

# **WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY TRENDS**



**Labour Economics Office  
Western Australia**

**Department of Employment and Workplace Relations  
(DEWR)**

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## Introduction

This report analyses trends in Western Australian industries over the past five years, with a particular emphasis on the last year, and examines the employment outlook. The report uses the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) which divides industries into 17 divisions identifying groups of businesses which carry out similar economic activities. The term “business” is used in its widest sense to include any organisation which provides goods and services, including companies, non-profit organisations, government departments and enterprises.

Information in this report has been derived from published and unpublished data from various sources including the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Monash University, the Western Australian Department of Training and various other Federal and State Government Departments.

Annual employment data has been generated from original quarterly data derived from the ABS Labour Force Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, all the data used in this report are for Western Australia.

*Disclaimer: This report may contain material of a speculative nature and therefore should be used with caution. The Commonwealth, its officers or agents disclaim any responsibility for any loss howsoever caused whether due to negligence or otherwise arising from this report.*

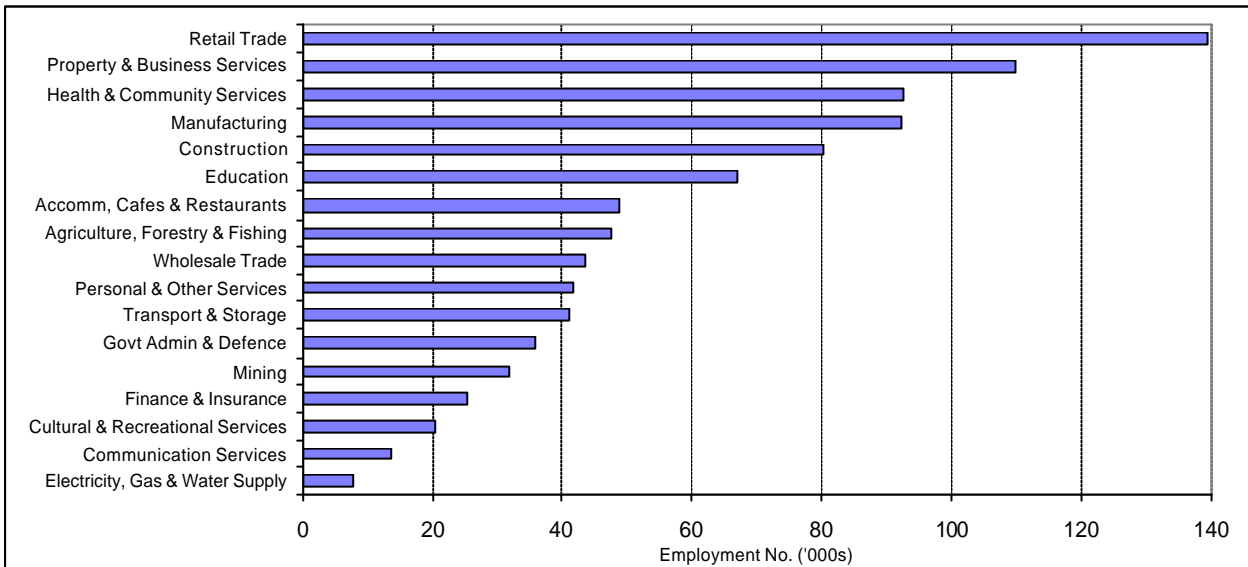
For further information, contact Rosalie Miles on 9464 4159 or Email [rosalie.miles@dewr.gov.au](mailto:rosalie.miles@dewr.gov.au)

## Industry Overview

### Industry Employment Size

The following graphs indicates the relative employment sizes of the various industries in WA averaged over 2001. It is evident that nearly half of employment (46.2%) in this State is made up of the four largest industries, while the smallest four employing industries only comprise 7.2 per cent.

Relative Employment Size of WA Industries, 2001

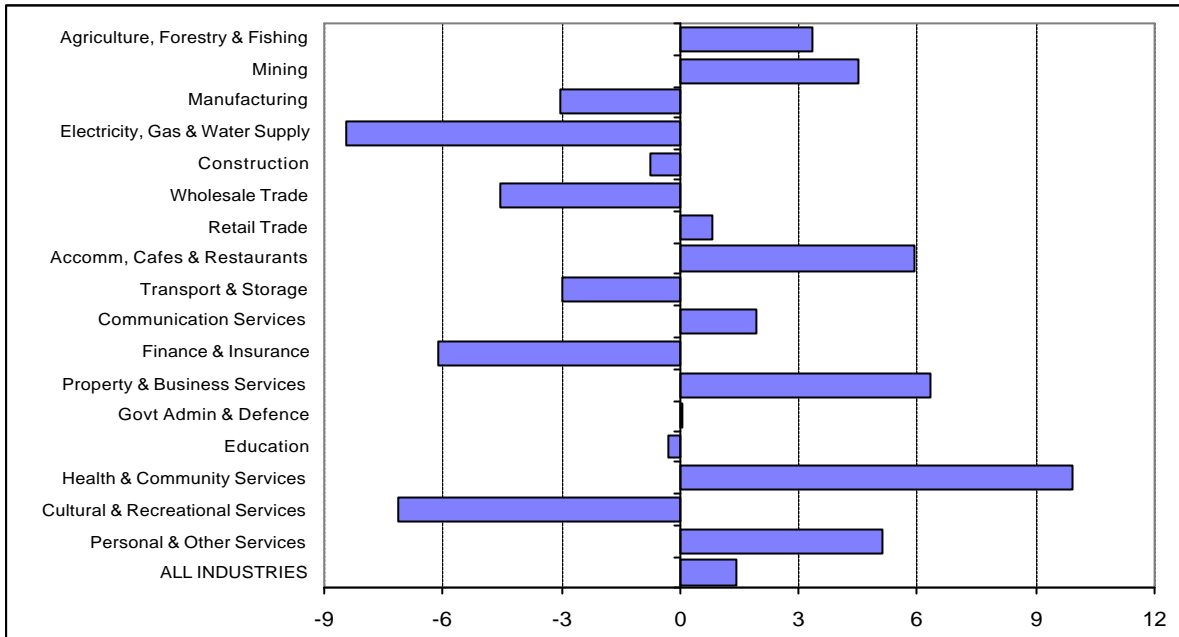


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) unpublished Labour Force Survey data, average of 4 quarters ending November 2001

There has been little movement in the relative positions of the industries since 1997 – Health and community services has moved from fourth to third at the expense of Manufacturing; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants has moved ahead of Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Wholesale trade, with the latter industry falling from seventh to ninth position; and Government administration and defence has moved ahead of Mining. Detailed graphs of employment levels over the past five years are included in the relevant industry sections following.

WA employment growth during 2001 across all industries averaged 1.0 per cent, significantly down on the 2.7 per cent recorded in 2000. Employment opportunities and growth however varied across industries with the strongest numerical rises occurring in Health and community services (which grew by 8,400 persons) and Property and business services (up by 6,500). Employment growth rates by industry are shown below.

## Percentage Change in Employment by Industry 2000 to 2001, WA



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) unpublished Labour Force Survey data, average of 4 quarters ending November 2000 and 2001

The following table indicates, the relative share of total employment of the various industries in WA, how they have fared over the past year and how they are expected to change over the next few years.

## Industry Share of Employment 2001 and Actual and Projected Employment Changes, WA

Industry	% Share of Total Employment	Employment Change Over 2001	Employment Outlook 2001/2002	Employment Outlook to 2002/2003
Retail Trade	14.8	0.8	↑	↑
Property & Business Services	11.7	6.3	↑	↑
Health & Community Services	9.9	9.9	↑	↑
Manufacturing	9.8	-3.0	↓	↓
Construction	8.6	-0.8	↑	↑
Education	7.1	-0.3	↑	↑
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	5.2	5.9	↓	↑
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	5.1	3.3	↓	↓
Wholesale Trade	4.6	-4.6	↑	↑
Personal & Other Services	4.4	5.1	↑	↑
Transport & Storage	4.4	-3.0	↓	↑
Government Administration & Defence	3.8	0.0	↑	↓
Mining	3.4	4.5	↑	↑
Finance & Insurance	2.7	-6.1	↑	↑
Cultural & Recreational Services	2.2	-7.1	↑	↑
Communication Services	1.5	1.9	↑	↑
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.8	-8.5	↓	↑
ALL INDUSTRIES	100	1.4	↑	↑

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) unpublished Labour Force Survey data, average of 4 quarters ending November 2001 (actual figures) Centre of Policy Studies (CoPS), at Monash University (projected figures)

BIS-Shrapnel forecast in January 2002 that WA can expect 15 years of strong economic growth and steadily rising population. However, they have also stated that the global economic downturn would hit WA harder than other States because of the high reliance on mining. They have predicted that with annual growth rates of 4.3 per cent from 2001 to 2006 and 3.9 per cent from 2006 to 2016, WA will experience the highest growth of any State and stated that "...exports of energy, minerals and metals will continue to increase in 2001/02 due to the

competitive boost from the low Australian dollar and capacity still coming on stream from the last 1990s resources investment boom.”

As is evident from the following table, the percentage composition of industries by major occupational group differs widely. This is important when considering the implications of industry trends on the various occupational groups. It is evident that certain industries have an occupational profile dominated by one occupational group. For example, almost half (47.0%) of those employed in Agriculture, forestry and fishing were classified as Managers and administrators because many farming properties are owner managed and operated, nearly two-thirds (64.0%) of those employed in Education were Professionals, nearly half (49.4%) of those employed in Construction were Tradespersons, while 48.8 per cent of those employed in Transport and storage were Intermediate production and transport workers.

#### WA Employment by Industry and Occupational Group, 2001

Industry	Mngrs & Admin	Profssnl	Associate Profssnl	Trades & Related Workers	Adv Clerical & Service Workers	Int Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Int Production & Transport Workers	Element Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers & Related Workers	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	47.0	3.1	1.6	7.2	3.5	3.1	7.1	0.9	26.6	100
Mining	6.1	27.0	11.2	22.9	2.0	5.6	21.5	0.6	3.2	100
Manufacturing	7.3	7.2	6.7	33.5	3.9	8.8	15.4	2.6	14.6	100
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.0	30.8	15.8	26.5	0.0	16.5	5.7	4.7	0.0	100
Construction	5.3	2.9	7.0	49.4	7.5	5.2	12.1	0.8	9.9	100
Wholesale Trade	10.5	6.4	13.2	10.5	4.9	26.4	14.0	8.1	6.1	100
Retail Trade	1.3	2.1	13.0	13.4	2.7	8.6	7.5	43.5	7.7	100
Accomm, Cafes & Restaurants	0.0	0.9	25.8	9.7	0.6	33.2	0.0	9.7	20.2	100
Transport & Storage	3.3	6.7	4.4	3.5	5.7	20.2	48.8	3.6	3.8	100
Communication Services	3.0	7.5	11.2	13.4	1.3	16.4	14.7	31.2	1.3	100
Finance & Insurance	7.2	6.8	26.2	0.0	17.7	39.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	100
Property & Business Services	4.9	32.6	16.7	4.0	9.3	12.1	2.5	7.4	10.5	100
Govt Admin & Defence	7.9	24.8	13.5	4.0	4.4	28.2	7.6	3.4	6.2	100
Education	3.5	64.0	5.2	3.5	3.4	19.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	100
Health & Community Services	2.0	37.9	12.2	2.5	2.5	35.2	0.6	1.6	5.6	100
Cultural & Recreational Services	3.3	26.1	20.6	5.2	2.2	23.8	0.0	12.9	5.9	100
Personal & Other Services	2.2	11.4	16.9	21.8	3.2	17.2	4.0	10.3	12.8	100
All Industries	6.3	17.6	12.0	14.4	4.6	16.9	8.6	10.4	9.1	100

Source: ABS Unpublished data

However, even though one occupational group may dominate a particularly industry, it is also necessary to look at the occupation’s spread across all industries. It is evident that 62.2 per cent of all Elementary, clerical, sales and service workers were employed in the Retail trade while 37.8 per cent of Managers and administrators were based in Agriculture, forestry and fishing. These occupational groups are therefore particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in employment levels in these industries, although it is important to be aware that this data is at a very broad level.

## WA Employment by Occupational Group and Industry, 2001

Industry	Mngrs & Admin	Profssnl	Associate Profssnl	Trades & Related Workers	Adv Clerical & Service Workers	Int Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Int Production & Transport Workers	Element Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers & Related Workers
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	37.8	0.9	0.7	2.5	3.9	0.9	4.2	0.4	14.8
Mining	3.3	5.2	3.2	5.4	1.5	1.1	8.5	0.2	1.2
Manufacturing	11.3	4.0	5.5	22.9	8.4	5.1	17.6	2.5	15.8
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0
Construction	7.1	1.4	5.0	29.4	13.9	2.7	12.0	0.7	9.3
Wholesale Trade	7.7	1.7	5.1	3.4	4.9	7.3	7.5	3.6	3.1
Retail Trade	3.1	1.8	16.1	13.9	8.7	7.6	13.0	62.2	12.6
Accomm, Cafes & Restaurants	0.0	0.3	11.1	3.5	0.6	10.2	0.0	4.8	11.4
Transport & Storage	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.1	5.4	5.3	24.9	1.5	1.8
Communication Services	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.4	2.5	4.4	0.2
Finance & Insurance	3.1	1.0	5.9	0.0	10.4	6.4	0.0	0.6	0.0
Property & Business Services	9.2	21.6	16.2	3.3	23.6	8.4	3.3	8.3	13.4
Govt Admin & Defence	4.8	5.4	4.3	1.1	3.6	6.4	3.4	1.3	2.6
Education	3.9	25.7	3.0	1.7	5.2	8.2	0.0	0.6	0.0
Health & Community Services	3.1	21.3	10.0	1.7	5.3	20.7	0.7	1.5	6.1
Cultural & Recreational Services	1.1	3.2	3.7	0.8	1.1	3.1	0.0	2.7	1.4
Personal & Other Services	1.6	2.9	6.3	6.7	3.1	4.5	2.1	4.4	6.3
All Industries	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: ABS Unpublished data

Based on factors such as the growth or decline of the occupation, the performance of the industries in which they are largely found and productivity, Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast employment growth rates for the major occupational groups. It is notable that WA has a higher growth rate for all occupational groups.

### Occupational Employment Growth Rates, 2000/01 to 2008/09, Per Cent Per Annum

Occupation	WA	Australia
Managers & Administrators	1.23	0.66
Professionals	2.82	2.18
Associate Professionals	2.13	1.43
Tradespersons & Related Workers	1.54	0.66
Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	0.69	-0.11
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	2.76	1.86
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	2.10	1.11
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	2.02	1.16
Labourers & Related Workers	1.46	0.78
All Occupations	2.09	1.31

Source: Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies, *The Economic Outlook for Industries, Occupations and Qualifications*, December 2001

### Forms of Employment

Among those employed (ie wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business), five employment types were identified: employees with leave entitlements; self-identified casuals (those who were generally not entitled to paid holiday and sick leave and considered themselves to be employed on a casual basis); other employed persons (includes those who exhibit some employee-like characteristics and some characteristics associated with self-employment, such as being able to sub-contract work); owner managers of incorporated enterprises; and owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in WA in August 1998, 57.1 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 34.4 percent were self identified casuals, 14.4 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 7.7 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 5.2 per cent were other employed persons (includes those who exhibit some employee-like characteristics and some characteristics associated with self-employment, such as being able to sub-contract work).

#### WA Employment Types, August 1998

	Employees with leave entitlements	Self-identified casuals	Other employed persons	Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	20.9	17.2	1.7	20.0	40.2
Mining	84.4	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.3
Manufacturing	63.2	9.6	4.9	8.6	13.8
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	30.0	4.2	11.4	12.3	42.0
Wholesale Trade	73.5	8.2	1.6	9.3	7.3
Retail Trade	44.8	34.4	1.9	7.7	11.1
Accomm, Cafes & Restaurants	32.5	47.7	7.1	3.3	9.3
Transport & Storage	62.6	10.8	5.5	5.5	15.6
Communication Services	64.2	9.6	13.7	3.1	9.3
Finance & Insurance	84.3	1.0	3.9	7.7	3.1
Property & Business Services	41.3	12.6	10.0	15.9	20.1
Govt Admin & Defence	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	85.0	9.0	4.7	0.0	1.3
Health & Community Services	79.7	11.0	4.0	1.8	3.5
Cultural & Recreational Services	37.9	26.8	7.3	5.9	22.1
Personal & Other Services	54.5	13.9	5.8	5.2	20.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	57.1	15.6	5.2	7.7	14.4

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), *Forms of Employment (Cat. No. 6359.0) Unpublished data*

There were marked differences between industries in terms of the significance of the various employment types: Employees with leave entitlements were most heavily concentrated in Electricity, gas and water (97.0%) and Government administration and defence (91.3%); Self-identified casuals were most likely to be found in Accommodation, cafés and restaurants(47.7%) and Retail trade (34.4%); Other employed persons were most common in Communication services (13.7%) and Construction (11.4%); Owner managers of incorporated enterprises were most heavily concentrated in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (20.0%) and Property and business services (15.9%) while Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises were most heavily concentrated in Construction (42.0%) and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (40.2%).

