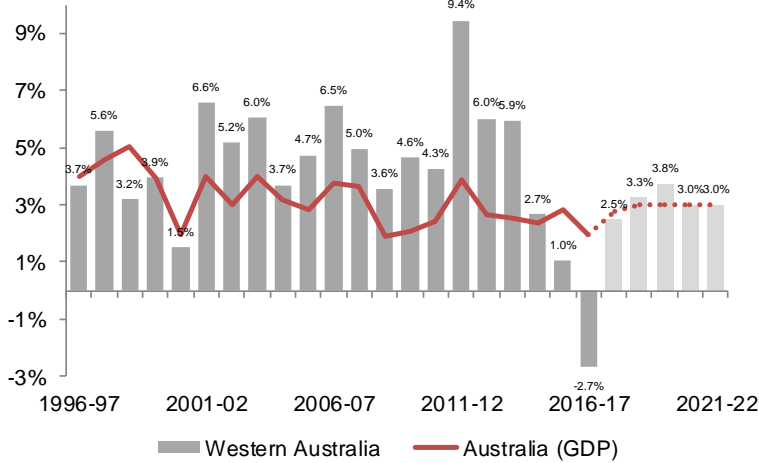




THE ECONOMY

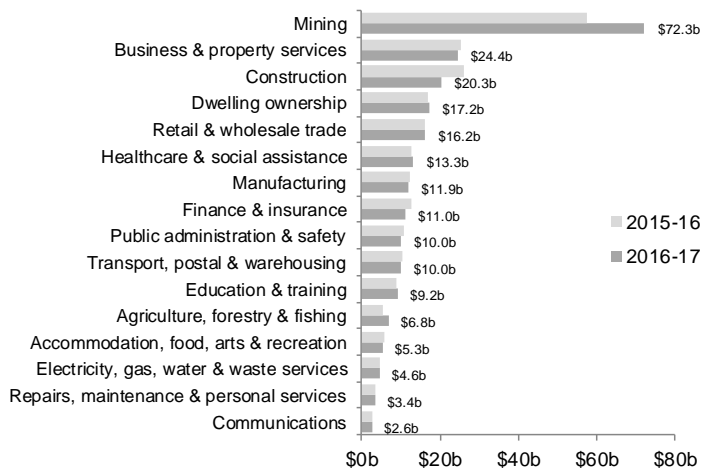
Real gross state product (% change)



Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts and 5204.0 National Accounts; WA Government 2018-19 Budget; and Australian Government 2018-19 Budget.

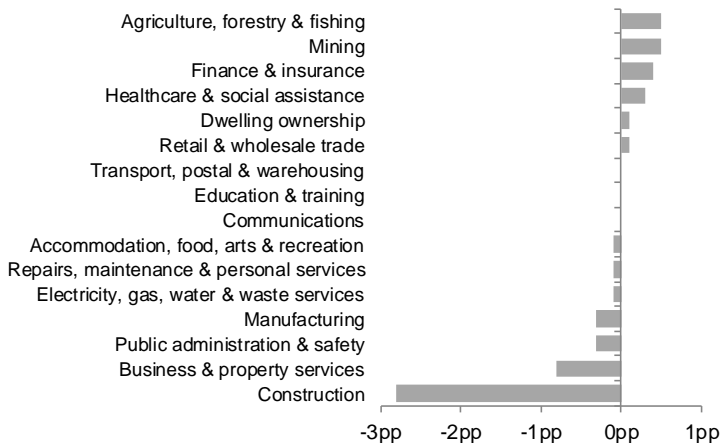
- Western Australia's gross state product (GSP) of \$247.7 billion in 2016-17 was 14% of Australia's gross domestic product (GDP).
- GSP per capita of \$96,466 in 2016-17 was 34% above Australia's GDP per capita of \$71,971.
- Real GSP fell 2.7% in 2016-17, compared with annual average growth of 3.9% over the past ten years.
- The 2018-19 Western Australian Government Budget forecasts real GSP growth of 2.5% in 2017-18 and 3.25% in 2018-19.
- 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.

Industry sectors contribution to real GSP growth: 2016-17



Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

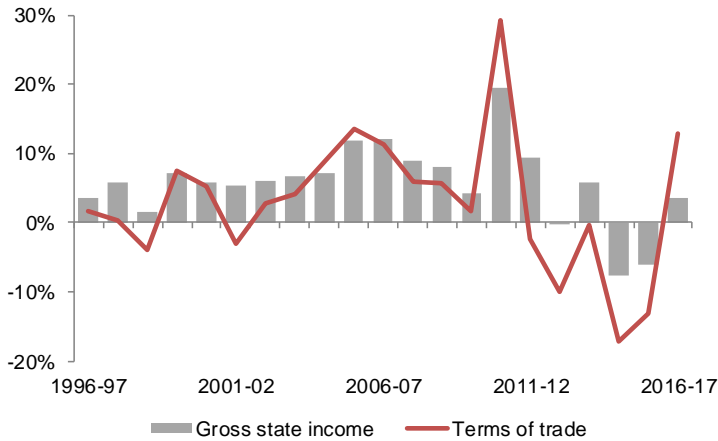
- Goods producing industries accounted for 47% (\$115.8b) of GSP in 2016-17, followed by services industries (43% or \$105.5b) and dwelling ownership and other items (11% or \$26.4b).
- Mining accounted for 29% of GSP in 2016-17, followed by business and property services (10%) and construction (8%).
- Manufacturing accounted for 5% of GSP in 2016-17.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 3% of GSP in 2016-17.

- An industry's contribution to real GSP growth depends on real changes to its gross value added and its share of GSP.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing gross value added rose 24% in 2016-17, contributing 0.5 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Mining gross value added rose 2% in 2016-17, and with its large share of GSP, contributed 0.5 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Construction gross value added fell 26% in 2016-17, detracting 2.8 percentage points from real GSP growth.



THE ECONOMY continued

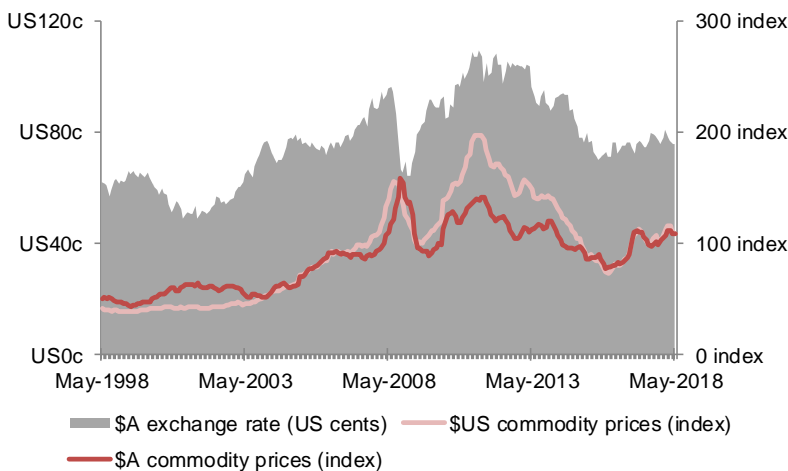
Gross state income and terms of trade (% change)



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 13% in 2016-17. This meant that despite a decline in real GSP, Western Australia's GSI rose 3.6% in 2016-17, below annual average growth of 4.3% over the past ten years.
- The Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) \$A commodity price index for Australia rose 21% in 2016-17.

