 29 million tonnes in 2016-17, above annual average growth of 9% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of LNG sales fell 14% in 2016-17.
- Western Australia's LNG production capacity will grow to 50 million tonnes a year by 2018.

Gold sales



Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2006-07 = 100.0).

- Western Australia's gold sales rose 7% to \$10.8 billion in 2016-17, due to rising sales volumes and average prices.
- The volume of gold sales rose 4% to 205 tonnes in 2016-17, above annual average growth of 3% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of gold sales rose 3% in 2016-17.



REGIONS

Gascoyne	Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	9,757	-93	-0.9%	0.4%
Employed Mar-17	5,565	+425	+8.3%	(+2.7%)
Unemployed Mar-17	361	-133	-26.9%	(-12.2%)
Unemployment rate Mar-17	6.1%	-2.7pp	(-1.0pp)	
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016-17	\$55m	-\$36m	-39.7%	0.1%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$82m			1.5%
Residential building 2016-17	\$15m	-\$14m	-49.6%	1.0%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$65m	+\$9m	+15.0%	1.4%
Overnight visitors 2014 to 2016	344,300pa			2.9%

Kimberley	Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	36,392	-690	-1.9%	1.4%
Employed Mar-17	18,821	+1,641	+9.6%	(+3.2%)
Unemployed Mar-17	2,298	-591	-20.5%	(-9.0%)
Unemployment rate Mar-17	10.9%	-3.5pp	(-1.3pp)	
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016-17	\$356m	-\$269m	-43.0%	0.4%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$255m			4.7%
Residential building 2016-17	\$66m	-\$4m	-5.1%	1.1%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$48m	-\$10m	-17.6%	1.0%
Overnight visitors 2014 to 2016	396,900pa			3.3%

Pilbara & offshore	Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	61,435	-1,533	-2.4%	2.4%
Employed Mar-17	49,872	+2,531	+5.3%	(+1.3%)
Unemployed Mar-17	1,121	-342	-23.4%	(-8.1%)
Unemployment rate Mar-17	2.2%	-0.8pp	(-0.2pp)	
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016-17	\$82.3b	+15.6b	+23.4%	89.4%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$61m			1.1%
Residential building 2016-17	\$14m	-\$49m	-78.2%	0.2%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$207m	+\$106m	+104.0%	4.4%
Overnight visitors 2014 to 2016	906,700pa			7.6%

Mid West	Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	55,127	-991	-1.8%	2.2%
Employed Mar-17	31,701	+2,201	+7.5%	(+2.3%)
Unemployed Mar-17	1,850	-578	-23.8%	(-9.5%)
Unemployment rate Mar-17	5.5%	-2.1pp	(-0.7pp)	
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016-17	\$3.0b	+\$615m	+25.4%	3.3%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$635m			11.8%
Residential building 2016-17	\$63m	-\$43m	-40.6%	1.0%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$56m	-\$24m	-30.2%	1.2%
Overnight visitors 2014 to 2016	754,000pa			6.3%

Perth and Peel	Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	2,028,881	+19,782	+1.0%	79.3%
Employed Mar-17	1,053,744	-11,465	-1.1%	78.6%
Unemployed Mar-17	72,961	+5,111	+7.5%	(+3.5%)
Unemployment rate Mar-17	6.5%	+0.5pp	(+0.2pp)	
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016-17	\$5.2b	+\$477m	+10.1%	5.7%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$467m			8.7%
Residential building 2016-17	\$5.3b	-\$813m	-13.2%	85.9%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$3.7b	-\$244m	-6.2%	79.1%
Overnight visitors 2014 to 2016	4,742,200pa			39.7%

Goldfields-Esperance	Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	56,606	-1,985	-3.4%	2.2%
Employed Mar-17	36,721	+2,287	+6.6%	(+2.1%)
Unemployed Mar-17	1,710	-477	-21.8%	(-10.7%)
Unemployment rate Mar-17	4.4%	-1.5pp	(-0.6pp)	
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016-17	\$9.7b	+\$755	+8.4%	10.5%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$584m			10.8%
Residential building 2016-17	\$37m	-\$24m	-39.5%	0.6%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$36m	-\$6m	-13.6%	0.8%
Overnight visitors 2014 to 2016	706,000pa			5.9%

Wheatbelt	Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	74,530	-725	-1.0%	2.9%
Employed Mar-17	32,044	-1,076	-3.2%	(+0.5%)
Unemployed Mar-17	2,654	+768	+40.7%	(+7.9%)
Unemployment rate Mar-17	7.6%	+2.3pp	(+0.5pp)	
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016-17	\$2.0b	+\$33m	+1.7%	2.2%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$1.9b			35.3%
Residential building 2016-17	\$107m	-\$11m	-9.4%	1.7%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$226m	+\$172m	+321.9%	4.8%
Overnight visitors 2014 to 2016	915,300pa			7.7%

South West	Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	175,904	+988	+0.6%	6.9%
Employed Mar-17	86,740	-6,511	-7.0%	(+0.2%)
Unemployed Mar-17	4,050	-447	-9.9%	(+1.6%)
Unemployment rate Mar-17	4.5%	-0.1pp	(+0.1pp)	
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016-17	\$2.3b	-\$97m	-\$4.1%	2.5%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$614m			11.4%
Residential building 2016-17	\$439m	-\$89m	-16.9%	7.1%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$257m	+\$64m	+33.2%	5.5%
Overnight visitors 2014 to 2016	2,454,700pa			20.5%

Great Southern	Annual (quarterly) change			Share
Population 2015-16	60,319	-69	-0.1%	2.4%
Employed Mar-17	24,827	-729	-2.9%	(+0.6%)
Unemployed Mar-17	2,022	+540	+36.4%	(+8.5%)
Unemployment rate Mar-17	7.5%	+2.0pp	(+0.5pp)	
Mineral & petroleum sales 2016-17	\$8m	-\$1m	-7.0%	0.01%
Agriculture production 2010-11	\$786m			14.6%
Residential building 2016-17	\$134m	+\$0.2m	+0.1%	2.2%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$78m	+\$32m	+69.2%	1.7%
Overnight visitors 2014 to 2016	738,100pa			6.2%

Source: ABS 3218.0 Regional Population Growth; 7503.0 Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced; and 8731.0 Building Approvals; Department of Employment, 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).