#### Duration of Employment

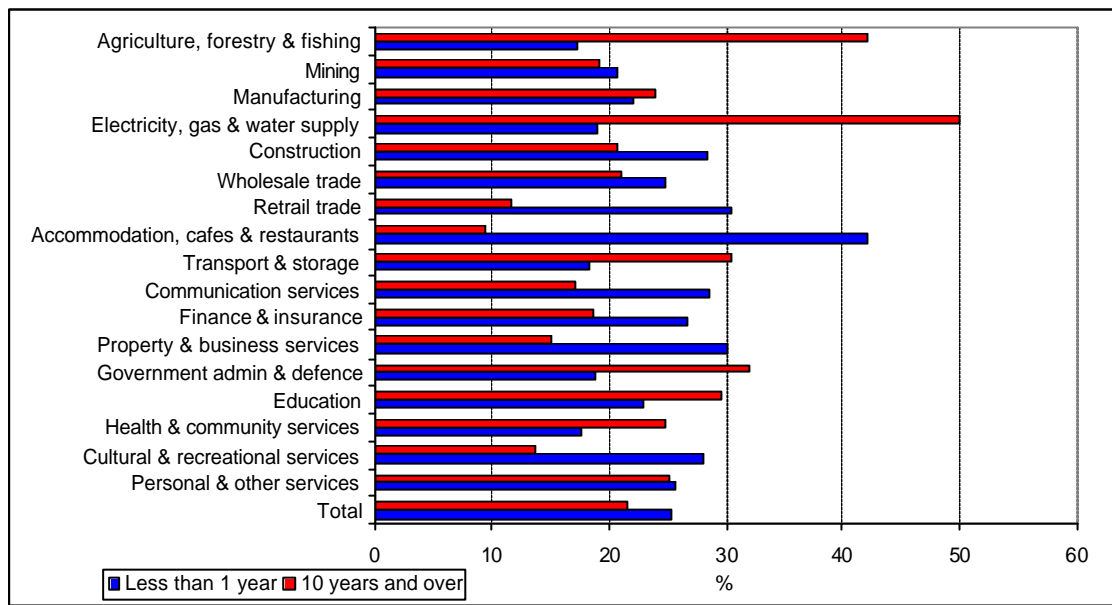
An estimated 1,010,300 persons aged 15-69 years had worked at some time during the year ending February 2000. Of these persons, 90.9 per cent were working in February 2000, with the balance either looking for work (3.3%) or not in the labour force (5.8%).

Approximately 232,500 persons were working in February 2000 and had been in their current job for less than one year. There was a total of 198,700 persons who were working in February 2000 who had been in their current job for 10 years or more.

A high proportion in the Accommodation, cafés and restaurants industry has worked in their current job for less than one year (42.1%), while there was a relatively low proportion of such persons in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (17.2%).

The highest concentrations of people who had been in their current job for 10 years or more were recorded in Electricity, gas and water supply (50.0%) and Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries (42.2%). The Accommodation, cafés and restaurants industry (9.4%) and Retail trade (11.6%) had the lowest proportions of persons in their current job for 10 years or more.

#### Working at February 2000, Duration of Current Job, Industry

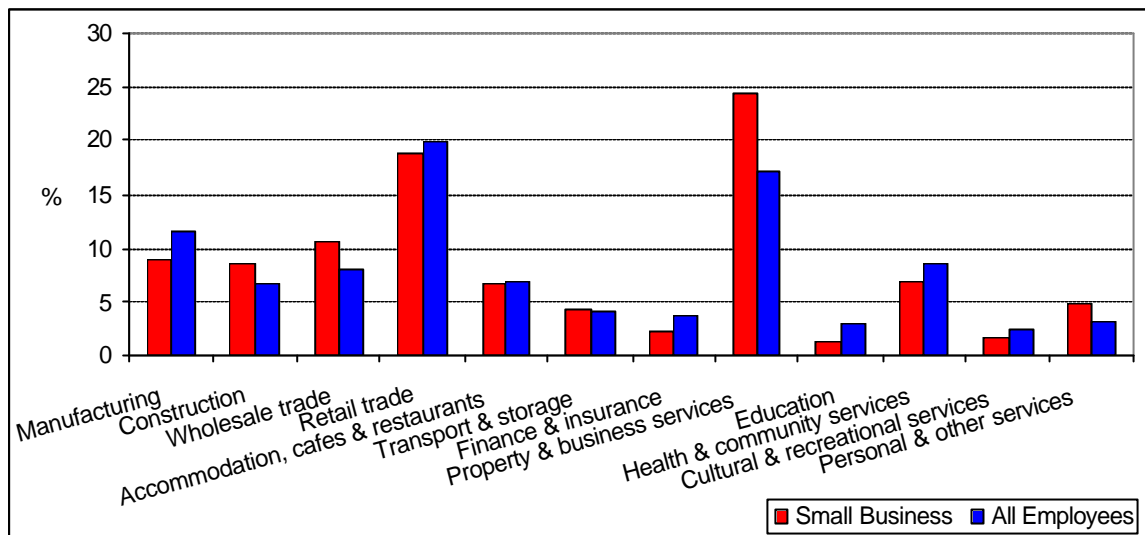


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Labour Mobility (Cat. No. 6209.0)

#### Small Business

As evident from the following graph, the composition of non-agricultural and mining employment by industry differs for small business from that of all employees. Although Retail trade is the largest employer of people in all businesses, Property and business services is now the largest employer of people in the small business sector. Prior to 1999-2000, the Retail trade was also the largest employer in small business, however, over the last survey year the number of small business employees in Retail trade fell by 9.9 per cent while the number in Property and business services rose by 40.9 per cent.

## WA Employment by Industry, 1999/00



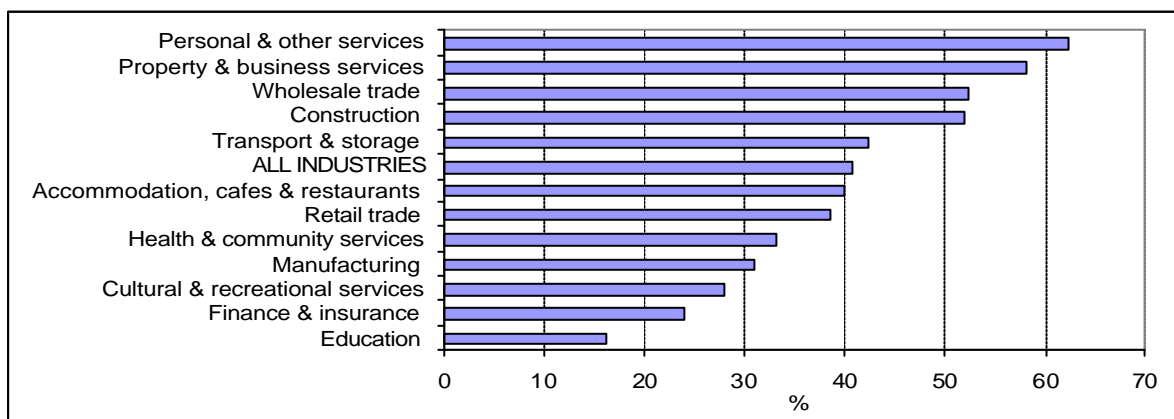
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), *Small Business in Australia Update 1999-2000* (Cat. No. 1321.0)

NB. Although a number of the results used to generate the totals in this graph are subject to high sampling variability (in some instances with a relative standard error of greater than 50%), the totals have a standard error of less than 25%.

While the total includes Mining, Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries, it excludes private sector agricultural businesses.

Although it is a relatively small employer overall, the greatest concentration of small business is in the Personal and other services industry where over 60 per cent (62.5%) of all employees are either self-employed or employed in a small business of less than 20 persons. Property and business services, Wholesale trade and Construction also have a significant concentration of small business employees. The industries with the lowest concentrations of small business employees are Education and Finance and insurance.

## Proportion of Persons Employed in WA Small Business, 1999/00



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), *Small Business in Australia Update 1999-2000* (Cat. No. 1321.0)

NB. A number of the results used to generate the totals in this graph are subject to high sampling variability, in some instances with a relative standard error of greater than 50%, however, the totals have a standard error of less than 25%.

## Industry Earnings Data

As at August 2000, the national average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) were as follows

## Employee Earnings, Australia and WA

Category of Employee	Total (All Industries)	Total WA (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$864	\$872
Full-time Employees, Females	\$688	\$643
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$801	\$793
Part-time Employees, Males	\$303	\$263
Part-time Employees, Females	\$298	\$272
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$300	\$269
Total Employees, Males	\$777	\$776
Total Employees, Females	\$508	\$459
Total Employees, Persons	\$651	\$628

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

## Employee Earnings and Industry, Australia

	Males			Females			Total		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	575	329	519	502	251	360	552	284	465
Mining	1,290	* 1,006	1,281	959	* 795	953	1,318	* 1,117	1,310
Manufacturing	805	353	776	636	315	555	773	318	705
Electricity, gas & water	1,049	* 332	1,035	734	* 348	685	1,075	* 355	1,035
Construction	824	505	802	604	310	467	778	382	722
Wholesale trade	798	337	764	680	338	578	780	329	710
Retail trade	612	174	454	539	197	313	593	180	378
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	627	258	471	536	229	321	587	226	372
Transport & storage	954	417	870	700	399	622	814	352	703
Communication services	963	492	937	815	360	704	962	380	868
Finance & insurance	1,270	379	1,237	730	380	623	1,077	379	943
Property & business services	1,036	371	935	737	328	581	930	339	775
Government administration & defence	896	456	865	800	361	700	873	346	778
Education	953	363	858	789	338	600	811	296	583
Health & community services	876	381	757	686	391	528	726	354	529
Cultural & recreational services	939	249	694	735	280	457	896	251	563
Personal & other services	827	306	768	586	237	440	655	241	513
ALL INDUSTRIES	864	303	777	688	298	508	801	300	651

\*estimate has a relative standard error of between 25-50% and should be used with caution

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings by Trade Union Membership, August 2000

## Business Expectations

In the short-term business in WA is expecting negative growth in the March quarter 2002 in all performance indicators except capital expenditure, which is expected to increase by 5.1 per cent. Profit is expected to fall by 16.8 per cent while other indicators of trading performance – operating income and selling prices – are expected to decrease by 1.3 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively. Inventories are expected to fall by 1.0 per cent. For the fifth consecutive quarter, business expects employment levels to contract, the expectation for full-time equivalent employment down by 0.9 per cent in the March quarter 2002.

## Business Expectations, Short-Term Outlook, WA

	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS QUARTER					
	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr
	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2002
Business Performance Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading Performance						
Operating income	0.3	-3.0	-1.2	-0.5	0.5	-1.3
Selling prices	0.8	0.4	-1.3	0.6	-0.4	-0.9
Profit	-2.5	-18.2	-5.3	-4.7	0.7	-16.8
Investment						
Capital expenditure	3.0	3.0	2.2	0.7	0.9	5.1
Inventories	-0.1	0.4	-2.0	-1.6	0.9	-1.0
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	1.1	-0.7	-2.0	-0.3	-1.5	-0.9

Source: ABS Australian Business Expectations (Cat. No. 5250.0)

Despite the mainly negative short-term outlook, business has optimistic medium-term expectations for most performance indicators over 2002. Expectations for full-time equivalent employment and inventories are the exceptions with negative expectations for the three quarters. By the December quarter 2002, business expects all performance indicators except capital expenditure to record solid growth led by a 4.4 per cent increase in profit (8.1% nationally) compared with the December quarter 2001. Capital expenditure is expected to fall 0.8 per cent however in the December quarter 2002 compared with the December quarter 2001, the first expected fall in the medium-term outlook for over two years.

## Business Expectations, Medium-Term Outlook, WA

	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr
	2001	2001	2002	2002	2002	2002
Business Performance Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading Performance						
Operating income	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.3	2.6
Selling prices	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.9
Profit	3.5	-7.5	6.5	13.4	-5.4	4.4
Investment						
Capital expenditure	0.6	2.7	2.2	4.8	4.6	-0.8
Inventories	-1.0	0.1	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	1.7
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	0.3	0.1	-1.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.1

Source: ABS Australian Business Expectations (Cat. No. 5250.0)

The tmp.worldwide Job Index indicates that optimism among WA employers increased strongly for the February-April 2002 period. Of the WA employers surveyed, 33.8 per cent indicated that they were planning to increase staff over the next three months, while 6.1 per cent reported that they expected to reduce staffing levels. Positive outlooks have been recorded across all industries surveyed, with all industries recording levels of optimism above national expectations.

## Retail Trade

This industry includes establishments mainly engaged in the resale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption. It also includes establishments mainly engaged in selected repair activities such as the repair of household equipment or motor vehicles. Businesses engaged in the retail trade industry include department stores or other shops, motor vehicle retailers and service outlets, stalls, mail order houses, hawkers, door-to-door sellers, milk vendors, vending machine operators and consumer cooperatives.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment



Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001 there was an average of 139,500 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Retail trade comprised 14.8 per cent of total employment in the State.

Employment in this industry has increased by 10.5 per cent over the five years from 1997 to 2001, with much of the growth occurring in the period from 1998 to 1999.

During 2001 there was an average of 65,500 (47.0%) males and 74,000 (53.0%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 55.0% (76,700) of workers in the industry were employed full time. An average of 107,900 (77.3%) persons were employed in the retail trade in Perth, with the remaining 31,600 (22.7%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

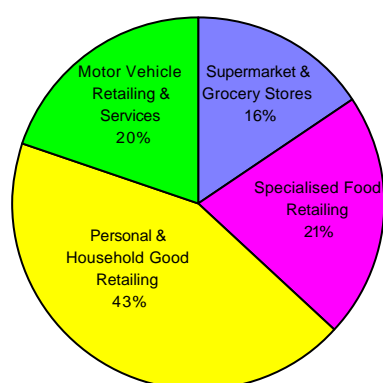
Nationally in 2001, an average of 40.3 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Retail trade, significantly higher than the average of 18.3 per cent across all industries in Australia.

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 120,900 persons (86.7%) were employees while 17,500 (12.6%) were employers or self-employed (7,700 were employers and 9,800 were self-employed).

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of casual workers in the retail industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 44.8 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 34.4 per cent were self identified casuals, 11.1 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 7.7 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 1.9 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Retail trade comprised 10.1 per cent of the average national total in 2001.

### Persons Employed



During 2001, the major employing sectors in the Retail trade were: Personal and household goods retailing (which includes furniture, houseware and appliances and department stores); Specialised food retailing; and Motor vehicle retailing and servicing. The remainder of the persons employed in this industry were employed in the Supermarket and grocery stores sector.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupational groups in the Retail trade industry during 2001 were:

Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	60,700 (43.5%)
Tradespersons and related workers	18,700 (13.4%)
Associate professionals	18,100 (13.0%)

### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	10,928
5-9	3,631
10-19	1,122
20-49	495
50-99	171
100+	139

In 1998, there were 16,486 enterprises operating in the retail trade. This represented 15.9 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Nearly three quarters (72.7%) of these businesses were located in the Perth Statistical Division (SD) and 9.7 per cent in the South West SD.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Retail trade were:

Category of Employee	Total (Retail Trade)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$612	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$539	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$583	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$174	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$197	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$190	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$454	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$313	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$377	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Earnings in this industry were significantly below the average for both full-time and part-time employees when compared to all industries. This may be a reflection of the high proportion of females and youth employed in this industry.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Retail trade are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel (except for Shop Managers and Other Managing Supervisors - Sales & Service) employed on a full-time basis.

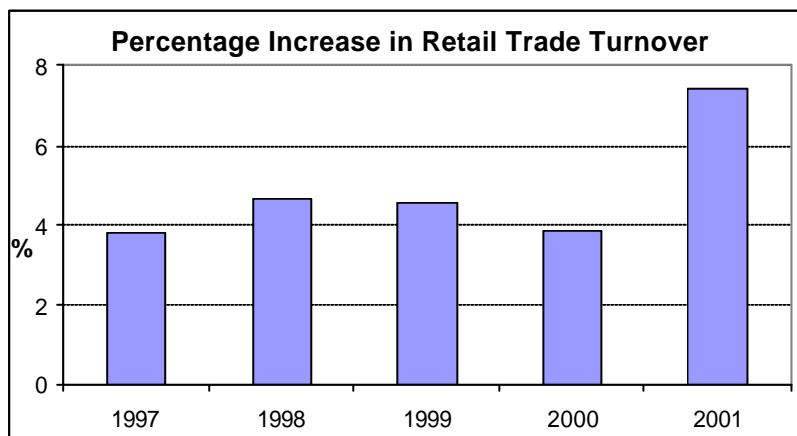
Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Shop Managers	\$685.50 - managerial
Other Managing Supervisors - Sales and Service	\$697.20 - managerial
Motor Mechanics	\$582.70
Meat Tradespersons	\$528.30
Stock and Purchasing Clerks	\$682.10
Sales Representatives	\$797.40
Retail and Checkout Supervisors	\$641.10
Storepersons	\$583.60
Sales Assistants	\$555.60
Checkout Operators and Cashiers	\$525.60
Sales and Service Trainees	\$478.10

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? consumer demand and expenditure for all types of goods used by households and businesses;
- ?? legislative changes regarding the regulation of automotive repairers as well as further deregulation of retail trading hours;
- ?? interest rates and the availability of credit for the purchase of consumer goods;
- ?? the level of household disposable income;
- ?? the level of consumer and business confidence; and
- ?? the strong linkages between the Retail trade and the Manufacturing, Transport and storage, and Wholesale sectors.

### Economic Indicators



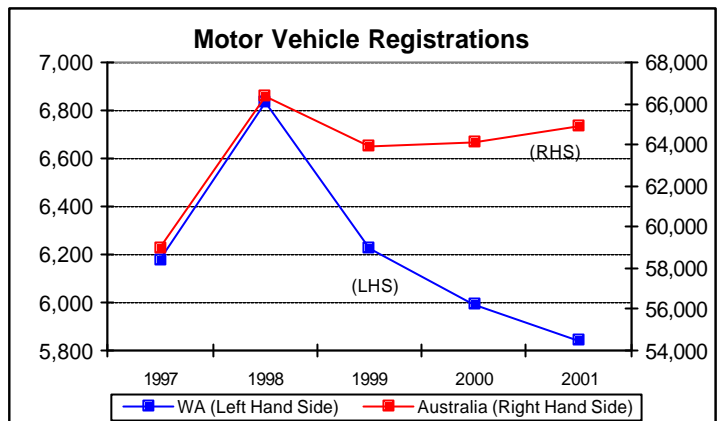
Source: ABS Retail Trade (Cat. No. 8501.0)

Over forty per cent (42.4%) of Retail sales are made up of Food retailing while a further 13.8 per cent is made up of Household goods retailing (NB These figures do not include Motor vehicle retailing and services which are treated separately by the ABS).

