

**STATE AND REGIONAL  
INDICATORS**

VICTORIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 8 FEB 2007

**C O N T E N T S**

	<i>page</i>
Notes .....	2
Abbreviations .....	3
Feature article: Waste and Recycling .....	4
List of tables .....	12

**CHAPTERS**

<b>1</b> State comparison .....	14
<b>2</b> Population .....	15
<b>3</b> Labour market .....	17
<b>4</b> State final demand .....	34
<b>5</b> Price indexes .....	37
<b>6</b> Construction .....	40
<b>7</b> Tourism .....	44
<b>8</b> Agriculture .....	46
<b>9</b> Trade .....	49
<b>10</b> Environment .....	52
<b>11</b> Health .....	55

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Local Government Area maps .....	59
Appendix: Index of feature articles .....	61
Glossary .....	62

**I N Q U I R I E S**

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

## NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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### NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled *Waste and Recycling*. 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 24 January 2007.

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

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<b>ABS</b>	Australian Bureau of Statistics
<b>ACT</b>	Australian Capital Territory
<b>ANZSIC</b>	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
<b>ASGC</b>	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
<b>ATO</b>	Australian Taxation Office
<b>Aust.</b>	Australia
<b>B</b>	Borough
<b>BoV</b>	Balance of Victoria
<b>C</b>	City
<b>CPI</b>	consumer price index
<b>EPA</b>	Environment Protection Authority
<b>ERP</b>	estimated resident population
<b>FT</b>	full-time
<b>ha</b>	hectare
<b>LGA</b>	local government area
<b>ML</b>	megalitre
<b>MSD</b>	Melbourne Statistical Division
<b>MSR</b>	major statistical region
<b>n.e.c.</b>	not elsewhere classified
<b>NEPM</b>	National Environment Protection Measure
<b>NSW</b>	New South Wales
<b>NT</b>	Northern Territory
<b>qtr</b>	quarter
<b>Qld</b>	Queensland
<b>RC</b>	Rural City
<b>S</b>	Shire
<b>SA</b>	South Australia
<b>SD</b>	statistical division
<b>SEPP</b>	State Environment Protection Policy
<b>SITC</b>	Standard International Trade Classification
<b>SLA</b>	statistical local area
<b>SSD</b>	statistical subdivision
<b>Tas.</b>	Tasmania
<b>Vic.</b>	Victoria
<b>WA</b>	Western Australia

# FEATURE ARTICLE WASTE AND RECYCLING

## INTRODUCTION

Environmental sustainability is of interest to many Victorians. This includes our use of water, forests, minerals, soil, fish and other natural resources. The Victorian State Government is monitoring and reporting on these issues with the aim of protecting the environment for future generations. Relevant State policy papers include *Our Environment*, *Our Future* and the *Towards Zero Waste Strategy*.

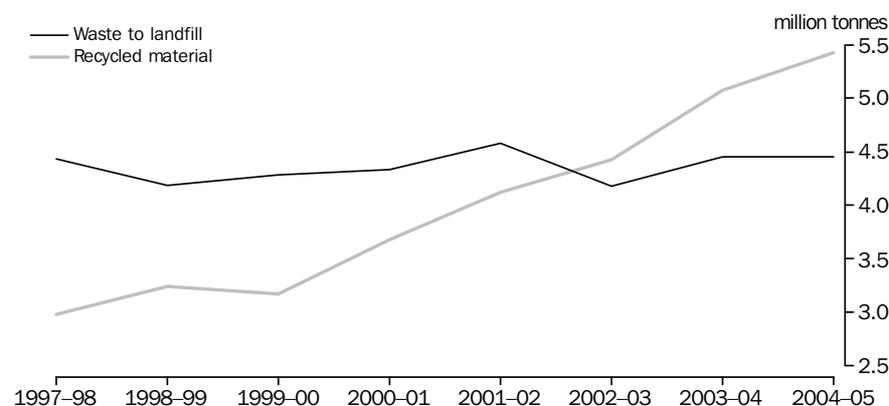
The focus of this article is the waste we produce and what we recycle. It uses data from Sustainability Victoria's annual surveys of the waste and recycling industry and local government to answer such questions as:

- How much rubbish do we produce in Victoria?
- Where does it come from?
- Who produces the least?
- What is the trend in recycling?
- Why have some local councils supplied small garbage bins?

## ALL SOURCES OF WASTE

In 2004-05, 4.45 million tonnes of waste went to landfill and 5.42 million tonnes were recycled. The amount recycled from all sources has increased greatly since 1997-98, but there has not been an accompanying fall in the amount of waste going to landfill (graph 1).

**1** WASTE AND RECYCLING, Victoria



Source: Sustainability Victoria.

Victoria's waste comes mainly from three sources: construction and demolition; commercial and industrial; and local government collections (which are mainly household waste). Each of these contributes to waste in both landfill and recycling. Of the total material recycled in 2004-05, construction and demolition contributed 54%, commercial and industrial 25%, municipal 14% and collectors (such as scrap metal merchants) 7%.

## CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE

Due to the large volumes involved, construction and demolition waste is categorised separately from commercial and industrial waste. Construction and demolition waste comes from sources such as residential, civil and commercial construction and demolition activities. The main components are concrete, bricks, timber and fill material (e.g. soil).

## FEATURE ARTICLE WASTE AND RECYCLING *continued*

### CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE *continued*

In 2004-05, the construction and demolition sector recycled 2.4 million tonnes of waste, 3% less than in 2003-04. It should be noted, though, that construction and demolition recycled waste in 2003-04 was 41% more than in 2002-03. The sector sent 2.6 million tonnes of waste to landfill in 2003-04 (the latest available data).

### COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Commercial and industrial waste comprises solid waste generated by the business sector as well as state and federal government entities, schools and tertiary institutions.

In 2004-05, 1.0 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste were recycled — mostly paper/cardboard (550,000 tonnes) and metals (300,000 tonnes). The latest available data show that 1.1 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste went to landfill in 2003-04.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT COLLECTIONS

In 2004-05 household access to kerbside collection services was high: 96% of households in Victoria had access to a garbage collection, 96% to a recycling collection and 78% to a green organics collection.

