

STATE AND REGIONAL INDICATORS

VICTORIA

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INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Christine Sergi Melbourne (03) 9615 7695.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
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NOTE

This publication contains a feature article on "The Victorian Population, 1836–2005". A list of all previous feature articles published is contained in the Appendix to this publication.

Please address feedback to:

Post: Manager, Regional Statistics
Statistical Coordination Branch
Australian Bureau of Statistics
PO Box 2796Y
Melbourne Vic 3001

Email: <vic.coordination@abs.gov.au>

Fax: (03) 9615 7002

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 7 October 2005.

Explanatory Notes in the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *State and Regional Indicators, Victoria*. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

Vince Lazzaro
Regional Director, Victoria

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AUSTRALIA, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA

Aust.	Australia
NSW	New South Wales
Vic.	Victoria
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
WA	Western Australia
Tas.	Tasmania
NT	Northern Territory
ACT	Australian Capital Territory

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
BOV	Balance of Victoria
(B)	Borough
(C)	City
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
FT	Full time
ha	Hectare
LGA	Local Government Area
ML	Megalitres
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
MSR	Major Statistical Region
n.a.	Not applicable
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
n.p.	Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
p	Preliminary - figure or series subject to revision
qtr	Quarter
r	Figure or series revised since previous issue
(RC)	Rural City
(S)	Shire
SD	Statistical Division
SEPP	State Environment Protection Policy
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
*	Estimates are subjected to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
. .	Not available
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

FEATURE ARTICLE

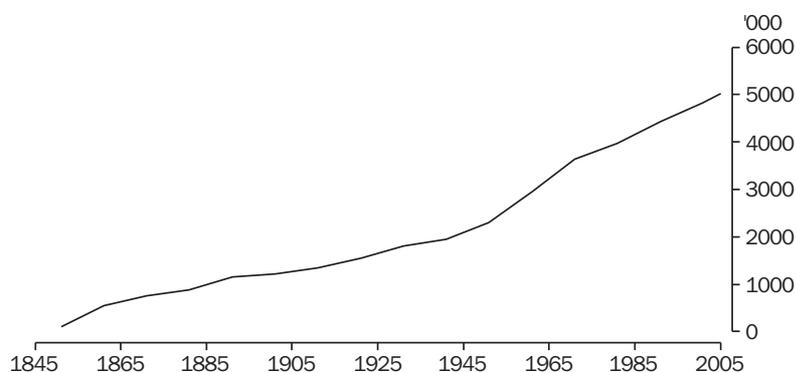
THE VICTORIAN POPULATION, 1836–2005

INTRODUCTION

Throughout Victoria's European history, the state has experienced dramatic changes in its population. Cultural diversity, geographic distribution, even the age and sex profile have all altered extensively since the colony of Port Phillip was established. In 2005, the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of Victoria surpassed five million persons, the latest milestone in a growth which has seen the Victorian population become increasingly urbanised, older and more culturally diverse, with higher percentages than ever having been born outside Australia.

This article provides an overview of the changes which have led to Victoria's population today. It will give a historical perspective to Victoria's population, and show who Victorians were at each of the million population milestones over the last 169 years.

1 VICTORIA'S ERP FROM DECEMBER 1851 TO MARCH 2005



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.65.001).

To update ERP at the state/territory level the ABS adds the number of births and net migration (overseas and interstate) that occurred within the reference period to the previous estimate, and then subtracts the number of deaths that occurred during the same period.

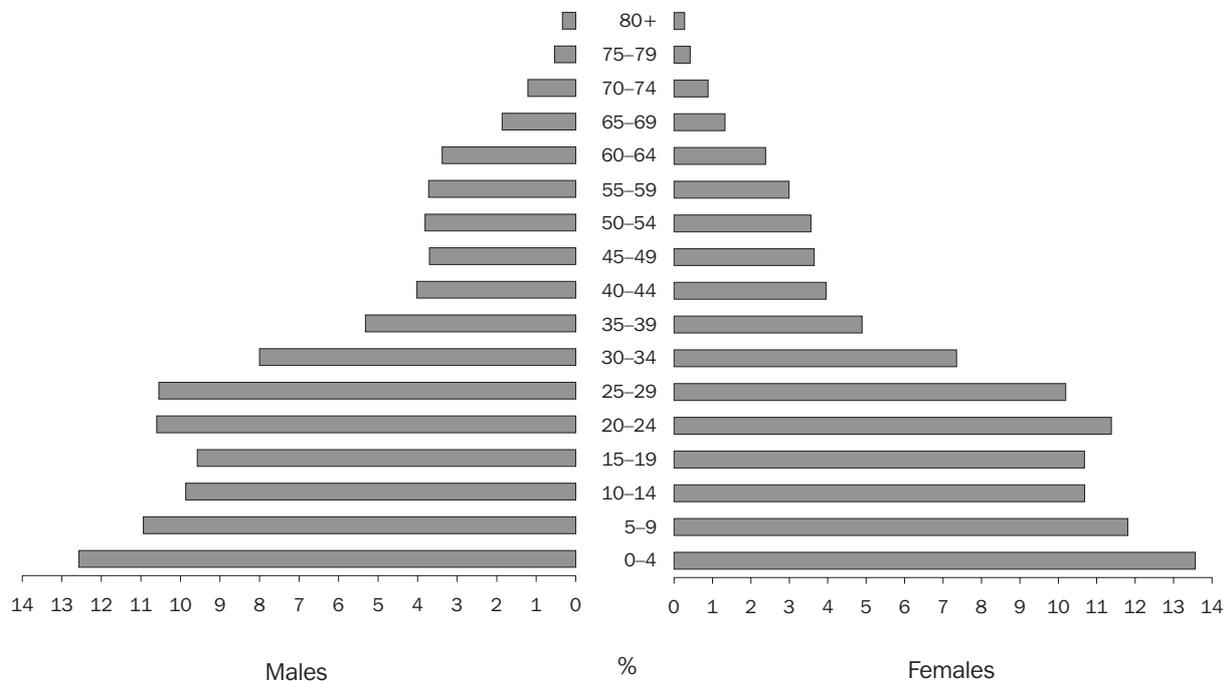
ONE MILLION – 1887

The first official census of the Port Phillip District, which would later become the state of Victoria, was undertaken on 25 May 1836. The population at the time was 142 males and 35 females, all of European origin. It took another fifty-one years, until 1887, for the population of Victoria to reach one million.

According to the 1891 Victorian census, more than 70% of the Victorian population was 34 years of age or younger (see Figure 2). There was also a majority of males, accounting for 52.5% of the population, in direct contrast to the female majority which has characterised Victoria's population for most of its history.

Population for an area changes as a result of natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration into and out of the area. For Victoria, natural increase accounted for 17,038 in 1887 and net migration for 14,721. For the year to 1887, these two factors combined to produce a net increase in the population of Victoria of 31,759 and an annual growth rate of 3.2%.

FIGURE 2 VICTORIA'S POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 31 December 1891



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.65.001).

In 1887, Victoria was the most populous state in Australia, accounting for 35.6% of the population, or 1,025,476 persons (see Table 1). After separating from NSW in 1851, the Victorian population increased five-fold from 97,489 to 538,234 by 1860, the increase primarily due to migration associated with the gold rush. By the 1881 Census, 62.2% of the Victorian population was Australian-born, the remainder having been largely born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Victoria remained the most populous state until 1892.

TABLE 1 POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES(a), 1887 to March 2005

	1887	1945	1962	1982	March 2005
<i>Period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
New South Wales	1 014 607	2 932 998	4 022 361	5 328 221	6 764 563
Victoria	1 025 476	2 015 107	3 011 043	4 012 687	5 012 680
Queensland	351 880	1 084 864	1 562 845	2 456 475	3 945 845
South Australia	310 038	630 882	998 245	1 337 783	1 540 212
Western Australia	43 820	490 088	777 248	1 354 971	2 003 764
Tasmania	135 541	250 280	358 087	430 974	484 739
Northern Territory	—	10 546	46 684	132 784	201 767
Australian Capital Territory	—	15 432	69 546	234 996	325 136
Australia(b)	2 881 362	7 430 197	10 846 059	15 288 891	20 281 380
Vic. as a proportion of Aust. (%)	35.6	27.1	27.8	26.2	24.7

(a) Population as at 31 December 1887, 1945, 1962, 1982, preliminary ERP as at 31 March 2005.

(b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands from 1993.

Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.65.001)* and *Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0, Mar 2005)*.

In relation to Victoria's population distribution, the earliest available data, collected at the time of the 1901 Commonwealth Census, revealed that the majority of Victorians lived outside the Melbourne metropolitan area (58.5%). This first national Census also revealed that Melbourne was the most populous city in Australia in 1901, with a resident population of 501,580 compared to Sydney's 496,990.

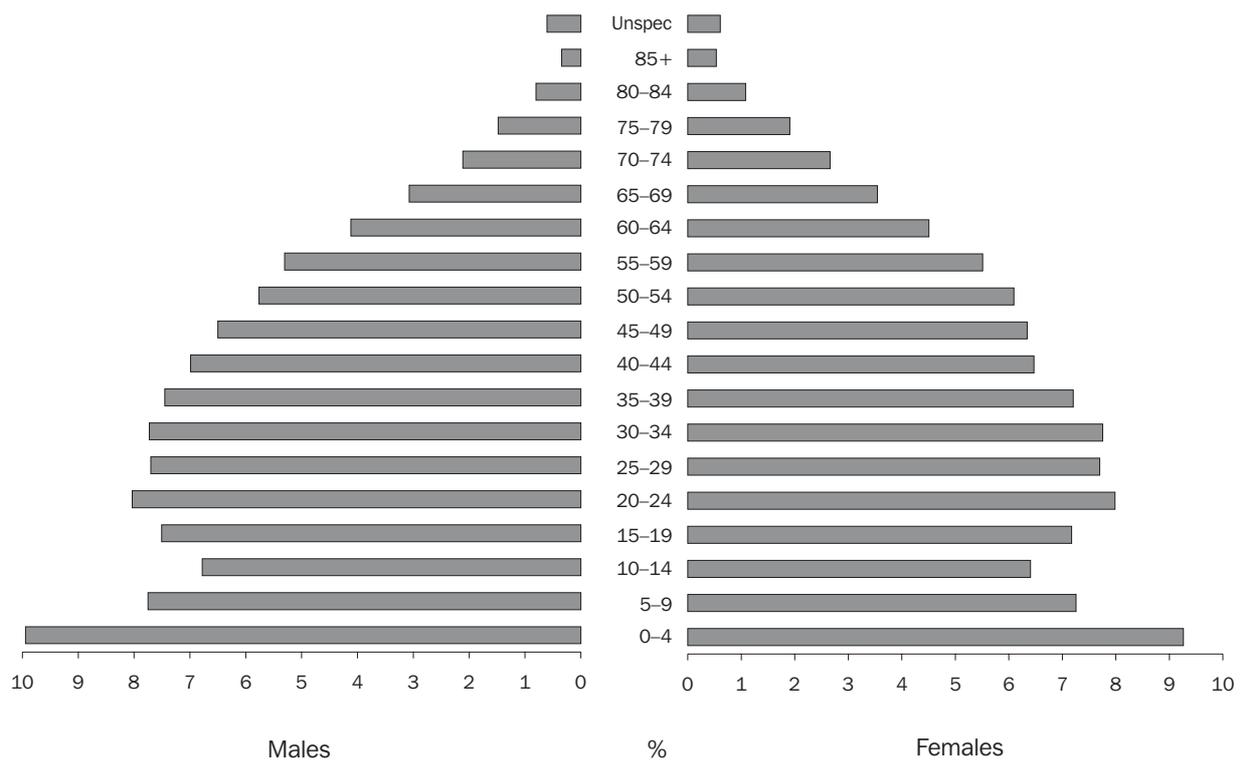
TWO MILLION – 1945

In 1945, at the conclusion of the Second World War, the population of Victoria reached two million. The journey from one to two million took fifty-eight years, a period during which the state experienced both slow and negative annual population growth.

At the start of the First World War, in 1915 and 1916, Victoria experienced negative growth of 0.7% and 1.4% respectively. This negative growth was caused by the departure of troops to the war. During the economic depression and the lead-up to the Second World War, Victoria experienced annual population growth rates of less than 1% each year. This slow growth was mainly due to a declining number of births as well as negative net overseas and interstate migration.

The 1947 Population Census provided some data on the impact of the depression and the Second World War on Victoria's population. Figure 3 highlights the impact of fewer births during the 1930s, especially in the 10 to 14 year old age group, which represents only around 7% of the population. The 5 to 9 year age group, born between 1938 and 1942, and the 15 to 19 age group, born between 1928 and 1932, also represented smaller percentages of the population than older age groups. For both sexes, the age group with the highest percentage of the population was the 0 to 4 age groups born between 1943 and 1947.

FIGURE 3 VICTORIA'S POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 31 December 1947



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.65.001).

By 1945, Victoria accounted for 27.1% of the Australian population, down from 35.6% in 1887. The majority of the Victorian population lived in Melbourne (58.6%), with the city's resident population at 1,180,200. Between the 1901 and 1947 Censuses the population of Melbourne more than doubled (135.3%) while the population of the Balance of Victoria increased by only 17.9%.

The first fertility rates were recorded at the time of the 1947 Census, where the total fertility rate was 3.0. The percentage of the Victorian population born in Australia rose to 91.3% in 1947, up from 62.2% in 1881.

The total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates per woman. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

THREE MILLION – 1962

In 1962, the Victorian population reached three million, only seventeen years after the two million figure had been reached. Annual population growth was greater than 2% in each year between 1948 and 1961, driven by increased birth rates and net migration.

The natural increase component of population growth exceeded 30,000 in each year between 1952 and 1960. This can be attributed to an increase in the number of births per calendar year from less than 47,000 in 1946 to in excess of 65,000 in 1962. This increase is also reflected in the total fertility rate at the time of the 1961 Census of 3.4, up from 3.0 in 1947.

The other major factor in the rapid growth during this period was net overseas and interstate migration. For the period 1948 to 1960 (with the exception of 1953), the annual net migration gain exceeded 20,000. Net migration gains peaked in 1950 at 40,809, the highest annual increase due to net migration since 1919 (53,541), which included troops returning from the First World War. The total net migration of the period from 1945 to 1962 exceeded 430,000 persons.

Table 2 shows that the percentage of the Victorian population born in Australia declined from 91.3% to 80.6% in the fourteen years from 1947 to 1961. The percentage of Victorians born in Southern Europe increased from less than 1% to more than 6% in the same period, with the number of persons born in Italy increasing to more than 90,000, more than 3% of the Victorian population, by 1961. There were also increases in the percentage of the population born in other European countries, especially Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Eastern Europe, all increasing by more than 1%.

TABLE 2 BIRTHPLACE OF VICTORIA'S POPULATION, 1881 to 2001

<i>Period</i>	1881 %	1947 %	1961 %	1981 %	2001 %
Australia	62.2	91.3	80.6	76.9	71.1
New Zealand	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.2
UK and Ireland	33.4	6.2	7.0	6.8	4.7
Europe (excl. UK and Ireland)	1.8	1.4	10.8	11.2	8.2
Asia	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.8	5.8
Middle East & North Africa	—	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.3
Africa (excluding North Africa)	—	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8
North America	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
South America, Central America and the Caribbean	—	—	—	0.3	0.4
Other	0.6	—	0.2	0.6	6.1
Total					
Percent	100	100	100	100	100
Population	862 346	2 054 701	2 930 113	3 809 473	4 660 993

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.65.001).

Victoria's percentage of the Australian population was 27.8% in 1962. The resident population of Melbourne, 2,029,240, continued to increase as a percentage of the overall Victorian population to 68.0%.

TABLE 3 POPULATION SPLIT OF MELBOURNE AND BALANCE OF VICTORIA(a), 1901 to 2004

Period	1901	1945	1962	1982	2004
Melbourne(b)	501 580	1 180 200	2 029 240	2 833 800	3 600 080
Balance of Victoria(c)	708 320	834 907	953 818	1 159 070	1 362 890
Total	1 209 900	2 015 107	2 983 058	3 992 870	4 962 970
Melbourne as a % of the Victorian population	41.5	58.6	68.0	71.0	72.5

(a) Population at 30 June 1901, 1945, 1962, 1982, 2004, preliminary ERP as at 30 June 2004.

(b) Populations at 30 June 1961 and subsequent years reflect new capital city statistical divisions.

(c) Balance of Victoria calculated by subtracting the capital city

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.65.001).

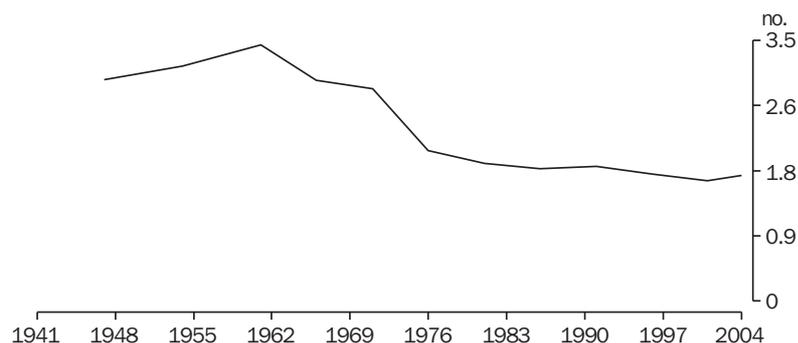
FOUR MILLION – 1982

In 1982, twenty years after the three million population milestone had been reached, Victoria's population reached four million. During this period, for the first time since 1945, Victoria experienced annual growth rates lower than 1%. Annual growth rates fluctuated from a low of 0.6% in 1975, 1976 and 1978 to a high of 4.4% in 1971. In 1982, the annual growth rate was 1.1%. The majority of the population growth between 1962 and 1982 was due to natural increase, accounting for more than 70% of growth.

Aboriginal people were included in the national census following the successful vote for the Constitutional Alteration (Aboriginals) 1967 referendum.

The number of births registered during the 1970s peaked in 1971 at 75,394 before declining to 57,628 in 1979. The number of births registered in 1982 was 59,876. This decline in the numbers of births is also reflected in the total fertility rate, declining from 3.4 in 1961 to 1.8 in 1982.

4 VICTORIA'S TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, 1947 TO 2004



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.65.001), Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0), Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

FOUR MILLION – 1982

continued

Population growth from net interstate and overseas migration followed a similar pattern to that of births during the 1970s with annual increases of fewer than 20,000 people during the 1970s. Negative net migration was recorded in 1975 (9,188) and 1976 (10) for the first time since 1947. There was a decline in the percentage of the population born in Australia from 80.6% in 1961 to 76.9% in 1981 while the percentage of the population born in Asia and Southern Europe increased.