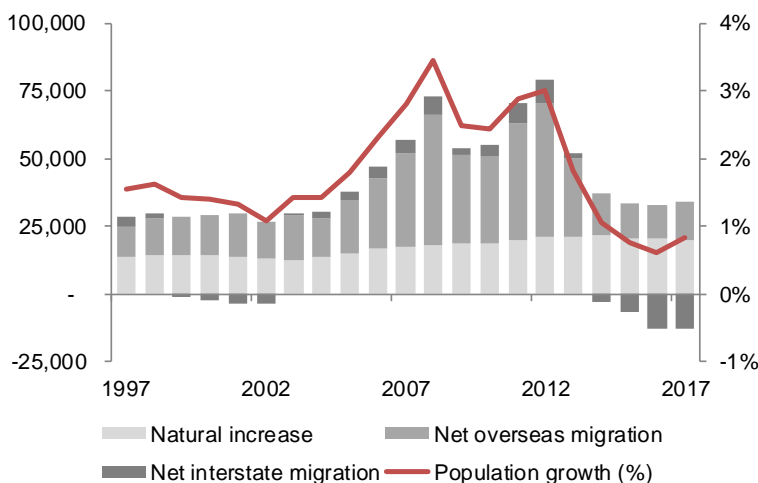
Commodity prices¹ and exchange rate (monthly)



¹ Monthly index of commodity prices for Australia, 2016-17 = 100.0. ² China spot prices in nominal US dollars (cost and freight). ³ WA Government 2018-19 Budget.
Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, Statistical Tables.

- The RBA's monthly \$A commodity price index rose 1% in May 2018. It rose 19% in 2017.
- The monthly average price of iron ore² rose 1% to US\$66 a tonne in May 2018. The annual average price of iron ore² rose 23% to US\$72 a tonne in 2017 and is forecast³ to be US\$68 a tonne in 2017-18 and US\$62 a tonne in 2018-19.
- The monthly average \$A exchange rate fell 0.1% to US76 cents in May 2018. The annual average \$A exchange rate rose 3% to US77 cents in 2017 and is forecast³ to be US78 cents in 2017-18 and US77 cents in 2018-19.

Population growth



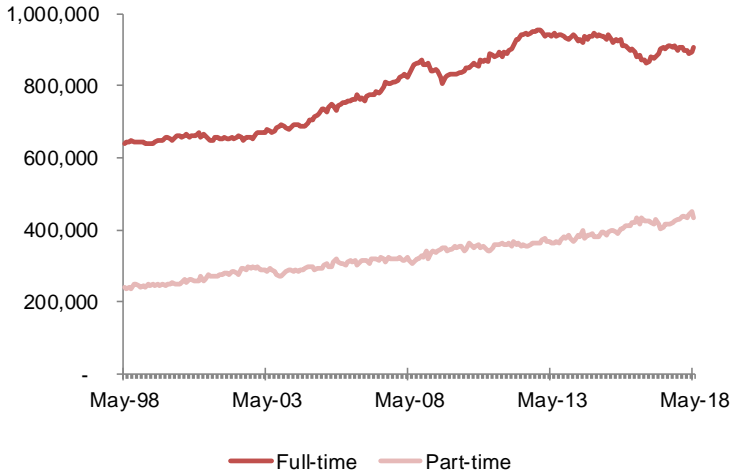
Note – Components of population change do not sum to total population growth due to intercensal difference.
Source: ABS 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics.

- Western Australia's population of 2.58 million in 2017 was 10% of Australia's population.
- Population growth of 0.8% (21,395) in 2017 was below annual average growth of 1.9% over the past ten years.
- Natural increase (20,004) and net overseas migration (up 14,209) offset falling net interstate migration (down 12,818) in 2017.
- Annual average population growth is forecast³ to rise to 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

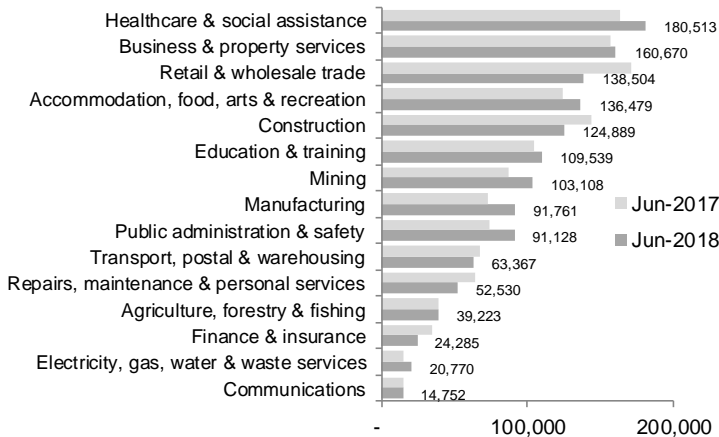
Employment (monthly)



Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

- Western Australia's total employment fell by 1,939 to 1.34 million in May 2018, with a rise in full-time employment (up 13,544 to 906,337) offset by a fall in part-time employment (down 15,483 to 433,645).
- Total employment rose 2% (19,816) through the year to May 2018, with a rise in full-time (up 0.4% or 3,820) and part-time (up 4% or 15,996) employment.
- The 2018-19 Western Australian Government Budget forecasts annual average employment growth of 2.25% in 2017-18 and 1.5% in 2018-19.

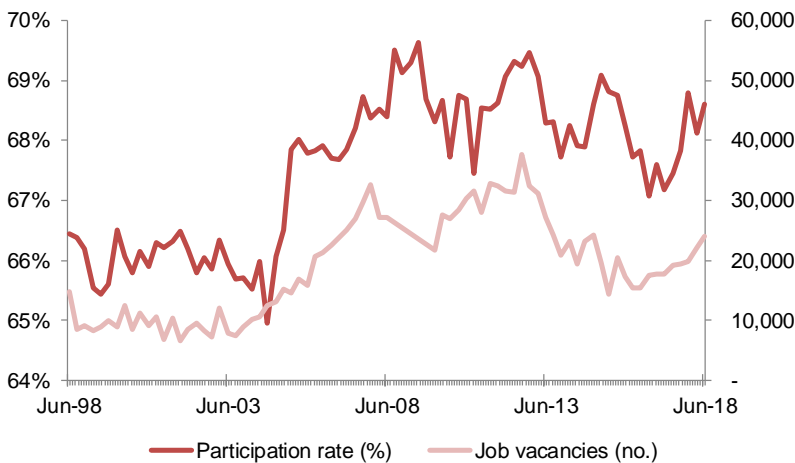
Industry sector employment (quarterly)



Source: ABS 6291.0.55.003 Quarterly Labour Force.

- Services industries accounted for 72% (971,767) of total employment in the June quarter 2018 and goods-producing industries accounted for 28% (379,751).
- The largest increases in employment through the year to the June quarter 2018 were in manufacturing (up 19,170) and healthcare and social assistance (up 17,527).
- The largest falls in employment through the year to the June quarter 2018 were in retail and wholesale trade (down 32,934) and construction (down 19,132).

Participation rate and job vacancies (quarterly)



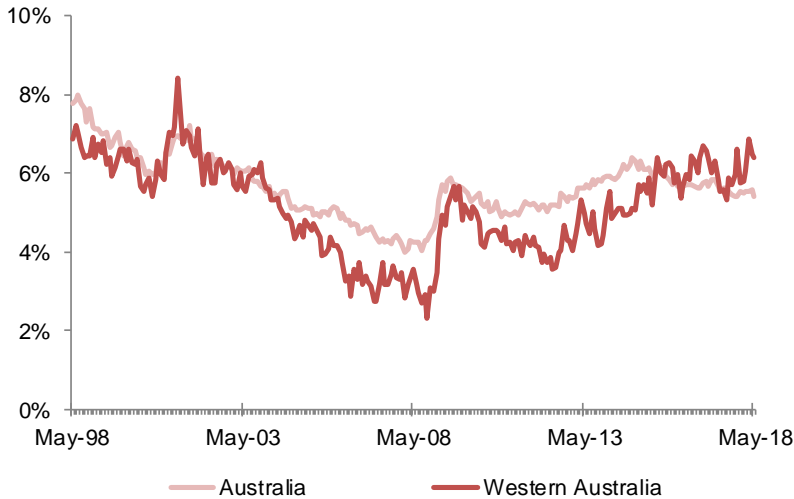
¹ Not adjusted for seasonal factors.
Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force; and 6354.0 Job Vacancies.