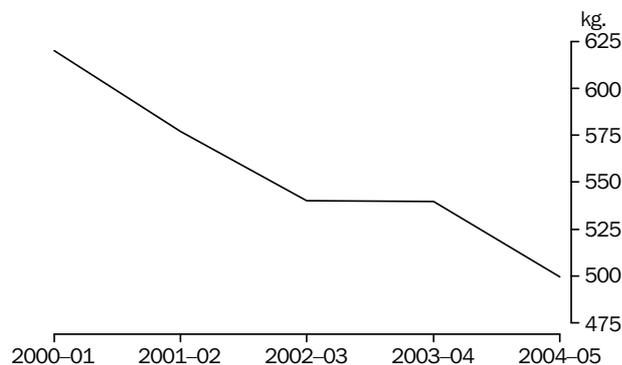
In the Melbourne metropolitan area<sup>1</sup>, 95% of households have access to a kerbside green organics collection; compared to only 36% of households outside Melbourne. Many of the 31 councils in Victoria that do not provide a kerbside green organics collection do provide the cheaper alternative of a drop-off facility.

In 2004-05, Victoria's local councils collected 1.76 million tonnes of waste in kerbside collections; over 57% was garbage, 28% were recyclables and 14% green organics (weeds, tree prunings, lawn clippings).

#### Garbage

In 2004-05, councils collected 1.02 million tonnes of garbage, approximately 10% less than in 2000-01. Victorian households produced an average 499.6 kg of garbage, 16.7% less than in 2000-01 (graph 2).

**2** AVERAGE GARBAGE PER HOUSEHOLD PER ANNUM, Victoria



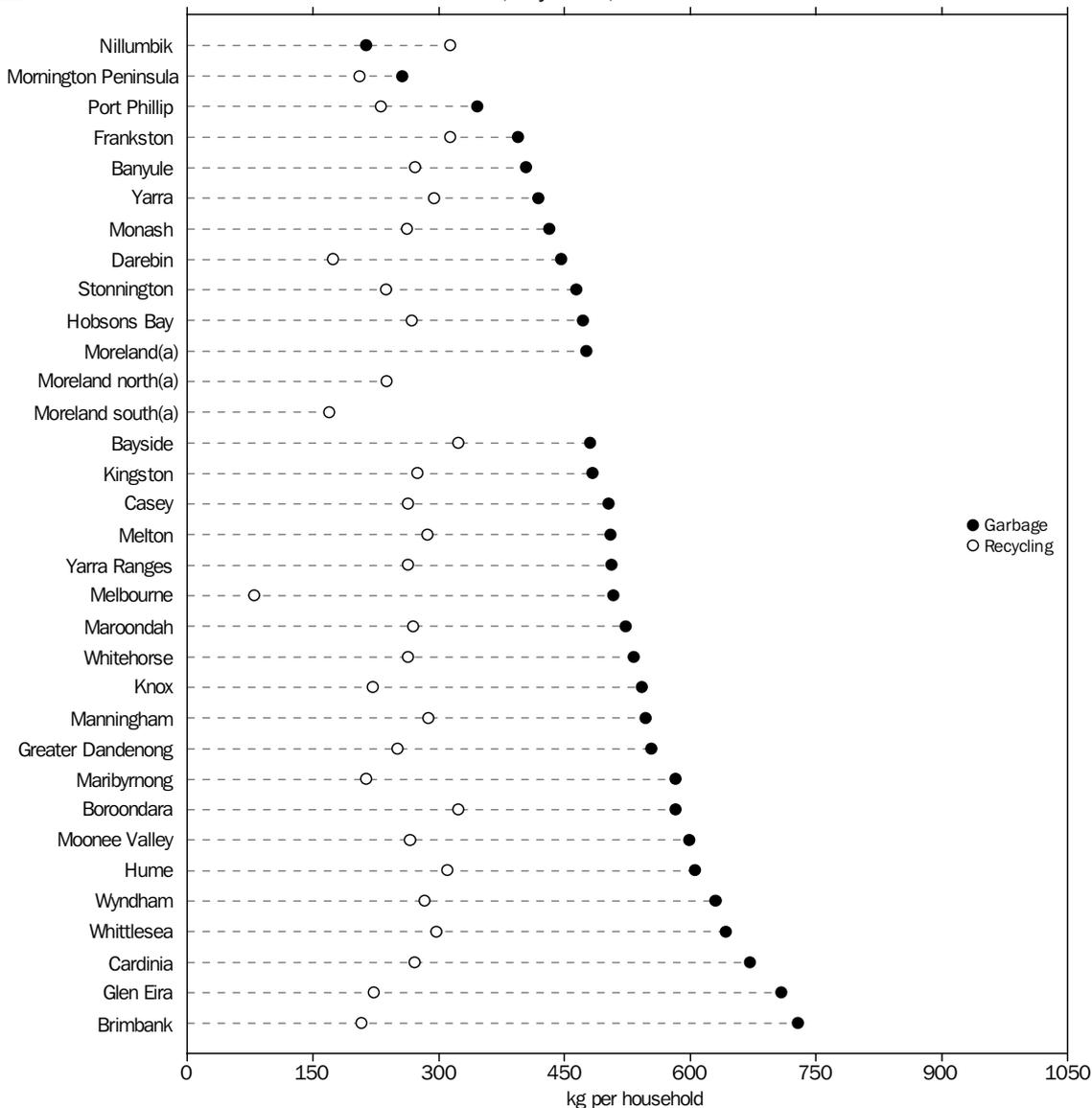
Source: Sustainability Victoria.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Melbourne Statistical Division and the whole of Yarra Ranges Shire. Definitions are in Australian Standard Geographical Classification (cat. no. 1216.0), available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)>.