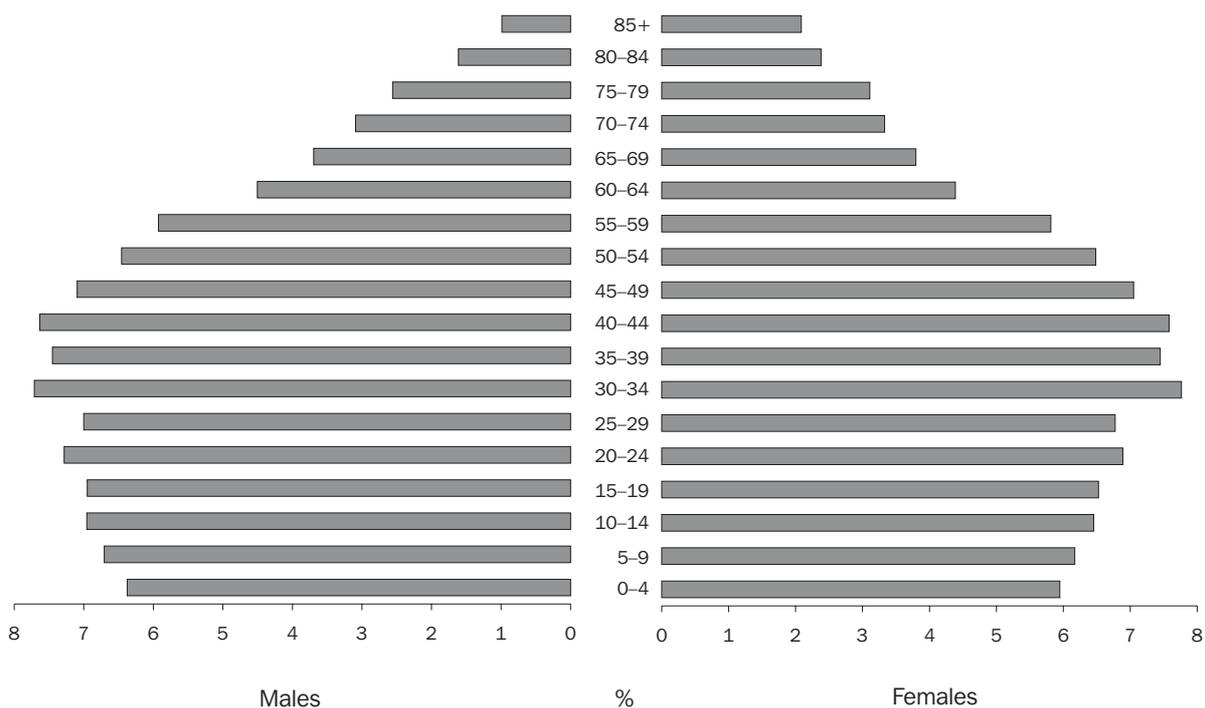
By 1982, the Victorian population had further declined as a percentage of the Australian population, to 26.2%. This decline was due to faster population growth between 1962 and 1982 in other states such as Western Australia (74.3%) and Queensland (57.2%) compared to Victoria (33.3%). Melbourne accounted for 71.0% of the state's population, compared to 68.0% in 1962, indicating that the trend for greater urbanisation continued during this period. The population of Melbourne grew at a faster rate (39.6%) than that of Victoria, from 2,029,240 people in 1962 to 2,833,800 people in 1982.

FIVE MILLION – 2005

Australian Demographic Statistics, March Qtr 2005 (cat. no. 3101.0), notes that the Victorian population has surpassed 5 million. During the 23 years between the four and five million milestones, the annual Victorian population growth rate varied between a high of 1.4% in 1988 and a low of 0.3% in 1993. More than 60% of this growth was due to natural increase despite the total fertility rate declining further to 1.7 by 2003. The annual number of births registered during this period increased from 59,485 in 1984 to 66,970 in 1990 before declining again to 58,626 in 2001. The most recent birth statistics reveal that there were 61,058 births registered in 2003.

The impact of these further declining birth rates is reflected in the age distribution of the population. Figure 5 highlights that each five year age group under the age of 20 represents less than 7% of the population. By comparison, older age groups between 30 and 49 years each represented more than 7% of the population.

FIGURE 5 VICTORIA'S POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 30 June 2004



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.65.001).

FIVE MILLION – 2005
continued

In the period from 1982 to 2005, Victoria experienced three years of negative net migration; 1992 (7,023), 1993 (20,721) and 1994 (11,417). This negative net migration resulted in low levels of overall population growth during these particular years. However, by 2004 net migration had increased to a level where it exceeded natural increase and was the larger contributor to population growth. The percentage of the Victorian population born in Australia decreased further to 71.1% of the population in 2001, with corresponding increases in the proportion of the population born in New Zealand and Asia

At the time of the 5 million milestone in 2005, the Victorian population had further declined as a percentage of the Australian population to 24.7% from 26.2% in 1982. As was the case when the 4 million milestone was reached in 1982, the decline of Victoria's population as a percentage of the Australian population was due to larger growth rates in other states such as Queensland (60.6%) and Western Australia (47.9%) compared to Victoria (24.9%).

The population of the Melbourne Statistical Division accounted for 72.4% of the Victorian population compared to 71.0% in 1982. During this period, the population of Melbourne grew by 27% from 2,833,800 people in 1982 to an estimated population of 3,600,080 at the end of June 2004.

CONCLUSION

Over the 169 years since the first 177 settlers, the majority of Victoria's population growth has come from natural increase, especially over the period prior to 1945. The impact of net migration has become more pronounced in the sixty years since, accounting for more than 40% of population growth between 1945 and 1962, and for the majority of population growth for Victoria in 2004.

From the 177 European settlers in 1836, to the majority of young males in 1891, through low numbers of births during the depression and high growth during the "baby boom" after World War 2, the face of Victoria has changed dramatically. The five million Victorians in 2005 are older, hail from far more diverse backgrounds, and are very much more urbanised than at any time in Victoria's history. In the future, issues such as ageing, increasing life expectancies, fertility rates, regional population and sustainability will continue to challenge Victorian policy-makers, as the population continues to grow, and Victoria moves towards its six millionth person.

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CHAPTER 1

STATE COMPARISON

1

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: State Comparison

	Period	Vic. as a proportion of Aust.	Per cent change from the same period in the previous year					
			Vic.	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	Aust.
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 05	24.7	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.6	5.7	3.8
Population								
Total population	Mar qtr 05	24.7	1.2	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.6	1.1
Natural increase(a)	Mar qtr 05	..	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
Net overseas migration(a)	Mar qtr 05	..	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5
Net interstate migration(a)	Mar qtr 05	..	—	-0.4	0.8	-0.3	0.1	..
Labour								
Number employed (trend)	Aug 05	24.8	3.1	2.5	4.9	3.0	6.6	3.6
Unemployment rate (trend)(b)	Aug 05	..	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-1.3	-0.4	-0.5
Participation rate (trend)(b)	Aug 05	..	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.6	3.5	1.2
Job vacancies (original)	Aug 05	23.4	-2.1	-3.5	20.5	25.9	36.6	9.0
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	May 05	..	4.9	4.9	5.7	6.8	6.4	5.5
Wage cost index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Jun qtr 05	..	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	5.0	4.1
Prices(c)								
Consumer price index	Jun qtr 05	..	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	3.8	2.5
Established house price index	Jun qtr 05	..	-1.4	-5.0	1.8	7.0	11.7	-0.1
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Aug 05	26.9	-0.7	-21.2	-2.3	-0.9	2.8	-5.8
Value of residential building approved (trend)	Aug 05	26.3	0.4	-14.6	12.0	0.7	16.0	1.7
Total value of building approved (trend)	Aug 05	27.4	7.0	-10.9	13.5	7.5	12.6	5.1
Value of building commenced (chain volume measure)	Mar 05	25.6	-18.8	-12.7	-3.7	35.4	12.5	-6.1
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Mar 05	28.1	-7.3	-11.7	4.5	0.9	4.3	-3.5
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Aug 05	26.1	3.5	-0.2	8.0	-2.5	8.5	3.3
Retail turnover (trend)	Aug 05	24.1	3.8	1.8	3.5	2.4	6.4	3.3
Takings from tourist accommodation	Jun qtr 05	17.9	12.0	6.1	9.0	3.6	17.0	9.2
International merchandise trade								
Imports	Aug 05	29.3	9.5	15.1	20.5	17.0	18.0	13.1
Exports	Aug 05	12.3	-9.3	7.2	25.4	3.8	30.6	14.1

(a) Percentage change figures for components of population increase indicate the contribution of each component to the total population increase.

(b) Percentage change columns indicate the difference between the percentage rate for the reference period, and the percentage rate for the same period in the previous year.

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

CHAPTER 2

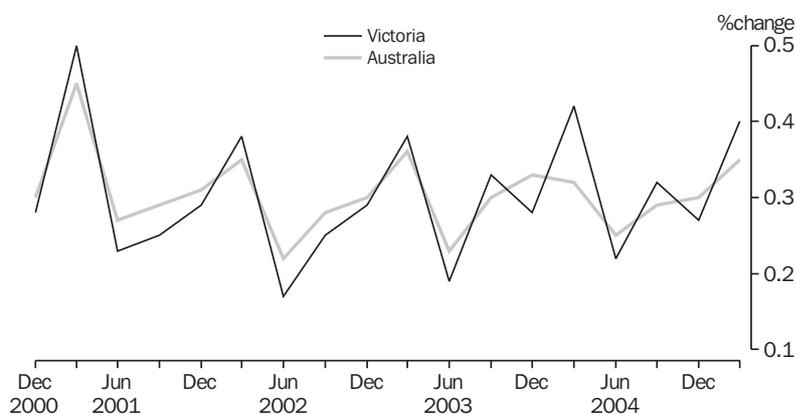
POPULATION

Victoria's estimated resident population (ERP) for any given period is the estimated population at the beginning of the period, plus the sum of three components – natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

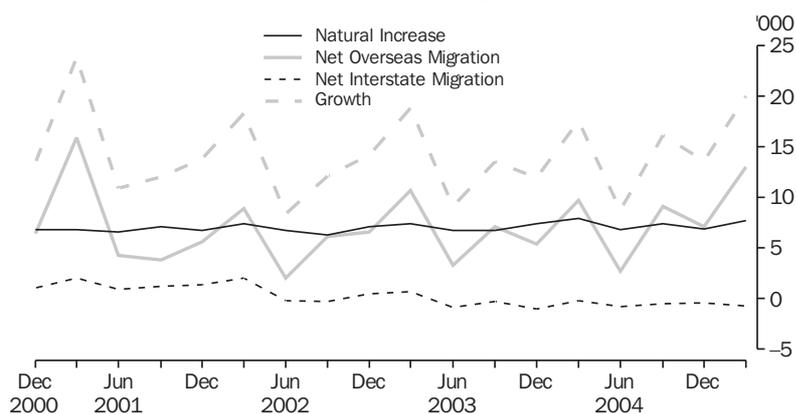
In March quarter 2005, Victoria's ERP grew by 20,000 persons or 0.40%. Australia's ERP grew by 0.35% (71,400 persons) over the same period.

The March quarter 2005 population growth rate for Victoria was driven by net overseas migration, which contributed 13,000 persons for the quarter, as well as natural increase which accounted for 7,700 persons. Net interstate migration has continued to show a negative trend with a net loss of 730 people from Victoria to other Australian states. Net interstate migration has been negative in Victoria for the last eight quarters.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



POPULATION, Components of Victorian population growth



2

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)(b)(c)

Period	Population at end of period			Components of population change				Change from previous 12 months	
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Natural increase '000	Net overseas migration '000	Net interstate migration '000	Total increase '000	Victoria %	Australia %
1998-99	2 309.4	2 377.0	4 686.4	27.1	24.7	2.5	48.6	1.05	1.15
1999-2000	2 335.5	2 405.8	4 741.3	27.7	27.0	5.2	54.9	1.17	1.20
2000-01	2 366.3	2 438.4	4 804.7	26.4	35.3	5.2	63.4	1.34	1.36
2001-02	2 393.6	2 463.7	4 857.2	27.9	20.3	4.4	52.5	1.09	1.17
2002-03	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	27.4	26.8	—	54.2	1.12	1.18
2003-04	2 448.9	2 514.0	4 963.0	28.8	25.0	-2.3	61.4	1.05	1.10
2003									
March	2 417.5	2 484.8	4 902.3	7.4	10.7	0.7	18.8	1.10	1.17
June	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	6.7	3.3	-0.9	9.1	1.12	1.18
September	2 429.4	2 495.6	4 924.9	6.7	7.1	-0.3	13.5	1.14	1.17
December	2 434.9	2 501.9	4 936.8	7.4	5.4	-1.0	11.9	1.09	1.15
2004									
March	2 444.4	2 509.9	4 954.3	7.9	9.7	-0.2	17.5	1.06	1.13
June	2 448.9	2 514.0	4 963.0	6.8	2.7	-0.8	8.7	1.05	1.10
September	2 457.3	2 521.7	4 979.0	7.4	9.1	-0.5	16.1	1.10	1.11
December	2 464.0	2 528.7	4 992.7	6.9	7.1	-0.4	13.6	1.13	1.14
2005									
March	2 474.1	2 538.5	5 012.7	7.7	13.0	-0.7	20.0	1.18	1.15

(a) ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration data up to June quarter 2001 are final.

(b) All ERP data from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2004 are revised and September quarter 2004 to March quarter 2005 are preliminary.

(c) A revised methodology for calculating migration adjustments has been applied from the September quarter 2001.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, March quarter 2005 (cat. no. 3101.0).

3

LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR 1999–03(a)(b), By Local Government Area

Local Government Area	Males				Females			
	Age 60		Age 80		Age 60		Age 80	
	Life expectancy	Rank						
Melbourne(c)								
Banyule (C)	22.3	13	8.3	32	25.5	38	10.0	38
Bayside (C)	23.2	4	8.8	7	26.7	6	10.3	23
Boroondara (C)	22.8	8	8.2	37	26.0	16	9.9	39
Brimbank (C)	21.4	42	7.9	50	25.4	44	9.9	43
Cardinia (S)	22.5	10	8.2	36	24.8	65	9.6	55
Casey (C)	22.9	6	9.7	2	26.6	7	11.1	3
Darebin (C)	21.2	51	8.0	42	26.1	15	10.9	5
Frankston (C)	21.0	63	7.7	63	25.7	32	10.9	6
Glen Eira (C)	22.2	14	8.4	18	26.8	4	10.8	8
Greater Dandenong (C)	21.7	31	8.4	21	26.0	18	11.0	4
Hobsons Bay (C)	21.6	38	8.6	11	25.5	41	10.2	28
Hume (C)	21.8	25	8.6	12	25.3	50	10.3	21
Kingston (C)	22.0	18	8.4	17	25.2	54	9.8	45
Knox (C)	21.5	40	7.7	61	24.9	59	9.4	71
Manningham (C)	23.5	2	8.5	16	26.6	8	10.3	22
Maribymong (C)	20.4	77	7.7	62	25.8	28	11.1	2
Maroondah (C)	22.0	16	8.3	29	25.7	33	10.2	29
Melbourne (C)	22.1	15	8.7	10	27.9	1	12.0	1
Melton (S)	21.9	24	9.0	4	23.5	78	9.9	44
Monash (C)	23.4	3	8.8	6	26.6	9	10.6	14
Moonee Valley (C)	21.7	30	7.8	54	26.5	10	10.8	9
Moreland (C)	21.3	50	7.9	46	25.5	42	10.0	37
Mornington Peninsula (S)	22.3	12	8.4	19	26.0	17	10.2	35
Nillumbik (S)	24.6	1	10.3	1	27.0	2	10.3	20
Port Phillip (C)	20.7	72	7.4	75	24.5	71	9.5	62
Stonnington (C)	23.2	5	9.3	3	26.7	5	10.7	11
Whitehorse (C)	22.8	7	8.7	9	26.8	3	10.7	10
Whittlesea (C)	22.6	9	8.8	5	25.8	25	10.2	34
Wyndham (C)	21.6	39	8.2	35	25.4	43	10.4	19
Yarra (C)	21.1	52	8.7	8	24.8	64	9.9	40
Yarra Ranges (S)	22.3	11	8.3	23	26.2	14	10.9	7
Barwon								
Colac-Otway (S)	21.9	22	8.3	30	26.4	11	10.7	12
Golden Plains (S)	21.4	43	8.3	26	25.4	45	9.5	63
Greater Geelong (C)	21.8	26	8.6	13	25.3	51	9.9	41
Queenscliffe (B)	21.8	26	8.6	13	25.3	51	9.9	41
Surf Coast (S)	21.9	22	8.3	30	26.4	11	10.7	12
Western District								
Corangamite (S)	21.3	46	7.6	69	24.7	68	9.6	59
Glenelg (S)	20.5	75	7.4	76	24.7	66	9.6	51
Moyne (S)	21.3	46	7.6	69	24.7	68	9.6	59
Southern Grampians (S)	20.5	75	7.4	76	24.7	66	9.6	51
Warrnambool (C)	20.9	65	7.8	56	25.9	24	10.5	18
Central Highlands								
Ararat (RC)	20.8	69	7.9	51	24.8	61	9.3	72
Ballarat (C)	20.6	73	7.7	67	24.3	76	9.0	78
Hepburn (S)	21.4	43	8.3	26	25.4	45	9.5	63
Moorabool (S)	21.4	43	8.3	26	25.4	45	9.5	63
Pyrenees (S)	20.8	69	7.9	51	24.8	61	9.3	72

For footnotes see end of table.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR 1999–03(a)(b), By Local Government Area — *continued*

Local Government Area	Males				Females			
	Age 60		Age 80		Age 60		Age 80	
	Life expectancy	Rank						
Wimmera								
Hindmarsh (S)	21.0	53	7.7	57	25.6	34	9.8	46
Horsham (RC)	21.0	53	7.7	57	25.6	34	9.8	46
Northern Grampians (S)	20.8	69	7.9	51	24.8	61	9.3	72
West Wimmera (S)	21.0	53	7.7	57	25.6	34	9.8	46
Yarriambiack (S)	21.0	53	7.7	57	25.6	34	9.8	46
Mallee								
Buloke (S)	20.9	66	7.7	64	25.0	56	9.6	56
Gannawarra (S)	22.0	19	8.3	24	25.8	26	10.6	15
Mildura (RC)	20.9	64	8.1	38	25.8	29	10.2	30
Swan Hill (RC)	22.0	19	8.3	24	25.8	26	10.6	15
Loddon								
Central Goldfields (S)	20.9	66	7.7	64	25.0	56	9.6	56
Greater Bendigo (C)	21.5	41	8.0	43	25.2	53	9.8	50
Loddon (S)	20.9	66	7.7	64	25.0	56	9.6	56
Macedon Ranges (S)	21.7	28	7.5	73	25.9	22	10.3	24
Mount Alexander (S)	21.7	28	7.5	73	25.9	22	10.3	24
Goulburn								
Benalla (RC)	21.6	35	7.9	47	25.9	19	10.2	31
Campaspe (S)	22.0	17	8.3	22	24.9	60	9.6	61
Greater Shepparton (C)	21.9	21	8.5	15	26.2	13	10.5	17
Mansfield (S)	21.6	35	7.9	47	25.9	19	10.2	31
Mitchell (S)	21.0	60	7.5	71	25.8	30	10.3	26
Moira (S)	21.3	48	8.2	33	25.5	39	9.6	53
Murrindindi (S)	21.0	60	7.5	71	25.8	30	10.3	26
Strathbogrie (S)	21.3	48	8.2	33	25.5	39	9.6	53
Ovens-Murray								
Alpine (S)	21.6	35	7.9	47	25.9	19	10.2	31
Indigo (S)	21.0	57	8.0	39	24.3	73	9.4	68
Towong (S)	21.0	57	8.0	39	24.3	73	9.4	68
Wangarratta (RC)	21.6	35	7.9	47	25.9	19	10.2	31
Wodonga (RC)	21.0	57	8.0	39	24.3	73	9.4	68
East Gippsland								
East Gippsland (S)	21.0	62	8.4	20	24.6	70	9.2	75
Wellington (S)	20.6	74	7.6	68	24.5	72	9.2	77
Gippsland(c)								
Bass Coast (S)	21.7	32	8.0	44	25.3	48	9.4	66
Baw Baw (S)	21.6	34	7.8	55	25.0	55	10.0	36
Latrobe (S)	19.9	78	7.2	78	24.2	77	9.2	76
South Gippsland (S)	21.7	32	8.0	44	25.3	48	9.4	66
Victoria	21.8	n.a.	8.2	n.a.	25.7	n.a.	10.1	n.a.