- 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 68.6% in the June quarter 2018 was above the 68.1% in the previous quarter and 67.4% a year ago.
- The 2018-19 Western Australian Government Budget forecasts an annual average participation rate of 68.4% in 2018-19 and 68.6% in 2019-20.
- There were 24,100 job vacancies¹ in the June quarter 2018, 1,900 more than in the previous quarter and 5,000 more than a year ago.



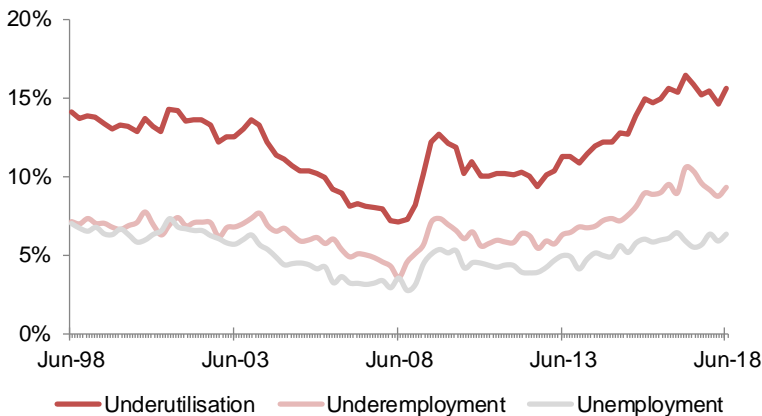
LABOUR MARKET continued

Unemployment rate (monthly)



Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

Underutilisation rate (quarterly)



Source: ABS 6202.0 Monthly Labour Force.

Average annual earnings and wages growth



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

- 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 6.4% in May 2018 was below the 6.5% in the previous month, but above the 5.5% a year ago.
- Australia's unemployment rate was 5.4% in May 2018.
- The 2018-19 Western Australian Government Budget forecasts an annual average unemployment rate of 5.75% in 2017-18 and 2018-19.
- Unemployment fell by 1,455 to 91,251 in May 2018.

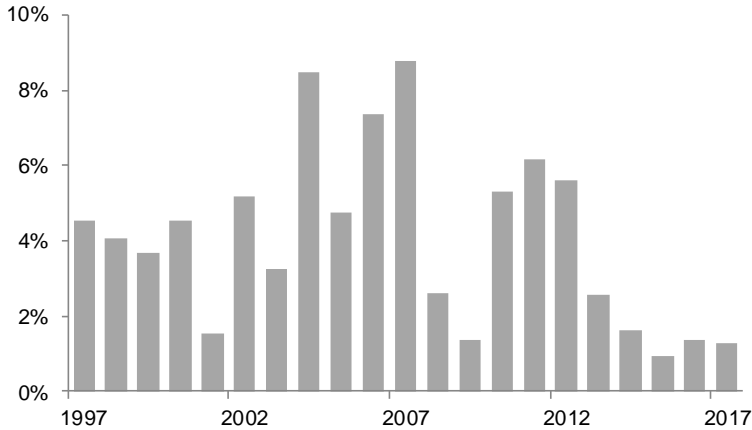
- The underutilisation rate measures the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed or underemployed (workers wanting more hours).
- The underutilisation rate of 15.6% in the June quarter 2018 was above the 14.6% in the previous quarter, but below the 15.8% a year ago.
- The underutilisation rate in the June quarter 2018 comprised an underemployment rate of 9.3% and an unemployment rate of 6.3%.
- The underemployment rate of 9.3% in the June quarter 2018 was above the 8.8% in the previous quarter, but below 10.4% a year ago.

- Average annual adult full-time total earnings rose 1.5% to \$94,890 in 2017.
- Western Australia's average annual adult full-time total earnings were 12% (\$10,020) above the Australian average of \$84,869 in 2017.
- Western Australia's wage price index rose 1.5% in 2017, below annual average growth of 3.1% over the past ten years, and below Australia's wages growth of 2.1% in 2017.
- The 2018-19 Western Australian Government Budget forecasts wages growth of 1.5% in 2017-18 and 1.75% in 2018-19.



CONSUMPTION

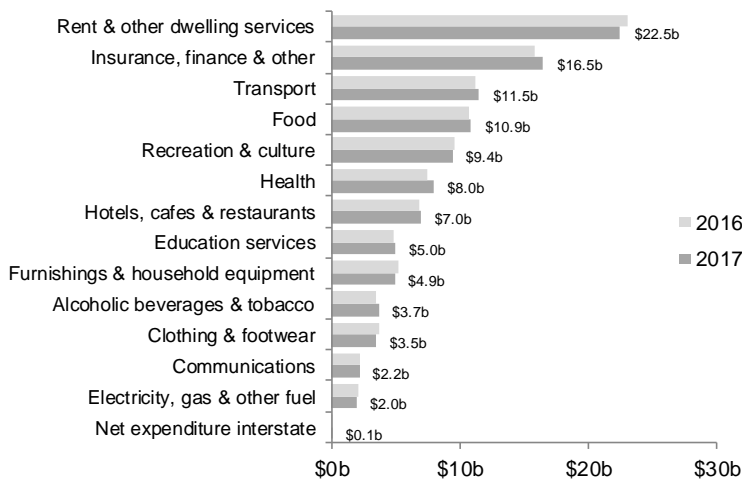
Real household consumption (% change)



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

- Western Australia accounted for 10% of Australia's household consumption in 2017.
- Household consumption accounted for 42% of GSP in 2016-17 and contributed 0.2 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Real household consumption growth of 1.3% in 2017 was below annual average growth of 2.9% over the past ten years.
- The 2018-19 Western Australian Government Budget forecasts real household consumption to rise 1.75% in 2017-18 and 2.25% in 2018-19.

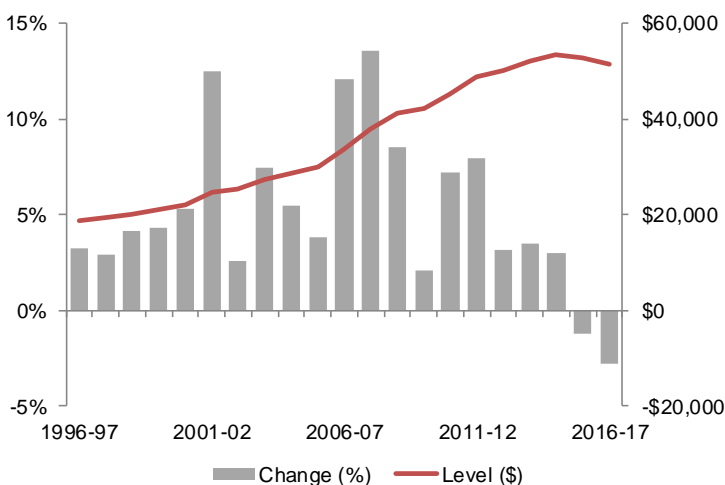
Household consumption by industry sector (nominal)



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

- Nominal household consumption rose 1.0% to \$107.0 billion in 2017.
- The largest increases in household consumption in 2017 were in insurance, finance and other (up \$715m or 5%), health (up \$545m or 7%) and transport (up \$270m or 2%).
- The largest decreases in household consumption in 2017 were in rent and other dwelling services (down \$607m or 3%), furnishings and household equipment (down \$265m or 5%) and clothing and footwear (down \$139m or 4%).