Garbage *continued*

In 2004-05, households in the Shires of Strathbogie (156.2 kg) and Nillumbik (213.6 kg) produced the least garbage per household (graphs 4 and 3 respectively). Nillumbik residents had a powerful incentive to reduce the amount of garbage produced with their council being the only one providing a fortnightly (as opposed to a weekly) garbage collection. However Nillumbik residents could also use their green organics collection, which is weekly, to recycle food scraps. Households in Buloke Shire and the Rural Cities of Benalla and Ararat produced most garbage (over 800 kg each).

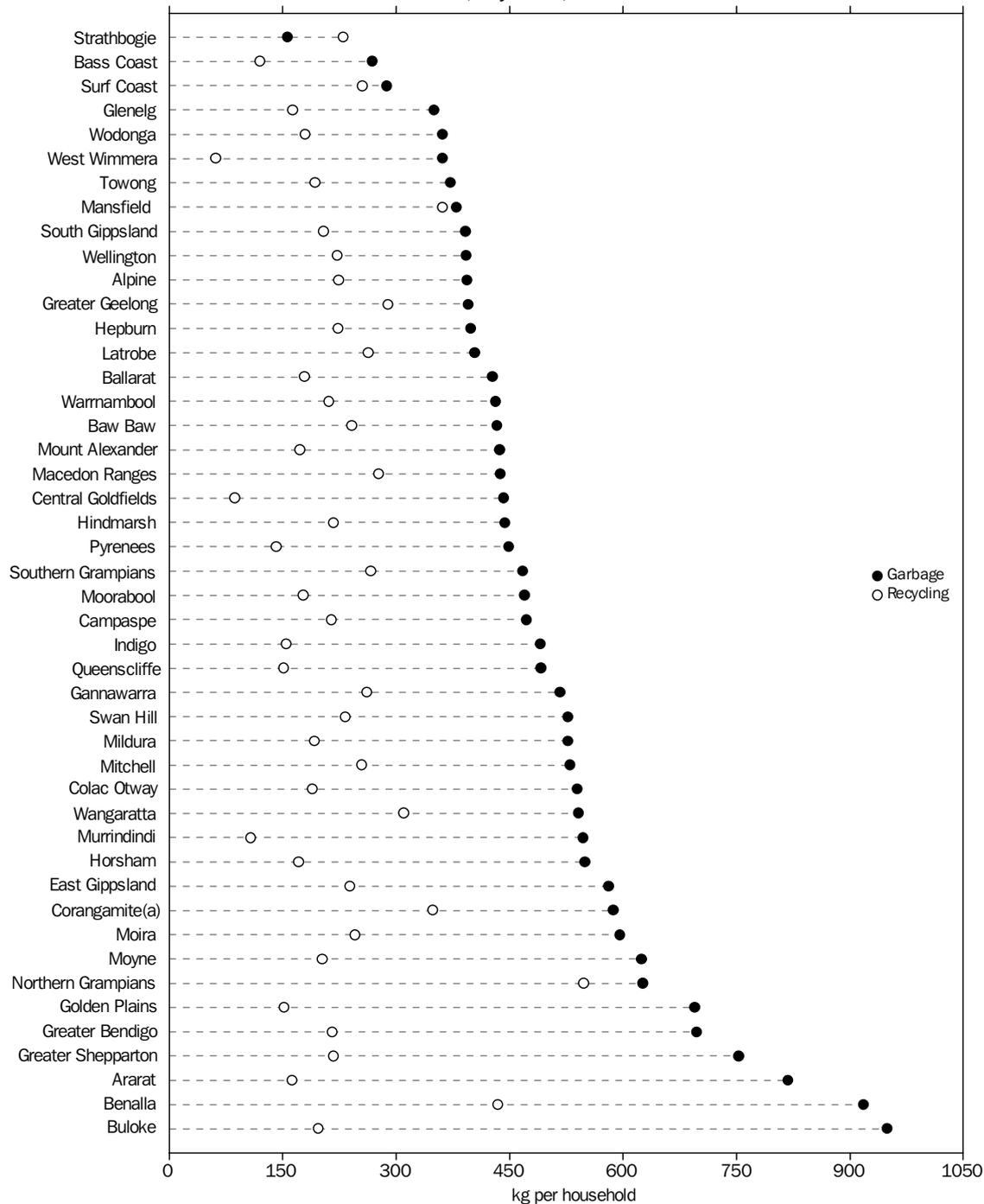
**3** AVERAGE GARBAGE AND RECYCLING, By LGA, Melbourne—2004-05



(a) Garbage data cover the whole of Moreland; recycling data are supplied separately for north and south areas of Moreland.

Source: Sustainability Victoria.

**4** AVERAGE GARBAGE AND RECYCLING, By LGA, Balance of Victoria—2004-05



(a) Corangamite Shire Council has included transfer station drop-off items in the kerbside recyclables service.  
Source: Sustainability Victoria.

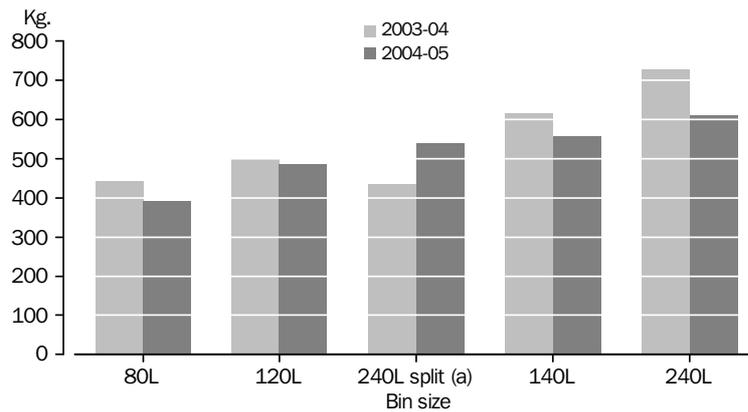
*Garbage continued*

In 2004-05, councils across Victoria spent an average \$56.10 per household on garbage collections. Collection systems vary by Local Government Area (LGA). In 2004-05 more than half of Victorian LGAs (57%) used the 120 litre garbage bin collection system for each household.