Retail sales grew strongly in 1999 prior to the introduction of the GST in July 2000. A break in the trend series then occurred between June and July 2000 because of the impact of the new tax system on Retail turnover. The rate of increase in Retail turnover then slowed in 2000 but has rebounded strongly in 2001. Growth has been particularly strong in Other (ie Personal and household good) retailing, Hospitality and service industries and Recreational good retailing

while it has been very low in Clothing and soft good retailing and Household good (ie Furniture, houseware and appliance) retailing .

New vehicle sales over the past few years (reflected in motor vehicle registrations) have also been affected by the introduction of the GST. New motor vehicle registrations fell both nationally and in WA in 1999, with the expectation of cheaper car prices after 1 July 2000. However, while registrations have been increasing nationally since then, they have continued to decline in WA.



Source: ABS Motor Vehicle Registrations (Cat No. 8303.0)

The February 2002 Westpac Survey of Consumer Sentiment rose by 0.6 per cent over the previous month while Unemployment Expectations fell 6.3 per cent, however, inflation expectations have been rising as consumers become more confident about their job security. While the movement in the indexes is consistent with the firming of consumer confidence, when compared with the average levels in the 1990s they suggest consumers are uncertain about the employment outlook and has modest inflation expectations.

There were two major retail redevelopments over the past two years, \$110 million at Booragoon Garden City and the current \$100 million David Jones in central Perth. However, all five Harris Scarfe stores in WA closed following the collapse of the former interstate retail chain.

## Outlook

Internet retailing or “e-tailing” is the most significant shift for both retailers and wholesalers, many of whom sell directly as well as wholesale. This technology, while not new, is still in its infancy in Australia. Currently e-tailing sales are in the hundreds of millions of dollars but represent less than 1 per cent of Australian retail sales. Forecasts expect that e-tailing will represent at least 30 per cent of total shopping in Western Europe and the US by 2002 with sales in the US increasing by more than 500 per cent between 1997 and 1999.

BIS Shrapnel has predicted that the value of gross wholesale and retail production in WA will increase from \$6.5 billion in 1999/2000 to an expected \$7.3 billion in 2003/04.

In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 3.1 and 3.3 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Retail trade will continue to grow over the next eight years. The Retail trade is forecast to increase by 0.87 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 1.02 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Retail trade industry subdivisions of Food retailing, Personal and household good retailing and Motor vehicle retailing and services are expected to grow by 1.32, 1.21 and -0.90 per cent respectively in 2001/02 and by an average of 2.15, 2.02 and 0.38 per cent respectively over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Property and Business Services

This industry includes all establishments predominantly engaged in renting and leasing assets as well as establishments engaged in providing a wide variety of business services such as real estate, equipment leasing, scientific research, architectural services, surveying services, consultant engineering services, services relating to computer and data processing, legal services, accounting services, advertising services, employment placement services, pest control services and cleaning services.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



During 2001 there was an average of 109,600 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Property and business services industry comprised 11.7 per cent of total employment in the State.

This industry has shown steady employment growth over the past decade. During the five years 1997 to 2001, employment increased by 17.9 per cent.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001, there was an average of 62,600 (57.1%) males and 47,000 (42.9%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 72.7 per cent (79,600) of workers in the industry were employed full-time. An average of 91,500 persons (83.5%) were employed in the Property and business services industry in Perth, with the remaining 18,000 persons (16.5%) employed throughout country areas of the State.

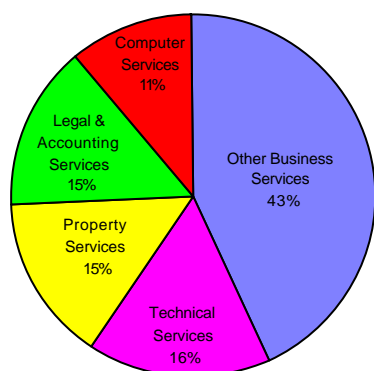
Nationally in 2001, an average of 15.4 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Property and business services industry, lower than the average of 18.3 per cent across all industries in Australia.

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 86,300 persons (78.8%) were employees, while 22,500 persons (20.5%) were employers or self-employed (6,000 were employers and 16,500 were self-employed).

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of owner managers in the Property and business services industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 41.3 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 12.6 per cent were self identified casuals, 20.1 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 15.9 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 10.0 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Property and business services industry comprised 10.4 per cent of the average national total in 2001.

### Persons Employed



This industry is very diverse, without any one sector being dominant.

However, over the last five years employment in Other businesses services has increased by an annual average of 42.9 per cent while Computer services has increased by 31.4 per cent, Technical services has however decreased by an annual average of 2.9 per cent.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Professionals	35,700 (32.6%)
Associate professionals	18,300 (16.7%)
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	13,300 (12.1%)

### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	14,250
5-9	2,016
10-19	804
20-49	398
50-99	146
100+	92

In 1998, there were 17,706 enterprises operating in the property and business services industry. This represented 17.1 per cent of all businesses in the State.

With 85.8 per cent of businesses in the Perth Statistical Division (SD), this industry had the highest concentration of businesses in metropolitan area.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Property and business services industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Property)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$1036	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$737	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$916	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$371	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$328	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$341	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$935	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$581	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$766	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Average weekly earnings for both full-time and part-time employees in this industry were above those for employees across all industries.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Property and business services industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel (except for Finance Managers and Sales & Marketing Managers as shown) employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Finance Managers	\$903.00 - managerial
Sales & Marketing Managers	\$983.00 – managerial
Accountants	\$807.10
Computing Professionals	\$1,189.10
Legal Professionals	\$1,126.80
Other Business and Information Professionals	\$979.50
Designers and Illustrators	\$724.40
Science Technical Officers	\$777.30
Office Managers	\$728.30
Real Estate Associate Professionals (mainly Salespersons)	\$732.50
Secretaries and Personal Assistants	\$669.20
Bookkeepers	\$672.80
Receptionists	\$535.90
Accounting Clerks	\$627.40

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? as this is a very diverse industry, particular sectors may be heavily reliant on business levels in another industry;
- ?? the property sector is influenced by the number of buyers and sellers of property and the prices being obtained;
- ?? particular sectors of the Property and business services industry have strong linkages with most other industries as many utilise accounting, legal and cleaning services as examples;
- ?? the increasing use of computers and associated software has benefited some sectors of this industry; and
- ?? the technical services sector (which includes architects and consulting engineers) is heavily affected by the activity in the construction, mining and manufacturing industries.

### Outlook

BIS Shrapnel has indicated that the value of gross property and businesses services in WA in 1999/2000 was \$7.1 billion, with strong growth in production predicted for 2003/04.

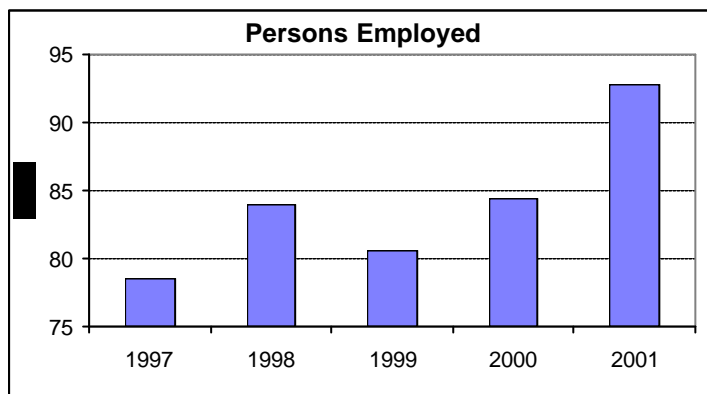
In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 0.9 and 1.2 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that the Property and businesses services industry will continue to grow strongly over the next eight years. The Property and businesses services industry division is forecast to increase by 2.09 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 2.01 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Property and businesses services industry subdivisions of Property services and Business services are expected to grow by 9.21 and 2.09 per cent respectively in 2001/02 and by an average of 2.99 and 2.01 per cent respectively over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Health and Community Services

This industry includes all activities relating to hospitals and nursing homes; medical, dental and other health services (such as pathology and physiotherapy); as well as veterinary, child care and community care services.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



During 2001 there was an average of 92,700 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Health and community services industry comprised 9.9 per cent of total employment in the State.

Employment in this industry has increased by 18.1 per cent over the five years 1997 to 2001, with strongest growth occurring during 2001.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001, there was an average of 18,400 (19.8%) males and 74,400 (80.2%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 57.7 per cent (53,500) were employed full-time. An average of 72,000 (77.6%) persons were employed in the Health and community services industry in Perth, with the remaining 20,800 (22.4%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

Nationally in 2001, an average of 10.9 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Health and community services industry, significantly lower than the average of 18.3 per cent across all industries in Australia.

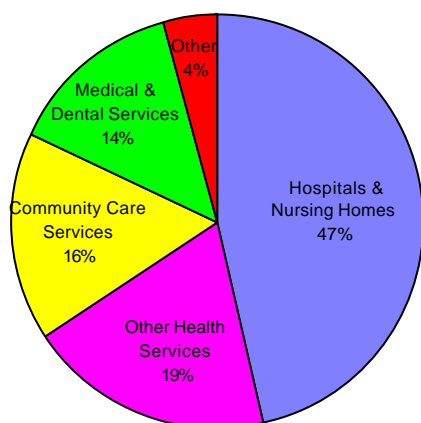
Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 86,900 persons (93.7%) were employees, while 5,700 persons (6.1%) were employers or self-employed (2,300 were employers and 3,400 were self-employed).

The most recent Census data available for 1996 indicates that 35.4 per cent of those employed in the Health and community services industry were based in the public sector (Federal, State and Local Government) compared with 19.7 per cent for all industries.

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of employees with leave entitlements in the Health and community services industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 79.7 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 11.0 per cent were self identified casuals, 3.5 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 1.8 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 4.0 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Health and community services industry comprised 10.4 per cent of the average national total in 2001.

### Persons Employed



Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major employing sector in the Health and community services industry was that of Hospitals and nursing homes, followed by Other health services (which include a range of allied health services such as physiotherapy, optometry and ambulances services).

Whilst employment has increased over the past five years in all sectors of this industry, the increase has been greatest in Community care services (30.9%) and Hospitals and nursing homes (25.4%)

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Professionals	35,200 (37.9%)
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	32,600 (35.2%)
Associate professionals	11,300 (12.2%)

### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	4,620
5-9	1,400
10-19	528
20-49	293
50-99	112
100+	100

In 1998, there were 7,053 enterprises operating in the Health and community services industry. This represented 6.8 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Just over three-quarters (75.8%) of businesses were located in the Perth Statistical Division (SD) with 8.2 per cent in the South West SD.

ABS Business Register data, 1998

### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Health and community industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Health)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$876	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$686	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$740	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$381	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$391	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$390	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$757	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$528	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$573	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Average weekly earnings for full-time employees were slightly below, and for part-time employees above, the average for all other industries.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings (as at May 2000) for employees in the main occupations in the Health and community services industry are included in the table below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Generalist Medical Practitioners	\$1,510.40
Specialist Medical Practitioners	\$1,596.50
Dental Practitioners	\$1,171.50
Physiotherapists	\$879.10
Registered Nurses	\$871.70
Medical Imaging Professionals	\$871.20
Social Workers	\$848.70
Welfare and Community Workers	\$787.60
Medical Technical Officers	\$694.30
Enrolled Nurses	\$599.10
Welfare Associate Professionals	\$751.90
Inquiry and Admissions Clerks	\$719.60
Children's Care Workers	\$491.30
Special Care Workers	\$628.30
Personal Care and Nursing Assistants	\$594.10
Dental Assistants	\$516.50

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### **Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries**

- ?? the level of funding allocated to health and related services by the public and private sectors and the proportion of people with private health insurance;
- ?? the distribution of population growth and demographics
- ?? the increasing number of older persons who tend to require more health treatment and aged care than the rest of the population;
- ?? the general level of health amongst the community; and
- ?? the level of health services required by the community.

### **Economic Indicators**

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare statistics indicate that over the years 1998/99 and 1999/00 total health services expenditure at constant prices has increased by \$137 million (or 2.8%) in WA and \$1,524 million (3.0%) nationally. The Government sector funds over 70 per cent (71.2%) of total health services expenditure nationally.

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare in their 1998 report has stated that, with 220.3 medical clinicians per 100,000 population, WA had the lowest supply rate of any of the States, and compares with the national average of 244.5 medical clinicians per 100,000 population. Nationally there were 294.1 medical clinicians per 100,000 population in capital cities, 254.8 in large rural centres, 148.2 in small rural centres, 88.3 in other rural and 98.4 in remote areas.

As WA's population continues to increase and age, there will be a concomitant increase in demand for health services generally. In response to community demand for health services closer to home, community organisations and Local Government have recommended decentralisation of tertiary health services, including neurology, cardiothoracic surgery, burns and limb reconstruction surgery. In addition rapid advances in new health technology and changes in

clinical practice are leading to shorter hospital stays and enabling an increasing number of procedures to be carried out in community settings.

Increasing demand for government health services (16.2% growth in demand for treatment within public hospitals over the last 5 years<sup>1</sup>) has led to a rationalisation of services in some non-acute areas. However, in the 2000/01 budget the Health Department of WA indicated that spending on health would increase by 1.5 per cent or approximately \$114 million over the next four years.

The Federal Department of Family and Community Services is responsible for income support, housing policy, community support, disability services, child care services and family issues, including family payments, child support and family relationships. The portfolio spends around \$55 billion a year nationally on providing its programs and services, about one third of Federal budget spending.

Almost 180 former registered and enrolled nurses are set to re-enter the nursing workforce after they complete free refresher and re-registration courses offered by the State Government. Some 89 registered nurses and two enrolled nurses have already completed refresher courses, and another 71 registered and 18 enrolled nurses have completed re-registration programs. There has also been an increase in the initial registrations (178) and restorations (358) to the Nurses' Board of Western Australia's registration database during 2001. The State Government had negotiated an enterprise bargaining agreement that improved the salaries of nurses.

## **Outlook**

In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 1.9 and 2.7 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Health and community services industry will continue to grow over the next eight years. The Health and community services industry is forecast to increase by 2.12 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 1.85 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Health and community services industry subdivisions of Health services and Community services are expected to grow by 1.95 and 2.67 per cent respectively in 2001/02 and by an average of 1.75 and 2.15 per cent respectively over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## **Manufacturing**

Manufacturing relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power driven machines or by hand. Major sectors of the industry include: Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing; Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing; Wood and paper product manufacturing; Printing, publishing and recorded media; Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing; Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing; Metal product manufacturing; Machinery and equipment manufacturing; and Other manufacturing which includes prefabricated building and furniture.

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<sup>1</sup> Health 2020: A Discussion Paper 1998, Western Australia Health Department

## Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



During 2001 there was an average of 92,400 persons employed in this industry in WA. The Manufacturing industry comprised 9.8 per cent of total employment in the State.

Despite some fluctuations, employment in this industry has increased overall by 8.2 per cent over the five years 1997 to 2001.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

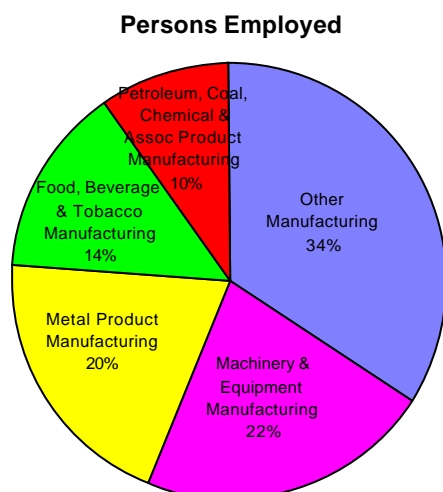
During 2001, there was an average of 72,300 (78.2%) males and 20,100 (21.8%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 87.8 per cent (81,100) were employed full-time. An average of 73,000 (79.1%) persons were employed in the Manufacturing industry in Perth, with the remaining 19,300 (20.9%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

Nationally in 2001, an average of 13.7 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Manufacturing industry, lower than the average of 18.3 per cent across all industries in Australia.

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 81,300 persons (88.0%) were employees, while 10,600 persons (11.4%) were employers or self-employed (2,900 were employers and 7,700 were self-employed).

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the distribution of workers in the Manufacturing industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 63.2 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 9.6 per cent were self identified casuals, 13.8 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 8.6 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises and 4.9 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Manufacturing industry comprised 8.4 per cent of the average national total in 2001.



The Manufacturing industry comprised many different sectors. The major employing sector in the industry was that of Metal product manufacturing, followed by Machinery and equipment manufacturing and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing.

While employment levels have increased in most sectors of the Manufacturing industry, the increase has been greatest (53.9%) in Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Tradespersons and related workers	31,000 (33.5%)
Intermediate production and transport workers	14,200 (15.4%)
Labourers and related workers	13,500 (14.6%)

### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	3,521
5-9	1,310
10-19	778
20-49	502
50-99	166
100+	127

In 1998, there were 6,404 enterprises operating in the Manufacturing industry. This represented 6.2 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Over three-quarters (79.5%) of these businesses were located in the Perth Statistical Division (SD) with 8.0 per cent in the South West SD.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

### Industry Earnings Data

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Manufacturing industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Manufacturing)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$805	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$636	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$767	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$353	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$315	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$331	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$776	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$555	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$717	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Average weekly earnings for full-time employees were below the average for all other industries, but earnings for part-time and total employees were above average.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Manufacturing industry are included in the following table (as at May 2000). The data apply to non-managerial personnel employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Mechanical Production and Plant Engineers	\$1,095.90
Metal Fitters and Machinists	\$766.10
General Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons	\$726.90
Structural Steel and Welding Tradespersons	\$663.00
Sheetmetal Tradespersons	\$577.10
Printing Machinists and Small Offset Printers	\$692.20
Cabinetmakers	\$541.60
Engineering Production Systems Workers	\$729.80
Meat and Fish Process Workers	\$571.00
Clothing Tradespersons	\$584.90
Wood Products Factory Hands	\$519.20
Other Process Workers	\$468.30

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

## **Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries**

- ?? the economic viability of manufacturing items locally in comparison to other locations (including interstate or overseas);
- ?? the rate of technological change and the use of more technologically advanced equipment that results in less labour being required in the manufacturing process;
- ?? consumer demand for manufactured products which vary from food to building materials to industrial plant and equipment;
- ?? as this is a very diverse industry, particular sectors may be heavily reliant on business levels in another industry; and
- ?? particular sectors of Manufacturing industry have strong linkages with Construction, Mining, Transport, Agriculture (especially for food manufacturing), Retail and Wholesale industries.