Gross household disposable income per capita



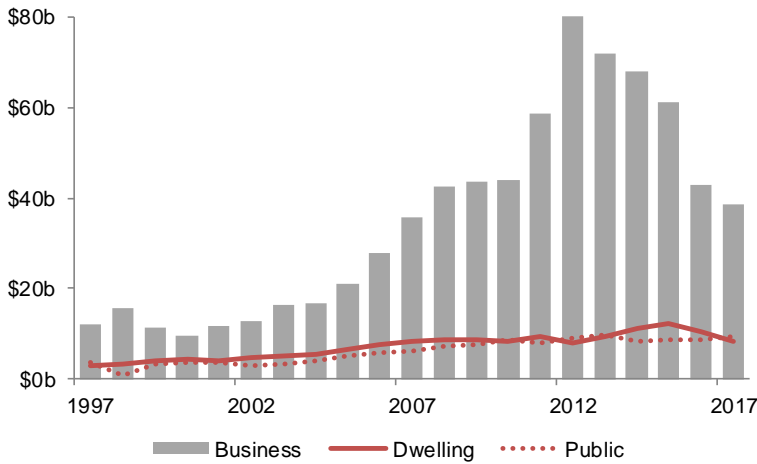
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts.

- Western Australia's gross household disposable income per capita of \$51,412 in 2016-17 was 8% (\$3,933) above Australia's gross household disposable income per capita of \$47,479.
- Gross household disposable income per capita fell 3% in 2016-17, compared with annual average growth of 4% over the past ten years.
- Total gross household disposable income fell by \$2.9 billion in 2016-17, due to changes in employee wages (down \$3.5b), social benefits and other secondary income (down \$139m), self-employed and property income (up \$411m) and interest and tax paid on secondary income (down \$340m).



INVESTMENT

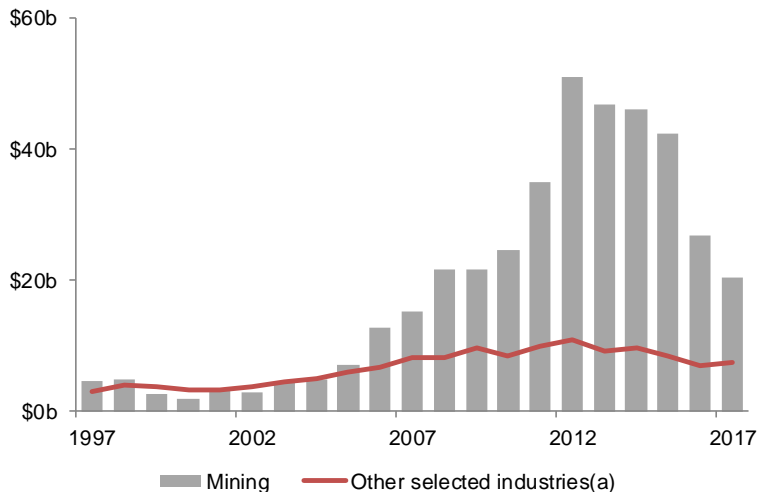
Investment (nominal)



¹ WA Government 2018-19 Budget.
Source: ABS 5220.0 State Accounts; and 5206.0 Quarterly National Accounts.

- Western Australia accounted for 18% of Australia's business investment in 2017.
- Business investment accounted for 15% of GDP in 2016-17, but detracted 6.4 percentage points from real GDP growth.
- Real business investment fell 10% in 2017 and is forecast¹ to fall 7% in 2017-18 and 14% in 2018-19.
- Nominal business investment fell 10% to \$38.5 billion in 2017.
- Nominal dwelling investment fell 19% to \$8.5 billion in 2017.
- Nominal public investment rose 8% to \$9.3 billion in 2017.

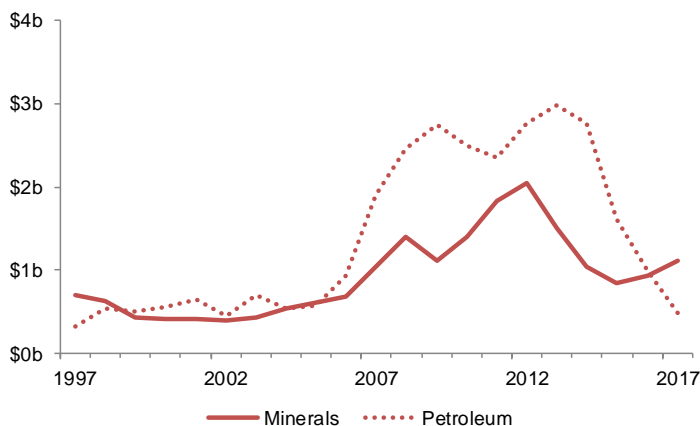
Private new capital expenditure



(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 55% of Australia's mining new capital expenditure in 2017.
- Mining accounted for 73% of Western Australia's private new capital expenditure in 2017.
- Mining new capital expenditure fell 24% to \$20.5 billion in 2017.
- New capital expenditure in other selected industries rose 8% to \$7.4 billion in 2017.
- In March 2018, Western Australia had \$53 billion of major resource projects under construction or committed and \$50 billion under consideration.

Exploration expenditure



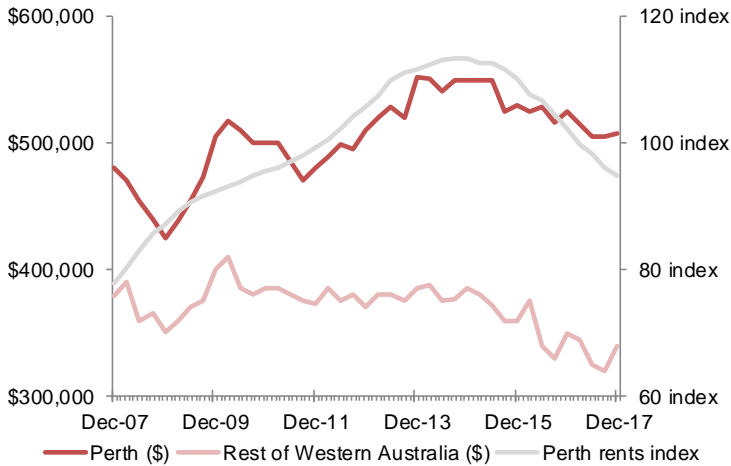
Source: ABS 8412.0 Mineral and Petroleum Exploration.

- Western Australia accounted for 63% of Australia's minerals exploration expenditure in 2017.
- Western Australia accounted for 41% of Australia's petroleum exploration expenditure in 2017.
- Minerals exploration expenditure rose 20% to \$1.1 billion in 2017, mainly due to increases in gold and nickel/cobalt exploration.
- Petroleum exploration expenditure fell 51% to \$492 million in 2017.