*Garbage continued*

How is household production of garbage related to bin size? Graph 5 shows average amount of garbage produced per household for each collection system. In 2004-05, households using 80 litre bins produced an average of 218.9 kg less garbage than those with 240 litre bins. It should be noted that this pattern may reflect differences in household size in addition to differences in bin size.

**5** AVERAGE GARBAGE PER HOUSEHOLD PER ANNUM, Victoria



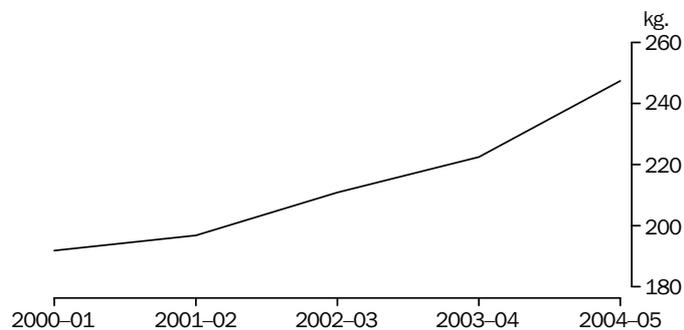
(a) 240L split bins are split with either green organics or recyclables.  
Source: Sustainability Victoria.

*Recycling*

Residents of all local government areas (LGAs) now have access to a recycling service. For economic reasons, Loddon and Yarriambiack Shires provide a drop-off facility instead of a kerbside collection.

In 2004-05, Victorian households recycled 491,884 tonnes, 45% more than in 2000-01 (337,130 tonnes). The average amount recycled per household was 247.5 kg, an increase of 23% from 191.8 kg in 2000-01 (graph 6).

**6** AVERAGE RECYCLING PER HOUSEHOLD PER ANNUM, Victoria



Source: Sustainability Victoria.

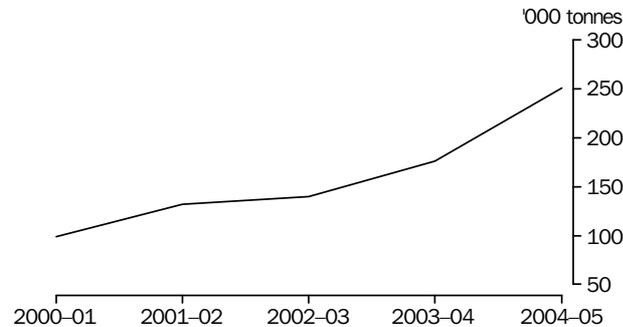
Households in Northern Grampians Shire recycled most (547.8 kg), and those in West Wimmera Shire least (61.9 kg) in 2004-05 (graph 4). There did not seem to be any relationship between amount recycled and amount of garbage produced.

Councils spent an average \$33.54 per household on recycling.

*Green organics*

In 2004-05, 41 Victorian councils (30 in Melbourne) provided this service, collecting 251,188 tonnes of green organics. This was an increase of about 150% since 2000-01 (graph 7).

**7** GREEN ORGANICS RECYCLED, Victoria



Source: Sustainability Victoria.

In 2004-05, residents of Knox City were the top contributors to green organics collections, averaging 453.9 kg per household.

**8** GREEN ORGANICS RECYCLED, Top ten LGAs—2004-05

LGA	Yield per household (kg)
Knox	453.9
Manningham	374.2
Bayside	356.9
Monash	343.0
Greater Geelong	339.8
Maroondah	329.6
Nilfumbik	316.3
Casey	303.8
Latrobe	297.8
Greater Dandenong	297.7

Source: Sustainability Victoria.

Frequency of green organic collection services ranged from bi-annual to weekly across Victoria, and were either compulsory or optional 'user pays'. In LGAs with compulsory collections, the fortnightly ones yielded most green organics, an average of 277.7 kg per household in 2004-05. Where the council provided a 'user pays' service, again the fortnightly collections yielded most, an average of 101.2 kg per household in 2004-05.

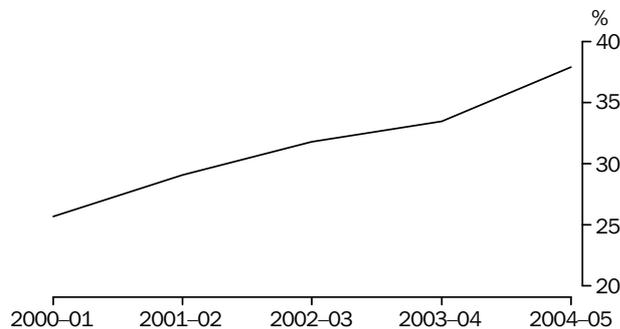
Councils spent an average \$17.11 per household on green organics services in 2004-05.

*Diversion rate*

Victorian households are diverting more of their waste. The rate has been increasing and in 2004-05 was 37.9% (graph 9). The diversion rate is calculated by tonnes of recyclables and green organics recycled divided by tonnes of recyclables, green organics and garbage collected.

*Diversion rate continued*

**9** DIVERSION RATE, Victoria



Source: Sustainability Victoria.

In 2004-05, households in four LGAs (Greater Geelong, Monash, Maroondah and Banyule) diverted more than 50% of their waste.

*Litter services*

In 2004-05, local councils collected 32,018 tonnes of waste from 48,321 litter bins and 3,477 litter traps. Some councils also reported the retrieval of illegally dumped rubbish (20 councils, 6,464 tonnes), and roadside litter (16 councils, 8,958 tonnes).

On a more positive note, in 2004-05, local councils installed an additional 78 public place recycling bins. This brought the total available to 661. Three councils installed these bins for the first time, joining the 19 councils who were already providing this service in 2003-04.

Victorian councils outlaid \$16.6 million on the operation and maintenance of public litter bins and traps in 2004-05.

**SOME FACTORS  
INFLUENCING CHANGE**

What has changed in the last five years? More councils have actively encouraged recycling by providing a three bin collection system, with a small bin for garbage and larger bins for recyclables and green waste. This system results in larger quantities of both recyclables and green organics than crate and bundle systems.

