# Australia has reached an economically opportune point in history, where it has found itself in a position to capitalise on its well-established economic partnerships with China.

Because of this, Australia has decided to invest heavily in this moment of economic prosperity, making our country wealthier in relation to the commonly accepted metrics a nation-states general levels of wealth are based upon.

This has required a shift in our industrial labour capacity in order to provide a large enough domestic workforce for mining companies to utilise, in their quest to service China's seemingly endless thirst for Australia's natural resources.

Through this economic endeavour, government has dramatically reshaped the landscape of many local, regional, and even entire state economies.

One of the primary detrimental outcomes in Western Australia's most densely populated locations, is an exceptionally noticeable decline in average levels of individual disposable income.

An influx of high-wage earners has seen an increase in money being spent on big ticket items, such as vehicles and residential property.

Those items however do not result in any increase in economic performance.

In fact, it essentially means that those employed within WA's mining sector now have less disposable income to spend on, for all intents and purposes, everything else.

And if everything else is receiving significantly less attention than cars and houses, it means business selling everything else require less labour input to achieve their required production output.

Simply put, less jobs are needed when less money is being spent.

Add to this that the majority of these high-wage earners are not actually able to spend any disposable income for 2 out of every 3 weeks of the year, and it becomes obvious just how unprepared WA actually was, for the drastic impact mining would inevitably have upon our state.