(a) All-cause mortality by five-year age groups and sex was used to create abridged life tables according to the Chiang method. Contiguous LGAs with populations less than 30 000 were aggregated. Thus, the 79 LGAs in Victoria were collapsed to 56 small areas with an aggregated population size of at least 120 000 for the five-year period 1999–03.

(b) Remaining life expectancy at ages 60 and 80 are calculated using all-cause mortality data for the five-year period 1999–03.

(c) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Department of Human Services, Victoria.

For the year ending August 2005, the Victorian labour force grew by 58,400 people (2.3%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 78,500 (3.3%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 20,100 (13.2%). The actual unemployment rate decreased from 6.0% to 5.1%.

In the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR), the labour force grew by 38,100 persons or 2.0% between August 2004 and August 2005 and by 20,300 persons (3.1%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. Over this period, the proportion of full-time employed persons fell from 68.1% to 67.7% of the labour force in the Melbourne MSR and the proportion of part-time employed grew from 26.4% to 27.5%. In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the proportion of full-time employed rose from 63.0% to 63.8% whereas part-time employment grew from 29.3% to 30.1%. The number of unemployed people decreased by 10,400 (10.2%) in the Melbourne MSR and decreased by 9,600 (18.9%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate fell from 5.4% to 4.8% in Melbourne MSR and fell from 7.7% to 6.1% in Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate increased from 64.3% to 64.8% in Melbourne MSR and from 60.1% to 61.2% in Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Central Highlands-Wimmera region and Barwon-Western District displayed the largest increase in employment, over the period August 2004 to August 2005. During this period, in Central Highlands-Wimmera region, the labour force grew by 21,100 persons (24.1%) and total employment grew by 24,500 persons (31.8%). The actual unemployment rate fell from 11.8% to 6.4%. In Barwon-Western District, the labour force grew by 15,300 persons (9.3%) and total employment grew by 18,700 persons (12.3%). The unemployment rate fell from 8.1% to 5.5%. Both regions also experienced rises in the participation rate over this period.

Goulburn-Ovens-Murray and All Gippsland were the only statistical regions which displayed a reduced labour force in August 2005 compared to August 2004, as well as reduced levels of employment.

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CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region

Month	Employed			Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000				
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
June	1 285.7	489.7	1 775.4	92.2	1 867.6	4.9	63.9
July	1 289.5	501.5	1 791.0	93.2	1 884.2	4.9	64.3
August	1 285.0	498.6	1 783.5	102.1	1 885.6	5.4	64.3
September	1 299.5	512.9	1 812.4	116.3	1 928.7	6.0	65.7
October	1 296.3	512.0	1 808.3	99.6	1 907.9	5.2	64.9
November	1 307.6	505.4	1 813.0	91.1	1 904.1	4.8	64.7
December	1 339.3	519.0	1 858.3	95.1	1 953.5	4.9	66.3
2005							
January	1 323.0	487.2	1 810.2	101.8	1 912.1	5.3	64.9
February	1 339.3	495.9	1 835.2	110.9	1 946.1	5.7	66.0
March	1 319.2	519.8	1 839.0	102.9	1 941.9	5.3	65.8
April	1 313.1	519.9	1 833.0	99.5	1 932.5	5.1	65.4
May	1 322.9	519.2	1 842.1	99.2	1 941.3	5.1	65.6
June	1 312.8	528.2	1 840.9	93.8	1 934.7	4.8	65.3
July	1 325.3	512.2	1 837.5	90.4	1 927.9	4.7	65.0
August	1 303.3	528.7	1 832.0	91.7	1 923.7	4.8	64.8
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
June	110.6	51.7	162.3	14.9	177.2	8.4	60.4
July	105.4	49.9	155.3	13.7	169.0	8.1	57.5
August	104.0	47.8	151.8	13.4	165.2	8.1	56.2
September	110.6	56.6	167.2	13.5	180.7	7.5	61.4
October	109.1	58.4	167.5	14.3	181.8	7.9	61.7
November	112.3	54.3	166.7	10.3	176.9	5.8	59.9
December	120.3	52.7	173.0	12.3	185.3	6.7	62.7
2005							
January	116.4	51.7	168.1	12.5	180.7	6.9	61.1
February	112.8	51.5	164.3	15.9	180.2	8.8	60.9
March	113.6	56.5	170.1	11.5	181.6	6.4	61.3
April	115.2	54.3	169.5	12.2	181.7	6.7	61.3
May	112.2	53.2	165.3	12.8	178.1	7.2	60.0
June	114.7	56.9	171.6	8.9	180.5	4.9	60.7
July	115.2	53.1	168.3	12.0	180.3	6.6	60.6
August	114.0	56.5	170.5	10.0	180.5	5.5	60.6
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
June	53.7	30.5	84.2	7.2	91.4	7.9	57.9
July	51.0	28.0	79.0	8.3	87.3	9.5	55.2
August	48.9	28.2	77.1	10.4	87.4	11.8	55.2
September	49.9	29.4	79.2	8.9	88.1	10.1	55.5
October	48.2	31.6	79.8	7.7	87.5	8.8	55.1
November	56.3	30.1	86.4	7.6	94.0	8.1	59.1
December	57.7	29.4	87.1	8.3	95.4	8.7	59.9
2005							
January	62.3	31.2	93.5	4.3	97.8	4.4	61.4
February	61.6	30.2	91.8	6.6	98.4	6.7	61.7
March	69.9	28.5	98.4	8.3	106.8	7.8	66.9
April	70.2	28.7	98.9	6.4	105.4	6.1	66.0
May	66.4	33.0	99.3	6.3	105.7	6.0	66.1
June	69.9	29.2	99.0	4.6	103.6	4.5	64.7
July	69.9	29.1	99.0	4.8	103.8	4.6	64.7
August	70.7	30.9	101.6	6.9	108.5	6.4	67.6

For footnotes see end of table.

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CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region — *continued*

Month	Employed			Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000				
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
June	76.3	35.7	112.1	9.3	121.3	7.6	57.7
July	80.5	37.9	118.4	8.3	126.7	6.5	60.2
August	79.9	35.8	115.7	11.3	127.0	8.9	60.3
September	77.8	37.5	115.4	11.9	127.2	9.3	60.3
October	76.1	39.6	115.7	11.0	126.7	8.7	60.0
November	78.4	35.2	113.5	11.7	125.2	9.4	59.2
December	79.9	36.4	116.3	11.5	127.8	9.0	60.4
2005							
January	73.9	41.2	115.1	10.9	126.1	8.7	59.5
February	75.3	40.2	115.5	11.4	126.9	9.0	59.8
March	74.8	40.7	115.5	7.8	123.4	6.3	58.1
April	75.6	40.0	115.5	8.3	123.8	6.7	58.3
May	78.3	41.7	120.0	8.3	128.3	6.5	60.3
June	80.2	47.7	128.0	5.4	133.4	4.1	62.7
July	82.9	38.4	121.3	6.9	128.2	5.4	60.2
August	81.7	37.8	119.6	8.6	128.2	6.7	60.1
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
June	104.7	45.0	149.7	6.8	156.4	4.3	67.5
July	106.4	39.8	146.1	4.3	150.4	2.8	64.8
August	102.8	45.8	148.6	4.8	153.5	3.2	66.0
September	101.6	47.7	149.3	6.2	155.5	4.0	66.8
October	100.8	45.8	146.5	7.0	153.5	4.6	65.9
November	101.6	41.9	143.5	7.6	151.0	5.0	64.7
December	98.4	42.2	140.7	9.5	150.1	6.3	64.3
2005							
January	96.4	41.8	138.2	10.7	148.9	7.2	63.7
February	96.7	45.4	142.1	7.1	149.2	4.8	63.8
March	98.9	48.1	147.0	5.6	152.6	3.7	65.2
April	96.1	46.0	142.1	8.2	150.3	5.5	64.1
May	94.6	46.7	141.3	8.4	149.7	5.6	63.7
June	92.4	44.6	137.0	7.5	144.5	5.2	61.4
July	94.1	37.6	131.7	7.2	138.9	5.2	59.0
August	94.8	43.3	138.1	6.1	144.2	4.2	61.1
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
June	75.2	37.0	112.2	7.8	120.0	6.5	61.0
July	78.6	37.4	116.0	9.0	125.1	7.2	63.5
August	78.5	35.0	113.4	10.8	124.3	8.7	63.0
September	78.9	31.8	110.8	6.9	117.7	5.8	59.5
October	78.5	37.4	115.9	7.4	123.4	6.0	62.3
November	79.3	37.3	116.6	6.7	123.3	5.4	62.2
December	77.1	38.4	115.5	11.1	126.6	8.7	63.8
2005							
January	77.8	38.4	116.2	9.6	125.8	7.7	63.4
February	73.7	35.6	109.3	10.1	119.4	8.5	60.1
March	72.1	39.6	111.7	10.0	121.7	8.2	61.2
April	74.4	39.4	113.7	11.2	124.9	8.9	62.8
May	76.2	41.2	117.4	8.5	125.9	6.8	63.2
June	70.8	41.3	112.0	10.9	122.9	8.9	61.6
July	74.8	35.3	110.1	10.5	120.6	8.7	60.4
August	71.1	35.7	106.8	9.5	116.3	8.1	58.2

For footnotes see end of table.

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CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region — *continued*

Month	Employed			Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000				
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
June	420.5	199.9	620.5	46.0	666.4	6.9	61.1
July	421.9	193.0	614.9	43.6	658.5	6.6	60.3
August	414.1	192.6	606.7	50.7	657.4	7.7	60.1
September	418.8	203.1	621.9	47.3	669.2	7.1	61.1
October	412.6	212.8	625.4	47.5	672.9	7.1	61.4
November	427.9	198.8	626.7	43.9	670.5	6.5	61.1
December	433.5	199.1	632.6	52.6	685.2	7.7	62.4
2005							
January	426.9	204.3	631.2	48.2	679.4	7.1	61.8
February	420.3	202.8	623.1	51.1	674.2	7.6	61.3
March	429.4	213.4	642.8	43.3	686.1	6.3	62.3
April	431.4	208.4	639.8	46.3	686.1	6.7	62.2
May	427.6	215.7	643.3	44.3	687.6	6.4	62.3
June	428.0	219.7	647.6	37.3	685.0	5.4	62.0
July	436.9	193.4	630.4	41.3	671.7	6.2	60.7
August	432.4	204.2	636.7	41.1	677.7	6.1	61.2
VICTORIA							
2004							
June	1 706.3	689.6	2 395.9	138.2	2 534.1	5.5	63.1
July	1 711.4	694.5	2 405.9	136.8	2 542.7	5.4	63.2
August	1 699.0	691.2	2 390.2	152.8	2 543.0	6.0	63.2
September	1 718.3	716.0	2 434.3	163.6	2 597.9	6.3	64.4
October	1 708.9	724.8	2 433.7	147.1	2 580.9	5.7	63.9
November	1 735.5	704.2	2 439.7	135.0	2 574.7	5.2	63.7
December	1 772.8	718.2	2 490.9	147.8	2 638.7	5.6	65.2
2005							
January	1 749.9	691.6	2 441.5	150.0	2 591.4	5.8	64.0
February	1 759.6	698.7	2 458.3	161.9	2 620.2	6.2	64.7
March	1 748.6	733.2	2 481.7	146.2	2 628.0	5.6	64.8
April	1 744.5	728.3	2 472.8	145.8	2 618.5	5.6	64.5
May	1 750.5	734.9	2 485.5	143.5	2 628.9	5.5	64.7
June	1 740.7	747.9	2 488.6	131.1	2 619.7	5.0	64.4
July	1 762.3	705.6	2 467.8	131.8	2 599.6	5.1	63.8
August	1 735.7	732.9	2 468.7	132.7	2 601.4	5.1	63.8

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over. From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey was conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. Although the impact on core labour force series has been minor, revisions have been made to estimates previously published to ensure continuity. The revised series were released on 3 May 2001. *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0) contains further information about the questionnaire changes and the revised series. For details on the content of the redesigned questionnaire, see *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0).

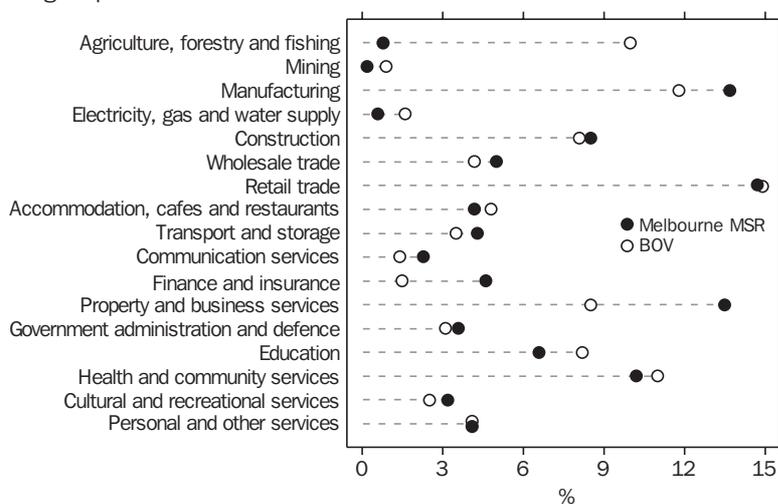
Source: *Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia* (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
INDUSTRY

In August quarter 2005, the industries that employed the most people in the Melbourne MSR were Retail Trade and Manufacturing. Retail Trade accounted for 14.7% of total employment whereas Manufacturing accounted for 13.7%. The next largest employing industry was Property and Business Services (13.5%). Within Manufacturing, the majority of employees (71.1%) in Melbourne MSR were males. In Retail Trade and Property and Business Services, the proportions of males and females employed were more evenly spread.

For the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (14.9%), Manufacturing (11.8%) and Health and Community Services (11.0%). Within these industries, Manufacturing had the largest proportion of males (75.3%) whereas Health and Community Services employed a higher proportion of females (72.5%) than males.

INDUSTRY BY PER CENT EMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria
—August quarter 2005



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EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry(a) and Major Statistical Region — August quarter 2005

Industry division	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Melbourne(b)			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.4	4.2	14.5
Mining	2.7	0.6	3.3
Manufacturing	178.8	72.7	251.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	8.1	2.5	10.7
Construction	135.7	19.7	155.5
Wholesale trade	57.0	34.2	91.1
Retail trade	130.8	138.4	269.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	38.0	38.3	76.4
Transport and storage	59.4	18.8	78.1
Communication services	28.4	13.1	41.5
Finance and insurance	40.8	43.0	83.8
Property and business services	142.3	105.6	247.9
Government administration and defence	27.2	38.3	65.6
Education	40.6	81.1	121.7
Health and community services	43.9	142.2	186.1
Cultural and recreational services	30.2	29.3	59.5
Personal and other services	40.8	35.0	75.8
Balance of Victoria			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.3	18.3	63.6
Mining	5.2	0.3	5.5
Manufacturing	56.8	18.6	75.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.8	2.2	10.0
Construction	46.5	5.1	51.5
Wholesale trade	19.2	7.3	26.5
Retail trade	44.5	50.3	94.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	10.6	20.1	30.7
Transport and storage	17.6	4.5	22.0
Communication services	5.4	3.6	9.0
Finance and insurance	3.7	5.6	9.4
Property and business services	31.2	23.1	54.3
Government administration and defence	9.3	10.4	19.7
Education	14.7	37.5	52.2
Health and community services	19.1	50.7	69.9
Cultural and recreational services	8.4	7.7	16.1
Personal and other services	14.6	11.3	26.0
Victoria			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.6	22.5	78.1
Mining	7.9	0.9	8.8
Manufacturing	235.6	91.3	326.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	16.0	4.7	20.7
Construction	182.2	24.8	207.0
Wholesale trade	76.2	41.5	117.6
Retail trade	175.3	188.7	364.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	48.7	58.4	107.1
Transport and storage	76.9	23.3	100.2
Communication services	33.8	16.7	50.5
Finance and insurance	44.6	48.6	93.2
Property and business services	173.5	128.7	302.1
Government administration and defence	36.5	48.8	85.3
Education	55.3	118.6	173.9
Health and community services	63.0	192.9	255.9
Cultural and recreational services	38.5	37.0	75.5
Personal and other services	55.5	46.3	101.8

(a) From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey was conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional items and some minor definitional changes. Revisions have been made to core labour force estimates to ensure continuity. However, counts of employed persons by industry, being non-core data items, have not been revised. Thus data from April 2001 onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier unrevised data.