Data quality has also improved. In the three years to 30 June 2005, councils installed 192 new weighbridges. As a result, staff can record weights, measure actual tonnage of waste, instead of estimating the amount from the type of waste, and the number and size of vehicles delivering it. Staff from Sustainability Victoria have used validation techniques to further improve data.

**CONCLUSION**

While Victorians (both businesses and households) have embraced recycling, they are still generating large amounts of garbage. What can be done to reduce garbage generation?

In the household sector, less frequent collection and smaller bin size are apparently related to lower garbage production. Nillumbik Shire, the only LGA with a fortnightly garbage collection, had the second lowest average garbage per household in Victoria. Households with 80 litre bins produce less garbage (on average) than those with larger bins. However it is not clear whether bin size or household size is the major contributing factor.

CONCLUSION *continued*

Are continuing education campaigns part of the solution? Both Sustainability Victoria and the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) provide educational material on their websites, <[www.sustainability.vic.gov.au](http://www.sustainability.vic.gov.au)> and <[www.epa.vic.gov.au](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au)>.

Sustainability Victoria encourages waste reduction/minimisation in construction and demolition operations. They provide information on ways to do this, including the reuse of demolition waste. They also provide educational material for householders, schools, businesses and councils.

The EPA has both regulatory and educational roles. They point out that reducing waste in production processes will reduce the size and cost of any subsequent treatment process and therefore reduce disposal costs. Their guide, *Good Practice for Cleaner Production*, is aimed at assisting small and medium-sized businesses to simultaneously reduce costs and improve environmental performance.

Are there other initiatives to reduce waste? One is a waste exchange database run by the Victorian Waste Management Association and the EPA. This "brings waste generators and potential waste receivers together to find reuse or recycling options for wastes that would otherwise be disposed to landfill".

To quote the EPA, "Waste generation does not have to be an inevitable part of business or our home lives, rather it is a missed opportunity to use resources more efficiently". Time and effort invested in reducing waste should not be regarded as wasted.

## LIST OF TABLES

page

### STATE COMPARISON

- 1** Summary of statistical indicators . . . . . 14

### POPULATION

- 2** Estimated resident population and components of population change . . . . . 16

### LABOUR MARKET

- 3** Civilian labour force, by region . . . . . 18  
**4** Employed persons, by industry and Major Statistical Region . . . . . 23  
**5** Part-time workers, by sex, Melbourne . . . . . 26  
**6** Part-time workers, by sex, Balance of Victoria . . . . . 27  
**7** Duration of unemployment, by sex and Major Statistical Region . . . . . 29  
**8** Average weekly earnings of employees, by sex, Victoria: all series . . . . . 31  
**9** Unemployment rate estimates: smoothed series . . . . . 32

### STATE FINAL DEMAND

- 10** State final demand: seasonally adjusted and trend . . . . . 35  
**11** State final demand: original . . . . . 36

### PRICE INDEXES

- 12** Consumer price index, by group, Melbourne . . . . . 37  
**13** House price indexes, Melbourne and average of eight capital cities . . . . . 39

### CONSTRUCTION

- 14** Building approvals, by Local Government Area . . . . . 41  
**15** Engineering construction activity, by type, Victoria: original . . . . . 43

### TOURISM

- 16** Tourist accommodation, by tourism region . . . . . 45

### AGRICULTURE

- 17** Livestock slaughterings and meat production: all series . . . . . 47  
**18** Other agricultural production . . . . . 48

### TRADE

- 19** Balance of international merchandise trade . . . . . 49  
**20** International merchandise trade, by commodity . . . . . 50  
**21** International merchandise trade, by major trading partners . . . . . 51

### ENVIRONMENT

- 22** Air quality . . . . . 53  
**23** Water storages, by river basin, Victoria . . . . . 54

**LIST OF TABLES** *continued*

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*page*

HEALTH

<b>24</b>	Public hospitals, admissions and emergency patients . . . . .	55
<b>25</b>	Public hospitals, timeliness of elective surgery . . . . .	56
<b>26</b>	Children fully immunised at age 12 to less than 15 months . . . . .	57

## CHAPTER 1. STATE COMPARISON

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

This chapter summarises the key Victorian statistical indicators and compares them with the statistical indicators of other states and Australia.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

		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)	Sep qtr 06	24.2	1.6	0.6	8.0	1.8	9.3	3.4
<b>Population</b>								
Total population	Jun qtr 06	24.7	1.4	0.9	1.9	0.8	2.0	1.3
Natural increase(a)	Jun qtr 06	..	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6
Net overseas migration(a)	Jun qtr 06	..	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7
Net interstate migration(a)	Jun qtr 06	..	—	-0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.2	—
<b>Labour</b>								
Number unemployed (trend)	Dec 06	24.7	2.3	2.3	4.9	2.6	1.7	2.8
Unemployment rate(b)	Dec 06	—	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	-0.7	0.4
Participation rate(b)	Dec 06	—	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	0.2	-0.8	-0.6
Job vacancies (original)	Nov qtr 06	19.6	4.7	5.1	61.2	7.4	51.0	21.5
Average weekly full-time adult total earnings (trend)	Aug 06	—	1.8	0.8	4.4	6.0	6.0	2.7
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Sep qtr 06	—	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.8
<b>Prices(c)</b>								
Consumer price index	Sep qtr 06	—	3.4	3.7	4.4	3.8	4.8	3.9
Established house price index	Sep qtr 06	—	7.5	1.4	6.5	6.4	45.9	9.5
<b>Building</b>								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Nov 06	25.0	2.4	-3.4	6.2	-1.8	-1.1	2.2
Total value of building approved (trend)	Nov 06	27.7	9.7	6.2	7.1	-5.0	13.0	6.9
Value of new residential building approved (trend)	Nov 06	25.1	13.1	0.3	11.7	4.7	20.2	11.9
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 06	26.2	-0.6	-4.9	11.7	-1.8	29.6	3.6
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 06	26.3	-5.1	-6.4	3.5	-4.4	15.0	-0.4
<b>Consumer spending</b>								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Nov 06	25.0	-5.0	-0.7	1.2	-6.9	10.1	-0.6
Retail turnover (trend)	Nov 06	23.9	7.1	4.4	6.1	7.4	11.8	6.5
Takings from tourist accommodation	Sep qtr 06	17.2	9.9	4.6	6.5	10.2	13.7	7.6
<b>International merchandise trade</b>								
Imports	Nov 06	29.2	-4.0	7.3	5.2	11.3	23.4	4.2
Exports	Nov 06	13.6	23.0	15.0	-0.2	7.6	26.0	15.5