PROPERTY MARKET AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

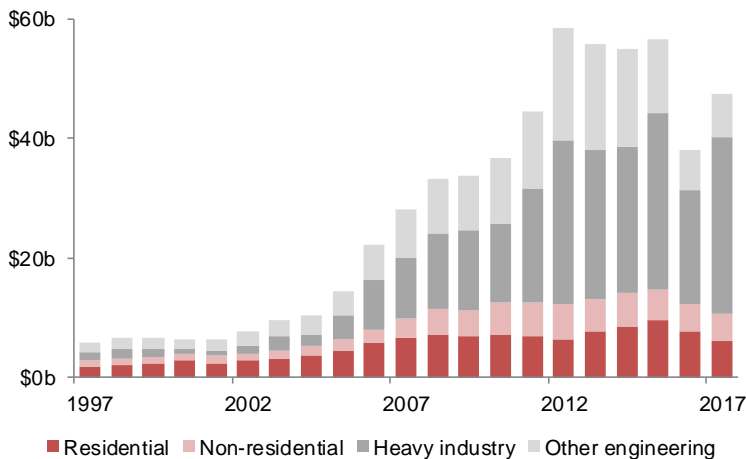
Median established house prices and rents (quarterly)



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

- Perth's median established house price rose 1% to \$508,000 in the December quarter 2017. It fell 3% through the year to the December quarter 2017.
- The rest of Western Australia's (excluding Perth) median established house price rose 6% to \$340,000 in the December quarter 2017. It fell 3% through the year to the December quarter 2017.
- Perth rents fell 1% in the December quarter 2017 and 7% through the year to the December quarter 2017.

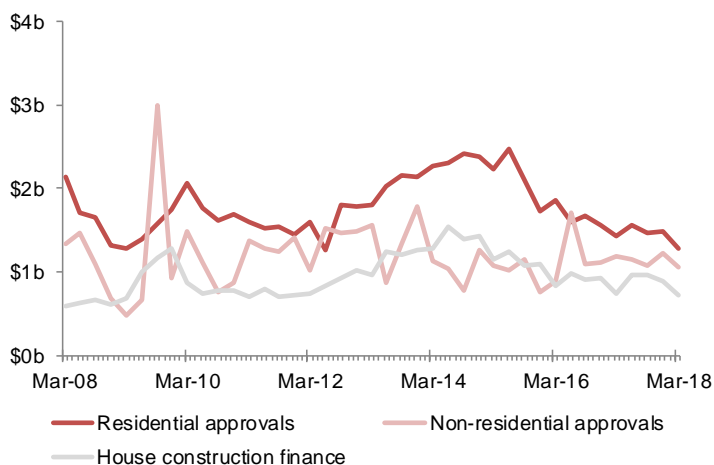
Building and engineering construction activity



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

- Residential building activity fell 21% to \$6.1 billion in 2017.
- Non-residential building activity rose 4% to \$4.7 billion in 2017.
- Heavy industry engineering construction activity rose 54% to \$29.6 billion in 2017, largely due to increased work on the Prelude and Ichthys LNG projects.
- Other engineering construction activity rose 7% to \$7.2 billion in 2017, mainly due to an increase in the construction of telecommunications infrastructure.

Building construction activity outlook (quarterly)



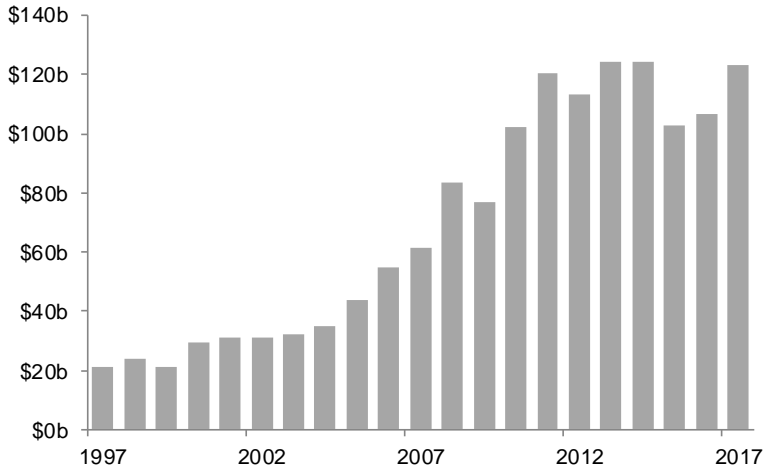
¹ Not adjusted for seasonal factors.
Source: ABS 8731.0 Building Approvals; and 5609.0 Housing Finance.

- Western Australia had \$6.7 billion of building activity in the pipeline¹ in the December quarter 2017, above the \$6.5 billion in the previous quarter.
- Residential building approvals fell 14% to \$1.3 billion in the March quarter 2018. Residential building approvals typically lead building activity by one to two quarters.
- Non-residential building approvals fell 13% to \$1.1 billion in the March quarter 2018.
- Housing finance for the construction of new dwellings¹ fell 19% to \$712 million in the March quarter 2018. Housing finance typically leads residential building activity by two to three quarters.



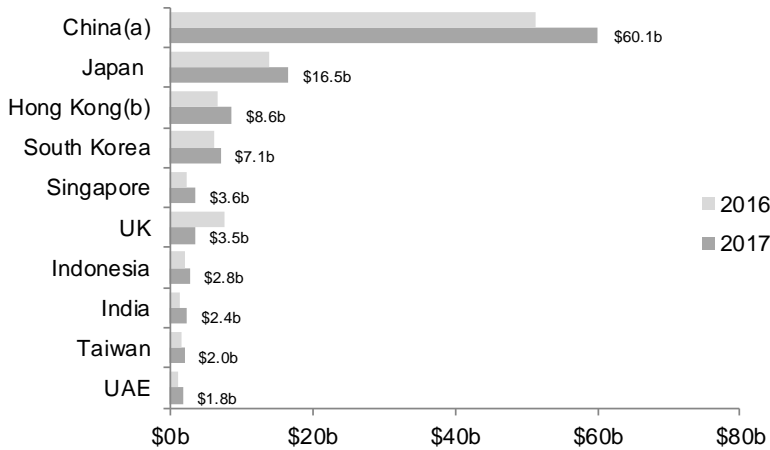
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

Merchandise exports (nominal)



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

Major export markets (top 10)



(a) Excludes Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan. (b) Special Administrative Region of China.
Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services.

Major export commodities: 2017

Iron ore	\$m (%)	Petroleum ¹	\$m (%)	Gold	\$m (%)	Alumina ²	\$m (%)	Base metals ³	\$m (%)
China ^(a)	51,319 (82)	Japan	10,743 (50)	Hong Kong ^(b)	8,439 (52)	UAE	1,587 (26)	China ^(a)	912 (26)
Japan	5,539 (9)	Singapore	2,387 (11)	UK	2,794 (17)	Bahrain	703 (12)	Philippines	901 (26)
South Korea	3,846 (6)	China ^(a)	2,374 (11)	China ^(a)	1,133 (7)	India	631 (11)	South Korea	746 (21)
Other	1,956 (3)	Other	5,793 (27)	Other	3,718 (23)	Other	3,080 (51)	Other	950 (27)
Total	62,659 (100)	Total	21,297 (100)	Total	16,084 (100)	Total	6,002 (100)	Total	3,508 (100)
Wheat	\$m (%)	Nickel	\$m (%)	Chemicals ⁴	\$m (%)	Lithium ⁵	\$m (%)	Meat & livestock	\$m (%)
Indonesia	599 (26)	China ^(a)	585 (29)	China ^(a)	189 (14)	China ^(a)	1,143 (89)	Indonesia	164 (15)
South Korea	306 (13)	Taiwan	459 (23)	Thailand	124 (9)	Malaysia	93 (7)	China ^(a)	118 (10)
Japan	266 (12)	Malaysia	221 (11)	South Korea	119 (9)	Belgium	27 (2)	Qatar	96 (8)
Other	1,106 (49)	Other	720 (36)	Other	887 (67)	Other	20 (2)	Other	752 (67)
Total	2,277 (100)	Total	1,987 (100)	Total	1,320 (100)	Total	1,282 (100)	Total	1,130 (100)