(b) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) – Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

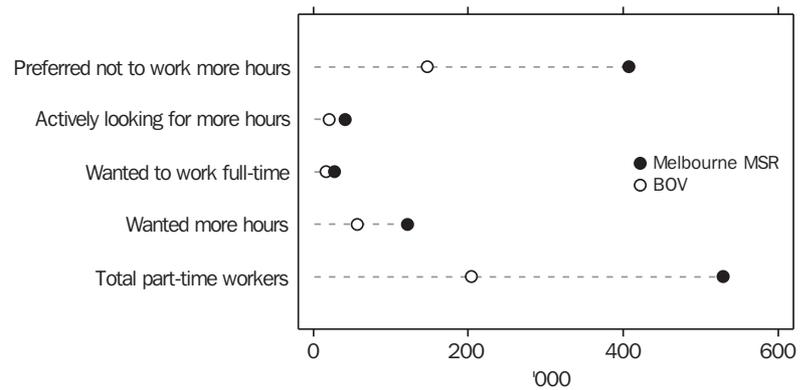
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS, BY
SEX

In August 2005, there were an estimated 528,700 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. This represents an increase of 6.0% from August 2004. Females accounted for the majority of all part-time workers (69.9%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (77.0%) prefer not to work more hours, and this is more common amongst females than males.

For the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in August 2005 was 204,200. This represents a rise of 6.0% in the number of part-time workers since August 2004. The majority of these part-time workers (72.2%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females (74.9%) than males (64.1).

PART-TIME WORKER INTENTIONS, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria
—August 2005



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PART-TIME WORKERS(a), By Sex — Melbourne

Month	Preferred to work more hours					Total part-time workers	Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours
	Preferred not to work more hours	Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours	Wanted to work full-time	All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours			
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES							
2004							
May	105.3	20.0	14.9	42.8	148.1		28.9
August	91.0	18.8	14.7	51.5	142.5		36.1
November	93.8	18.0	12.1	48.7	142.5		34.2
2005							
February	84.9	22.1	17.1	53.9	138.8		38.8
May	109.0	19.0	15.1	49.5	158.6		31.2
August	109.3	17.9	13.6	50.1	159.4		31.4
FEMALES							
2004							
May	274.7	24.5	14.8	68.7	343.4		20.0
August	284.6	17.3	11.8	71.4	356.0		20.1
November	280.0	24.7	17.9	82.9	362.9		22.8
2005							
February	272.7	32.4	21.0	84.4	357.1		23.6
May	289.7	26.4	16.1	70.9	360.6		19.7
August	298.0	23.5	14.1	71.3	369.3		19.3
PERSONS							
2004							
May	380.0	44.5	29.6	111.5	491.5		22.7
August	375.7	36.1	26.5	122.9	498.6		24.6
November	373.8	42.8	30.1	131.6	505.4		26.0
2005							
February	357.6	54.4	38.1	138.2	495.9		27.9
May	398.8	45.5	31.2	120.5	519.2		23.2
August	407.2	41.4	27.7	121.4	528.7		23.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

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PART-TIME WORKERS(a), By Sex — Balance of Victoria

Month	Preferred to work more hours					Total part-time workers	Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours
	Preferred not to work more hours	Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours	Wanted to work full-time	All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours			
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES							
2004							
May	38.8	* 4.1	* 3.4	12.5	51.2		24.4
August	33.3	7.9	5.2	20.4	53.7		38.0
November	34.3	4.8	* 3.0	18.2	52.5		34.6
2005							
February	35.0	7.4	6.5	23.3	58.3		40.0
May	38.4	6.2	4.7	15.8	54.3		29.2
August	32.8	5.4	5.4	18.4	51.2		36.0
FEMALES							
2004							
May	102.8	15.6	10.2	37.4	140.1		26.7
August	102.7	12.1	9.0	36.2	138.9		26.0
November	111.1	11.3	7.8	35.2	146.3		24.0
2005							
February	108.7	12.9	8.2	35.8	144.5		24.8
May	118.2	15.8	11.1	43.3	161.5		26.8
August	114.6	14.7	10.7	38.4	153.0		25.1
PERSONS							
2004							
May	141.5	19.6	13.6	49.9	191.4		26.0
August	136.0	20.0	14.1	56.6	192.6		29.4
November	145.4	16.1	10.8	53.4	198.8		26.8
2005							
February	143.7	20.4	14.7	59.1	202.8		29.1
May	156.6	22.0	15.8	59.1	215.7		27.4
August	147.4	20.1	16.2	56.9	204.2		27.8

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

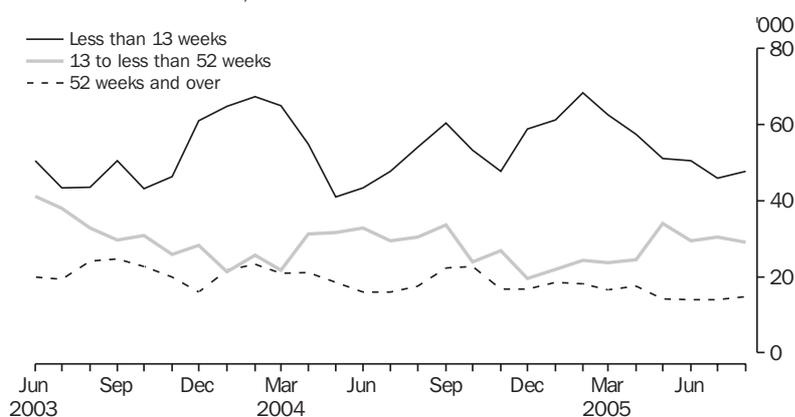
DURATION OF
UNEMPLOYMENT

Between August 2004 and August 2005, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) declined by 11.5% in the Melbourne MSR. For the Balance of Victoria MSR, the decline was 14.9%.

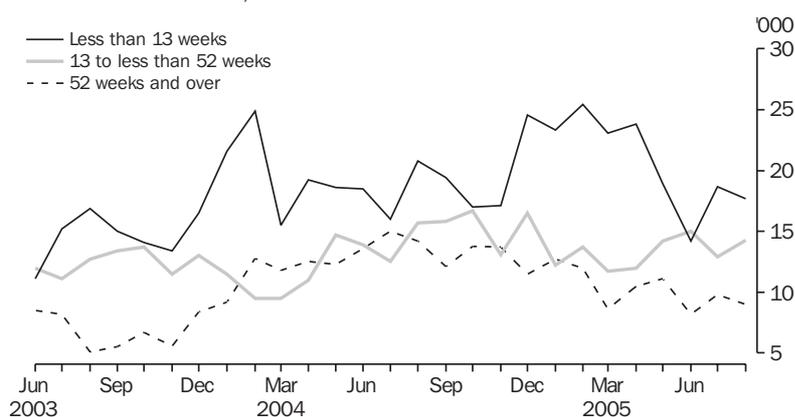
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) decreased by 4.6% in the Melbourne MSR and fell by 8.9% for the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 15.9% in the Melbourne MSR and by 36.6% in the Balance of Victoria MSR for the year ending August 2005.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



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DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(a), By Sex and Major Statistical Region

Month	Melbourne MSR			Balance of Victoria MSR			Victoria		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2004									
June	25.5	17.9	43.4	11.0	7.5	18.5	36.4	25.5	61.9
July	24.3	23.5	47.8	8.5	7.5	16.0	32.8	31.1	63.8
August	27.1	26.9	54.0	11.3	9.5	20.8	38.4	36.4	74.8
September	32.3	28.1	60.4	9.8	9.6	19.4	42.1	37.7	79.8
October	28.0	25.1	53.2	7.9	9.1	17.0	35.9	34.2	70.1
November	23.7	23.9	47.7	7.9	9.2	17.1	31.7	33.1	64.8
December	27.1	31.6	58.8	13.0	11.6	24.6	40.1	43.3	83.4
2005									
January	28.9	32.3	61.2	13.0	10.2	23.3	41.9	42.6	84.5
February	32.5	35.8	68.3	12.9	12.5	25.4	45.4	48.3	93.7
March	30.7	32.0	62.7	10.2	12.9	23.1	40.9	44.9	85.8
April	29.5	27.9	57.4	12.9	10.9	23.8	42.4	38.8	81.2
May	26.3	24.7	51.0	9.9	9.1	18.9	36.1	33.8	69.9
June	25.9	24.6	50.5	5.8	8.4	14.2	31.7	33.0	64.6
July	22.3	23.7	46.0	9.7	9.0	18.7	32.0	32.7	64.7
August	22.3	25.5	47.8	5.3	12.5	17.7	27.6	37.9	65.5
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2004									
June	20.0	12.8	32.8	8.0	5.9	13.9	28.0	18.7	46.7
July	18.5	11.0	29.5	6.1	6.4	12.5	24.6	17.4	42.0
August	17.4	13.1	30.5	7.2	8.5	15.7	24.6	21.6	46.2
September	18.8	14.8	33.6	9.5	6.3	15.8	28.3	21.0	49.3
October	15.6	8.2	23.9	9.1	7.5	16.7	24.8	15.8	40.6
November	16.9	9.9	26.8	6.5	6.6	13.1	23.3	16.5	39.9
December	11.6	8.0	19.6	9.1	7.4	16.5	20.6	15.5	36.1
2005									
January	12.0	10.0	22.0	8.4	*3.8	12.2	20.5	13.7	34.2
February	12.4	11.9	24.3	7.7	5.9	13.7	20.1	17.9	37.9
March	11.4	12.3	23.7	7.5	4.2	11.7	18.9	16.4	35.4
April	11.1	13.4	24.5	7.6	4.5	12.0	18.7	17.9	36.5
May	15.9	18.1	34.0	7.3	6.9	14.2	23.3	24.9	48.2
June	14.4	15.0	29.4	9.3	5.8	15.0	23.7	20.7	44.4
July	13.2	17.3	30.5	5.7	7.2	12.9	18.9	24.5	43.4
August	17.2	11.9	29.1	8.2	6.1	14.3	25.4	18.0	43.4

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

Month	Melbourne MSR			Balance of Victoria MSR			Victoria		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2004									
June	9.0	7.0	16.0	6.6	7.0	13.6	15.6	14.0	29.6
July	8.5	7.3	15.9	7.4	7.7	15.0	15.9	15.0	30.9
August	12.7	4.9	17.6	7.0	7.2	14.2	19.7	12.1	31.8
September	14.0	8.3	22.3	6.6	5.5	12.1	20.6	13.8	34.5
October	12.5	10.0	22.6	9.3	4.5	13.8	21.9	14.6	36.4
November	10.6	6.1	16.7	9.0	4.7	13.7	19.6	10.8	30.3
December	10.2	6.5	16.8	7.7	*3.9	11.5	17.9	10.4	28.3
2005									
January	11.7	6.9	18.6	8.7	*4.0	12.7	20.4	10.9	31.3
February	10.5	7.7	18.2	8.3	*3.8	12.0	18.7	11.5	30.3
March	11.0	5.5	16.5	5.3	3.3	8.6	16.3	8.8	25.1
April	11.1	6.5	17.6	4.3	6.1	10.5	15.5	12.6	28.1
May	8.7	5.5	14.2	6.4	4.8	11.1	15.1	10.2	25.3
June	10.2	3.7	13.9	4.2	4.0	8.2	14.4	7.6	22.0
July	8.4	5.5	13.9	4.6	5.3	9.8	13.0	10.7	23.7
August	8.3	6.4	14.8	4.0	5.0	9.0	12.3	11.5	23.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2004									
June	54.5	37.7	92.2	25.5	20.4	46.0	80.0	58.2	138.2
July	51.3	41.9	93.2	22.0	21.6	43.6	73.3	63.5	136.8
August	57.2	45.0	102.1	25.5	25.2	50.7	82.7	70.1	152.8
September	65.2	51.2	116.3	25.9	21.4	47.3	91.1	72.5	163.6
October	56.2	43.4	99.6	26.4	21.1	47.5	82.6	64.5	147.1
November	51.2	39.9	91.1	23.4	20.5	43.9	74.6	60.4	135.0
December	48.9	46.2	95.1	29.7	22.9	52.6	78.6	69.1	147.8
2005									
January	52.7	49.2	101.8	30.1	18.0	48.2	82.8	67.2	150.0
February	55.3	55.5	110.9	28.9	22.2	51.1	84.2	77.7	161.9
March	53.1	49.8	102.9	23.0	20.3	43.3	76.2	70.1	146.2
April	51.7	47.7	99.5	24.8	21.5	46.3	76.5	69.2	145.8
May	50.9	48.3	99.2	23.6	20.7	44.3	74.5	69.0	143.5
June	50.6	43.2	93.8	19.2	18.1	37.3	69.7	61.3	131.1
July	43.9	46.5	90.4	19.9	21.4	41.3	63.9	67.9	131.8
August	47.9	43.8	91.7	17.4	23.6	41.1	65.3	67.4	132.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, Victoria(a), By Sex—All series

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All males total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All females total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
ORIGINAL (\$)									
2004									
February	1 014.6	1 080.3	919.4	844.3	860.9	590.6	956.1	1 004.9	765.1
May	1 009.4	1 069.0	912.8	839.5	857.4	584.7	950.5	995.6	755.3
August	1 025.8	1 095.0	936.7	861.2	879.1	598.1	971.0	1 023.2	778.9
November	1 052.6	1 135.5	954.6	882.0	898.8	590.4	996.2	1 057.2	779.7
2005									
February	1 052.8	1 145.0	978.8	902.9	918.1	617.1	1 002.5	1 068.8	804.5
May	1 044.2	1 147.1	964.9	893.8	909.6	613.1	992.1	1 064.8	794.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$)									
2004									
February	1 011.3	1 079.6	916.2	845.0	862.1	590.4	953.5	1 003.7	763.0
May	1 009.9	1 070.9	915.5	840.4	859.0	586.2	952.1	998.1	758.6
August	1 026.2	1 098.2	937.3	859.8	877.9	593.2	970.8	1 024.6	776.1
November	1 054.6	1 130.2	954.2	881.7	897.3	593.9	997.0	1 053.9	780.9
2005									
February	1 049.5	1 144.3	975.3	903.6	919.3	616.8	999.9	1 067.5	802.4
May	1 044.6	1 149.3	968.0	894.8	911.3	614.8	993.8	1 067.6	797.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$)									
2004									
February	1 007.3	1 072.9	918.3	839.1	856.5	589.0	949.4	998.5	763.4
May	1 016.6	1 082.0	921.8	846.2	864.3	588.9	958.7	1 007.8	764.9
August	1 030.5	1 099.9	935.8	861.7	879.1	591.5	973.8	1 025.9	772.3
November	1 043.6	1 123.1	954.1	880.2	896.6	599.9	988.9	1 047.6	784.8
2005									
February	1 050.0	1 142.1	967.4	894.8	910.7	609.4	997.7	1 064.1	795.1
May	1 050.8	1 155.2	975.9	904.1	919.9	617.8	1 000.8	1 074.5	802.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM FEBRUARY 2005 TO MAY 2005)									
Original	-0.8	0.2	-1.4	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-1.0	-0.4	-1.3
Seasonally Adjusted	-0.5	0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.3	-0.6	—	-0.6
Trend	0.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM MAY 2004 TO MAY 2005)									
Original	3.4	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.1	4.9	4.4	7.0	5.1
Seasonally Adjusted	3.4	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.1	4.9	4.4	7.0	5.2
Trend	3.4	6.8	5.9	6.8	6.4	4.9	4.4	6.6	4.9

(a) Movements in average weekly earnings can be affected by both changes in the level of earnings per employee and changes in the composition of the labour force. For example, changes in the proportions of full-time, part-time, casual and junior employees and variations in the distribution of occupations can affect movements in earnings series. For more information, see paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

Local Government Area	Unemployment rate											
	2002		2003				2004		2005			
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Melbourne(c)												
Banyule (C)	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9
Bayside (C)	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6
Boroondara (C)	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
Brimbank (C)	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.0
Cardinia (S)	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2
Casey (C)	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0
Darebin (C)	9.5	9.1	8.8	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.1
Frankston (C)	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.9
Glen Eira (C)	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9
Greater Dandenong (C)	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.5	8.3	7.6	6.7	7.1
Hobsons Bay (C)	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1
Hume (C)	8.4	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.9
Kingston (C)	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4
Knox (C)	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7
Manningham (C)	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0
Maribyrnong (C)	12.5	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.5
Maroondah (C)	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9
Melbourne (C)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3
Melton (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7
Monash (C)	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.9
Moonee Valley (C)	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4
Moreland (C)	8.3	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.4
Mornington Peninsula (S)	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5
Nillumbik (S)	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Port Phillip (C)	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.7
Stonnington (C)	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1
Whitehorse (C)	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9
Whittlesea (C)	7.3	6.9	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.9
Wyndham (C)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5
Yarra (C)	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.5
Yarra Ranges (S)	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.3
Golden Plains (S)	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2
Greater Geelong (C)	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.0
Queenscliffe (B)	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.2
Surf Coast (S)	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.3
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0
Glenelg (S)	5.9	6.3	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.7
Moyne (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6
Southern Grampians (S)	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0
Warrnambool (C)	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.5
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.3
Ballarat (C)	10.0	9.1	8.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.9
Hepburn (S)	11.1	10.2	9.9	8.5	7.8	8.2	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.4	10.0	9.5
Moorabool (S)	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0
Pyrenees (S)	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.5

For footnotes see end of table.

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Local Government Area	Unemployment rate											
	2002		2003				2004		2005			
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9
Horsham (RC)	6.0	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.2	7.2	6.9
Northern Grampians (S)	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.0
West Wimmera (S)	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5
Yarriambiack (S)	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.3
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.3
Gannawarra (S)	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.6
Mildura (RC)	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.7	9.6	9.9	9.4
Swan Hill (RC)	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.8
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.9	13.4	13.8	13.0
Greater Bendigo (C)	7.3	7.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.2	8.7
Loddon (S)	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.9	7.7	7.8	7.3
Macedon Ranges (S)	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6
Mount Alexander (S)	8.1	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.2	7.7	8.9	9.9	10.3	9.7
Goulburn												
Campaspe (S)	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2
Delatite (S)	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	6.6	6.7	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0
Mitchell (S)	5.8	5.7	5.3	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8
Moira (S)	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5
Murrindindi (S)	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2
Strathbogie (S)	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7
Indigo (S)	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1
Towong (S)	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
Wangarratta (RC)	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1
Wodonga (RC)	6.1	6.0	5.6	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	8.0	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0
Wellington (S)	6.6	7.0	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0
Gippsland(c)												
Bass Coast (S)	9.3	9.3	8.1	7.2	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.3
Baw Baw (S)	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6
Latrobe (S)	10.4	10.8	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.2
South Gippsland (S)	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9
Unincorporated Vic	6.8	6.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9

(a) The LGA data which appears here is aggregated from SLA data provided by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.

(b) Local Government Area is based on ASGC 2001.

(c) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, <www.workplace.gov.au>.