## **Economic Indicators**

Manufacturing turnover for the year 1999/00 by manufacturing establishments operating in WA was \$18,652 million, up 4.6 per cent on the previous year. Industry value added (IVA) in 1999/00 was \$5,5058.3 million. Manufacturing establishments employed 73,200 persons at the end of June 2000 (this differs from the Labour Force Survey figure due to methodological differences) and paid \$2,655 million in wages and salaries in 1999/00.

The percentage contribution by WA to total Australian manufacturing turnover and IVA in 1999/00 was 8.1 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively. This represents no change in turnover but an increase of a 0.1 percentage point in IVA on the previous year. The WA industry subdivisions that made significant contributions to national manufacturing turnover and IVA in 1999/00 were: Metal product manufacturing (12.2% and 8.3% respectively), Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (11.9% and 12.4% respectively), Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (10.7% and 9.1% respectively) and Other manufacturing (10.2% and 10.7% respectively).

During 2000 and early 2001 a major manufacturer of high-speed, aluminium-hulled ferries laid off staff due to shrinking orders from overseas customers; however, overseas orders for large ferries and luxury boats increased through 2001. Another shipbuilder won a \$300 million contract to supply patrol boats for the Philippines Coast Guard, and more work is anticipated to replace ageing vessels for the Royal Australian Navy. It is also anticipated that the \$200 million marine industrial infrastructure project nearing completion at Jervoise Bay will attract up to 1,000 direct jobs in the heavy engineering and marine fabrication industry and contracts worth about \$250 million annually.

## **Outlook**

BIS Shrapnel predict that the value of Western Australia's gross manufacturing production will increase from \$5.12 billion during 1999/00 to \$5.66 billion in 2003/04.

In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Employment in this industry is forecast to contract by 0.3 per cent annually according to one scenario, or under another scenario it is forecast to grow by 0.4 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Austal Ships announced in February 2002 it would employ 150 trainees over the next six months to deal with an increase in overseas orders.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Manufacturing industry will grow over the next eight years. The Manufacturing industry division is forecast to increase by 1.50 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 0.17 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The forecast for the Manufacturing industry subdivisions are shown below:

#### Manufacturing Industry Subdivision Employment Growth Rates

Manufacturing Industry Subdivision	2001/02	Average 2000/01 to 2008/09
Food, Beverage & Tobacco Manufacturing	0.62	0.21
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing	1.77	-0.67
Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing	2.87	-1.14
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	-1.55	-0.02
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical & Assoc Product Manufacturing	2.00	-0.27
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	7.46	0.86
Metal Product Manufacturing	1.20	0.64
Machinery & Equipment Manufacturing	1.42	0.18
Other Manufacturing	3.34	1.33
All Manufacturing	1.50	0.17

Source: Centre of Policy Studies, Monash University

## Construction

This industry includes all establishments mainly engaged in activities involving the construction of buildings (including the on-site assembly and erection of prefabricated buildings), roads, railways, aerodromes, irrigation projects, harbour or river works; water, gas, sewerage or stormwater drains; mains, electricity or other transmission lines or towers; pipelines, oil refineries or other specified civil engineering projects. It also includes units mainly engaged in the repair of buildings, the preparation of mine sites, demolition or excavation.

#### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001 there was an average of 80,400 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Construction industry comprised 8.6 per cent of total employment in the State.

Despite some fluctuations, employment in this industry increased by 5.7 per cent over the five years 1997 to 2001.

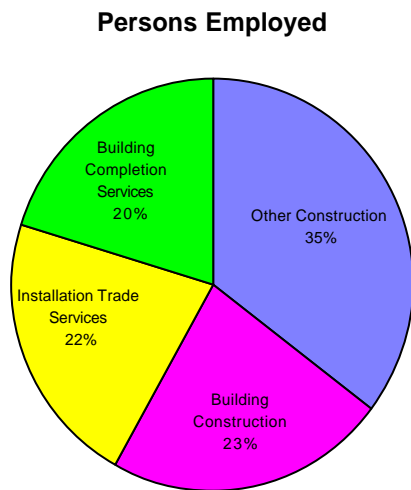
During 2001, there was an average of 68,700 (85.4%) males and 11,700 (14.6%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 84.3 per cent (67,800) were employed full-time. An average of 61,800 (76.8%) persons were employed in the Construction industry in Perth, with the remaining 18,600 (23.2%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

Nationally in 2001, an average of 16.2 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the construction industry, lower than the average of 18.3 per cent across all industries in Australia.

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 49,400 persons (61.4%) were employees, while 30,400 persons (37.8%) were employers or self-employed (6,600 were employers and 23,800 were self-employed).

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of owner managers in the Construction industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 30.0 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 4.2 percent were self identified casuals, 42.0 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 12.3 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises and 11.4 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Construction industry comprised 12.0 per cent of the average national total in 2001.



The major employing sectors in the Construction industry were Building construction (which comprises house, other residential and non-residential building construction) and Installation trade services (which includes services such as plumbing and electrics). Other construction includes areas such as Non-building construction and Building completion services (eg plastering and tiling).

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Tradespersons and related workers	39,700 (49.4%)
Intermediate production and transport workers	9,700 (12.1%)
Labourers and related workers	8,000 (9.9%)

#### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	7,506
5-9	1,044
10-19	363
20-49	193
50-99	52
100+	37

In 1998, there were 9,195 enterprises operating in the construction industry in WA. This represented was 8.9 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Nearly three-quarters of businesses were located in the Perth Statistical Division (SD), with a further 10.1 per cent in the South West SD.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

## Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Construction industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Construction)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$824	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$604	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$809	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$505	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$310	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$414	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$802	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$467	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$764	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Full-time, part-time and total earnings of employees in this industry were above the average for all industries.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Construction industry are included in the table (as at May 1998) below. The data only applies to non-managerial personnel employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Architects and Landscape Architects	\$874.80
Civil Engineers	\$926.60
Other Building and Engineering Professionals	\$1,097.80
Building, Architectural and Surveying Associate Professionals	\$937.20
Structural Steel and Welding Tradespersons	\$663.00
Bricklayers	\$596.00
Carpentry and Joinery Tradespersons	\$680.10
Cabinetmakers	\$541.60
Solid Plasterers	\$690.60
Painter and Decorators	\$723.60
Plumbers	\$762.40
Mobile Construction Plant Operators	\$712.80
Concreters	\$554.60
Earthmoving Labourers	\$535.60
Other Mining, Construction and Related Labourers	\$784.50

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

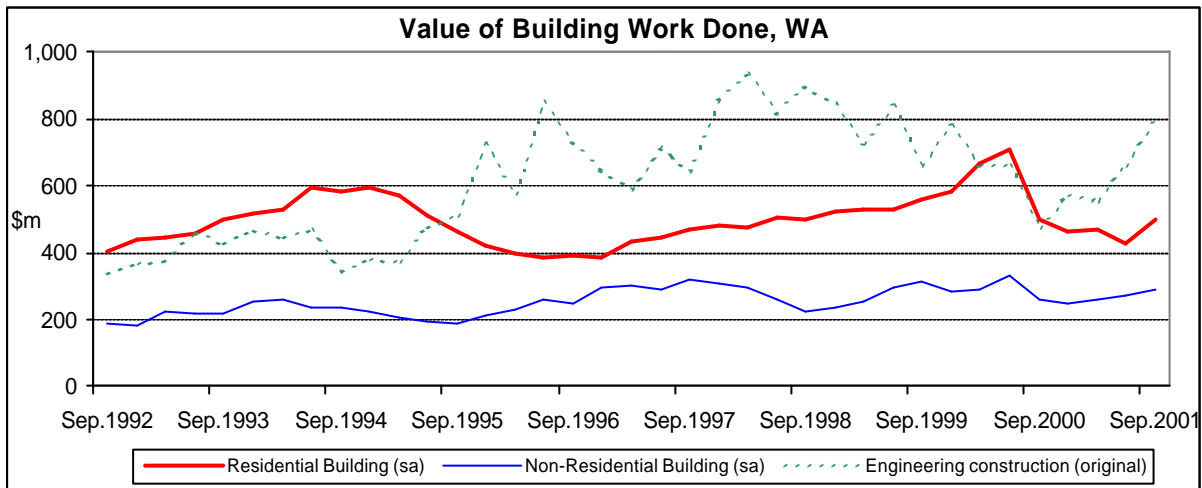
## Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? the level of population growth, including the level of net migration;
- ?? the level of interest rates and the availability of finance;
- ?? the extent of renovations and maintenance being performed on residential, commercial and industrial properties;
- ?? the amount of rent paid by commercial and industrial tenants (offices, shops, factories) as well as the vacancy rates in these properties;
- ?? all industries are linked to the Construction industry, for example, new shops in the Retail sector, a new hospital in the Health sector or a new school in the Education sector;
- ?? this industry relies on Manufacturing and Transport and storage for the supply of materials; and
- ?? economic conditions in other industries have a significant impact on the construction industry.

## Economic Indicators

The building industry is very sensitive to economic factors at the national, state or regional level and is therefore often characterised by boom and bust cycles.

The level of activity in Western Australia's building and construction industries generally fell over the last twelve months to September 2001. The seasonally adjusted value of new residential building fell by 24.3 per cent, while the seasonally adjusted value of non-residential building fell by 7.3 per cent, however, the non-seasonally adjusted value of engineering work remained virtually unchanged.

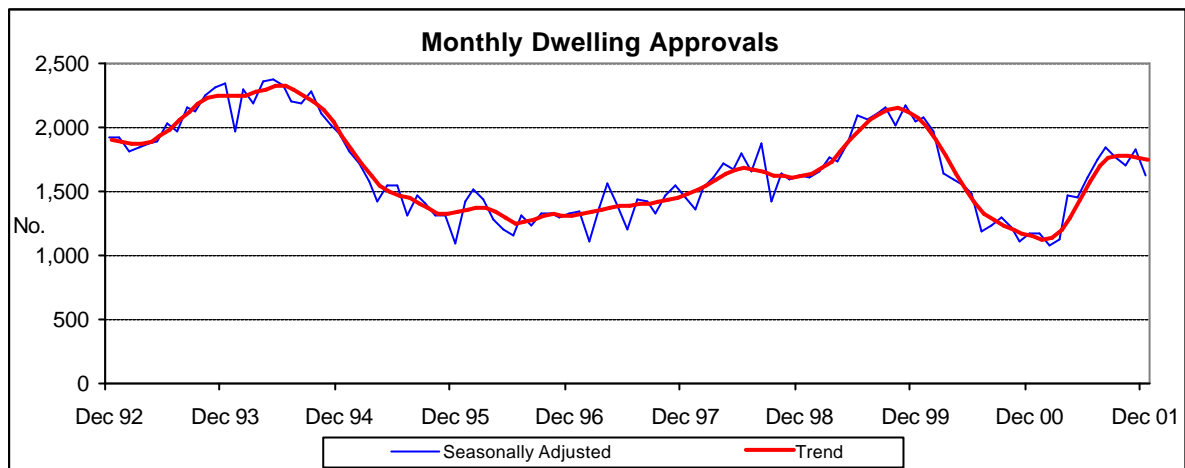


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) *Building Activity, Australia* (Cat. No. 8752.0) and *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. No. 8762.0)

The pre-GST “pull forward” effect resulted in very strong building demand in the 1999/2000 financial year. However, the extent of the downturn since the introduction of the GST was more severe than initially expected. Trend figures for the number of dwellings approved in 2000/2001 were 34.7 per cent lower than the previous year. As about 30 per cent of the housing market is comprised of first home builders/buyers, the industry had hoped that the First Home Owners Grant which took effect on 1 July 2000 and was doubled for new home construction on 9 March 2001, would have cushioned the impact of the GST to some extent.

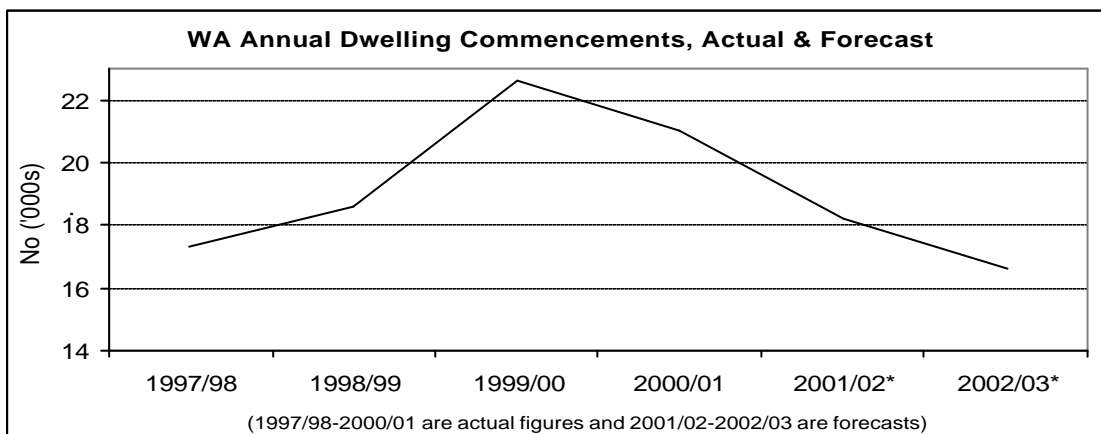
Dwelling approvals would appear however to have “bottomed out” in January 2000, when they were the lowest for at least the last decade. The most recent dwelling approvals indicate that the market has slowed since September 2001, however, the total number of dwelling approvals for 2001 was up 4.0 per cent on 2000.

House construction, which attracts the GST is also finding it very difficult to compete with established home sales which do not attract GST. Moreover the dollar difference increases as the house purchase or construction price increases.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Building Approvals, Australia (Cat. No. 8731.0)

Trend housing commencements fell 6.9 per cent from 22,600 in 1999/2000 to 21,000 in 2000/2001. The Housing Industry Forecast Group has forecast dwelling commencements to be around 18,000 in 2001/2002 and 16-17,000 in 2002/2003<sup>2</sup>, while the Housing Industry Association reports that housing commencements are forecast to be 18,400 in 2001/2002 and to fall by 17 per cent to 17,200 in 2002/2003<sup>3</sup>.



\* 1992/93 – 2000/01 are actual figures – 2001/02 - 2002/03 are forecast

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Dwelling Commencements, Australia (Cat. No. 8752.0), Housing Industry Association, Building News & Housing Industry Forecasting Group, Housing Industry Projections 2000/01 & 2001/02

In addition to new schools, Armadale Health campus and the new Police Academy at Joondalup, the past two years has included the conversion of old office buildings into inner city apartments and commencement on major projects such as the Panorama apartment tower, the Woodside office tower and the Perth Convention Centre. Other major city office projects, such as Project Future 239 at Bishop's See, and redevelopment of the Northbridge land above the Graham Farmer Freeway tunnel are also anticipated in the near future.

Following the collapse of HIH, there was some delay during mid-2001 in work on apartment development, as builders had to obtain new indemnity insurance to replace that lost through HIH.

<sup>2</sup> The West Australian Housing Industry Forecast Group *Housing Industry Projections 2000/01 & 2001/02*, October 2001

<sup>3</sup> Housing Industry Association, *Building News* November/December 2001

## Outlook

BIS Shrapnel predict that the value of gross construction production in WA will be \$4.175 billion in 2000/01, with a decrease to \$3.884 billion predicted in 2003/04.

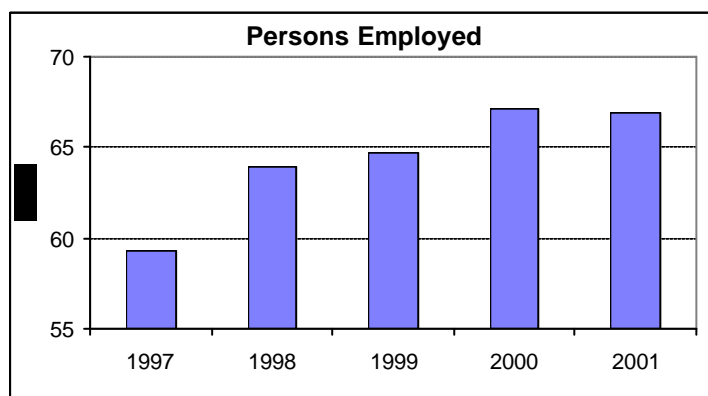
In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 2.4 and 3.8 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Construction industry will grow over the next eight years. The Construction industry division is forecast to increase by 1.38 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 1.39 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Construction industry subdivisions of General construction and Construction trade services are expected to grow by 3.46 and 0.24 per cent respectively in 2001/02 and by an average of 1.63 and 1.25 per cent respectively over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Education

This industry includes all establishments mainly engaged in the provision of education. It covers establishments whose primary activities are the provision of pre-school, primary, secondary and special education. It also covers establishments whose primary activities are the provision of technical and further education, higher education (such as universities) and other education (which includes business colleges, driving schools and tutoring services).

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001 there was an average of 66,900 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Education industry comprised 7.1 per cent of total employment in the State.

While the number of persons employed in this industry increased by 12.8 per cent over the five years from 1997 to 2001, there was a slight decline over 2001.