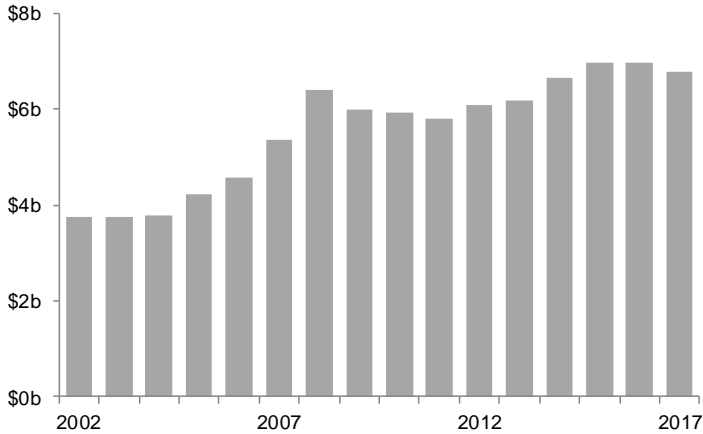
¹ LNG, crude oil, condensate and LPG. ² Includes bauxite. ³ Copper, lead and zinc (contains gold and silver). ⁴ Mainly titanium dioxide pigments, silicon, aluminium hydroxide and ammonia. ⁵ Mainly spodumene. Includes other crude minerals. (a) Excludes Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan. (b) Special 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.

- Western Australia accounted for 41% of Australia's merchandise exports in 2017.
- Merchandise exports accounted for 50% of GSP in 2016-17 and contributed 3.2 percentage points to real GSP growth.
- Real merchandise exports growth of 3% in 2017 was below annual average growth of 6% over the past ten years.
- The 2018-19 Western Australian Government Budget forecasts real merchandise exports growth of 5.5% in 2017-18 and 7.5% in 2018-19.
- Nominal merchandise exports rose 16% to \$123.2 billion in 2017.
- Western Australia's largest export market in 2017 was China^(a) (\$60.1b or 49%), followed by Japan (\$16.5b or 13%) and Hong Kong^(b) (\$8.6b or 7%).
- Western Australia had majority shares of Australia's exports to Hong Kong^(b) (72%), China^(a) (60%), United Kingdom (59%) and Singapore (54%) in 2017.
- Minerals and petroleum accounted for 92% (\$113.3b) of merchandise exports in 2017.
- Agriculture, food, fibre, fisheries and forestry exports accounted for 7% (\$8.5b) of merchandise exports in 2016-17.



SERVICES EXPORTS

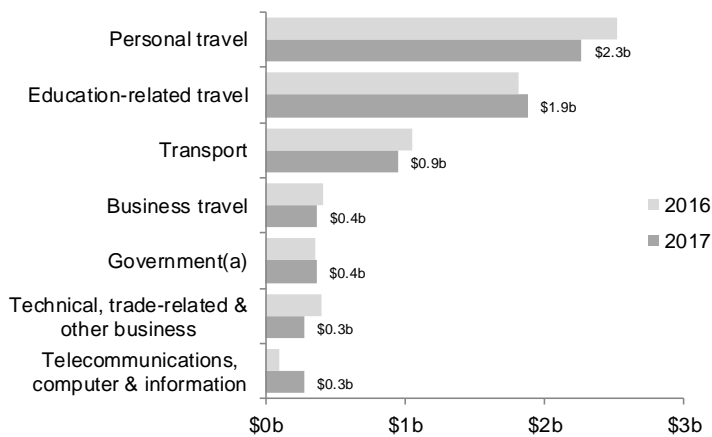
Services exports (nominal)



Source: ABS 5368.0.55.004 International Trade in Services by State.

- Western Australia accounted for 8% of Australia's services exports in 2017 (8% in 2016-17).
- Services exports accounted for 3% of GSP in 2016-17 and detracted 0.1 percentage points from real GSP growth.
- Real services exports fell 4% in 2017 compared with annual average growth of 1% over the past ten years.
- Nominal services exports fell 3% to \$6.8 billion in 2017.

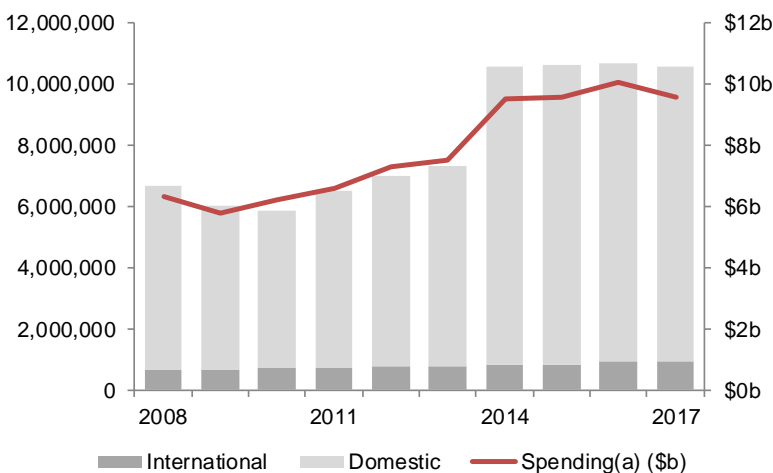
Services exports by industry sector (top 7)



(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.
Source: ABS 5368.0.55.004 International Trade in Services by State.

- Services exports in 2017 mainly comprised personal travel (34%) and education-related travel (28%).
- The largest increase in 2017 was in telecommunications, computer and information services (up 178%), while the largest decline was in personal travel services (down 10%).
- International student enrolments fell 2% to 53,897 in 2017, compared with annual average growth of 4% over the past ten years.
- Western Australia accounted for 6.7% of Australia's international student enrolments in 2017, below the 7.7% share in 2016.

Overnight visitors



Note - Break in series in 2014.

(a) Includes daytrips.

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

- Tourism accounted for 2.5% (\$6.1 billion) of GSP and 5% (71,100) of total employment in 2016-17.
- Overnight visitors fell 1% to 10.6 million in 2017, compared with annual average growth of 4% over the past ten years.
- The fall in overnight visitors in 2017 was due to a fall in domestic visitors (down 1% to 9.6 million) and international visitors (down 1% to 946,100).
- Visitor spending fell 5% to \$9.6 billion in 2017 due to decreases in spending by domestic (down 7% to \$5.3b) and international (down 6% to \$2.2b) visitors.
- Day trip visitor spending rose 1% to \$2.0 billion in 2017.