CHAPTER 4

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

In the 12 months to June 2004, Melbourne households spent an average of \$933 each week on goods and services. In the Balance of Victoria, households spent an average of \$772 weekly for the same period. The largest single category of household expenditure for both Melbourne and the Balance of Victoria was Food and non-alcoholic beverages, which represented over 17% of total weekly household expenditure on goods and services.

Other large categories of household expenditure included Transport (15.2% for Melbourne and 16.9% for the rest of Victoria), Current housing costs (14.4% for Melbourne and 12.3% rest of Victoria) and Recreation (13.1% Melbourne and 13.5% for rest of Victoria).

All these categories combined accounted for over 60% of weekly household expenditure for both Melbourne and the Balance of Victoria.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE—2003–04

<i>Broad expenditure group</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>		<i>Balance of Victoria</i>	
	\$	%	\$	%
Goods and services				
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	134.3	14.4	95.2	12.3
Domestic fuel and power	28.2	3.0	28.5	3.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	163.0	17.5	137.4	17.8
Alcoholic beverages	24.2	2.6	22.3	2.9
Tobacco products	11.6	1.2	10.7	1.4
Clothing and footwear	42.2	4.5	33.0	4.3
Household furnishings and equipment	44.6	4.8	48.7	6.3
Household services and operation	56.8	6.1	48.5	6.3
Medical care and health expenses	50.2	5.4	36.9	4.8
Transport	141.8	15.2	130.3	16.9
Recreation	122.3	13.1	104.0	13.5
Personal care	18.5	2.0	13.9	1.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	96.0	10.3	62.9	8.2
Total goods and services expenditure	933.7	100.0	772.1	100.0
Selected other payments				
Income tax	238.0	—	159.8	—
Mortgage payments — principal (selected dwelling)	38.6	—	25.0	—
Superannuation and life insurance	20.7	—	19.3	—

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Summary of Results (cat. no. 6530.0).

Household Characteristics	Melbourne		Balance of Victoria	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
Income per week (\$)				
Gross household income				
Mean Income	1 168	1 209	924.0	946
Median Income	969	986	739.0	756
Equivalised disposable household income				
Mean income	541	570	459.0	491
Median income	483	517	395.0	442
Proportion(%) of households with characteristic				
Principle source of household income				
Zero or negative income	*0.9	*0.3	*0.8	*0.9
Wages and salaries	62.7	62.5	49.2	48.1
Own unincorporated business	4.6	4.0	8.6	8.2
Government pensions and allowances	22.5	24.1	34.1	34.9
Other income	9.3	9.1	7.3	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contribution of government pensions and allowances to gross household income				
Nil or less than 1%	49.3	47.6	41.2	35.9
1% to less than 20%	19.1	18.8	15.7	19.3
20% to less than 50%	8.2	9.6	8.6	9.5
50% to less than 90%	5.9	8.3	10.7	11.8
90% and above	16.5	15.3	22.9	22.6
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type(%)				
Owner without a mortgage	38.0	37.4	43.6	42.7
Owner with a mortgage	35.9	37.9	30.7	32.9
Renter				
State/territory housing authority	2.8	3.0	5.2	5.5
Private landlord	21.1	19.3	17.0	14.6
Other landlord type	*1.1	*0.5	*1.3	**1.0
Total renters	25.0	22.8	23.5	21.2
Other tenure type	1.2	2.0	2.3	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family composition of household(%)				
One family household				
Couple family with dependent children	22.9	29.2	31.2	26.1
One parent family with dependent children	23.6	6.0	22.0	7.7
Couple only	12.9	24.0	9.7	27.8
Other one family households	5.5	10.6	6.3	8.7
Multiple family households	5.6	1.1	4.7	**0.7
Non-family households				
Lone person	25.3	25.3	23.6	27.1
Group households	4.2	3.8	*2.5	*2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number in household				
Employed persons	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
Dependent children	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Persons				
Estimated number in population ('000)				
Households	1 348.8	1 360.0	534.5	546.0
Persons	3 509.6	3 535.2	1 325.7	1 336.1

(a) Includes households with nil or negative total income.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 6523.0).

CHAPTER 5

CRIME

13

RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES(a)(b), By Local Government Area — 2004–05

Local Government Area	Offences against the person		Offences against property		Drug offences		Other offences		All offences	
	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population
Melbourne (c)										
Banyule (C)	836	713	5 503	4 691	184	157	867	739	7 390	6 299
Bayside (C)	343	384	3 073	3 444	155	174	325	364	3 896	4 366
Boroondara (C)	564	356	6 629	4 188	125	79	531	336	7 849	4 959
Brimbank (C)	1 153	661	9 879	5 664	602	345	1 167	669	12 801	7 339
Cardinia (S)	351	644	2 381	4 365	90	165	379	695	3 201	5 869
Casey (C)	1 480	704	9 040	4 297	270	128	1 398	665	12 188	5 793
Darebin (C)	1 019	799	9 412	7 381	325	255	830	651	11 586	9 086
Frankston (C)	1 400	1 177	7 495	6 301	380	320	1 458	1 226	10 733	9 023
Glen Eira (C)	476	387	5 030	4 093	148	120	472	384	6 126	4 985
Greater Dandenong (C)	1 270	998	8 504	6 684	640	503	1 674	1 316	12 088	9 501
Hobsons Bay (C)	571	686	4 212	5 063	240	289	452	543	5 475	6 581
Hume (C)	1 212	818	8 235	5 557	314	212	1 015	685	10 776	7 272
Kingston (C)	973	712	7 305	5 344	237	173	937	686	9 452	6 915
Knox (C)	1 045	697	6 625	4 415	234	156	997	665	8 901	5 932
Manningham (C)	351	308	3 029	2 659	102	90	286	251	3 768	3 308
Maribymong (C)	626	1 009	8 036	12 950	529	853	606	977	9 797	15 788
Maroondah (C)	664	658	5 616	5 564	157	156	1 147	1 136	7 584	7 513
Melbourne (C)	2 345	3 803	23 369	37 894	1 394	2 260	3 297	5 346	30 405	49 303
Melton (S)	494	692	3 542	4 964	165	231	374	524	4 575	6 412
Monash (C)	718	445	7 164	4 435	208	129	589	365	8 679	5 373
Moonee Valley (C)	847	776	7 047	6 455	336	308	670	614	8 900	8 153
Moreland (C)	1 085	799	8 070	5 941	319	235	835	615	10 309	7 589
Mornington Peninsula (S)	1 065	767	6 169	4 445	193	139	914	659	8 341	6 011
Nillumbik (S)	195	322	1 302	2 148	31	51	276	455	1 804	2 976
Port Phillip (C)	918	1 108	8 048	9 713	562	678	1 339	1 616	10 867	13 115
Stonnington (C)	709	780	9 824	10 807	354	389	1 753	1 928	12 640	13 905
Whitehorse (C)	632	436	6 490	4 478	122	84	535	369	7 779	5 367
Whittlesea (C)	810	641	5 959	4 718	337	267	667	528	7 773	6 155
Wyndham (C)	725	672	5 301	4 914	200	185	554	514	6 780	6 286
Yarra (C)	837	1 200	10 677	15 308	696	998	826	1 184	13 036	18 690
Yarra Ranges (S)	670	468	5 093	3 556	211	147	818	571	6 792	4 742
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	177	824	842	3 917	85	395	307	1 428	1 411	6 564
Golden Plains (S)	27	166	245	1 501	11	67	26	159	309	1 894
Greater Geelong (C)	1 275	629	11 061	5 459	295	146	983	485	13 614	6 719
Queenscliffe (B)	8	249	83	2 584	—	—	1	31	92	2 864
Surf Coast (S)	104	463	865	3 849	33	147	79	352	1 081	4 811
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	118	681	379	2 187	28	162	74	427	599	3 457
Glenelg (S)	142	702	1 094	5 411	42	208	206	1 019	1 484	7 339
Moyne (S)	76	480	486	3 066	19	120	85	536	666	4 202
Southern Grampians (S)	142	840	667	3 946	65	385	209	1 237	1 083	6 408
Warrnambool (C)	373	1 215	1 882	6 129	126	410	265	863	2 646	8 617
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	136	1 179	651	5 642	46	399	140	1 213	973	8 432
Ballarat (C)	842	966	5 925	6 799	196	225	666	764	7 629	8 754
Hepburn (S)	63	425	422	2 846	18	121	39	263	542	3 655
Moorabool (S)	147	562	878	3 359	61	233	179	685	1 265	4 840
Pyrenees (S)	55	842	166	2 541	18	276	31	475	270	4 134

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

Local Government Area	Offences against the person		Offences against property		Drug offences		Other offences		All offences	
	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	52	812	121	1 889	15	234	28	437	216	3 371
Horsham (RC)	209	1 106	834	4 413	57	302	254	1 344	1 354	7 164
Northern Grampians (S)	179	1 404	656	5 146	21	165	201	1 577	1 057	8 291
West Wimmera (S)	17	359	55	1 160	3	63	16	338	91	1 919
Yarriambiack (S)	59	736	217	2 708	7	87	63	786	346	4 318
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	33	468	144	2 040	10	142	53	751	240	3 400
Gannawarra (S)	79	667	292	2 467	22	186	119	1 005	512	4 325
Mildura (RC)	595	1 161	2 765	5 394	161	314	588	1 147	4 109	8 016
Swan Hill (RC)	325	1 514	956	4 455	167	778	360	1 678	1 808	8 425
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	179	1 381	418	3 224	61	471	251	1 936	909	7 012
Greater Bendigo (C)	646	683	3 944	4 169	271	286	889	940	5 750	6 077
Loddon (S)	56	666	261	3 105	15	178	52	619	384	4 568
Macedon Ranges (S)	208	520	1 199	2 997	59	148	247	618	1 713	4 282
Mount Alexander (S)	143	829	602	3 492	64	371	151	876	960	5 568
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	167	1 187	598	4 251	59	419	240	1 706	1 064	7 564
Campaspe (S)	198	532	1 411	3 794	71	191	346	930	2 026	5 447
Greater Shepparton (C)	722	1 203	4 106	6 841	248	413	861	1 434	5 937	9 891
Mansfield (S)	53	758	399	5 703	7	100	61	872	520	7 432
Mitchell (S)	312	988	1 280	4 054	161	510	400	1 267	2 153	6 819
Moira (S)	221	805	1 001	3 645	69	251	148	539	1 439	5 240
Murrindindi (S)	99	712	404	2 905	25	180	128	920	656	4 717
Strathbogie (S)	64	666	259	2 693	25	260	53	551	401	4 170
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	72	547	486	3 691	27	205	82	623	667	5 065
Indigo (S)	68	451	263	1 743	21	139	84	557	436	2 889
Towong (S)	62	999	123	1 983	10	161	47	758	281	4 529
Wangarratta (RC)	267	1 002	855	3 209	86	323	534	2 004	1 742	6 539
Wodonga (RC)	371	1 065	1 643	4 717	124	356	483	1 387	2 621	7 525
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	538	1 318	1 640	4 017	182	446	674	1 651	3 034	7 432
Wellington (S)	308	743	1 683	4 060	155	374	467	1 127	2 613	6 304
Gippsland(c)										
Bass Coast (S)	307	1 077	1 320	4 630	73	256	278	975	1 978	6 937
Baw Baw (S)	284	749	1 509	3 978	126	332	356	938	2 275	5 997
Latrobe (S)	1 419	2 018	4 095	5 824	302	430	1 357	1 930	7 173	10 201
South Gippsland (S)	202	751	823	3 061	49	182	173	643	1 247	4 638
Victoria(d)	38 584	771	280 314	5 604	13 656	273	41 363	827	373 917	7 475

(a) Rates were calculated using estimated resident population figures as at 30 June 2004 (cat. no. 3218.0).

(b) These figures are produced by Statistical Services Division, Victoria Police, and are subject to variation.

(c) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges (S) LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

(d) The Victoria Total row includes offences where the region was not specified.

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Services Division, <www.police.vic.gov.au>.

CHAPTER 6

STATE FINAL DEMAND

STATE FINAL DEMAND

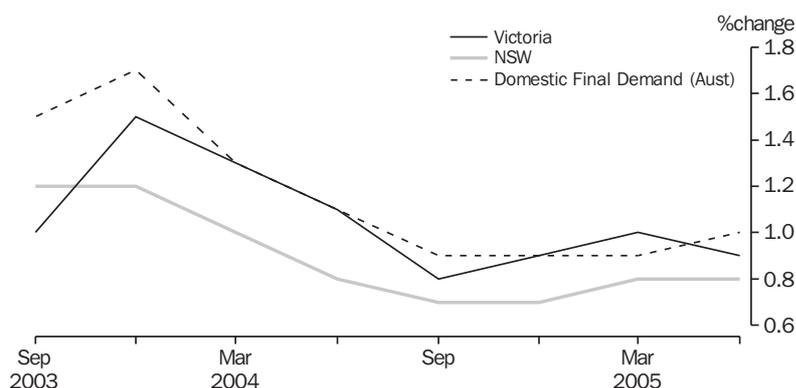
State final demand measures the total value of goods and services that are sold to buyers in a state, who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation of inventories.

Measures of state final demand make no distinction between demand that is met by goods and services produced within the state in question; by supplies sourced from another state; or from overseas. State final demand is therefore not a measure of the value of production activity occurring within a state.

For the June quarter 2005, the trend estimate for Victorian state final demand, in volume terms, was \$54,280m, an increase of 0.9% on the March quarter 2005. This was above the trend growth level for New South Wales (0.8%) and below the Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which increased by 1.0% over the same period.

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand and consistently represents between 59 and 60 per cent of Victoria's state final demand (trend) in volume terms. In June quarter 2005, this component accounted for 59.8% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand and recorded an increase of 0.7% on the March quarter 2005. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (21.5% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (16.1%). Both of these components displayed increases of 1.9% and 0.9% respectively over the same period.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures—Change from previous quarter:
Trend



	2003				2004		2005	
	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	8 288	8 355	8 393	8 371	8 435	8 633	8 560	8 822
Households	30 140	30 569	31 244	31 293	31 808	31 984	32 185	32 488
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 473	3 562	3 685	3 655	3 583	3 636	3 242	3 537
Non-dwelling construction	1 880	2 022	2 096	2 048	2 017	2 141	2 190	2 350
Machinery and equipment	3 389	3 205	3 356	3 349	3 457	3 863	3 846	4 053
Livestock	145	145	145	145	170	170	170	170
Intangible fixed assets	741	775	787	798	823	878	881	886
Ownership transfer costs	935	939	946	864	855	794	789	891
<i>Total private</i>	10 553	10 632	11 021	10 883	10 906	11 482	11 119	11 887
Public	1 358	1 529	1 671	1 588	1 578	1 525	1 455	1 425
State final demand	50 325	51 082	52 338	52 140	52 728	53 625	53 319	54 622
International trade—exports of goods	4 696	4 616	4 820	5 201	4 984	4 802	4 413	4 954
International trade—imports of goods	9 532	10 072	10 367	10 757	10 991	11 115	11 348	11 546
TREND ESTIMATES(b) (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	8 291	8 346	8 367	8 404	8 461	8 555	8 658	8 740
Households	30 173	30 628	31 070	31 444	31 731	31 980	32 229	32 447
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 409	3 556	3 656	3 671	3 610	3 512	3 443	3 413
Non-dwelling construction	1 954	2 005	2 049	2 058	2 057	2 121	2 218	2 291
Machinery and equipment	3 270	3 227	3 209	3 310	3 529	3 748	3 911	3 996
Livestock	138	144	147	153	163	170	172	170
Intangible fixed assets	752	766	784	804	832	861	882	895
Ownership transfer costs	933	938	924	886	834	810	820	844
<i>Total private</i>	10 436	10 627	10 772	10 893	11 034	11 217	11 442	11 662
Public	1 506	1 530	1 589	1 623	1 576	1 515	1 468	1 440
State final demand	50 394	51 129	51 804	52 370	52 803	53 269	53 797	54 280
International trade—exports of goods	4 527	4 701	4 901	5 043	4 975	4 779	4 679	4 716
International trade—imports of goods	9 752	9 995	10 377	10 729	10 965	11 156	11 341	11 525

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

	2003				2004			2005
	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
TREND ESTIMATES (PER CENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.9
Households	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	2.1	4.3	2.8	0.4	-1.7	-2.7	-2.0	-0.9
Non-dwelling construction	2.7	2.6	2.2	0.4	0.0	3.1	4.6	3.3
Machinery and equipment	-1.1	-1.3	-0.6	3.1	6.6	6.2	4.3	2.2
Livestock	7.8	4.3	2.1	4.1	6.5	4.3	1.2	-1.2
Intangible fixed assets	0.5	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.5	3.5	2.4	1.5
Ownership transfer costs	-1.4	0.5	-1.5	-4.1	-5.9	-2.9	1.2	2.9
Total private	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.9
Public	-1.8	1.6	3.9	2.1	-2.9	-3.9	-3.1	-1.9
State final demand	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
International trade—exports of goods	0.3	3.8	4.3	2.9	-1.3	-3.9	-2.1	0.8
International trade—imports of goods	1.5	2.5	3.8	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.6

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002-03.

(b) Trend estimates for aggregates are derived directly, rather than as the sum of components. As a result, the sum of the trend estimates of individual components of a particular aggregate will not sum to the overall trend estimate of the aggregate.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0); ABS data available on request, Australian National Accounts.