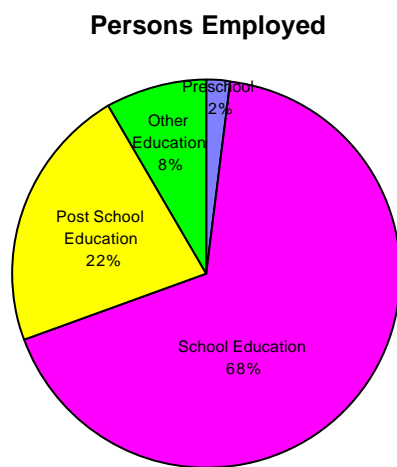
During 2001, there was an average of 21,500 (32.1%) males and 45,400 (67.9%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 65.1 per cent (43,600) of workers in the industry were employed full-time. An average of 50,300 (75.1%) persons were employed in the Education industry in Perth, with the remaining 16,600 (24.9%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

Nationally in 2001, an average of 8.9 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Education industry, half the average of 18.3 per cent across all industries in Australia.

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 64,700 persons (96.7%) were employees, while 2,000 persons (3.1%) were employers or self-employed (300 were employers and 1,700 were self-employed).

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of employees with leave entitlements in the Education industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 85.0 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 9.0 per cent were self identified casuals, 1.3 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, while approximately 4.7 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Education industry comprised 10.5 per cent of the average national total in 2001.



The major employing sector in the Education industry was the School education sector (which incorporates primary, secondary and special education). The next largest sector was the Post school education sector (which includes higher education and technical and further education).

Over the last five years, employment in School education has increased, however it has fallen in Post school education.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Professionals	42,400 (64.0%)
Intermediate clerical sales and service workers	13,000 (19.6%)
Associate professionals	3,400 ( 5.2%)

### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	714
5-9	294
10-19	288
20-49	512
50-99	143
100+	68

In 1998, there were 2,019 enterprises in the Education industry. This represented 1.9 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Over two-thirds of these businesses were in the Perth Statistical Division (SD), with the rest spread fairly evenly throughout the State.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Education industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Education)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$953	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$789	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$858	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$363	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$338	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$342	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$858	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$600	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$686	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Average weekly earnings in this industry were higher for both full-time and part-time employees, compared to the average for all industries.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Education industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel (except for Education Managers as shown) employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Education Managers	\$1,114.50 - managerial
Human Resource Professionals	\$854.90
Pre-Primary Teachers	\$769.30
Primary Teachers	\$874.70
Secondary Teachers	\$918.00
Special Education Teachers	\$915.90
University Lecturers	\$1,171.60
Vocational Education Teachers	\$904.30
Education Officers	\$929.30
Librarians	\$813.80
Library Assistants	\$650.90
Project and Program Administrators	\$831.80
Education Aides	\$577.20

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

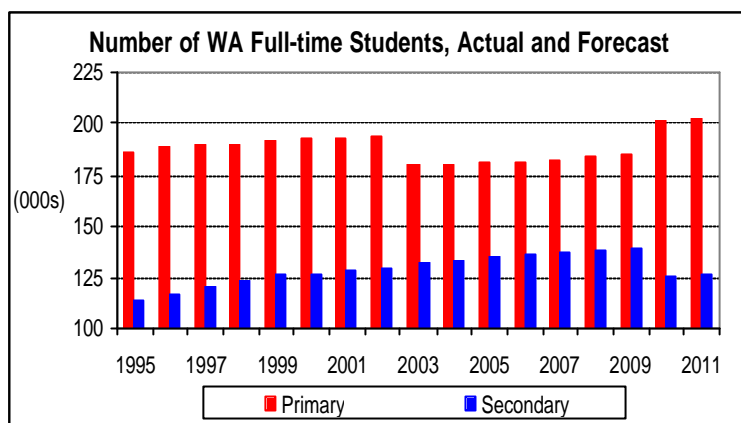
- ?? the number of students in schools, universities, TAFE and other educational or training establishments;
- ?? staff to student ratios;
- ?? the levels of retention in education and training; and
- ?? the number of workers who are required to upgrade their skills or require re-training.

### Economic Indicators

A total of 353 new graduate teachers have been appointed to WA Education Department schools for the commencement of the 2002 school year, about 100 to metropolitan and Peel district schools and the rest to country schools. They include more than 170 primary teachers, about 130 secondary teachers, over 25 pre-primary teachers and 15 education support teachers. WA universities also reported that demand for 2002 entry into teacher education courses has increased significantly.

## Outlook

Western Australian Education Department statements on the number of actual and forecast enrolments of WA full-time students indicates that the number of primary school students is expected to decrease by 7.2 per cent between 2002 and 2003 (due to changes in the timing of enrolments into Year 1) before steadily increasing again while the number of secondary students is expected to increase up to 2009 before decreasing by 9.8 per cent in 2010.



Source: WA Education Department - figures up to 2001 are actual, 2002-2011 are forecast.

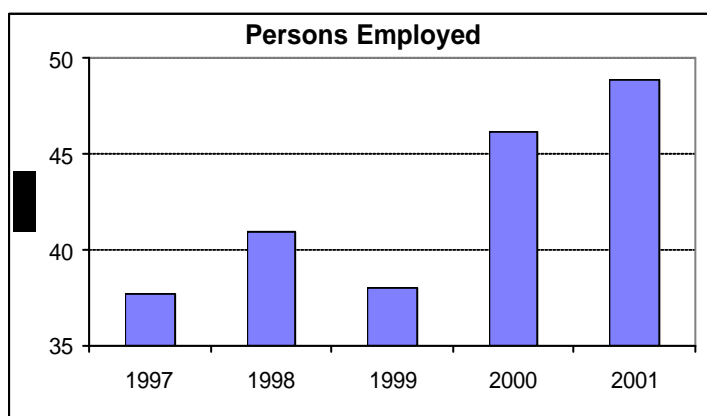
In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 1.3 and 2.6 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that Education will continue to grow over the next eight years. Education is forecast to increase by 2.09 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 1.10 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Accommodation, Cafés And Restaurants

This industry includes all establishments mainly engaged in providing hospitality services in the form of accommodation, meals and drinks. It includes all types of accommodation outlets from caravan parks to hotels, as well as taverns, bars, cafés, restaurants and clubs.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001 there was an average of 48,900 persons employed in the Accommodation, cafés and restaurant industry in Western Australia. This represented 5.2 per cent of total employment in the State.

The number of persons employed in this industry increased by 30.1 per cent over the five years from 1997 to 2001, with the strongest growth occurring over 2000.

During 2001 there was an average of 20,200 (41.3%) males and 28,700 (58.7%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 51.6 per cent (25,200) of workers in the industry were employed full-time. An average of 34,600 (70.6%) persons were employed in the

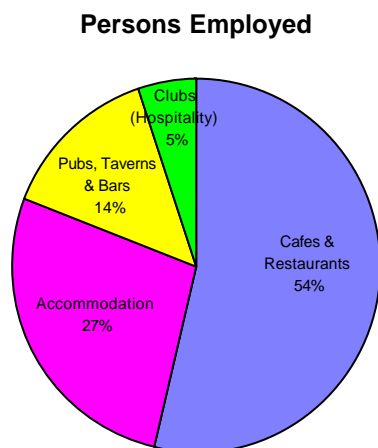
Accommodation, cafés and restaurant industry in Perth, with the remaining 14,400 (29.4%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

Nationally in 2001, an average of 32.8 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Accommodation, cafés and restaurant industry. This was nearly double the average of 18.3 per cent across all industries in Australia.

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 45,500 persons (93.0%) were employees, while 3,100 persons (6.5%) were employers or self-employed (2,300 were employers and 800 were self-employed).

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of casual workers in the Accommodation, café and restaurant industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 32.5 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 47.7 percent were self identified casuals, 9.3 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 3.3 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises and 7.1 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Accommodation, cafés and restaurants industry comprised 10.6 per cent of the average national total in 2001.



The major employing sector in the Accommodation, cafés and restaurants industry was the Cafés and restaurants sector. The Accommodation sector was the next largest followed by Pubs, taverns and bars.

While employment levels have declined in Pubs, taverns and bars over the last five years, they have increased by 34.9 per cent and 37.9 per cent respectively in the Cafés and restaurants and Accommodation sectors.

*Source: ABS Unpublished data*

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	16,100 (33.2%)
Associate professionals	12,500 (25.8%)
Labourers and related workers	9,800 (20.2%)

## Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	1,717
5-9	1,086
10-19	601
20-49	417
50-99	78
100+	23

In 1998, there were 3,922 enterprises operating in the Accommodation, cafés and restaurant industry. This represented 3.8 per cent of all businesses in the State. Over half of these businesses (54.4%) were located in the Perth Statistical Division (SD) and 13.1 per cent in the South West SD.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

## Industry Earnings Data (Australia)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Accommodation, cafés and restaurant industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Accommodation)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$627	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$536	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$590	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$258	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$229	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$238	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$471	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$321	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$385	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Average weekly earnings for both full-time and part-time employees were significantly below the average for all other industries.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Accommodation, cafés and restaurant industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel (except for Restaurant & Catering Managers and Hotel & Motel Managers) employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Restaurant and Catering Managers	\$950.50 - managerial
Hotel and Motel Managers	\$471.50 - managerial
Chefs	\$664.50
Cooks	\$539.90
Fast Food Cooks	\$514.70
Receptionists	\$535.20
Bar Attendants	\$587.80
Waiters	\$538.40
Kitchenhands	\$580.70

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

## Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

?? consumer tastes and preferences;

?? the extent to which the public chooses to eat and drink at home compared to restaurants, hotels, bars etc;

- ?? the levels of intrastate, interstate and overseas tourism;
- ?? the level of business travel;
- ?? the level of disposable income individuals are prepared to expend on holidays as well as eating and drinking outside the home; and
- ?? this industry has links to the Transport and storage industry, especially in relation to tourists, who may travel by air, water, road or rail.

## **Economic Indicators**

The Australian Bureau of Statistics released figures on the economic impact of tourism in 1997/98. Nationally visitors consumed a total of \$58.2 billion in goods and services nationally. Over three-quarters (78%) was by domestic visitors with the rest by international visitors. Spending by international visitors accounted for 11.2 per cent of national exports while Tourism Gross Domestic Product amounted to \$25.2 billion, a direct contribution of 4.5 per cent of total GDP.

The collapse of Ansett Airlines and the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in the USA have both affected the tourism industry, particularly in regional WA. Extra flights by QantasLink to the north, Airnorth linkages from the Kimberley to Darwin and Queensland and the resumption of Skywest regional airline services have helped some local recovery.

According to the Western Australian Tourism Commission, twenty nine tourist accommodation projects across the State providing 492 extra units of accommodation, were completed in the first six months of 2001 at a total cost of \$155.2 million. Construction has begun on another 34 accommodation projects worth \$159 million, which will provide over 1300 additional accommodation units. Additional apartment and hotel developments under way in central Perth and tourist resorts planned for Broome and the South West region will increase capacity for tourist accommodation.

## **Outlook**

Private investors are planning tourism accommodation and infrastructure projects for WA valued at more than \$1.2 billion, according to a Western Australian Tourism Commission report released in February 2002. The latest Tourism Development Register lists 106 private tourism accommodation projects on WA's planning books, projects worth \$1.12 billion. Perth projects under construction in Perth include the Perth Convention and Exhibition Centre and Hotel, the Assured Hospitality serviced apartments complex at Ascot and the conversion of the former Town and Country Bank building into the Pacific International Hotel in Murray Street.

The Western Australian Tourism Commission report states that estimates show the environmental tourism sector alone will be worth \$500 million a year by 2010 and food and wine tourism is forecast to grow from \$25 million a year to \$250 million in 10 years. Another 106 accommodation projects are currently in the planning stage with projected construction costs of \$1.12 billion. If completed, these projects would provide more than 8,700 additional accommodation units throughout WA.

The Bureau of Tourism Research has indicated that the Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions industry is worth \$700 million annually to Perth and that this should increase with the Perth Convention and Exhibition Centre and Hotel. In 10 years the economic benefit to the State is expected to be in the vicinity of \$1.5-\$2.2 billion with hotels, restaurants and retailers in the city and regional areas reaping many of the benefits.

Growth is also expected in nature-based, heritage and eco-tourism.

In 1999/2000 the value of the industry sector's gross production in Western Australia was estimated to be \$929 million. This is expected to grow to over \$1.01 billion in 2004.

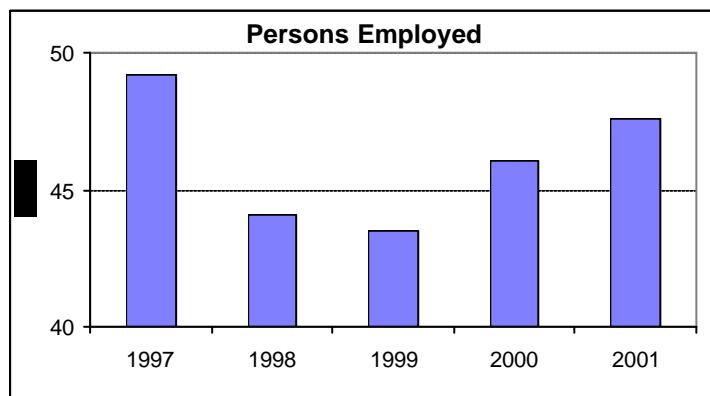
In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 3.5 and 4.5 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Accommodation, cafés and restaurants industry will experience mixed fortunes over the next eight years, decreasing by -4.92 per cent in 2001/02 but increasing by an average of 1.02 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

This industry includes establishments mainly engaged in activities relating to agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. The term agriculture encompasses the breeding, keeping or cultivation of all kinds of animal or vegetable life except forest trees and marine life. Forestry includes afforestation, harvesting and gathering of forest products. Fishing includes the catching, gathering, breeding and cultivation of marine life from ocean, coastal and inland waters. Hunting includes the catching or taking of all types of animal wildlife on land. In Western Australia, grain growing and livestock production tend to be the activities most widely pursued in this industry.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001 there were 47,600 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry comprised 5.1 per cent of total employment in the State.

Employment in this industry decreased by 3.3 per cent over the five years 1997 to 2001. After a sharp decline during 1998, however, employment recovered steadily from 1999 to 2001.

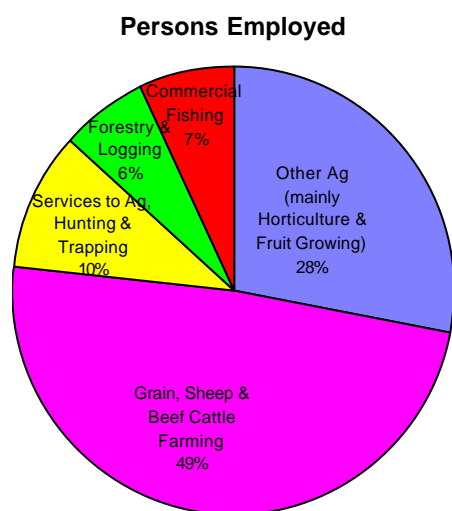
During 2001, there was an average of 32,200 (67.7%) males and 15,400 (32.3%) females employed in this industry in Western Australia. Approximately 36,000 (75.6%) of workers in the industry were employed full-time. An average of 38,000 (81.1%) persons were employed in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry throughout country areas in the State, with the remaining 9,000 (18.9%) persons employed in Perth.

Nationally in 2001, an average of 13.0 per cent of persons aged under 25 years were employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. This was lower than the average of 18.3 per cent across all industries in Australia.

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 28,700 persons (60.3%) were employees, while 17,100 persons (36.1%) were employers or self-employed (4,300 were employers and 12,800 were self-employed).

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of owner managers in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 20.9 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 17.2 percent were self identified casuals, 40.2 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 20.0 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 1.7 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry comprised 11.0 per cent of the average national total in 2001.



The major employing sector in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry was that of Grain, sheep and cattle farming. The next largest sector was Other Agriculture (which consists mainly of Horticulture and fruit growing).

It is notable that while employment in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry as a whole has declined over the last five years, employment in the Horticulture and fruit growing, Commercial fishing and Forestry and logging sectors has increased over this period.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Managers and administrators	22,400 (47.0%)
Labourers and related workers	12,600 (26.6%)
Tradespersons and related workers	3,400 (7.2%)

Managers and administrators form such a large proportion of this industry's labour force because many farming properties are owner managed and operated.

### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
Nil	8,306
1-4	6,580
5-9	494
10-19	196
20-49	90
50-99	20
100+	4

In 1998, there were 15,690 enterprises operating in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, which represented 15.4 per cent of all businesses in the State. More than half (52.9%) of the businesses in this industry did not employ staff, with a further 41.9 per cent employing between 1-4 persons.

As would be expected, most (87.6%) of the businesses in this industry were spread throughout the non-metropolitan areas of the State.

## Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Agriculture)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$575	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$502	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$563	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$329	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$251	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$293	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$519	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$360	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$479	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Full-time and total earnings of employees in this industry were considerably below, although the earnings of part-time employees were almost the same as, the average for all industries. This industry has a very high proportion of employers and self-employed (data for employers and self-employed are not included in this table).