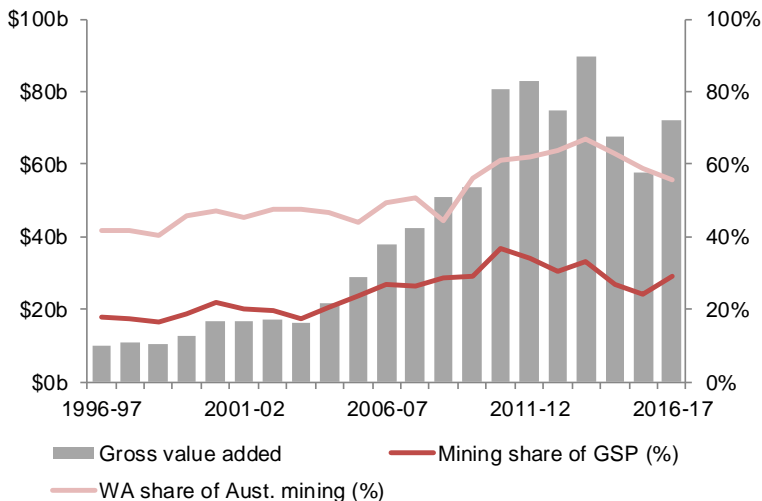
MINING

Western Australia's share of Australian and world mining production: 2017

	Unit	World % share	Aust. % share	WA	Australia	World
Rutile	'000 tonnes	34	67	303	450	900
Iron ore	million tonnes	33	95	795	834	2,400
Garnet	'000 tonnes	33	99	364	366	1,100
Rare earths	'000 tonnes	22	100	28	28	130
LNG	million tonnes	12	61	33	53	278
Diamonds	million carats	11	100	15	15	135
Alumina	million tonnes	11	67	14	21	126
Ilmenite	'000 tonnes	10	70	630	900	6,200
Nickel	'000 tonnes	8	100	165	165	2,100
Gold	tonnes	6	73	210	289	3,238
Salt	million tonnes	5	80	12	15	255
Cobalt	'000 tonnes	4	100	5	5	110
Zircon	'000 tonnes	3	9	53	600	1,600

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

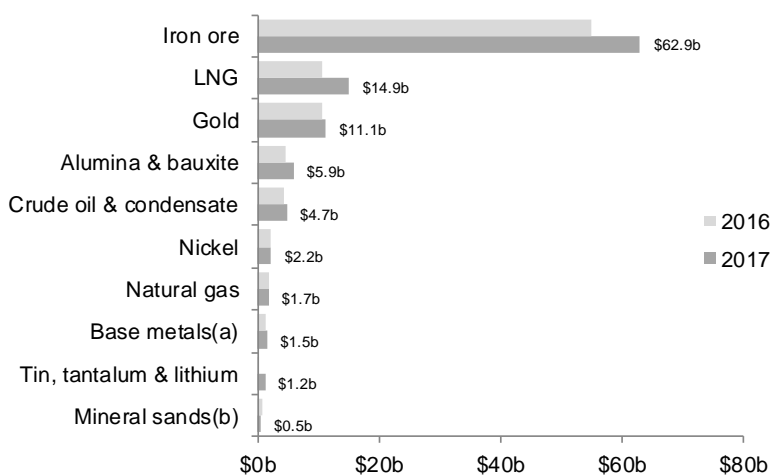
Mining gross value added (nominal)



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 56% of Australia's mining gross value added in 2016-17, below its 59% share in the previous year and 67% share in 2013-14.
- Mining accounted for 29% of GSP in 2016-17, above its 24% share in the previous year, but below its 37% share in 2010-11.
- Nominal mining gross value added rose 26% to \$72.3 billion in 2016-17, above annual average growth of 7% over the past ten years.

Major minerals and petroleum sales



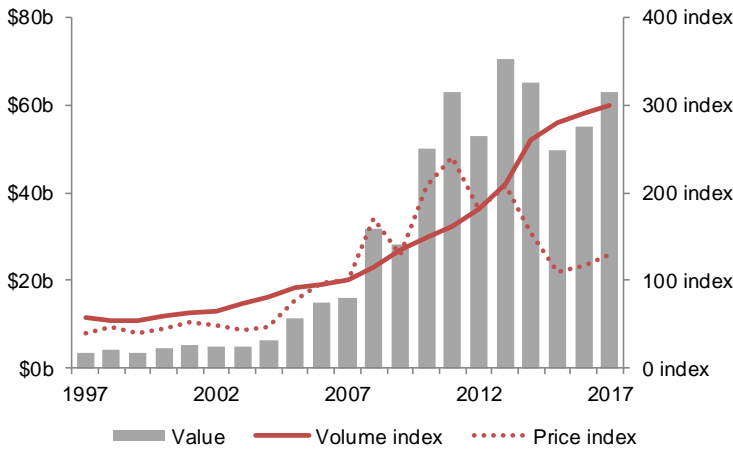
(a) Copper, lead and zinc (contains gold and silver). (b) Garnet, ilmenite, leucoxene, zircon and rutile.
Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files.

- Iron ore accounted for 58% of minerals and petroleum sales in 2017, followed by:
 - LNG (14%)
 - Gold (10%)
 - Alumina and bauxite (5%)
 - Crude oil and condensate (4%)
 - Nickel (2%)
 - Natural gas (2%)
 - Base metals (1%)
 - Tin, tantalum and lithium (1%)
 - Mineral sands (0.5%)
- Minerals and petroleum sales rose 16% to \$108.8 billion in 2017, mainly due to increased sales of iron ore, LNG and alumina/bauxite.



MINING continued

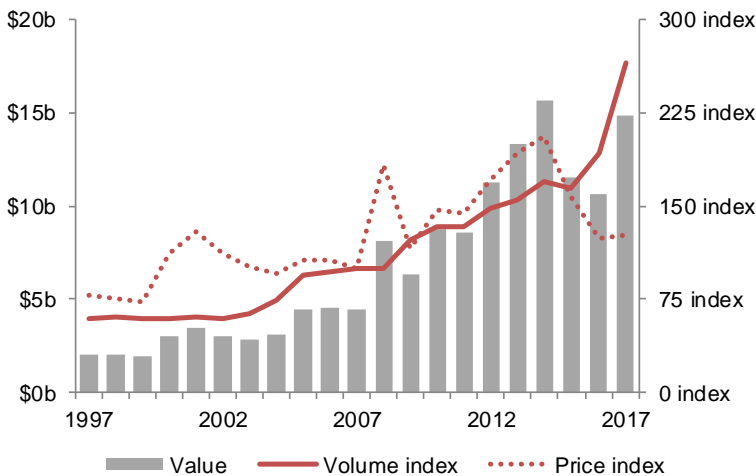
Iron ore sales



Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2007 = 100.0).

- Western Australia accounted for 53% of world seaborne iron ore exports in 2016.
- Iron ore sales rose 14% to \$62.9 billion in 2017, due to rising sales volumes and average prices.
- The volume of iron ore sales rose 3% to 795 million tonnes in 2017, 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 10% in 2017.
- The 2018-19 Western Australian Government Budget forecasts iron ore sales to rise to 839 million tonnes by 2021-22.

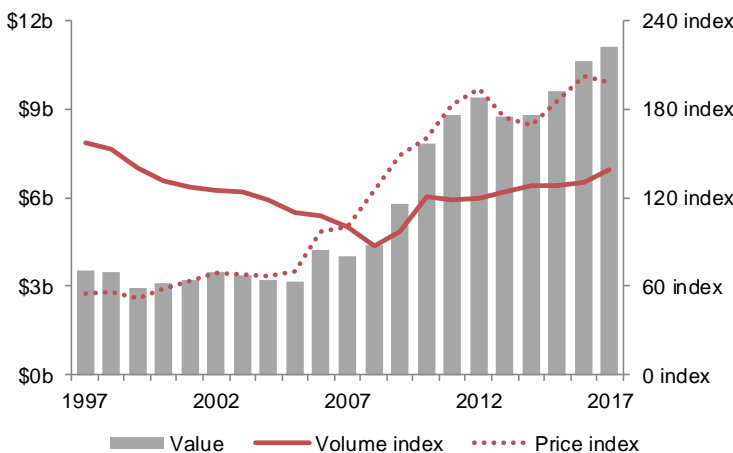
LNG sales



Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2007 = 100.0).

- Western Australia accounted for 12% of world LNG exports in 2017.
- LNG sales rose 40% to \$14.9 billion in 2017, due to rising sales volumes and average prices.
- The volume of LNG sales rose 38% to 33 million tonnes in 2017, above annual average growth of 10% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of LNG sales rose 2% in 2017.
- Western Australia's LNG production capacity will grow to 50 million tonnes a year by the end of 2018.