	2003				2004		2005	
	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
CURRENT PRICES (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	r 8 016	r 8 392	8 395	r 8 604	r 8 574	r 9 013	r 8 837	9 648
Households	r 30 097	r 32 048	r 29 936	r 31 165	r 32 082	r 34 035	r 31 119	32 898
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 566	3 559	3 430	3 819	3 784	r 3 772	r 3 134	3 823
Non-dwelling construction	1 830	2 115	1 956	2 145	2 106	r 2 427	r 2 202	2 608
Machinery and equipment	3 463	3 595	2 955	r 3 287	r 3 206	4 115	r 3 294	3 806
Livestock	145	145	145	145	179	179	179	179
Intangible fixed assets	753	814	770	766	r 791	r 876	r 818	807
Ownership transfer costs	945	946	928	864	894	832	839	873
<i>Total private</i>	10 702	11 174	10 185	r 11 027	r 10 960	r 12 201	r 10 464	12 096
Public	1 104	1 621	1 494	1 926	r 1 296	r 1 658	r 1 335	1 776
State final demand	r 49 919	r 53 234	r 50 010	r 52 721	r 52 912	r 56 907	r 51 755	56 419
International trade—exports of goods	4 678	4 783	4 516	5 356	5 156	r 5 222	r 4 315	5 203
International trade—imports of goods	10 198	10 429	9 674	10 427	11 589	r 11 518	r 10 604	11 444
Compensation of employees	r 23 912	r 24 994	r 23 895	r 24 929	r 25 481	r 26 614	r 25 308	26 676
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b) (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	r 8 176	r 8 389	r 8 352	r 8 488	r 8 410	r 8 637	r 8 476	8 928
Households	r 30 249	r 32 186	r 29 798	r 31 014	r 31 914	r 33 702	r 30 574	32 275
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	r 3 595	r 3 577	r 3 427	r 3 776	r 3 695	r 3 651	r 3 006	3 646
Non-dwelling construction	r 1 873	r 2 135	r 1 949	r 2 089	r 2 004	r 2 266	r 2 040	2 388
Machinery and equipment	r 3 308	r 3 549	r 3 020	r 3 422	r 3 350	r 4 284	r 3 474	4 110
Livestock	r 145	r 145	r 145	r 145	r 170	r 170	r 170	170
Intangible fixed assets	r 737	r 808	r 775	r 782	r 818	r 915	r 867	867
Ownership transfer costs	r 971	r 943	r 939	r 830	r 896	r 807	r 773	854
<i>Total private</i>	r 10 599	r 11 175	r 10 241	r 11 073	r 10 934	r 12 093	r 10 332	12 036
Public	r 1 099	r 1 620	r 1 501	r 1 924	r 1 289	r 1 634	r 1 316	1 744
State final demand	r 50 113	r 53 374	r 49 890	r 52 508	r 52 547	r 56 066	r 50 698	54 983
International trade—exports of goods	r 4 648	r 4 871	r 4 593	r 5 221	r 4 928	r 5 061	r 4 190	4 975
International trade—imports of goods	r 9 842	r 10 422	r 10 062	r 10 402	r 11 336	r 11 483	r 10 733	11 448

(a) Revisions to various series resulted from the availability of more up to date source data.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002–03.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0); ABS data available on request, Australian National Accounts.

CHAPTER 7

PRICE INDEXES

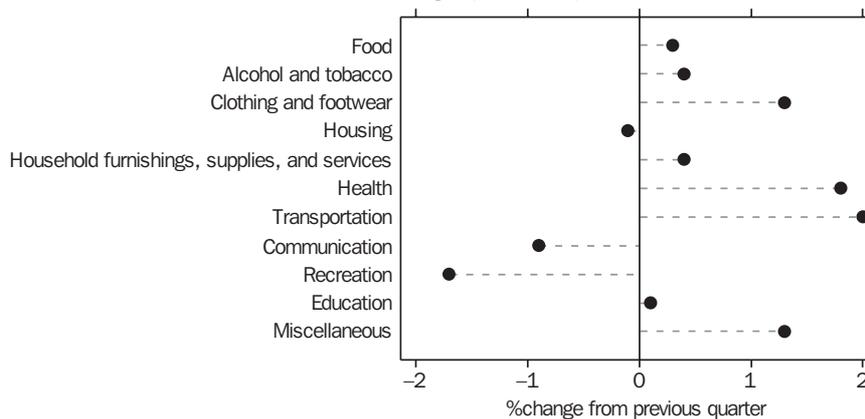
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services that are representative of the expenditure of private households in each capital city. Between March quarter 2005 and June quarter 2005, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 0.3%. This was half of the increase in the weighted average for the eight capital cities (0.6%).

In Melbourne, the largest quarterly increases were seen in the Transportation (2.0%) and Health (1.8%) groups. The groups which recorded price decreases were Recreation (1.7%), Communication (0.9%) and Housing (0.1%).

For the year ending June quarter 2005 the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose 2.1%. This compares to a corresponding increase of 2.5% in the CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in Education (5.9%), Health (4.5%) and Miscellaneous (4.3%) groups. The only group which recorded a price decrease for the year was Clothing and footwear (2.1%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), Melbourne, all groups—June qtr 2005



(a) Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Group	Jun qtr 2004	Sep qtr 2004	Dec qtr 2004	Mar qtr 2005	Jun qtr 2005	Per cent change from Mar qtr 2005 to Jun qtr 2005		Per cent change from Jun qtr 2004 to Jun qtr 2005	
						Melbourne	Weighted average of eight capital cities	Melbourne	Weighted average of eight capital cities
Food	152.9	151.5	153.3	154.1	154.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.9
Alcohol and tobacco	220.7	222.3	224.3	226.5	227.5	0.4	0.5	3.1	3.4
Clothing and footwear	113.0	113.4	112.4	110.3	111.7	1.3	0.8	-1.2	-2.1
Housing	110.7	112.0	112.5	114.0	113.9	-0.1	0.6	2.9	3.9
Household furnishings, supplies and services	120.8	121.0	122.0	120.9	121.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.4
Health	214.7	213.2	212.0	220.5	224.4	1.8	2.4	4.5	5.0
Transportation	144.1	144.7	146.7	145.4	148.3	2.0	2.1	2.9	3.3
Communication	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.4	110.4	-0.9	-0.9	0.2	0.2
Recreation	129.4	129.8	131.1	132.7	130.4	-1.7	-1.3	0.8	0.6
Education	221.6	221.7	221.7	234.4	234.7	0.1	0.1	5.9	6.2
Miscellaneous	174.0	175.8	177.1	179.1	181.5	1.3	1.1	4.3	3.7
All groups	143.9	144.2	145.3	146.4	146.9	0.3	0.6	2.1	2.5

(a) Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

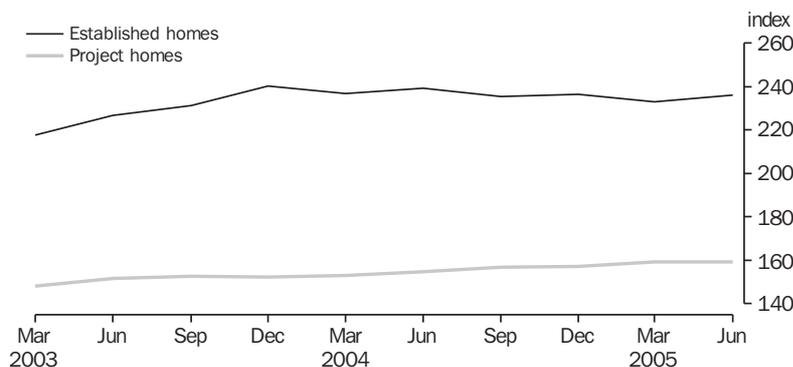
HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

The price of established homes in Melbourne rose by 1.3% during the June quarter 2005. This follows a decline of 1.6% in the previous quarter. Established house prices also rose in all other capital cities except Sydney (3.1% decline) during the June quarter. Project homes however, declined by 0.1% in Melbourne over the same period. This decline occurred after five consecutive quarters of growth in project home prices.

In annual terms (year ended June quarter 2005), established home prices in Melbourne fell by 1.4% whereas project home prices rose by 3.0%.

The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a 0.1% decline in established home prices between March and June quarters 2005, and an 1.1 % increase in project home prices over the same period. For the year ended June quarter 2005, established house prices fell by 0.1% whereas project home prices rose by 5.7% in the weighted average for the eight capital cities.

QUARTERLY HOUSE PRICES(a), Melbourne



(a) Base of the index: 1988-89 = 100.0.

Period	Melbourne				Weighted average of eight capital cities			
	Established homes		Project homes		Established homes		Project homes	
	Index number	Per cent change from previous period	Index number	Per cent change from previous period	Index number	Per cent change from previous period	Index number	Per cent change from previous period
2002–03	216.4	11.7	147.2	3.6	209.9	17.9	144.1	4.3
2003–04	237.0	9.5	153.1	4.0	245.0	16.7	154.8	7.4
2004–05	235.3	–0.7	158.1	3.3	251.5	2.7	164.2	6.1
2004								
March	237.0	–1.3	153.0	0.5	251.3	2.5	155.8	1.4
June	239.4	1.0	154.6	1.0	252.1	0.3	158.4	1.7
September	235.6	–1.6	156.7	1.4	250.3	–0.7	160.3	1.2
December	236.6	0.4	157.2	0.3	251.7	0.6	163.2	1.8
2005								
March	232.9	–1.6	159.3	1.3	252.2	0.2	165.7	1.5
June	236.0	1.3	159.2	–0.1	251.9	–0.1	167.5	1.1

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

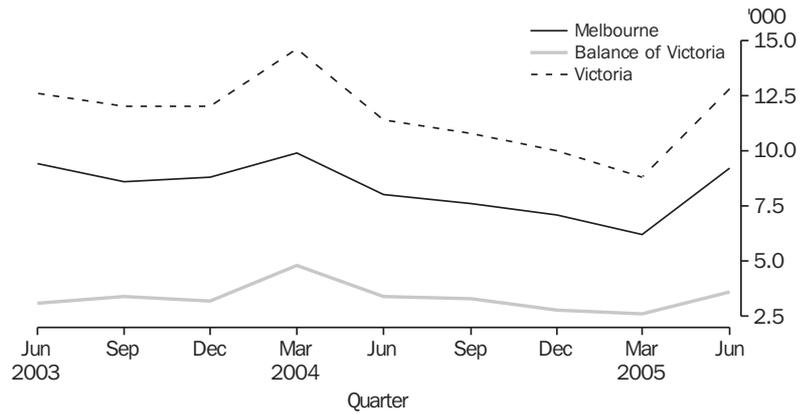
CHAPTER 8

CONSTRUCTION

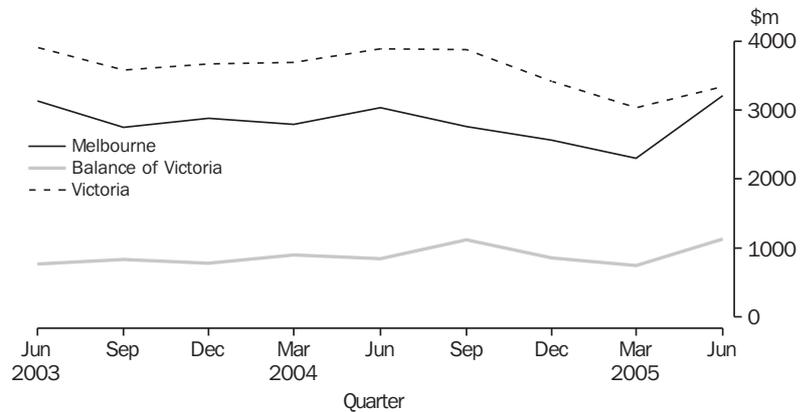
BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

In June quarter 2005, the total number of new building approvals for Victoria rose by 3,987 or 45.3%. In value terms, this represented an increase of \$1,302.3 million in new building approvals for Victoria. The Melbourne MSR accounted for the majority of this increase, with an additional 2,945 new building approvals recorded in June quarter 2005 compared to March quarter 2005. The Balance of Victoria saw an increase of 1,042 new building approvals over the same period.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVALS



VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



Local Government Area	Dwelling unit approvals(a)						Value of all approvals					
	2004				2005		2004				2005	
	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne(b)												
Banyule (C)	259	181	136	115	120	219	75.7	55.8	43.7	42.2	43.7	75.4
Bayside (C)	216	111	147	168	134	159	62.8	67.3	73.9	73.4	63.0	79.7
Boroondara (C)	362	353	220	165	185	217	86.9	202.1	119.0	127.1	101.1	168.1
Brimbank (C)	308	261	235	314	206	285	66.9	107.5	83.3	95.8	60.1	79.6
Cardinia (S)	313	358	283	186	202	308	50.5	66.5	62.6	51.9	48.3	62.6
Casey (C)	951	670	574	569	564	727	166.6	145.1	152.6	128.1	132.8	176.8
Darebin (C)	237	173	280	204	174	257	49.4	66.1	66.2	50.6	49.4	59.0
Frankston (C)	319	271	294	206	221	306	80.1	80.8	132.5	84.2	59.6	90.9
Glen Eira (C)	283	145	140	133	127	247	95.4	57.1	57.5	48.9	45.9	92.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	207	212	162	164	170	242	74.0	85.9	90.9	66.9	98.2	99.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	184	201	103	91	94	281	39.4	69.7	50.2	40.7	43.3	62.6
Hume (C)	573	440	447	291	375	461	166.3	148.0	116.4	94.7	99.7	119.7
Kingston (C)	285	257	148	148	149	161	60.3	67.4	83.2	62.8	89.1	79.1
Knox (C)	297	156	136	144	91	256	51.3	48.1	60.9	52.7	39.6	70.9
Manningham (C)	192	83	93	80	78	232	65.9	25.3	39.3	33.8	33.4	58.7
Maribymong (C)	143	98	134	153	83	174	30.7	77.0	45.8	38.0	37.4	45.4
Maroondah (C)	203	87	162	101	84	153	37.1	42.0	50.3	40.3	28.5	38.2
Melbourne (C)	296	112	825	541	729	719	352.3	417.9	400.6	241.1	279.0	430.7
Melton (S)	451	600	564	483	460	750	195.5	116.3	112.5	85.8	91.8	138.6
Monash (C)	350	247	252	229	198	265	137.1	102.3	140.2	102.5	114.3	116.9
Moonee Valley (C)	198	139	163	231	104	158	71.0	48.2	54.1	83.4	55.3	116.6
Moreland (C)	300	283	184	199	170	245	54.9	62.0	59.2	53.4	38.8	53.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	641	458	327	345	344	517	110.1	150.4	111.7	114.5	138.1	160.5
Nillumbik (S)	128	70	52	70	52	71	21.9	27.2	23.9	23.7	19.9	25.4
Port Phillip (C)	164	325	165	353	59	154	154.4	205.0	69.2	157.0	92.5	69.2
Stonnington (C)	197	99	81	121	65	129	69.5	62.1	81.8	134.9	57.1	90.2
Whitehorse (C)	265	218	118	127	147	193	61.5	74.8	54.3	71.0	45.7	84.1
Whittlesea (C)	395	303	237	247	245	312	71.2	64.8	57.3	63.1	57.2	106.4
Wyndham (C)	680	804	646	691	452	682	136.4	183.0	169.4	163.5	127.0	182.3
Yarra (C)	165	118	100	126	54	163	47.7	60.3	52.9	97.0	50.7	116.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	313	155	148	105	108	146	49.2	50.5	47.6	42.5	53.8	54.8
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	86	60	44	50	36	60	18.8	13.4	13.4	15.9	11.1	25.2
Golden Plains (S)	94	67	63	43	31	50	11.7	12.3	16.2	10.3	8.6	14.4
Greater Geelong (C)	651	610	466	427	402	484	199.3	159.5	154.0	113.5	111.9	234.9
Queenscliffe (B)	14	12	7	11	11	10	2.3	4.2	4.0	3.3	4.2	4.0
Surf Coast (S)	157	144	158	145	92	189	41.0	38.3	45.7	61.3	27.6	65.1
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	52	18	17	19	14	32	5.6	8.0	5.4	5.3	6.1	12.1
Glenelg (S)	64	37	21	48	28	30	6.2	7.5	4.7	12.7	7.1	6.6
Moyne (S)	48	32	20	33	25	31	7.0	8.4	6.3	12.1	8.7	9.1
Southern Grampians (S)	48	17	15	14	23	34	8.1	5.7	112.9	5.4	5.0	9.8
Warrnambool (C)	104	61	72	30	66	67	19.8	15.6	37.8	10.6	17.2	41.3
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	27	19	14	20	12	20	4.0	4.7	3.6	4.0	5.0	8.4
Ballarat (C)	326	248	237	169	167	290	64.9	55.2	55.8	49.6	54.8	61.9
Hepburn (S)	55	32	40	28	33	36	11.2	8.5	8.1	6.7	7.7	7.7
Moorabool (S)	109	85	81	67	56	70	17.3	14.9	20.2	16.2	12.4	15.9
Pyrenees (S)	18	8	17	8	9	13	1.4	1.1	2.8	1.3	1.7	2.6

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

	Dwelling unit approvals(a)						Value of all approvals					
	2004				2005		2004				2005	
	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
Local Government Area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	7	2	1	3	2	7	1.4	9.9	.6	3.1	0.6	1.7
Horsham (RC)	68	42	48	41	44	52	17.2	8.0	12.4	9.1	20.2	12.3
Northern Grampians (S)	22	13	11	11	11	12	2.9	4.7	2.5	2.7	4.8	5.0
West Wimmera (S)	7	3	1	3	1	13	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.1	2.8
Yarriambiack (S)	6	5	0	0	3	4	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	13	6	5	3	3	2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5
Gannawarra (S)	27	25	15	3	8	19	3.1	6.7	7.2	1.3	2.8	6.0
Mildura (RC)	126	119	109	104	100	150	17.8	26.4	42.9	26.9	24.8	55.3
Swan Hill (RC)	49	17	30	23	17	25	17.5	6.7	8.7	10.2	9.2	10.6
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	26	27	20	15	20	17	2.7	4.5	3.1	19.3	4.5	4.2
Greater Bendigo (C)	349	230	235	193	201	304	57.6	58.0	60.5	48.9	50.2	79.7
Loddon (S)	13	8	6	7	4	8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	4.5	2.2
Macedon Ranges (S)	180	109	117	83	64	99	28.8	31.6	28.6	24.3	18.8	28.3
Mount Alexander (S)	66	24	48	27	25	30	6.3	4.9	10.2	6.6	6.3	7.6
Goulburn												
Benalla (RC)	27	17	10	15	29	20	3.2	5.0	2.9	3.8	12.3	6.0
Campaspe (S)	105	77	93	75	62	83	15.3	19.4	22.1	24.5	15.7	24.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	140	88	95	98	82	130	24.4	27.1	30.3	27.6	26.1	48.8
Mansfield (S)	52	42	42	31	20	49	6.8	7.3	6.6	6.5	5.7	10.8
Mitchell (S)	141	105	141	77	55	85	22.3	20.6	38.3	16.3	17.2	27.2
Moira (S)	118	68	107	47	65	93	24.4	16.1	24.3	15.9	12.9	24.8
Murrindindi (S)	60	65	36	35	47	39	12.8	12.0	8.4	7.2	8.9	8.3
Strathbogie (S)	27	16	15	20	13	30	2.5	3.9	4.3	8.5	4.4	7.5
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	52	26	20	50	40	34	9.9	5.7	5.2	12.6	9.2	10.6
Indigo (S)	72	25	29	28	25	35	9.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	6.5	9.0
Towong (S)	8	2	8	7	6	5	0.7	1.0	1.8	3.8	1.9	1.8
Wangarratta (RC)	55	52	58	45	32	64	16.9	17.2	13.4	14.5	10.3	14.8
Wodonga (RC)	82	41	25	42	34	67	20.4	19.2	74.2	27.6	14.9	18.0
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	178	108	126	106	69	141	31.3	23.8	30.4	28.1	22.9	40.7
Wellington (S)	119	75	89	90	63	110	16.2	15.4	16.0	17.6	17.5	26.4
Gippsland(b)												
Bass Coast (S)	211	180	145	135	153	154	27.9	42.5	53.9	29.4	34.0	31.7
Baw Baw (S)	166	106	111	121	108	122	30.1	25.3	29.4	31.1	28.1	32.7
Latrobe (S)	191	125	133	107	90	135	27.8	35.0	58.9	46.8	39.6	38.8
South Gippsland (S)	134	80	68	82	57	55	16.8	17.2	15.5	19.5	14.1	16.7
Unincorporated Victoria	19	19	0	25	9	0	5.6	3.4	0.0	18.9	3.2	1.6
Victoria	14 644	11 385	10 825	9 964	8 811	12 798	3 694.2	3 884.8	3 877.4	3 419.2	3 038.2	4 340.5

(a) Valued at \$10,000 and over. Excludes dwelling units created as a result of conversions or construction of non-residential buildings, but includes alterations and additions to all buildings.