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel (except for Livestock Farmers and Crop Farmers) employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Environmental and Agricultural Science Professionals	\$889.10
Veterinarians	\$828.50
Primary Products Inspectors	\$822.80
Livestock Farmers	unavailable (managerial)
Crop Farmers	unavailable (managerial)
Farm Overseers	\$577.50
Farm Hands	\$520.70
Nursery & Garden Labourers	\$539.60
Other Agricultural and Horticultural Labourers	\$560.70
Seafarers and Fishing Hands	\$1,059.50
Forestry and Logging Workers	\$517.50

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

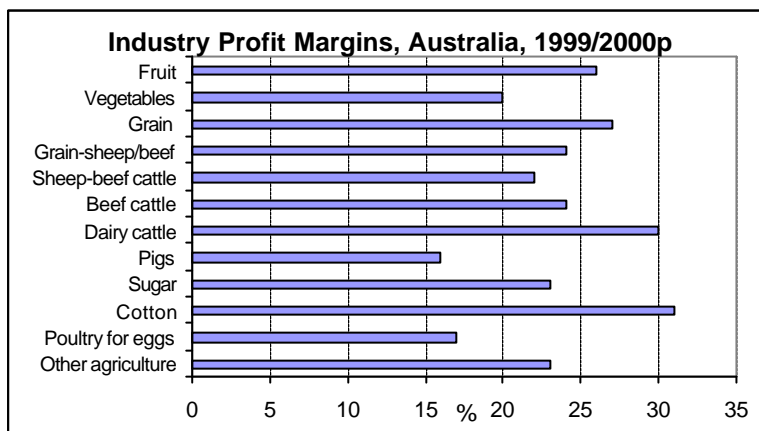
## Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? world demand for agricultural commodities, fish and forestry products;
- ?? prices for agricultural commodities, fish and forestry products;
- ?? seasonal conditions;
- ?? the availability and use of improved crop varieties and animal breeds;
- ?? the introduction of technology and greater use of more efficient equipment; and
- ?? this industry has linkages with a number of other industries such as the Transport sector for the movement of agricultural commodities, fish and forestry products to markets as well as the Retail and Wholesale sectors, upon which they rely for supplies and equipment, including repairs.

## Economic Indicators

In 2000 the Australian Bureau of Statistics reported that there were 146.4 thousand establishments engaged in agricultural activity nationally, an increase of 0.8 per cent on the number in 1999. The total area of these establishments and the area of crops were up 0.4 per cent and up 2.1 per cent in 2000 over the previous year.

While the number of establishments engaged nationally in grape growing in 2000 was up 13.0 per cent over the previous year, poultry farming (meat) was up 9.3 per cent and vegetable growing was up, sheep-beef cattle farming was up 6.7 per cent and vegetable growing was up 4.0 per cent, poultry farming (eggs) was down 12.3 per cent, sheep farming was down 7.2 per cent, grain-sheep/beef cattle farming was down 3.8 per cent, dairy cattle farming was down 1.0 per cent and grain growing establishment numbers were down 0.7 per cent. The gross value of agricultural commodities produced in 2000 was up 3.5 per cent on the previous year to \$29,916.9 million.



Source: ABS Australian Farming in Brief (Cat. No. 7106.0)

Although somewhat dated, the most recent Agriculture Western Australia data indicates that in 1996/97, WA's value of production was estimated to be \$4.7 billion, which represents 17 per cent of Australia's total value of farm production. Wheat was by far the most valuable commodity produced in this year (\$1.6 billion), followed by wool (\$500 million), barley (\$300 million), beef (\$280 million), lupins (\$250 million) and sheep (\$235 million). Almost 40 per cent of Australia's wheat production comes from WA. Agriculture contributed \$3.7 billion to WA's export earnings and made up 15 per cent of the State's exports in 1998/99.

In response to State Government policy, all logging in old growth forests, proposed reserves and moratorium areas ceased on 1 March 2001. Hundreds of timber industry workers are being either retrenched or retrained for value-adding opportunities over the next two years. A timber industry restructuring assistance centre is located at Manjimup, as part of the State and Federal Governments' timber industry restructuring and assistance package.

## Outlook

In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 1.8 and 2.5 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry will decline over the next eight years. The Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry division is forecast to decrease by 3.25 per cent in 2001/02 and fall by an average of 0.02 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry subdivisions of Agriculture, Services to agriculture, hunting and trapping, Forestry and logging, and Commercial fishing are expected to vary by -4.52, -1.16, 4.70 and -0.20 per cent respectively in 2001/02 and by an average of -0.15, -0.20, 0.66 and 0.78 per cent respectively over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Wholesale Trade

This industry includes all establishments mainly engaged in the resale of new or used goods to businesses or institutional users. The industry includes wholesale merchants who take title to the goods they sell; separate sales branches (not retail stores) operated by manufacturing enterprises; import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and cooperatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



During 2001 there was an average of 43,400 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Wholesale trade comprised 4.6 per cent of total employment in the State.

Employment in this industry fluctuates and has decreased overall by 17.8 per cent over the five years from 1997 to 2001.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

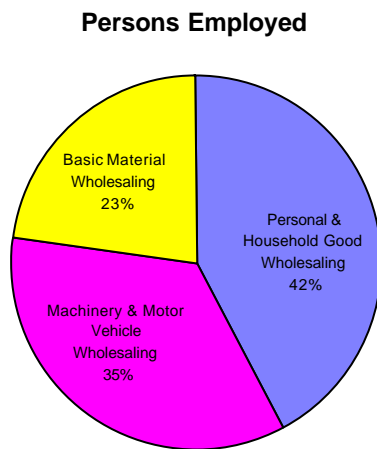
During 2001 there was an average of 30,700 (70.8%) males and 12,700 (29.2%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 81.2 per cent (35,200) were employed full-time. An average of 33,500 (77.2%) persons were employed in the Wholesale trade in Perth, with the remaining 9,900 (22.8%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

Nationally in 2001, an average of 13.7 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Wholesale industry. This was lower than the average of 18.3 per cent employed across all industries in Australia.

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 39,700 persons (89.7%) were employees, while 4,300 persons (9.8%) were employers or self-employed (1,400 were employers and 2,900 were self-employed).

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of employees with leave entitlements in the Wholesale trade industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 73.5 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 8.2 per cent were self identified casuals, 7.3 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 9.3 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 1.6 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Wholesale trade industry comprised 10.0 per cent of the average national total in 2001.



The major employing sector in the Wholesale trade was machinery and equipment wholesaling. The next largest sector was basic material wholesaling, which includes farm produce wholesaling, mineral metal and chemical wholesaling, followed by motor vehicle wholesaling.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Intermediate Clerical Sales and Service Workers	11,500 (26.4%)
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	6,100 (14.0%)
Associate Professionals	5,700 (13.2%)

#### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	4,328
5-9	1,345
10-19	547
20-49	266
50-99	59
100+	28

In 1998, there were 6,573 enterprises operating in the Wholesale industry. This was 6.3 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Nearly eighty per cent (79.2%) Over three-quarters of the businesses were located in the Perth Statistical Division.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

#### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the national average weekly earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Wholesale industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Wholesale)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$798	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$680	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$770	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$337	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$338	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$338	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$764	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$578	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$709	\$651

\* number not shown as the estimates are of reduced reliability owing to a high sampling error

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

The average weekly earnings for full-time workers in this industry were marginally below that for all industries. However, higher earnings by part-time workers results in average weekly earnings for all employees being higher than the average for all industries in August 2000.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Wholesale industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel (except for Sales and Marketing Managers) employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Sales and Marketing Managers	\$983.00 – managerial
Technical Sales Representatives	\$965.00
Metal Fitters and Machinists	\$766.10
Motor Mechanics	\$582.70
Secretaries and Personal Assistants	\$669.20
General Clerks	\$635.50
Stock and Purchasing Clerks	\$682.10
Sales Representatives	\$797.40
Truck Drivers	\$638.60
Storepersons	\$583.60
Sales Assistants	\$555.60

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? consumer demand and expenditure for all types of goods used by households and businesses;
- ?? interest rates and the availability of credit for the purchase of goods;
- ?? the volume and value of trade at the intrastate, interstate and overseas levels;
- ?? the level of consumer and business confidence; and
- ?? the Wholesale industry has strong linkages with the Manufacturing, Transport and storage and Retail sectors.

### Outlook

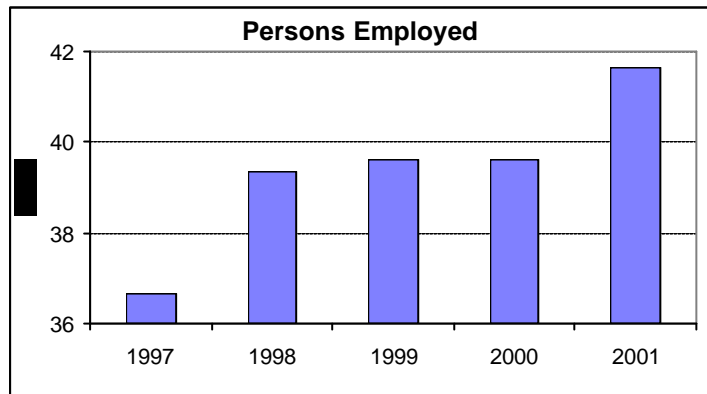
In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 3.7 and 5.0 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Wholesale industry will experience some growth over the next eight years. The Wholesale industry division is forecast to increase by 0.62 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 0.55 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Wholesale industry subdivisions of Basic material wholesaling, Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling and Personal and household good wholesaling are expected to grow by 0.63, 0.61 and 0.63 per cent respectively in 2001/02 and by an average of 0.56, 0.55 and 0.56 per cent respectively over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Personal and Other Services

This industry includes those establishments that are mainly engaged in providing personal services. These include video hire outlets; laundries and dry-cleaners; photographic film processors and studios; funeral directors, crematoria and cemeteries; gardening services; hairdressers and beauty salons; religious organisations; business, professional and labour associations; police services, corrective centres, fire brigade services, waste disposal services and private households employing staff.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001 there was an average of 41,700 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Personal and other services industry comprised 4.4 per cent of total employment in the State.

Employment in this industry increased by 13.6 per cent over the five years from 1997 to 2001, especially during 1998 and 2001.

During 2001, there was an average of 21,700 (52.1%) males and 20,000 (47.9%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 65.6 per cent (27,300) were employed full-time. An average of 28,800 (69.0%) persons were employed in the Personal and other services industry in Perth, with the remaining 12,900 (31.0%) persons employed throughout the country areas in the State.

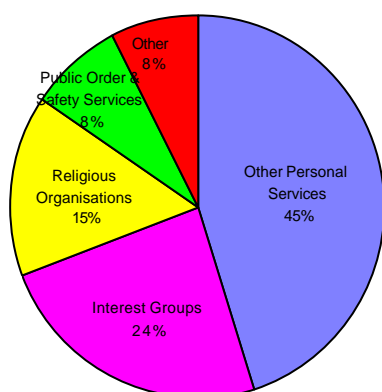
Nationally in 2001, an average of 17.6 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Personal and other services industry. This was almost the same as the average of 18.3 per cent employed across all industries in Australia.

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 33,300 persons (80.0%) were employees, while 7,900 persons (19.0%) were employers or self-employed (2,100 were employers and 5,800 were self-employed).

While the data is somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicates the broad spread of workers in the Personal and other services industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 54.5 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 13.9 per cent were self identified casuals, 20.6 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 5.2 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 5.8 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Personal and other services industry comprised 11.0 per cent of the average national total in 2001.

### Persons Employed



The major employing sector in the personal and other services industry was that of personal services. This is a diverse industry group with most sectors only employing a small proportion of the industry's total employment.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Tradespersons and related workers	8,900 (23.1%)
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	6,500 (16.9%)
Associate professionals	6,400 (16.6%)

### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	4,157
5-9	799
10-19	273
20-49	126
50-99	39
100+	31

In 1998, there were 5,425 enterprises operating in the Personal and other services industry. This was 5.2 persons of all businesses in the State.

Over seventy per cent (70.4%) of these businesses were located in the Perth Statistical Division (SD) and 8.9 per cent in the South West SD.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self employed are excluded) in the Personal and other services industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Personal)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$827	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$586	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$737	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$306	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$237	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$253	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$768	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$440	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$612	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Average weekly earnings for both full-time and part-time employees in this industry were below those for employees across all industries.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Personal and other services industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data only applies to non-managerial personnel employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Human Resource Professionals	\$854.90
Police Officers	\$999.20
Gardeners	\$564.70
Hairdressers	\$552.10
Fire Fighters	\$1,075.70
Prison Officers	\$862.60
Laundry Workers	\$467.20
Cleaners	\$532.70
Nursery and Garden Labourers	\$539.60

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? the level of disposable income available to be expended on services such as video hire, photographic services, dry cleaning, hairdressing and other personal or household services;
- ?? consumer demand and expenditure for this industry's services used by households and businesses;
- ?? the level of consumer and business confidence; and
- ?? government policy in relation to law and order, the fire service and penal/correctional services and the resultant funding allocations.

### Economic Indicators

As at 30 June 2001 there were 4,839 registered hairdressers in Western Australia, an increase of 9.8 per cent on the number registered at the same time in 2000. Businesses are reportedly still recovering from pre-GST levels while an increasing proportion of those seeking hairdressing services were using either mobile or home based hairdressers.

The 2000/01 State Budget included \$47 million to recruit an additional 250 police officers throughout WA, and \$5.9 million for 40 Aboriginal liaison officers for remote communities in the North-West, over the next four years. It also includes establishment of the new Transit Police Unit with of 50 police officers to ensure safety on the metropolitan rail service. However, about 100 public servants employed by the WA Police Department will either be redeployed or lose their jobs in 2002 as part of the police administrative functions review, a \$2.5 million program to cut costs.

### Outlook

BIS Shrapnel recently predicted that the value of gross personal and other services industry production in Western Australia will increase from \$1.34 billion in 1999/2000 to \$1.55 billion in 2003/2004, with strongest growth in production occurring between 2002/03-2003/04.

In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 2.6 and 3.1 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 to and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Personal and other services industry will continue to grow over the next eight years. The Personal and other services industry division is forecast to increase by 2.93 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 1.43 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Personal and other services industry subdivisions of Personal services, Other services and Private households employing staff are all expected to grow by 2.93 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 1.43 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Transport and Storage

This industry includes establishments mainly engaged in activities relating to the provision of passenger or freight transport by road, rail, water or air; terminal facilities for passengers or freight; services related to transport such as car parking, stevedoring, harbour services, navigation services or airport operation; booking, travel, freight forwarding, crating or customs agency services; and storage facilities.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



During 2001, there was an average of 41,200 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Transport and storage industry comprises 4.4 per cent of total employment in the State.

There was a pronounced peak in 1999 before a decline during 2000 and 2001. However, employment in this industry experienced overall growth of 12.9 per cent over period from 1997 to 2001.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

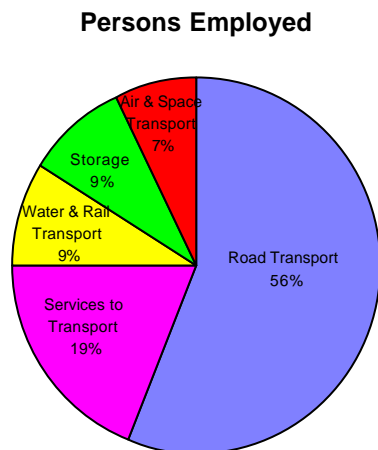
During 2001, there was an average of 30,200 (73.3%) males and 11,000 (26.7%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 81.1 per cent (33,400) were employed full-time. An average of 30,900 (75.0%) persons were employed in the Transport and storage industry in Perth, with the remaining 10,300 (25.0%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

Nationally in 2001, an average of 10.2 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Transport and storage industry. This was significantly lower than the average of 18.3 per cent employed across all industries in Australia.

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 33,300 persons (80.8%) were employees, while 7,700 persons (18.7%) were employers or self-employed (1,300 were employers and 6,400 were self-employed).

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the spread of workers in the Transport and storage industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 62.6 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 10.8 per cent were self identified casuals, 15.6 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 5.5 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 5.5 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Transport and storage industry comprised 9.9 per cent of the average national total in 2001.



Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major employing sector in the transport and storage industry was that of road transport. The next largest sector was services to transport, which includes services to road transport, services to water transport, services to air transport and other services to transport.

The major occupations in this industry during 2001 were:

Intermediate production and transport workers	20,100 (48.8%)
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	8,300 (20.2%)
Professionals	2,800 (6.7%)

#### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	3,118
5-9	557
10-19	231
20-49	152
50-99	60
100+	51

In 1998, there were 4,169 enterprises operating in the Transport and storage industry. This was 4.0 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Nearly two-thirds (65.4%) of these businesses were located in the Perth Statistical Division (SD) and 7.6 per cent in the South West SD.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

#### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Transport and storage industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Transport & Storage)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$954	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$700	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$892	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$417	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$399	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$411	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$870	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$622	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$804	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Earnings for both full-time and part-time employees in this industry were above average when compared to all industries.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the transport and storage industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Air Transport Professionals (mainly Pilots)	\$1,308.00
Transport and Despatching Clerks	\$739.20
Travel and Tourism Agents	\$582.90
Forklift Drivers	\$649.80
Truck Drivers	\$638.60
Bus Drivers	\$659.30
Train Drivers	\$1,151.70
Storepersons	\$583.60

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### **Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries**

- ?? consumer and retail demand and expenditure for all types of goods used by households and businesses;
- ?? technological change and cost cutting imperatives;
- ?? the level of trade at the intrastate, interstate and overseas levels;
- ?? this industry has linkages with those sectors that rely on the movement of goods, such as Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, as well as the Retail and Wholesale trades; and
- ?? in relation to tourism and the transportation of tourists, this industry has connections with the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry.

### **Economic Indicators**

Employment in the transport and storage industry has been affected by the long-term increase in tourist inflows, population growth, growth in road freight transportation and increasing utilisation of airline services. The sector has experienced a long upward trend in labour productivity, with micro-economic reform in rail and on the waterfront leading to significant productivity gains in both these areas.

Approximately 17,000 Ansett Airlines employees nationally lost their jobs after parent company Air New Zealand placed it in voluntary administration and its entire fleet of aircraft was grounded. In an effort to cover the sectors previously serviced by Ansett and its WA regional subsidiary Skywest, QantasLink and other operators commenced operating interim services in WA to many regional centres.

The collapse of Ansett will cost the State's tourist industry up to \$1.35 million a week until other airlines make up the 900-1500 tourist seats a week previously flying Ansett, according to the WA Tourism Commission. However, the State Government has announced it would use \$5 million of funds for marketing tourism to promote regional destinations.