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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

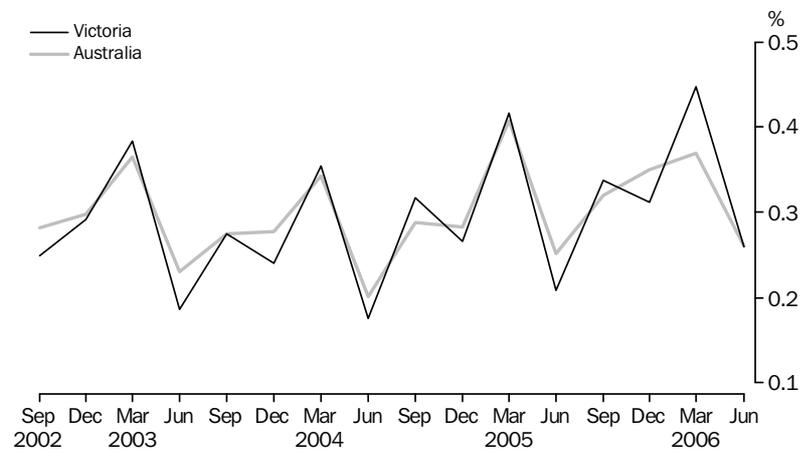
### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Victoria's estimated resident population (ERP) at the end of 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.

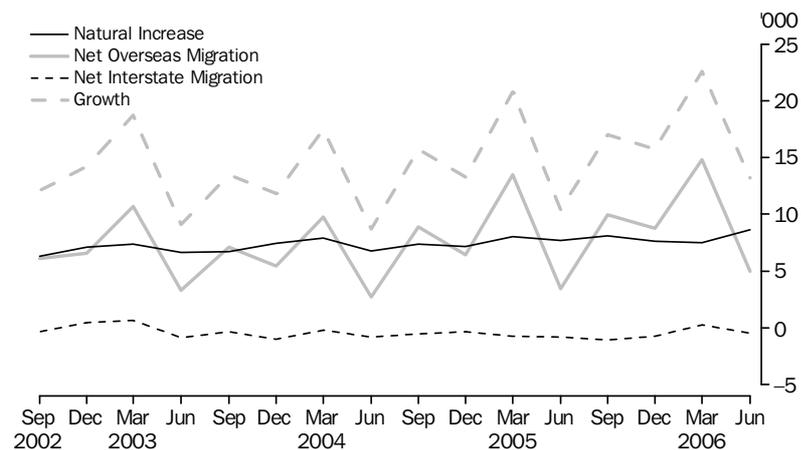
In June quarter 2006, Victoria's ERP grew by 13,200 persons or 0.26%. Australia's ERP also grew by 0.26% (53,600 persons) over the same period.

Natural increase contributed most to Victoria's population growth in the June quarter 2006 (8,700 persons), while net overseas migration was 5,000 persons. Net interstate migration was a loss of 400 people. Victoria experienced a net loss in population to other Australian states in twelve of the last thirteen quarters; the exception was March quarter 2006.

### QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



## CHAPTER 2. POPULATION *continued*

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENT OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)(b)

	PERSONS			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Male	Female	Persons	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Total increase	Victoria	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2000-01	2 366.3	2 438.4	4 804.7	26.4	35.3	5.2	66.9	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	51.5	1.05	1.10
2004-05	2 480.3	2 542.8	5 023.2	30.3	32.3	-2.4	60.2	1.21	1.24
2005-06	2 514.9	2 576.8	5 091.7	31.9	38.6	-1.9	68.5	1.36	1.31
2004									
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	2 521.4	4 978.7	7.3	8.9	-0.5	15.7	1.09	1.11
December	2 463.9	2 528.1	4 992.0	7.2	6.4	-0.4	13.3	1.12	1.12
2005									
March	2 474.9	2 537.9	5 012.7	8.0	13.5	-0.7	20.8	1.18	1.18
June	2 480.3	2 542.8	5 023.2	7.7	3.5	-0.8	10.4	1.21	1.24
September	2 488.9	2 551.3	5 040.1	8.1	10.0	-1.1	17.0	1.23	1.27
December	2 496.4	2 559.4	5 055.9	7.7	8.8	-0.7	15.7	1.28	1.34
2006									
March	2 508.4	2 570.1	5 078.5	7.5	14.8	0.3	22.6	1.31	1.30
June	2 514.9	2 576.8	5 091.7	8.7	5.0	-0.4	13.2	1.36	1.31

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration data up to June quarter 2001 are final. All ERP data from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2005 are revised and September quarter 2005 to June quarter 2006 are preliminary.

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

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET

### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

In the year ended December 2006, the Victorian labour force grew by 57,300 people (2.2%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 63,800 (2.5%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 6,600 (-4.6%). The unemployment rate decreased from 5.4% to 5.0%.

Between December 2005 and December 2006, the labour force grew by 30,400 persons (1.5%) in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and by 26,900 persons (3.9%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The proportion of employed persons who worked full-time remained constant at 71.6% in the Melbourne MSR, but rose from 68.8% to 69.7% in Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of unemployed people decreased by 9,600 (-9.7%) in the Melbourne MSR but increased by 3,100 (7.1%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate fell from 5.0% to 4.5% in the Melbourne MSR, but in the Balance of Victoria MSR the unemployment rate increased from 6.3% to 6.5%. The labour force participation rate remained constant at 66.1% in the Melbourne MSR, but rose from 61.9% to 63.4% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Loddon-Mallee statistical region displayed the largest increase in employment (13,000 persons) followed by Barwon-Western District (7,400 persons). Central Highlands-Wimmera was the only statistical region which experienced a fall in employment (-2,300 persons). Goulburn-Ovens-Murray was the only statistical region which displayed a fall in the unemployment rate from 6.7% to 4.7% over the period.