(b) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The value of total engineering work done in Victoria during March quarter 2005 was \$1426.3m. This represents an increase of 6.5% from December quarter 2004. The increase was attributable primarily to a rise in the value of work done in Roads, highways and subdivisions (48.8%), and to a smaller extent Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines (3.1%). All other sectors recorded decreases in the value of engineering work done during March quarter 2005.

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ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, By Type — Victoria, Original

Period	Roads, highways and subdivisions \$m	Bridges, railways and harbours \$m	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines \$m	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage \$m	Telecom- munication \$m	Heavy industry \$m	Recreation and other \$m	Total \$m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED DURING PERIOD								
2001-02	836.5	105.6	941.5	160.7	721.9	405.5	319.2	3 490.8
2002-03	1 080.0	633.5	1 123.4	274.2	684.2	675.1	416.3	4 886.8
2003-04	1 259.2	419.3	1 171.9	326.5	769.0	312.5	324.6	4 583.0
2003								
December	^ 272.6	**8.3	185.3	*78.2	199.3	^ 51.9	^ 77.3	872.9
2004								
March	^ 326.8	74.0	544.0	*78.2	153.7	78.6	^ 67.2	1 322.6
June	^ 277.9	32.0	194.2	^ 83.5	281.1	84.7	r ^ 84.9	1 038.2
September	^ 378.1	r *40.8	178.5	^ 110.2	188.3	*62.8	r ^ 117.7	r 1076.4
December	371.8	r 33.7	r ^ 212.0	r ^ 61.0	^ 203.9	r *39.2	r ^ 133.8	r 1055.7
2005								
March	3 023.9	^ 33.9	300.0	^ 64.0	193.9	134.2	^ 113.2	3 863.1
VALUE OF WORK DONE DURING PERIOD								
2001-02	997.4	108.7	785.6	178.9	760.8	221.5	336.1	3 389.0
2002-03	1 137.3	164.1	1 144.6	176.4	726.3	493.5	402.1	4 244.3
2003-04	1 285.1	483.7	1 090.1	370.6	731.5	698.0	324.3	4 983.3
2003								
December	^ 301.0	76.7	278.1	^ 105.2	198.9	201.0	^ 85.4	1 246.2
2004								
March	335.6	140.3	268.9	^ 98.0	170.0	187.6	^ 68.9	1 269.3
June	367.4	168.5	254.4	^ 109.8	226.1	158.4	^ 86.3	1 370.7
September	^ 340.3	116.8	239.1	102.3	200.6	112.1	^ 98.1	r 1 209.0
December	r 376.0	r 174.3	r 270.9	r ^ 82.8	222.3	r 94.6	r ^ 118.9	r 1339.8
2005								
March	559.4	149.5	279.4	^ 65.7	212.6	^ 72.5	^ 87.2	1 426.3
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2001-02	284.8	35.0	385.4	55.1	150.4	359.0	22.8	1 292.4
2002-03	295.5	515.8	413.0	123.8	18.3	545.8	3.7	1 916.0
2003-04	291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	12.2	1 658.7
2003								
December	^ 353.3	691.4	313.6	^ 132.6	5.1	465.8	^ 14.5	1 976.5
2004								
March	^ 378.6	620.3	631.5	88.2	**29.6	364.1	^ 11.5	2 123.7
June	^ 291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	^ 12.2	1 658.7
September	r ^ 378.9	551.9	401.5	81.5	44.8	^ 125.5	*11.0	1 595.1
December	r ^ 351.6	r 458.6	332.7	r 65.3	r ^ 76.6	r ^ 76.7	r *21.2	r 1382.8
2005								
March	2 807.1	407.0	342.6	111.6	32.6	^ 160.2	*27.7	3 888.8

^ Estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: Engineering Construction Activity (cat. no. 8762.0).

CHAPTER 9

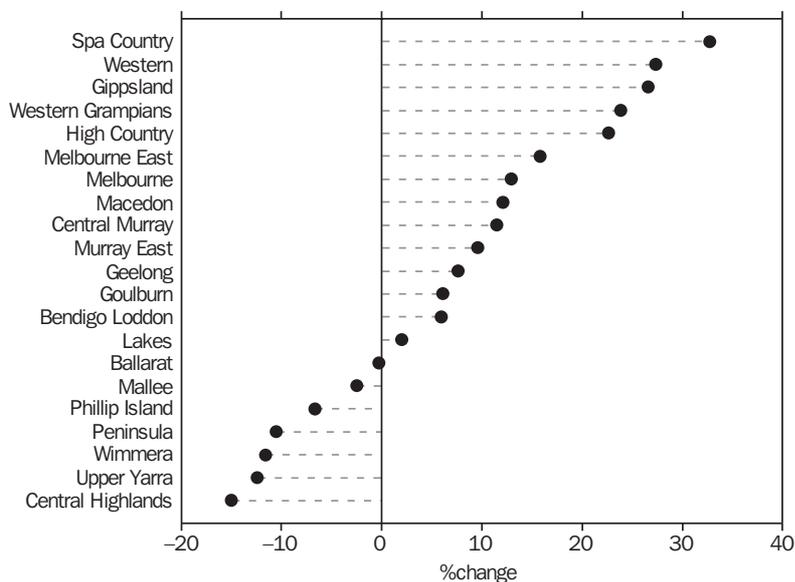
TOURISM

In June quarter 2005, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were approximately \$249.6m. This represents an increase of 12.1% over June quarter 2004.

Although the Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (77.0%), the highest growth in accommodation takings between June quarter 2004 and June quarter 2005 occurred in the Spa Country (32.7%), followed by Western (27.3%) and Gippsland (26.6%) Tourism Regions.

Over the same period, many tourism regions experienced decreases in accommodation takings. Central Highlands Region saw the largest fall in takings (15.0%) followed by Upper Yarra (12.4%) and Wimmera (11.6%).

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Per cent Change
—June 2004 to June 2005



Tourism region	Hotels, motels and serviced apartments(a)				
	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights	Guest arrivals	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	%	'000	'000	days	\$'000
Melbourne	68.8	2 197.7	935.0	2.4	192 051
Melbourne East	38.2	29.5	19.5	1.5	2 665
Peninsula	32.6	44.7	28.4	1.6	2 841
Geelong	49.2	63.8	34.8	1.8	4 324
Western	51.0	140.5	90.9	1.5	8 137
Western Grampians	56.8	40.1	29.9	1.3	2 347
Central Highlands	32.8	17.8	10.9	1.6	813
Ballarat	46.6	80.1	45.6	1.8	3 789
Macedon	43.6	6.3	3.2	2.0	700
Spa Country	40.0	9.0	5.4	1.7	1 281
Bendigo Loddon	56.4	68.1	40.4	1.7	4 164
Wimmera	28.5	4.7	3.9	1.2	191
Mallee	56.0	103.0	61.7	1.7	5 294
Central Murray	48.3	43.0	27.0	1.6	2 186
Goulburn	46.3	49.9	32.9	1.5	3 065
Upper Yarra	31.7	15.1	9.3	1.6	1 137
High Country	35.4	119.7	74.3	1.6	6 218
Murray East	42.9	29.8	18.0	1.7	1 396
Lakes	40.8	46.0	30.2	1.5	2 145
Gippsland	44.5	63.4	39.3	1.6	3 502
Phillip Island	35.7	26.9	13.8	1.9	1 309
Total Victoria	59.4	3 199.1	1 554.3	2.1	249 554

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria (cat. no. 8635.2.55.001).

CHAPTER 10

AGRICULTURE

21

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION— All Series

Period	Livestock slaughterings					Meat (carcass weight)				
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pigmeat
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2004										
July	123.9	67.7	212.9	459.6	79.9	29 263	1 520	3 972	8 918	5 933
August	121.4	142.8	226.3	440.7	77.2	28 689	2 730	4 291	8 926	5 667
September	129.8	97.5	233.5	493.3	78.1	29 892	2 043	4 591	9 490	5 957
October	131.8	54.4	283.2	645.0	73.4	32 112	1 152	5 859	12 731	5 450
November	134.1	18.5	308.8	615.5	66.6	32 342	488	6 397	12 229	4 891
December	115.7	7.9	294.6	579.1	70.3	28 822	218	6 141	11 563	4 890
2005										
January	120.4	6.8	300.6	515.8	68.3	28 723	210	5 970	10 559	5 220
February	126.6	6.6	326.2	606.1	58.2	29 668	196	6 310	12 594	4 323
March	123.6	15.3	318.5	570.8	72.1	30 095	336	6 128	11 713	5 144
April	129.7	31.6	313.5	643.4	62.8	31 385	639	6 137	12 201	4 673
May	133.6	42.3	343.8	616.1	72.3	32 431	942	6 600	12 862	5 427
June	125.2	47.8	303.6	601.5	68.2	29 802	920	5 630	12 161	5 165
July	114.9	60.7	251.7	591.9	59.9	27 575	1 153	4 699	11 977	4 489
August	99.2	119.7	251.5	537.3	64.5	23 764	2 241	4 743	10 695	4 888
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2004										
July	132.0	44.3	278.3	489.1	79.9	31 214	1 025	5 351	9 641	5 846
August	131.1	46.2	284.7	506.9	77.7	31 532	987	5 406	10 255	5 663
September	132.8	41.5	256.7	499.8	76.4	31 120	902	5 027	9 641	5 762
October	126.5	49.7	262.0	619.8	78.8	30 788	1 006	5 148	12 460	5 698
November	124.0	45.8	260.2	538.3	67.7	29 638	951	5 142	10 841	4 979
December	122.8	43.8	276.3	540.6	64.1	29 728	914	5 497	10 838	4 655
2005										
January	126.3	43.3	263.0	557.5	77.1	29 625	869	5 282	11 309	5 875
February	124.5	41.8	276.4	637.5	63.6	29 237	853	5 339	13 083	4 823
March	118.3	42.2	293.9	566.1	68.6	29 464	811	5 875	11 362	4 826
April	129.0	50.4	331.4	618.8	65.6	30 750	911	6 679	12 153	4 961
May	126.1	42.7	347.5	597.1	65.8	30 441	958	6 920	12 009	4 947
June	122.3	40.9	363.5	600.5	62.3	30 213	847	7 055	12 035	4 693
July	130.2	42.0	348.9	665.6	62.6	30 657	820	6 653	13 561	4 618
August	104.0	39.1	305.7	594.9	62.3	25 371	825	5 735	11 984	4 691
TREND ESTIMATES										
2004										
July	133.2	45.6	284.0	511.5	79.3	31 637	997	5 412	10 181	5 814
August	131.6	45.1	275.6	514.8	78.0	31 361	964	5 298	10 203	5 723
September	129.7	45.2	268.5	526.4	76.2	30 972	954	5 213	10 439	5 601
October	127.6	45.1	263.2	539.8	74.1	30 510	946	5 159	10 764	5 458
November	125.7	44.8	261.2	550.1	71.9	30 060	929	5 154	11 044	5 307
December	124.4	44.5	263.7	556.1	70.1	29 727	905	5 228	11 214	5 180
2005										
January	123.9	44.2	271.9	558.8	68.8	29 572	885	5 409	11 283	5 094
February	124.3	44.1	286.8	564.9	67.8	29 708	876	5 716	11 390	5 029
March	124.8	44.0	305.1	576.2	66.9	29 987	873	6 073	11 584	4 974
April	124.4	44.0	322.1	591.4	66.0	30 156	874	6 384	11 864	4 912
May	122.7	43.5	335.0	605.2	64.8	30 057	874	6 590	12 138	4 828
June	120.1	42.7	342.5	615.3	63.7	29 690	867	6 672	12 358	4 752
July	116.8	41.7	345.3	622.5	62.6	29 135	856	6 656	12 528	4 681
August	113.6	40.7	343.7	627.3	62.4	28 497	844	6 563	12 653	4 680

Source: ABS data available on request, Livestock Slaughtering Collection.

	Units	2004				2005	
		Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
Livestock products							
Milk							
Factory intake	million litres	1 546.3	1 070.0	1 535.4	r 2 314.1	r 1 616.7	1 147.1
Market sales by factories(a)	million litres	r 119.6	r 120.4	r 122.1	r 123.4	r 117.9	r 121.3
Milk products							
Cheese(b)	tonnes	84 748	90 750	94 504	r 139 473	123 898	94 159
Whole milk powder(c)	tonnes	34 127	18 837	40 072	59 223	32 602	19 671
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	34 829	r 22 438	47 004	85 657	46 327	26 786
Butter/butteroil	tonnes	29 037	18 584	24 134	43 133	32 705	22 796
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	29 160	24 001	29 087	36 591	r 28 550	26 118
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	32 434	33 133	28 387	27 165	31 617	35 770
Trend(d)	tonnes	31 620	31 395	29 392	29 071	31 212	34 157
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	76 077	126 215	16 972	27 740	72 115	51 440
Gross weight	tonnes	4 314	6 690	854	1 612	4 164	3 834
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	30 319.2	29 621.5	29 496.7	33 740.6	30 463.9	31 025.2
Seasonally adjusted	'000	29 940.1	29 955.2	30 281.2	32 755.5	30 118.2	31 393.7
Trend(d)	'000	29 880.5	30 204.3	30 828.1	31 237.0	31 272.2	31 127.6
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	54 627	49 810	50 354	56 172	54 924	58 058
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	55 118	50 169	52 045	53 602	55 330	58 586
Trend(d)	tonnes	51 989	51 996	52 093	53 433	55 782	57 812

(a) Original series.

(b) Includes processed cheese.

(c) Data from September quarter 2001 onwards are for Australia. For confidentiality reasons, state data are no longer available. The majority of whole milk powder production occurs in Victoria.

(d) Trend estimates for the most recent quarters are subject to revision when data for the subsequent quarters become available.

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation; ABS data available on request, Wool Receivals and Purchases; ABS data available on request, Merchandise Exports; ABS data available on request, Poultry and Game Birds Slaughtered; Manufacturing Production Survey.

CHAPTER 11

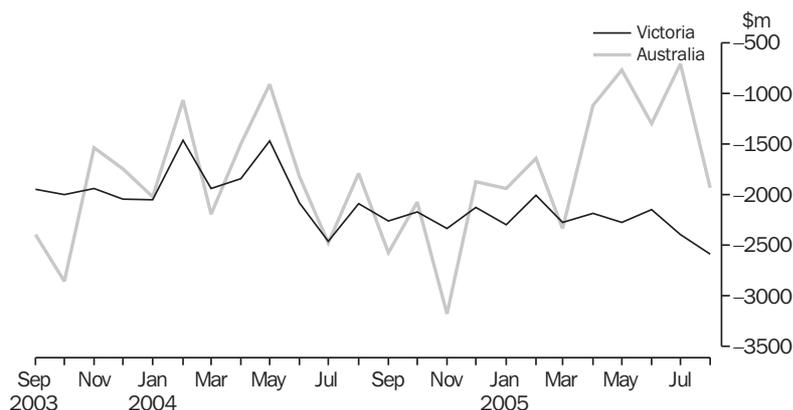
TRADE

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

The period August 2004 to August 2005 saw a decline in the net trade performance for Victoria. Exports in August 2005 were 9.3% lower than in August 2004, whereas imports rose by 9.5% over the same period. The overall net trade position declined by \$499m or 23.9%.

At the national level, in August 2005, exports (including re-exports) rose by 14.1% compared to August 2004, while imports rose 13.1% over the same period.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



23

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

Period	Victoria(a)				Australia		Victoria exports as a proportion of Australia	Victoria imports as a proportion of Australia
	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports	Excess of exports		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
2002-03	18 904	42 129	-23225	115 479	133 129	-17650	16.4	31.6
2003-04	18 012	40 727	-22715	109 049	130 997	-21947	16.5	31.1
2004-05	18 514	45 148	-26633	126 789	149 505	-22716	14.6	30.2
2004								
June	1 747	3 831	-2084	10 484	12 306	-1822	16.7	31.1
July	1 546	4 011	-2465	10 070	12 546	-2475	15.4	32.0
August	1 601	3 691	-2089	10 388	12 183	-1795	15.4	30.3
September	1 626	3 887	-2261	10 476	13 053	-2577	15.5	29.8
October	1 672	3 840	-2168	10 714	12 789	-2075	15.6	30.0
November	1 567	3 903	-2336	10 037	13 210	-3173	15.6	29.5
December	1 649	r 3 775	-2126	r 10 651	r 12 503	r -1852	15.5	30.2
2005								
January	1 107	r 3 401	-2294	r 9 233	r 11 155	r -1922	12.0	30.5
February	r 1 479	r 3 490	r -2010	r 9 503	r 11 123	r -1620	15.6	31.4
March	r 1 439	r 3 713	r -2274	r 10 453	r 12 700	r -2247	13.9	29.2
April	r 1 569	r 3 754	r -2185	r 11 562	r 12 575	r -1014	13.8	r 29.9
May	r 1 628	r 3 905	r -2277	r 12 131	r 12 795	r -664	13.5	30.5
June	1 630	3 779	-2149	11 571	12 872	-1301	14.1	29.4
July	1 490	3 886	-2396	12 254	12 969	-715	12.2	30.0
August	1 452	4 040	-2588	11 851	13 785	-1934	12.3	29.3

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0); ABS data available on request, Merchandise Exports Collection; ABS data available on request, Merchandise Imports Collection.

INTERNATIONAL
MERCHANDISE TRADE, BY
COMMODITY

For the year ending August 2005, Victoria's merchandise exports declined slightly by \$103m (0.6%) in comparison to the year ending August 2004, in spite of an increase of \$246m in exports of Machinery and transport equipment and \$215m of Chemicals and related products. The main items which contributed to this decline were the decrease in exports of Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials (\$370m), Miscellaneous manufactured articles (\$154m) and Combined confidential items of trade (\$153m).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by \$3,628m (8.7%), with increases recorded in all of the major import commodity categories. The most significant increases were in Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials at \$1,114m and Machinery and transport equipment (\$782m).