Gold sales



Source: WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (2007 = 100.0).

- Western Australia's gold sales rose 4% to \$11.1 billion in 2017, due to rising sales volumes offsetting falling average prices.
- The volume of gold sales rose 7% to 210 tonnes in 2017, above annual average growth of 3% over the past ten years.
- The annual average \$A unit price (free on board) of gold sales fell 2% in 2017.



REGIONS

Kimberley		Annual		Quarter	Share
Population 2016-17	36,230	-162	-0.4%	-	1.4%
Employed Mar-18	15,730	-610	-3.7%	-1.4%	1.2%
Unemployed Mar-18	2,109	+138	+7.0%	+8.3%	2.5%
Unemployment rate Mar-18	11.8%	+1.1pp	-	+0.9pp	-
Gross regional product 2016-17	\$2.6b	-\$298m	-10.3%	-	1.1%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2017	\$365m	-\$87m	-19.2%	-	0.3%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$313m	-	-	-	3.8%
Residential building 2016-17	\$66m	-\$4m	-5.1%	-	1.1%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$48m	-\$10m	-17.6%	-	1.0%
Overnight visitors 2015 to 2017	395,400pa	-	-	-	3.3%

Gascoyne		Annual		Quarter	Share
Population 2016-17	9,636	-121	-1.2%	-	0.4%
Employed Mar-18	5,018	-137	-2.7%	-0.8%	0.4%
Unemployed Mar-18	299	-15	-4.8%	+4.9%	0.4%
Unemployment rate Mar-18	5.6%	-0.1pp	-	+0.3pp	-
Gross regional product 2016-17	\$1.1b	+\$64m	+6.2%	-	0.5%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2017	\$63m	-\$6m	-9.0%	-	0.1%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$80m	-	-	-	1.0%
Residential building 2016-17	\$15m	-\$14m	-49.6%	-	1.0%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$65m	+\$9m	+15.0%	-	1.4%
Overnight visitors 2015 to 2017	341,400pa	-	-	-	2.9%

Piilbara and offshore		Annual		Quarter	Share
Population 2016-17	61,463	+28	+0.0%	-	2.4%
Employed Mar-18	40,322	-1,395	-3.3%	-0.9%	3.0%
Unemployed Mar-18	960	-19	-1.9%	-	1.1%
Unemployment rate Mar-18	2.3%	+0.0pp	-	+0.3pp	-
Gross regional product 2016-17	\$29.8b	-\$357m	-1.2%	-	12.4%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2017	\$84.5b	+\$13.6b	+19.2%	-	77.7%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$137m	-	-	-	1.7%
Residential building 2016-17	\$14m	-\$49m	-78.2%	-	0.2%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$207m	+\$106m	+104.0%	-	4.4%
Overnight visitors 2015 to 2017	929,000pa	-	-	-	7.8%

Goldfields-Esperance		Annual		Quarter	Share
Population 2016-17	56,214	-392	-0.7%	-	2.2%
Employed Mar-18	30,836	-973	-3.1%	-1.0%	2.3%
Unemployed Mar-18	1,487	0	0.0%	+10.2%	1.8%
Unemployment rate Mar-18	4.6%	+0.1pp	-	+0.4pp	-
Gross regional product 2016-17	\$11.7b	-\$595m	-4.8%	-	4.9%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2017	\$10.4b	+\$1.0b	+11.0%	-	9.6%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$870m	-	-	-	10.6%
Residential building 2016-17	\$37m	-\$24m	-39.5%	-	0.6%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$36m	-\$6m	-13.6%	-	0.8%
Overnight visitors 2015 to 2017	676,400pa	-	-	-	5.6%

Mid West		Annual		Quarter	Share
Population 2016-17	54,417	-710	-1.3%	-	2.1%
Employed Mar-18	27,196	-1,173	-4.1%	-1.4%	2.0%
Unemployed Mar-18	1,949	+335	+20.8%	+15.5%	2.3%
Unemployment rate Mar-18	6.7%	+1.3pp	-	+0.9pp	-
Gross regional product 2016-17	\$6.1b	-\$123m	-2.0%	-	2.6%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2017	\$3.3b	+\$708m	+27.3%	-	3.0%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$972m	-	-	-	11.9%
Residential building 2016-17	\$63m	-\$43m	-40.6%	-	1.0%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$56m	-\$24m	-30.2%	-	1.2%
Overnight visitors 2015 to 2017	741,300pa	-	-	-	6.2%

Wheatbelt		Annual		Quarter	Share
Population 2016-17	74,394	-136	-0.2%	-	2.9%
Employed Mar-18	36,701	+3,860	+11.8%	+1.7%	2.8%
Unemployed Mar-18	1,151	-1,473	-56.1%	-23.8%	1.4%
Unemployment rate Mar-18	3.0%	-4.4pp	-	-1.0pp	-
Gross regional product 2016-17	\$6.1b	+\$201m	+3.4%	-	2.5%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2017	\$1.7b	-\$275m	-13.8%	-	1.6%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$3.4b	-	-	-	40.9%
Residential building 2016-17	\$107m	-\$11m	-9.4%	-	1.7%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$226m	+\$172m	+321.9%	-	4.8%
Overnight visitors 2015 to 2017	938,800pa	-	-	-	7.8%

Perth and Peel		Annual		Quarter	Share
Population 2016-17	2,049,940	+21,059	+1.0%	-	79.4%
Employed Mar-18	1,056,654	+20,175	+1.9%	+0.5%	79.2%
Unemployed Mar-18	69,375	-2,114	-3.0%	-0.4%	82.8%
Unemployment rate Mar-18	6.2%	-0.3pp	-	-0.1pp	-
Gross regional product 2016-17	\$165.3b	+\$4.4b	+2.8%	-	69.0%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2017	\$6.0b	+\$1.6b	+36.3%	-	5.5%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$487m	-	-	-	6.0%
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 2015 to 2017	4,726,300pa	-	-	-	39.5%

Great Southern		Annual		Quarter	Share
Population 2016-17	60,694	+375	+0.6%	-	2.4%
Employed Mar-18	28,328	+2,830	+11.1%	+1.5%	2.1%
Unemployed Mar-18	970	-1,029	-51.5%	-22.0%	1.2%
Unemployment rate Mar-18	3.3%	-4.0pp	-	-1.0pp	-
Gross regional product 2016-17	\$4.0b	+\$222m	+5.9%	-	1.7%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2017	\$8m	+\$1m	+16.5%	-	0.01%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$1.2b	-	-	-	14.4%
Residential building 2016-17	\$134m	+\$0.2m	+0.1%	-	2.2%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$78m	+\$32m	+69.2%	-	1.7%
Overnight visitors 2015 to 2017	735,700pa	-	-	-	6.1%

South West		Annual		Quarter	Share
Population 2016-17	177,366	+1,462	+0.8%	-	6.9%
Employed Mar-18	92,579	+5,882	+6.8%	+1.7%	6.9%
Unemployed Mar-18	5,493	+1,544	+39.1%	+12.6%	6.6%
Unemployment rate Mar-18	5.6%	+1.2pp	-	+0.5pp	-
Gross regional product 2016-17	\$12.9b	+\$403m	+3.2%	-	5.4%
Minerals & petroleum sales 2017	\$2.4b	+\$194m	+8.7%	-	2.2%
Agriculture production 2015-16	\$801m	-	-	-	9.8%
Residential building 2016-17	\$439m	-\$89m	-16.9%	-	7.1%
Non-residential building 2016-17	\$257m	+\$64m	+33.2%	-	5.5%
Overnight visitors 2015 to 2017	2,494,100pa	-	-	-	20.8%

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).