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
<b>2005</b>							
October	1 318.5	533.8	1 852.3	93.5	1 945.8	4.8	65.4
November	1 326.1	512.6	1 838.7	87.3	1 926.1	4.5	64.7
December	1 340.0	531.7	1 871.7	99.4	1 971.1	5.0	66.1
<b>2006</b>							
January	1 329.0	495.3	1 824.3	103.1	1 927.4	5.3	64.6
February	1 338.8	518.5	1 857.2	108.2	1 965.5	5.5	65.8
March	1 313.0	545.0	1 858.1	101.2	1 959.2	5.2	65.5
April	1 309.8	550.8	1 860.6	99.2	1 959.8	5.1	65.5
May	1 302.7	552.6	1 855.3	90.5	1 945.8	4.7	64.9
June	1 306.3	559.4	1 865.7	89.8	1 955.5	4.6	65.2
July	1 321.1	544.9	1 866.0	89.9	1 955.9	4.6	65.1
August	1 302.0	547.0	1 848.9	81.7	1 930.6	4.2	64.2
September	1 348.7	533.3	1 882.0	87.4	1 969.3	4.4	65.4
October	1 309.6	557.4	1 867.1	86.3	1 953.3	4.4	64.8
November	1 324.6	532.9	1 857.5	83.2	1 940.7	4.3	64.2
December	1 368.6	543.0	1 911.7	89.8	2 001.5	4.5	66.1
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
<b>2005</b>							
October	115.6	54.6	170.2	11.2	181.4	6.2	60.8
November	114.3	58.9	173.2	10.4	183.6	5.7	61.4
December	118.0	55.4	173.5	12.5	186.0	6.7	62.2
<b>2006</b>							
January	112.2	52.5	164.6	12.4	177.1	7.0	59.1
February	119.7	51.7	171.3	13.1	184.5	7.1	61.5
March	122.7	57.3	180.1	12.6	192.7	6.6	64.2
April	121.3	57.0	178.3	11.2	189.6	5.9	63.1
May	124.0	56.0	180.0	9.6	189.7	5.1	63.1
June	130.1	53.5	183.6	9.9	193.5	5.1	64.3
July	129.8	55.6	185.4	9.9	195.3	5.1	64.8
August	129.7	55.2	184.8	10.4	195.2	5.3	64.7
September	131.3	56.4	187.7	15.6	203.3	7.7	67.3
October	125.8	61.7	187.5	12.2	199.7	6.1	66.0
November	126.7	55.5	182.2	10.6	192.8	5.5	63.6
December	125.7	55.3	180.9	13.5	194.4	7.0	64.0

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

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
<b>2005</b>							
October	71.7	24.9	96.6	6.2	102.8	6.1	63.9
November	68.6	27.6	96.1	5.8	101.9	5.7	63.3
December	69.9	26.8	96.8	8.5	105.3	8.1	65.3
<b>2006</b>							
January	67.9	25.4	93.3	9.1	102.4	8.9	63.5
February	65.0	21.7	86.6	11.3	97.9	11.5	60.6
March	65.7	24.4	90.1	8.1	98.2	8.3	60.8
April	66.9	24.1	91.0	8.4	99.4	8.4	61.4
May	64.6	25.7	90.3	8.7	99.0	8.8	61.1
June	64.3	27.4	91.7	9.0	100.7	8.9	62.0
July	64.2	25.8	90.0	8.2	98.2	8.4	60.5
August	65.5	28.4	93.9	7.4	101.3	7.3	62.3
September	67.3	25.1	92.4	5.2	97.6	5.3	59.9
October	66.8	29.1	95.9	7.2	103.1	7.0	63.2
November	67.7	25.8	93.5	4.0	97.6	4.1	59.7
December	65.5	29.0	94.5	8.6	103.1	8.3	63.0
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
<b>2005</b>							
October	80.6	40.1	120.8	8.2	128.9	6.3	60.3
November	81.2	37.6	118.8	10.7	129.5	8.2	60.5
December	84.4	40.5	124.8	7.2	132.0	5.5	61.6
<b>2006</b>							
January	79.3	37.6	117.0	9.1	126.1	7.2	58.8
February	81.2	38.5	119.7	11.5	131.2	8.8	61.1
March	83.3	41.0	124.2	9.0	133.3	6.8	62.0
April	87.3	38.4	125.7	9.8	135.5	7.3	62.9
May	87.3	36.6	123.9	10.3	134.1	7.7	62.2
June	87.6	45.0	132.5	6.6	139.1	4.8	64.5
July	94.0	40.6	134.6	7.6	142.2	5.3	65.8
August	92.3	38.9	131.3	6.5	137.7	4.7	63.7
September	99.7	41.5	141.2	6.5	147.7	4.4	68.2
October	96.4	42.6	139.0	9.1	148.1	6.1	68.3
November	100.5	40.4	140.9	5.9	146.9	4.0	67.6
December	102.6	35.2	137.8	10.0	147.7	6.7	67.9