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INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a), By Commodity(b)(c)

Section and Division of the SITC Rev3	Year ending August 2003		Year ending August 2004		Year ending August 2005	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0 Food and live animals chiefly for food(e)	4 601	1 695	4 985	1 669	4 925	1 901
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	369	248	465	233	619	259
2 Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)(d)(e)	1 841	681	1 745	676	1 689	701
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials(e)	902	2 311	1 173	2 428	803	3 542
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	104	131	113	119	104	125
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(d)(e)	1 304	4 227	1 346	4 205	1 561	4 389
6 Manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 520	5 373	2 422	5 357	2 510	5 649
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	4 061	18 817	3 829	18 932	4 075	19 714
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	1 259	6 769	1 239	6 753	1 085	7 270
9 Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	282	62	27	6	12	7
98 Combined confidential items of trade	808	1 443	856	1 357	703	1 807
Other Section 9	232	8	211	7	222	7
Total Section 9	1 322	1 513	1 094	1 370	937	1 821
Total	18 283	41 766	18 411	41 743	18 308	45 371

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

(b) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

(c) Any discrepancies between sums of the component items and totals are due to rounding.

(d) Excludes export commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.

(e) Excludes imports commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.

(f) Includes export and import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction.

Source: ABS data available on request, Merchandise Exports Collection; ABS data available on request, Merchandise Imports Collection.

Country	Year ending August 2003		Year ending August 2004		Year ending August 2005	
	Exports \$m	Imports \$m	Exports \$m	Imports \$m	Exports \$m	Imports \$m
Belgium(c)	9	75	53	421	53	422
Brazil	33	179	30	189	45	251
Canada	217	513	199	424	214	565
China	1 542	5 069	1 989	5 516	1 788	6 395
Fiji	155	87	129	77	127	78
Finland	8	227	12	218	18	258
France	127	1 695	107	2 369	94	1 077
Germany	456	3 361	485	3 298	485	3 493
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	527	336	522	384	503	325
India	187	379	213	388	198	440
Indonesia	368	953	427	802	470	1 025
Italy	390	1 381	249	1 365	215	1 440
Japan	1 724	5 252	1 665	4 940	1 724	5 054
Korea, Republic of (South)	887	977	908	1 198	1 008	1 407
Malaysia	427	1 132	452	1 127	465	1 408
Mexico	136	129	111	149	165	323
Netherlands	112	441	114	425	141	442
New Zealand	2 189	1 844	2 107	1 941	2 412	2 181
Pakistan	43	91	44	81	96	67
Papua New Guinea	113	10	111	43	142	74
Philippines	333	208	307	212	271	228
Saudi Arabia	1 119	156	949	211	804	59
Singapore	574	943	524	1 039	556	1 514
South Africa	215	341	194	370	287	430
Sweden	46	549	48	460	63	543
Switzerland	48	333	42	326	47	352
Taiwan	665	1 006	644	997	522	1 176
Thailand	504	985	448	1 001	486	1 206
United Kingdom	658	1 897	564	1 676	590	1 571
United States of America	1 820	7 340	2 020	6 446	1 879	6 915
Other and unknown(c)	2 653	3 877	2 745	3 649	2 439	4 653
Total(d)	18 283	41 766	18 411	41 743	18 308	45 371

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

(b) The list of countries in this table reflects the volume of trade with Victoria.

(c) Before June 2003, items for Belgium and Luxembourg were reported together. The Other and unknown figures include Belgium-Luxembourg exports of \$48m in 2003 and imports of \$341.3m.

(d) Any other discrepancies between sums of component items and the total are due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, Merchandise Exports Collection; ABS data available on request, Merchandise Imports Collection.

CHAPTER 12

ENVIRONMENT

AIR QUALITY

The Air Quality Index compiled by the Victorian Environment Protection Authority measures the concentration of various pollutants relative to the levels at which they may cause harm. The index is available for four areas in the Port Phillip Region (East, West, City and Geelong) and the Latrobe Valley.

The Visibility Pollutant Index is an indicator of visibility reduction. Visibility incidents are generally higher during cooler months of Autumn and Winter (from May to September), whereas ozone values are generally higher during warmer months of Spring and Summer (from November to February).

In relation to ozone pollutants, the air quality for December quarter 2004 was predominantly “very good” in the City, Geelong and Latrobe Valley regions. In the West and East regions, there was a higher proportion of “good” days for air quality in relation to ozone pollutants. In terms of visible pollutants, the air quality was predominantly “very good” across all regions particularly for Latrobe Valley which had the highest proportion of “very good” days (85%).

	Proportion of days per quarter with Ozone Pollutant Index(b) at stated level(c)								Proportion of days per quarter with Visibility Pollutant Index(b) at stated level(c)							
	2003				2004				2003				2004			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	51	91	96	54	62	88	88	47	50	41	61	72	69	55	67	65
Good	40	9	4	35	37	12	12	50	28	34	35	24	27	34	23	25
Fair	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	3	8	19	2	4	2	7	10	8
Poor	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	5	1	—	—	4	—	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
East(d)																
Very Good	49	93	94	59	57	88	90	48	52	26	39	63	66	32	40	57
Good	40	7	6	38	42	12	10	49	23	35	39	33	31	44	42	40
Fair	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	10	26	16	3	1	18	14	2
Poor	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	11	3	1	1	4	3	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	2	—	1	2	—	—
City(d)																
Very Good	77	98	100	74	91	98	99	77	59	51	72	78	84	64	70	66
Good	20	2	—	26	8	2	1	23	22	32	25	21	13	29	27	31
Fair	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	1	1	3	5	3	1
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	2	—	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	71	92	97	73	86	97	89	67	72	61	81	85	86	68	73	80
Good	21	8	3	22	13	3	11	29	13	34	16	11	13	24	23	20
Fair	8	—	—	5	1	—	—	3	5	3	2	2	1	8	2	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	61	97	92	65	65	90	71	60	56	21	29	62	70	26	27	85
Good	36	3	8	34	35	10	29	40	20	48	42	35	27	37	48	13
Fair	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	19	21	2	1	21	21	2
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	8	—	1	9	2	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	1	—	7	2	—

(a) The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) reports air quality as an index for any given pollutant as its concentration expressed as a percentage of the relevant standard. It enables easy interpretation of whether the pollutant is at a level which may cause harm. An index value of 100 means the pollutant is currently at a concentration equal to the National Environment Protection Measure (Air NEPM) or State Environment Protection Policy (The Air Environment) (SEPP) standard levels (levels designed to protect human health and the environment). Indexes are calculated separately for each measured pollutant: Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Fine Particulates (PM10), Visibility (Airborne Particle Index). For each station, the daily pollutant indexes are the maximum index values for that day. Note that not all pollutants are measured at each station. The EPA also calculates an overall Air Quality Index, which amalgamates each pollutant index into an overall measure of air quality at each station.

(b) Data have been provided for the Ozone and Visibility (or Airborne Particle) Indexes as these are the dominant pollutants and are widely measured across the EPA network. It should also be noted that meteorological conditions are a major determinant on the incidence of elevated pollutant levels. Hence significant daily, seasonal and annual variations can be expected in air quality. For more information on Air Quality, see the EPA web site, <<http://www.epa.vic.gov.au>>.

(c) The index is converted into a qualitative scale with five commonly understood terms. Very Good (0–33), Good (34–66) and Fair (67–99) represent measurements within the standards, while Poor (100–149) and Very Poor (150+) represent measurements exceeding the standards.

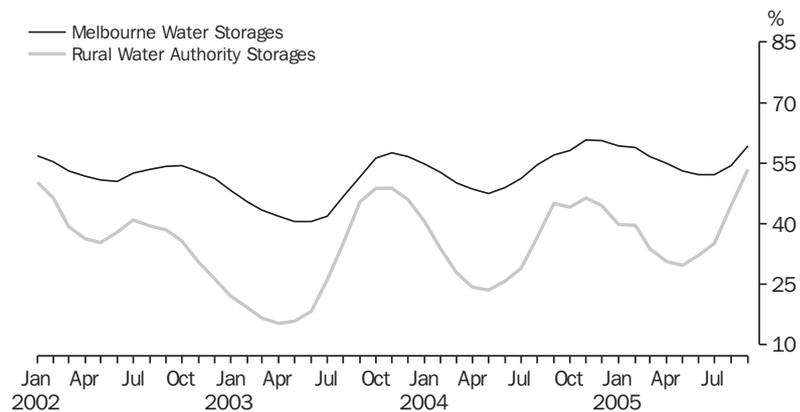
(d) For reporting purposes the Port Phillip Region (PPR) has been divided into 4 regions: East, West, City and Geelong. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: East – Alphington, Brighton, Box Hill, Dandenong, Mooroolbark; City – RMIT, Richmond; West – Footscray, Melton, Point Cook, Paisley; Geelong – Point Henry, Geelong South. In addition, the Latrobe Valley has stations at Moe and Traralgon. The regional index is considered to be the maximum of the station indexes calculated within each particular region. The daily index reported for a region is the maximum region index recorded each day.

Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

Victoria's water storages at the end of September 2005 were at 56.9% of capacity. Total water storage levels rose by 9.8% in September 2005, and they remain 10.9% higher than in September 2004. Melbourne's water storage levels have not reached over 60% capacity since December 2000.

Rural Water Authority storages have exhibited a greater volatility over time with storage levels at 53.5% of capacity in September 2005. Total rural water storages increased by 9.0% in September 2005 and they remain 8.4% higher than in September 2004.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of capacity—Monthly



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STORAGE VOLUMES IN VICTORIAN WATER STORAGES, By River Basin

Basin	Capacity at full service level ML	Storage levels at end of month (per cent of capacity)						Change (per cent of capacity) from	
		2004			2005			Aug 2005 to Sep 2005	Sep 2004 to Sep 2005
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Jul	Aug	Sep		
Goulburn	3 833 500	27.0	37.3	46.3	31.0	41.2	49.5	8.3	3.2
Broken	405 000	28.3	33.1	41.8	32.3	43.0	50.8	7.8	9.1
Campaspe	387 060	9.2	13.5	19.0	10.8	13.6	16.0	2.4	-3.0
Loddon	284 300	21.5	30.5	38.0	28.7	32.8	34.4	1.6	-3.6
Murray	7 113 210	34.2	40.4	49.0	44.4	55.1	68.6	13.5	19.6
Ovens	37 500	77.7	76.0	76.1	76.2	86.1	78.0	-8.2	1.8
Werribee	68 999	8.7	17.4	23.0	32.2	33.6	35.1	1.5	12.1
Maribymong	25 368	6.4	7.0	7.8	14.2	15.0	15.6	0.6	7.9
Glenelg/Wimmera(a)	770 420	10.6	13.5	15.7	9.4	8.6	8.7	0.1	-7.0
Thomson/Latrobe	1 466 200	46.0	51.3	57.5	50.7	56.1	61.6	5.5	4.0
Total	14 391 557	31.1	38.0	46.0	38.1	47.1	56.9	9.8	10.9
Total Volume of Water									
In Melbourne Water storages(b)	1 772 500	51.2	54.6	57.0	52.2	54.4	59.3	4.9	2.3
In rural water authority storages(c)	9 766 952	28.9	36.7	45.1	35.2	44.6	53.5	9.0	8.4

(a) Capacity at full service level has changed as a result of a review of the operational storage capacities of major reservoirs.

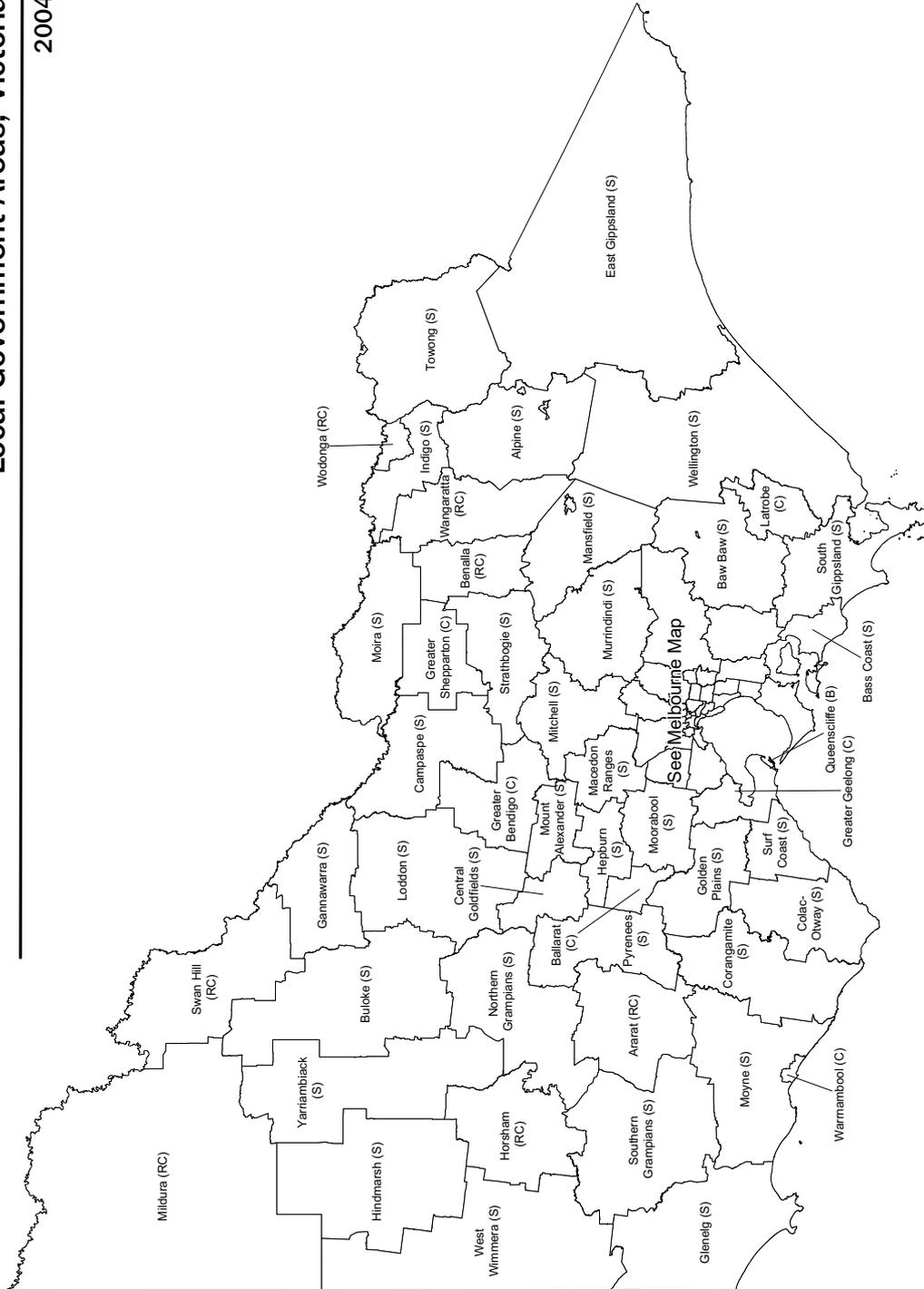
(b) The total volume in Melbourne Water storages is calculated as the sum of volumes in store in Thomson, Upper Yarra, O'Shannassy, Maroondah, Sugarloaf, Yan Yean, Greenvale, Silvan and Cardinia (Tarago and Devil Bend are excluded).

(c) The total volume in rural water authority storages is calculated (as an approximation) as the sum of volumes in store for all listed storages, minus the volume in Thomson reservoir, minus half of the volume stored in the Murray Basin.

Source: Department of Sustainability and Environment web site, <<http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/vro>>.

Local Government Areas, Victoria

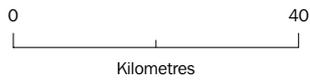
2004



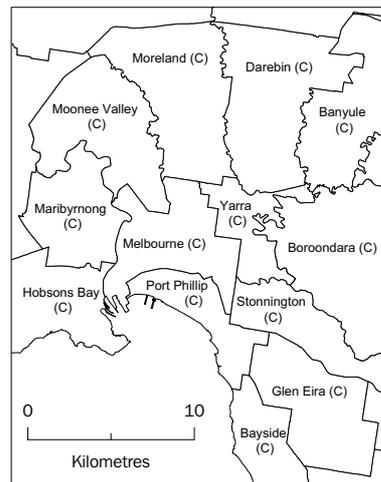
Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004.

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2004



Inset



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004.

GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures Annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year (i.e. the year when the quarterly chain volume measures sum to the current price annual values). Chain Laspeyres volume measures are compiled by linking together (compounding) movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year, and applying the compounded movements to the current price estimates of the reference year. Quarterly chain volume estimates are benchmarked to annual chain volume estimates, so that the quarterly estimates for a financial year sum to the corresponding annual estimate.

Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do. In order to minimise the impact of this property, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity exists for the quarters following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the quarters in the reference year and the quarters immediately preceding it. The latest base year and the reference year will be advanced one year with the release of the June quarter data each year. A change in reference year changes levels but not growth rates, although some revision to recent growth rates can be expected because of the introduction of a more recent base year (and revisions to the current price estimates underlying the chain volume measures).

Duration of unemployment The elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for two weeks or more, whichever is the shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than two weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.

Employed Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers);
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers);
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week;
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week;
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement;
 - on strike or locked out;
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job;
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Part-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Particles as PM₁₀	Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.
Seasonal adjustment	A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).
State final demand	Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation). National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the <i>System of National Accounts, 1993</i> , but for regional (including state) estimates there is no separate international standard. Although national concepts are generally applicable to state accounts, there remain several conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant nationally. Most of the problems arise in the measurement of gross state product for the transport and storage, communication services, and finance and insurance industries, where production often takes place across state borders. In these cases, a number of conceptual views can be applied to the allocation of value added by state. For more information, see chapter 28 of <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
Trend estimates	Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by removing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. Readers are reminded that trend estimates are subject to revision as subsequent months' data become available.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were available for work in the reference week; ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

APPENDIX

INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

1. March Quarter 2002 Part-time Employment in Victoria
2. June Quarter 2002 2001 Census Geography Issues
3. September Quarter 2002 Population Change in Victoria, 1991–2001
4. June Quarter 2003 Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999–2002
5. September Quarter 2003 Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
6. March Quarter 2004 Children aged 0–8 years in Victoria
7. June Quarter 2004 Building Activity and Interest Rates
8. September Quarter 2004 Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
9. June Quarter 2005 Criminal Court Outcomes 2003–2004
10. September Quarter 2005 The Victorian Population, 1836–2005

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