In-flight catering company Gate Gourmet Australia appointed an administrator and stood down 800 catering workers nationally, a casualty of the Ansett collapse. Some country hotels along WA air routes previously only serviced by Ansett were forced to lay off up to half their staff.

The Tourism Forecasting Council has recently released data showing that the number of international visitors to Australia in December 2001 was down 10.7 per cent on the previous year. This fall reflects the effects of the September terrorist attacks in the USA, the Ansett Airlines

collapse and the influence of the Sydney Olympics on last year's figures. However, the fall is less than the declines recorded in September, October and November, which tends to support reports that the worst effects of the terrorist attacks are over. Overall the number of visitor arrivals is likely to be down 0.4 per cent in 2001 on 2000; however, this downturn is expected to be reasonably short-term with a return to a positive growth of 4.3 per cent in 2002 compared with 2001.

However, the US crisis and its consequences may boost domestic travel with Australians preferring to travel domestically rather than internationally, especially with the decline in value of the Australian dollar, lower petrol prices and an industry assistance package announced by the Federal Government. In the short-term, however, the Ansett Airlines collapse and resulting capacity shortages may lead to more difficult access to low cost airfares. This may have a negative impact on domestic travel, particularly to regions where alternatives such as driving are not feasible.

Inbound tourism contributes 22 per cent of Australian tourism, with domestic households comprising 67 per cent and Australian business/government contributing 11 per cent.

The Safelink security program will see an extra \$4.1 million spent on hiring more security staff. More than \$18 million will also be spent over four years on capital works including ticket barriers at 13 stations, new lighting, emergency phones and closed circuit television monitors. The number of revenue protection officers patrolling Perth trains will be quadrupled to increase security for passenger safety and also prevent fare evasion.

## **Outlook**

The Tourism Forecasting Council has forecast that the number of international visitors will grow by an average 6.6 per cent over the period 2000-2010, while domestic visitor nights will increase by an average of 1.4 per cent over the same period. Domestic visitor nights specifically to WA are expected to increase by an average of 1.5 per cent over this period.

BIS Shrapnel predicts that the value of gross transport and storage production in WA will increase from \$3.5 billion in 1999/00 to \$3.6 billion in 2000/01 and \$4.07 billion in 2003/04. However, the Western Australian transport and storage sector is predicted to grow slightly slower than the Australian average over the next five years.

BIS Shrapnel has also released a report in February 2002 which indicates that there will be a national shortage of long-distance truck drivers over the next few years. Rail will take up some of the slack caused by driver shortage provided more money is spent on upgrading track, but road freight will remain overwhelmingly dominant (approximately 70% by volume).

In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to contract by between 0.4 and 1.8 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment the Transport and storage industry will have mixed fortunes over the next eight years. The Transport and storage industry division is forecast to decline by 1.07 per cent in 2001/02 but to increase by an average of 0.93 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Transport and storage industry subdivisions of Road transport, Rail transport, Water transport, Air and space transport, Other transport, Services to transport and Storage are expected to change in employment levels by 0.92, -7.99, 3.94, -3.41,

-7.99, -2.11 and -2.11 per cent respectively in 2001/02 and by an average of 0.93, -5.06, 3.76, 2.65, -5.06, 1.46 and 1.46 per cent respectively over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Government Administration and Defence

This industry includes all Federal, State and local government establishments mainly engaged in government administration and regulatory activities. It also includes judicial authorities and commissions; representatives of overseas governments; the Army, Navy and Air Defence forces and civilian units mainly engaged in defence administration.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001 there was an average of 35,800 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Government administration and defence industry comprised 3.8 per cent of total employment in the State.

Employment in this industry has increased by 22.4 per cent over the five years from 1997 to 2001, particularly during 1999.

During 2001 there was an average of 21,100 (58.8%) males and 14,800 (41.2%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 82.1 per cent (29,400) of workers in the industry were employed full-time. An average of 26,800 (74.8%) persons were employed in the Government administration and defence industry in Perth, with the remaining 9,000 (25.2%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

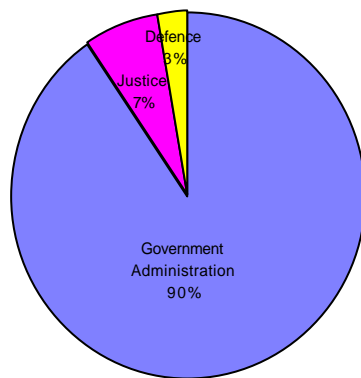
Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 35,700 (99.6%) persons were employees, while about 300 (0.4%) persons were employers or self-employed.

Nationally in 2001, an average of 8.7 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Government administration and defence industry, significantly lower than the average of 18.3 per cent across all industries in Australia.

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of employees with leave entitlements in the Government administration and defence industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 91.3 per cent were employees with leave entitlements and 8.7 per cent were self identified casuals.

Western Australians employed in the Government administration and defence industry comprised 9.4 per cent of the average national total in 2001.

### Persons Employed



The dominant employing sector in the Government administration and defence industry was Government administration (90%), with Justice and Defence making up relatively small components.

While employment in Government administration and in Justice has increased over the last five years, it has decreased by 19.2 per cent in Defence.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Intermediate clerical sales and service workers	10,100 (28.2%)
Professionals	8,900 (24.8%)
Associate professionals	4,800 (13.5%)

### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	413
5-9	198
10-19	185
20-49	19
50-99	75
100+	66

In 1998, there were 1,076 enterprises operating in the Government administration and defence industry. This represented 1.0 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Nearly half of these businesses (49.0%) are located in the Perth Statistical Division (SD) with 10.1 per cent located in the South West SD.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Government administration and defence industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Government)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$896	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$800	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$854	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$456	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$361	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$385	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$865	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$700	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$786	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Average weekly earnings for both full-time and part-time employees were above the average for all other industries.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Government administration and defence industry are included in the table (as at May 1998) below. The data only applies to non-managerial personnel employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Accountants	\$807.10
Computing Professionals	\$1,189.10
Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals	\$1,152.90
Project and Program Administrators	\$831.80
General Clerks	\$635.50
Keyboard Operators	\$615.00
Receptionists	\$535.90
Accounting Clerks	\$627.40
Other Intermediate Clerical Workers	\$622.20

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? Commonwealth, State and Local Government policies and priorities;
- ?? the extent to which services that have traditionally been undertaken by government employees have been outsourced; and
- ?? the demand for services by the public and the business community that government agencies are prepared to fund.

### Economic Indicators

The State Government announced in November 2001 that 500 traineeships will be offered over the next four years under the Access Government initiative to give people under the age of 25 years an opportunity of securing employment in the Western Australian public sector. There will be 200 full-time traineeships (of 12 months) for those aged 21 years or over, another 200 full-time traineeships for those less than 21 years and 100 part-time traineeships (of 18 months, depending on quickly trainees achieve the required competency levels).

### Outlook

In December 1999 BIS Shrapnel estimated that the gross product value of the industry will increase to \$1.862 billion during 2000/01 and gradually increase to \$1.947 billion by 2003/04.

In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 1.9 and 2.7 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in Government administration and defence will grow slightly over the next eight years. Government administration and defence division is forecast to increase by 0.83 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 0.05 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The subdivision of Government administration is expected to grow by 0.98 per cent while Defence is expected to decline by -1.42 per cent in 2001/02, and they are expected to change by averages of 0.14 and -1.43 per cent respectively over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Mining

This industry includes all establishments mainly engaged in mining, exploration for minerals and in the provision of a wide variety of services to mining and mineral exploration. Also included in this industry are mining enterprises under development. The term 'mining' refers to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (such as coal and ores), liquids (such as crude petroleum), or gases (such as natural gas). In Western Australia, the main sectors of the industry are gold, oil and gas, iron ore, nickel, mineral sands, bauxite and diamonds.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



During 2001 there was an average of 31,900 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Mining industry comprised 3.4 per cent of total employment in the State.

Employment in this industry fluctuates from year to year. It has increased overall by 5.1 per cent over the five years 1997 to 2001. Employment in the Mining industry declined significantly during 1999, when there was a fall in gold prices.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

Over the past decade or more, the Mining industry has made increasing use of contractors rather than performing certain tasks in house. As a result, it is difficult to analyse mining industry employment data. External contractors may conduct activities associated with mining, such as earthmoving, maintenance and technical services, but in many instances their employment may figure in other industry sectors, such as Construction, Manufacturing, or Property and business services.

During 2001, there was an average of 26,700 (83.7%) males and 5,200 (16.3%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 27,500 (98.6%) of workers in the industry were employed full-time. An average of 15,500 (48.7%) persons were employed in the Mining industry throughout country areas in the State, with the remaining 16,300 (51.3%) persons employed in Perth. However, in many remote locations, the mines operate on a fly-in/fly-out basis. While workers have a permanent address in metropolitan Perth, they generally commute to their workplace by air.

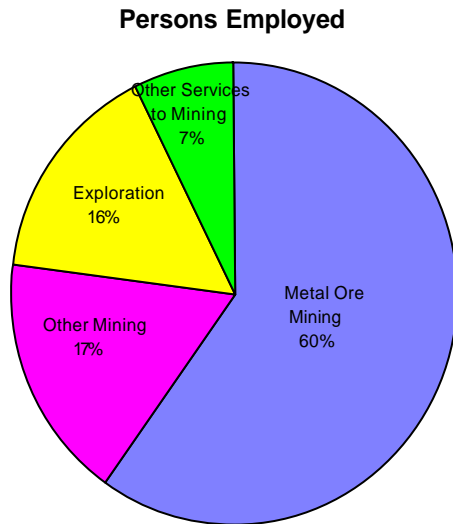
Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 31,500 persons (98.8%) were employees and 400 persons (1.2%) persons were self-employed (none were classified as employers).

Nationally in 2001, an average of 6.9 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Mining industry, much lower than the average of 18.3 per cent employed across all industries in Australia.

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of workers with leave entitlements in the Mining industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 84.4 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 4.3 percent were self identified casuals, 3.3 per cent

were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 3.7 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 4.3 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Mining industry comprised 41.9 per cent of the average national total in 2001. The Mining industry in Western Australia was much larger than in any other State or Territory in terms of employment.



During 2001, the dominant employing sector in the Mining industry was Metal ore mining. The next largest sectors were: Other mining, Exploration, and Other services to mining.

Whilst most sectors of the Mining industry have increased in employment size over the last five years, the greatest increases have been in Oil and gas extraction (97.1%) and Exploration (37.4%).

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Professionals	7,600 (27.2%)
Tradespersons and related workers	6,600 (23.7%)
Intermediate production and transport workers	6,100 (21.9%)

#### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	824
5-9	146
10-19	67
20-49	84
50-99	65
100+	67

In 1998, there were 1,253 enterprises operating in the mining industry. This represented 1.2 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Nearly half of these businesses were located outside the Perth metropolitan area, with 21.3 per cent in the South Eastern Statistical Division (which includes the Goldfields)

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

#### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Mining industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Mining)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$1290	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$959	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$1263	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$1006*	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$795*	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$985*	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$1281	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$953	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$1254	\$651

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25-50 per cent and should be used with caution  
Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Average weekly earnings for both full-time and part-time employees in the Mining industry were higher than in all other industry groupings.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the mining industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Mining and Materials Engineers	\$1,272.40
Mechanical Production and Plant Engineers	\$1,095.90
Miners	\$1,268.80
Mining Support Workers and Drillers Assistants	\$949.90
Metal Fitters and Machinists	\$766.10
Other Mobile Plant Operators	\$750.10
Other Intermediate Stationary Plant Operators	\$749.40
Other Mining, Construction and Related Labourers	\$784.50

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? world demand for mineral products;
- ?? prices for mineral products;
- ?? the discovery of viable mineral deposits and the closure of mining operations as the deposits become exhausted;
- ?? the level of mineral exploration activity;
- ?? technological developments which may allow for more efficient mining and processing; and
- ?? the Mining industry has linkages with a number of other industries, such as the Transport and storage sector for the movement of goods and materials to mine sites and Manufacturing for equipment manufacturing and maintenance.

### Economic Indicators

Expenditure on mineral exploration (excluding petroleum) in WA was up by 5.8 per cent in 2000/01 on the previous year, however it was 16.1 per cent lower than in 1998/99. Expenditure on mineral exploration (excluding petroleum) in WA in 2000/01 represented nearly 60.8 per cent of the national total. It is notable that 70.0 per cent of expenditure on mineral exploration (excluding petroleum) in WA during the June Quarter 2001 was on gold exploration.

Petroleum exploration expenditure during 2000/01 was up 56.0 per cent on the previous year and 30.5 per cent on 1998/99. Petroleum exploration expenditure in WA in 2000/01 represented nearly two-thirds (66.4%) of the national total.

There has been renewed investment in new and revived gold and nickel mines, processing plants and upgrading of port facilities at Esperance.

State Government funding of \$136 million for multi-use infrastructure and an \$85 million Commonwealth investment incentive are likely to encourage industry commitments to major development on the Burrup Peninsula, such as the \$3 billion Methanex methanol proposal. The major development currently under way is the \$1.6 billion North West Shelf LNG train 4 project, together with an \$800 million, 130km doubling of the NWS offshore trunkline pipe system.

## **Outlook**

BIS Shrapnel predict that the value of gross mining production in WA will increase from \$10.7 billion in 1999/00 to \$12.8 billion in 2003/04. Consistent with these forecasts, the Western Australian Treasury also expects the outlook for most mineral and energy commodities to be favourable. The prices of iron ore, gold, nickel and alumina are forecast to rise. Worley Limited in a report on skill requirements for resource developments has indicated uncertainty in Asian economies is affecting the timing and likelihood of projects proceeding.

In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to contract by 0.7 per cent annually according to one scenario but under another it is forecast to grow by 0.4 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Mining industry will continue to grow over the next eight years. The Mining industry division is forecast to increase by 1.46 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 1.81 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Mining industry subdivisions of Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction, Metal ore mining, Other mining, and Services to mining are expected to change in employment levels by -0.36, -1.86, 1.90, 10.78 and -2.28 per cent respectively in 2001/02 and by an average of 0.38, -4.65, 4.21, 3.35 and -1.45 per cent respectively over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## **Finance and Insurance**

This industry includes all establishments mainly engaged in the provision of finance, in investing money in predominantly financial assets, in providing services to lenders, borrowers and investors, in providing insurance cover of all types, and in providing services to insurance underwriters and to people or organisations seeking insurance. Banks and insurance companies are major employers in this industry.

## Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001 there was an average of 25,600 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Finance and insurance industry comprised 2.7 per cent of total employment in the State.

Employment in this industry increased steadily from 1994 to 2000, but declined dramatically during 2001. Overall the number of persons employed in the Finance and insurance industry increased by 6.5 per cent over the five years from 1997 to 2001.

During 2001 there was an average of 10,000 (39.2%) males and 15,500 (60.8%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 75.2 per cent (19,200) of workers in this industry were employed full-time. An average of 22,600 (88.3%) persons were employed in the Finance and insurance industry in Perth, with the remaining 3,000 (11.7%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

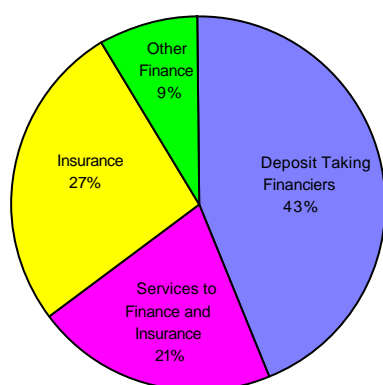
Nationally in 2001, an average of 14.1 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Finance and insurance industry. This was lower than the average of 18.3 per cent across all industries in Australia.

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 23,600 persons (92.3%) were employees, while 1,800 persons (7.0%) were employers or self-employed (500 were employers and 1,300 were self-employed).

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of workers with leave entitlements in the Finance and insurance industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 84.3 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 1.0 per cent were self-identified casuals, 3.1 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 7.7 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 3.9 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Finance and insurance industry comprised 7.2 per cent of the average national total in 2001. This industry is concentrated in New South Wales and Victoria.

### Persons Employed



Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major employing sectors in the Finance and insurance industry were Deposit taking financiers (mainly banks), Insurance, and Services to finance and insurance.

Employment in the Deposit taking financiers and Services to finance and insurance subdivisions has declined over the past five years; however, employment has increased in Insurance.

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	10,100 (39.7%)
Associate professionals	6,700 (26.2%)
Advanced clerical and service workers	4,500 (17.7%)

### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	3,054
5-9	459
10-19	290
20-49	169
50-99	32
100+	27

In 1998, there were 4,030 enterprises operating in the Finance and insurance industry. This represented 3.9 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Most businesses (84.1%) were located in the Perth Statistical Division (SD).

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Finance and insurance industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Finance)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$1270	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$730	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$999	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$379*	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$380*	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$380*	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$1237	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$623	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$880	\$651

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25-50 per cent and should be used with caution

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Average weekly earnings for both full-time and part-time employees were above the average for all other industries.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Finance and insurance industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel (except for Finance Managers as shown) employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Finance Managers	\$903.00 - managerial
Accountants	\$807.10
Computing Professionals	\$1,189.10
Branch Accountants & Managers (Financial Institution)	\$804.20
Financial Dealers and Brokers	\$954.30
Secretaries and Personal Assistants	\$669.20
Credit and Loans Officers	\$726.20
Insurance Agents	\$719.50
General Clerks	\$635.50
Keyboard Operators	\$615.00
Bank Workers	\$634.50
Insurance Clerks	\$686.40

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? the increased usage of technology, which has reduced processing costs and labour requirements in some areas;
- ?? the demand for financial services and products;
- ?? the demand for insurance services and products;
- ?? the level of savings (including superannuation) in the community; and
- ?? economic conditions in other industries have a significant impact on the Finance and insurance industry as nearly all firms and households utilise the services of this industry.

### Economic Indicators

Following the “tech wreck” of early 2001, some broking/finance firms either cut staff and reduced their operations or closed. AGC Finance closed, as did the HIH Insurance Group.

### Outlook

BIS Shrapnel has indicated that the value of gross Finance and insurance services in WA in 1999/2000 was \$2.4 billion, with strong growth in production predicted for 2003/04.

In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 3.4 and 3.7 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Finance and insurance industry will grow over the next eight years. The Finance and insurance industry division is forecast to increase by 1.95 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 1.52 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Finance and insurance industry subdivisions of Finance and Services to finance and insurance are expected to grow by 2.64 and 4.19 per cent respectively and

Insurance is expected to decline by 2.88 per cent in 2001/02, while Finance and Services to finance and insurance are expected to grow by 2.50 and 2.89 per cent respectively and Insurance is expected to decline by 3.93 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Cultural and Recreational Services

This industry includes all establishments mainly engaged in activities relating to film and video services; radio and television services; libraries, museums, parks and gardens; the arts, sport, gambling and recreation and amusement services.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001 there was an average of 20,400 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Cultural and recreational services industry comprised 2.2 per cent of total employment in the State.

Despite a slight increase during 2000, overall industry employment decreased by 5.8 per cent across the five years from 1997 to 2001.

During 2001 there was an average of 11,000 (53.6%) males and 9,480 (46.4%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 52.7 per cent (10,800) of workers in the industry were employed full-time. An average of 17,500 (85.5%) persons were employed in the Cultural and recreational services industry in Perth, with the remaining 3,000 (14.5%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

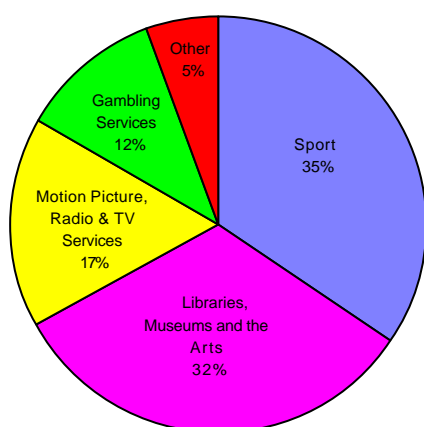
Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 16,000 persons (78.5%) were employees, while 4,400 persons (21.1%) were employers or self-employed (600 were employers and 3,800 were self-employed).

Nationally in 2001, an average of 24.0 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Cultural and recreational services industry. This was higher than the average across all industries in Australia of 18.3 per cent.

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of casual workers in the Cultural and recreational services industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 37.9 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 26.8 per cent were self identified casuals, 22.1 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 5.9 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 7.3 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Cultural and recreational services industry comprised 8.8 per cent of the average national total in 2001.

### Persons Employed



Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major employing sector in the Cultural and recreational services industry was the Sport sector, followed by Libraries, museums and the arts, Motion picture, radio and television services and Gambling services.

Over the last five years, employment in Sport and Libraries, museums and the arts sectors has increased; however, it has declined slightly in Motion picture, radio and television services and Gambling services sectors.

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Professionals	5,300 (26.1%)
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	4,800 (23.8%)
Associate professionals	4,200 (20.6%)

### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	1,329
5-9	311
10-19	172
20-49	92
50-99	27
100+	24

In 1998, there were 1,955 enterprises operating in the Cultural and recreational services industry. This represented 1.9 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Over seventy per cent (71.8%) of businesses were in the Perth Statistical Division with 8.3 per cent in the South West SD.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Cultural and recreational services industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Cultural & Recreational)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$939	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$735	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$865	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$249	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$280	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$269	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$694	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$457	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$578	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Average weekly earnings in this industry were higher for full-time but lower for part-time employees and total employees when compared to the average for all industries.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Cultural and recreational services industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Librarians	\$813.80
Journalists and Related Workers	\$1,001.80
Greenkeepers	\$563.60
Performing Arts Support Workers	\$829.40
Library Assistants	\$650.90
Gaming Workers	\$827.00
Sportspersons, Coaches and Related Support Workers	\$701.30
Ushers, Porters and Related Workers	\$619.00

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? the amount of leisure time that the community has and the extent to which individuals choose to spend it on cultural and recreational activities;
- ?? the level of funding available from the private and public sectors for cultural and recreational pursuits; and
- ?? consumer preferences for particular forms of entertainment.

### Economic Indicators

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) announced early last year that it will build its WA headquarters in East Perth. The total project cost is estimated to be \$28.5 million for a building with 11,500sqm of working space. It will bring radio and television studios, music studios, post-production facilities, and administrative support and associated storage under one roof. The building will be the centrepiece of a media village, which the East Perth Redevelopment Authority hopes will become the focal point for cutting-edge media, communications and information technology in WA.

The Burswood Resort Casino is completing a \$75 million expansion and refurbishment that will significantly increase capacity for its gaming, function and convention/exhibition employment.

### Outlook

In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to contract by 0.3 per cent through to showing growth of 0.6 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Cultural and recreational services industry will grow at the strongest rate of any of the industries over the next eight years, albeit from a fairly low base. The Cultural and recreational services industry division is forecast to increase by 3.87 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 3.89 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Cultural and recreational services industry subdivisions of Motion picture, radio and television services, Libraries, museums and the arts and Sport and recreation

are also all expected to grow by 3.87 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 3.89 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Communication Services

This industry includes all establishments mainly engaged in the provision of postal (such as mail services and post office operation), courier and telecommunications (such as telephone, cable and satellite) services.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001 there was an average of 13,600 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The Communications services industry comprised 1.5 per cent of total employment in the State.

Employment in this industry fluctuates year to year but the average number of people employed has decreased by 4.4 per cent over the five years from 1997 to 2001, particularly during 1999.

During 2001 there was an average of 6,500 (63.4%) males and 5,000 (36.6%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 80.7 per cent (11,000) of workers in the industry were employed full time. An average of 10,700 (78.3%) persons were employed in the Communication services industry in Perth, with the remaining 3,000 (21.7%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State.

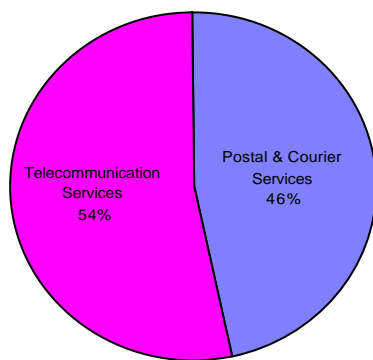
Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 11,600 (84.7%) were employees, while 2,000 (15.0%) were employers or self-employed (200 were employers and 1,800 were self-employed).

Nationally in 2001, an average of 11.4 per cent of persons aged less than 25 years were employed in the Communication services industry. This was lower than the average of 18.3 per cent employed across all industries in Australia.

While the data are somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicate the importance of 'other employed persons' in the Communication services industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 64.2 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 13.7 per cent were self identified casuals, 9.3 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, 3.1 per cent were owner managers of incorporated enterprises, while approximately 13.7 per cent were other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Communication services industry comprised 7.8 per cent of the average national total in 2001.

### Persons Employed



During 2001 employment in the Telecommunications services sector (53.5%) of this industry was larger than the Postal and courier services sector (46.5%).

However, over the past five years employment in the Postal and courier services sector has increased by 10.3 per cent while employment in the Telecommunications services sector has decreased by 14.1 per cent.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	4,300 (31.2%)
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	2,200 (16.4%)
Intermediate production and transport workers	2,000 (14.7%)

### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	301
5-9	97
10-19	59
20-49	40
50-99	20
100+	13

In 1998, there were 530 enterprises operating in the communications services industry. This represented 0.5 per cent of all businesses in all industries in the State.

Nearly two-thirds (65.1%) of these businesses were located in the Perth Statistical Division (SD) and 9.8 per cent in the South West SD

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

### Industry Earnings Data (August 2000)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees follows (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Communication services industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Communication)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$963	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$815	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$922	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$492	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$360	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$403	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$937	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$704	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$862	\$651

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Earnings in this industry were above the average for all industries for both full-time and part-time employees.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Communication services industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Computing Professionals	\$1,189.10
Electronic Engineering Associate Professionals	\$976.30
Communications Tradespersons	\$797.70
Mail Sorting Clerks	\$705.10
Messengers (mainly Postal Delivery Officers)	\$651.50

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000

### Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? the level of technological development and the extent to which these developments can introduce labour saving techniques;
- ?? the amount of maintenance required on equipment;
- ?? the usage of systems for the transmission of voice and electronic communications; and
- ?? the level of usage of postal and courier services.

### Economic Indicators

The Communications, Electrical and Plumbing Union announced in November 2001 that up to 115 WA workers in telecommunications may lose their jobs as Telstra cuts capital works expenditure by 40 per cent. The job losses would be in Telstra's engineering and construction subsidiary Network Design and Construction, which has been affected by a big downturn associated with One.Tel's demise earlier in the year. Many of these positions are located in rural areas. Voluntary redundancies were expected to be offered as from February 2002.

The Australian Telecommunications Authority released a report in February 2002 which indicated that that by June 2001, the number of mobile phone subscribers nationally had reached 11.1 million, just ahead of the 10.9 million fixed line connections. To the end of fiscal 2001, Australia had a mobile phone penetration of 56 per cent compared with 42 per cent in the previous year. It is estimated that telco services – based on price, competition and services – were estimated at between \$5.5 billion and \$12.5 billion, higher than the \$3.2 billion to \$5.1 billion range from 1999/2000. Internet usage has also risen to half the population – up from 32 per cent two years ago – with a third of households connected to the internet.

### Outlook

Strong growth in production value is expected throughout the next few years, rising from \$1.7 billion in 1999/00 to \$2.3 billion by 2003/04. Growth will be fuelled by rapid expansion in services such as mobile phones, data services, Internet services, mobile radio, mobile satellite data, and personal communications services. Export growth in these services is expected to be strong.

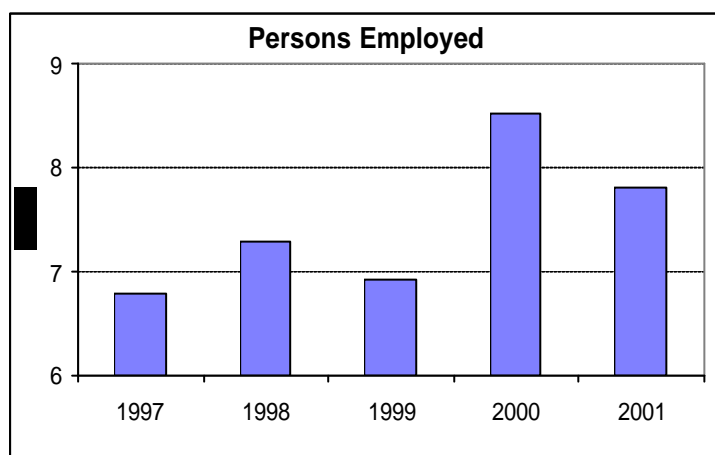
In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to grow by between 2.9 and 3.4 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that Communication Services employment will continue to grow over the next eight years. Communication Services employment is forecast to increase by 2.09 per cent in 2001/02 and by an average of 1.10 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09.

## Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

This industry includes all enterprises engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electricity; the manufacture of town gas from coal and/or petroleum or the distribution of manufactured town gas, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas through a mains reticulation system; the storage, purification or supply of water; or the operation of sewerage or drainage systems including sewage treatment plants.

### Size and Characteristics of Industry Employment (Western Australia)



Source: ABS Unpublished data

During 2001 there was an average of 7,800 persons employed in this industry in Western Australia. The smallest employing industry in WA, Electricity, gas and water industry comprised 0.8 per cent of total employment in the State.

While the number of persons employed in this industry has tended to fluctuate from year to year, it has increased overall by 14.8 per cent over the five years from 1997 to 2001

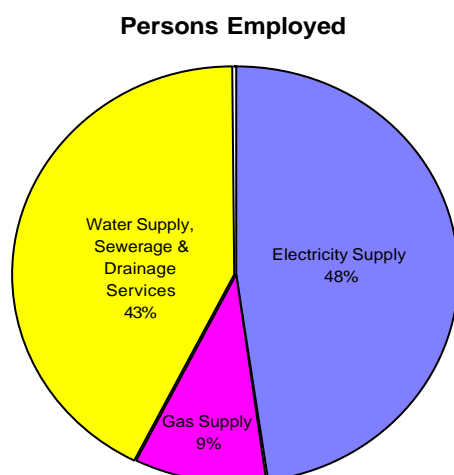
During 2001 there was an average of 6,400 (82.4%) males and 1,400 (17.6%) females employed in this industry. Approximately 95.0 per cent (7,400) of workers in the industry were employed full time. An average of 5,100 (65.1%) persons were employed in the Electricity, gas and water supply industry in Perth, with the remaining 2,700 (34.9%) persons employed throughout country areas in the State

Of total average employment in the industry in 2001, 7,800 persons (100%) were classified as employees

Nationally in 2001, an average of 8.2 per cent of persons aged under 25 years were employed in the Electricity, gas and water supply industry. This was much lower than the average of 18.3 per cent employed across all industries in Australia.

While the data is somewhat dated, Forms of Employment data from August 1998 indicates the importance of workers with leave entitlements in the Electricity, gas and water supply industry. Of wage and salary earners and persons working in their own business in this industry in August 1998, 97.0 per cent were employees with leave entitlements, 3.0 per cent were self identified casuals, 0.0 per cent were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises or incorporated enterprises or other employed persons.

Western Australians employed in the Electricity, gas and water industry comprised 12.0 per cent of the average national total in 2001.



During 2001 the major employing sector in the Electricity, gas and water supply industry was Electricity supply (47.7%); this was followed by Water supply, sewerage and drainage (42.9%) and the small Gas supply (9.4%) sector.

While employment levels have increased in Water supply, sewerage and drainage services, they have fallen in Electricity and Gas supply.

Source: ABS Unpublished data

The major occupations in this industry division during 2001 were:

Professionals	2,200 (30.8%)
Tradespersons and related workers	1,900 (26.5%)
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1,200 (16.5%)

#### Number of Businesses In Western Australia (1998)

Employment Size	Number of Businesses
1-4	46
5-9	35
10-19	35
20-49	24
50-99	25
100+	14

In 1998, there were 179 enterprises operating in the Electricity, gas and water supply industry. This represented 0.2 per cent of all businesses in the State.

Only 40.2 per cent of these businesses are in the Perth Statistical Division (SD) with the rest distributed throughout the non-metropolitan area.

Source: ABS Business Register data, 1998

#### Industry Earnings Data (Australia)

As at August 2000, the Australian average weekly total earnings for employees follows (persons classified as employers or self-employed are excluded) in the Electricity, gas and water supply industry were:

Category of Employee	Total (Electric)	Total (All Industries)
Full-time Employees, Males	\$1,049	\$864
Full-time Employees, Females	\$734	\$688
Full-time Employees, Persons	\$1,003	\$801
Part-time Employees, Males	\$332*	\$303
Part-time Employees, Females	\$348*	\$298
Part-time Employees, Persons	\$341*	\$300
Total Employees, Males	\$1,035	\$777
Total Employees, Females	\$685	\$508
Total Employees, Persons	\$979	\$651

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25-50 per cent and should be used with caution

Source: Unpublished ABS data on Earnings, August 2000

Average weekly earnings in this industry were higher for both full-time and total employees when compared to the average for all industries.

National average weekly ordinary time earnings for employees in the main occupations in the Electricity, gas and water industry are included in the table (as at May 2000) below. The data apply to non-managerial personnel employed on a full-time basis.

Occupation	Weekly Earnings
Electrical and Electronics Engineers	\$1,076.90
Human Resource Professionals	\$854.90
Project and Program Administrators	\$831.80
Metal Fitters and Machinists	\$766.10
Electricians	\$835.60
Electrical Distribution Tradespersons	\$827.50
Plumbers	\$762.40
Power Generation Plant Operators	\$1,197.20
Other Intermediate Stationary Plant Operators	\$749.40

Source: Australian Bureau from the Statistics, unpublished data, May 2000.

### Factors Affecting Industry Demand/Linkages With Other Industries

- ?? the introduction of electricity, gas or water supply to new residential or industrial areas;
- ?? the level of technological development and the extent to which these developments can introduce labour saving techniques;
- ?? the volume of maintenance required on equipment;
- ?? industry restructuring; and
- ?? activity in this industry is partly linked to the business levels in the Construction industry.

### Economic Indicators

AlintaGas has joined together with the United States energy company, NRG Asia-Pacific Ltd, to investigate the feasibility of constructing and operating a \$300 million, 300Mw gas-fired power station in the Perth area. If the project were to proceed, power would be supplied initially to large business customers when the WA power market becomes fully deregulated in 2005.

### Outlook

In its December 1999 report, BIS Shrapnel estimated that the value of gross product in the electricity, gas and water supply (utilities) industry would increase by 6.6% to \$1.9 billion during 1999/00. The outlook is positive in following years, from 2000/01-2003/04, with the sector forecast to experience moderate to strong growth over this period.

In the publication, *Australia's Workforce 2005: Jobs in the Future*, forecasts have been made of the level of employment growth for the period 1994-2005. Under several different scenarios, employment in this industry is forecast to decline by between 2.3 and 2.8 per cent annually. This compares with total employment in all industries, which is forecast to rise by between 2.0 and 2.2 per cent.

Monash University's Centre of Policy Studies has forecast that employment in the Electricity, gas and water supply industry will experience mixed fortunes over the next eight years. Electricity, gas and water supply industry division is forecast to decrease by -0.77 per cent in 2001/02 and to increase by an average of 1.48 per cent over 2000/01 to 2008/09. The Electricity, gas and water supply industry subdivisions of Electricity and gas and Water sewerage and drainage are

expected to decline by  $-0.97$  and  $-0.37$  per cent respectively in 2001/02 but to increase by an average of  $1.94$  and  $1.48$  per cent respectively over 2000/01 to 2008/09.