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

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000				
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
<b>2005</b>							
October	99.1	43.5	142.6	11.5	154.1	7.5	65.2
November	101.5	43.8	145.3	8.6	153.9	5.6	65.0
December	94.4	44.9	139.3	10.1	149.4	6.7	63.1
<b>2006</b>							
January	97.4	49.0	146.4	7.5	153.8	4.8	64.9
February	104.1	43.5	147.5	9.5	157.0	6.1	66.1
March	101.2	46.9	148.1	6.9	155.0	4.5	65.2
April	103.9	40.6	144.5	8.2	152.7	5.4	64.2
May	103.0	40.5	143.5	8.6	152.1	5.7	63.9
June	104.5	46.6	151.1	5.9	157.0	3.8	65.9
July	105.5	46.9	152.4	6.4	158.8	4.0	66.5
August	106.4	46.1	152.5	5.4	157.9	3.4	66.1
September	109.5	41.6	151.1	7.4	158.6	4.7	66.3
October	103.1	44.7	147.8	5.3	153.1	3.5	63.9
November	106.1	38.5	144.6	5.4	149.9	3.6	62.4
December	101.1	41.4	142.6	7.0	149.5	4.7	62.2
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
<b>2005</b>							
October	73.1	37.0	110.1	9.8	119.9	8.2	59.8
November	73.0	36.3	109.3	6.7	115.9	5.7	57.8
December	77.0	34.1	111.1	5.2	116.3	4.5	57.9
<b>2006</b>							
January	72.6	40.0	112.7	6.6	119.3	5.5	59.3
February	77.0	39.0	116.0	5.9	121.9	4.8	60.6
March	76.2	40.3	116.5	4.3	120.8	3.6	59.9
April	71.7	41.5	113.1	6.2	119.3	5.2	59.1
May	72.8	38.6	111.4	4.9	116.3	4.2	57.6
June	66.7	40.7	107.3	7.3	114.7	6.4	56.7
July	70.1	41.1	111.2	4.2	115.4	3.6	57.0
August	69.0	43.0	112.0	5.4	117.4	4.6	57.9
September	69.5	42.5	112.0	4.0	116.0	3.5	57.2
October	67.1	41.7	108.8	5.2	114.0	4.5	56.1
November	69.3	40.8	110.1	4.8	114.9	4.2	56.4
December	71.9	41.7	113.6	7.6	121.2	6.2	59.4

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

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
<b>2005</b>							
October	440.1	200.2	640.3	46.9	687.2	6.8	61.9
November	438.6	204.1	642.7	42.1	684.9	6.2	61.6
December	443.8	201.7	645.5	43.5	689.1	6.3	61.9
<b>2006</b>							
January	429.4	204.5	633.9	44.7	678.7	6.6	60.9
February	446.9	194.3	641.2	51.3	692.5	7.4	62.1
March	449.0	209.9	658.9	41.0	699.9	5.9	62.7
April	451.1	201.5	652.6	43.9	696.4	6.3	62.3
May	451.8	197.3	649.1	42.2	691.2	6.1	61.8
June	453.1	213.2	666.3	38.7	705.0	5.5	63.0
July	463.5	210.1	673.6	36.3	709.8	5.1	63.3
August	463.0	211.6	674.5	35.1	709.6	4.9	63.2
September	477.3	207.2	684.5	38.7	723.2	5.4	64.3
October	459.3	219.8	679.0	39.0	718.0	5.4	63.8
November	470.3	201.0	671.3	30.7	702.0	4.4	62.2
December	466.8	202.6	669.4	46.6	716.0	6.5	63.4
VICTORIA							
<b>2005</b>							
October	1 758.7	733.9	2 492.6	140.3	2 632.9	5.3	64.4
November	1 764.7	716.7	2 481.4	129.5	2 610.9	5.0	63.8
December	1 783.8	733.4	2 517.2	143.0	2 660.2	5.4	65.0
<b>2006</b>							
January	1 758.5	699.8	2 458.3	147.8	2 606.1	5.7	63.6
February	1 785.7	712.8	2 498.5	159.5	2 658.0	6.0	64.8
March	1 762.1	754.9	2 517.0	142.2	2 659.2	5.3	64.7
April	1 760.9	752.3	2 513.2	143.1	2 656.2	5.4	64.6
May	1 754.5	749.9	2 504.4	132.7	2 637.0	5.0	64.1
June	1 759.4	772.6	2 532.0	128.5	2 660.5	4.8	64.6
July	1 784.6	755.0	2 539.6	126.2	2 665.8	4.7	64.6
August	1 764.9	758.5	2 523.5	116.8	2 640.2	4.4	63.9
September	1 826.0	740.4	2 566.4	126.1	2 692.5	4.7	65.1
October	1 768.9	777.2	2 546.1	125.2	2 671.3	4.7	64.5
November	1 794.9	733.9	2 528.8	114.0	2 642.7	4.3	63.7
December	1 835.4	745.6	2 581.0	136.4	2 717.5	5.0	65.4

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

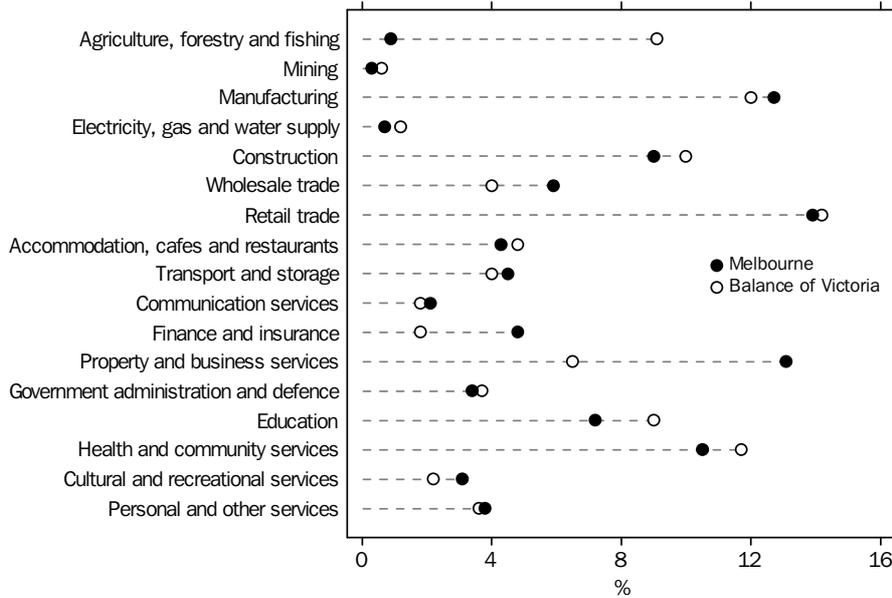
## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In November quarter 2006, the industries that employed the most people in the Melbourne MSR were Retail trade, Property and business services and Manufacturing. Retail trade accounted for 13.9% of total employees, while Property and business services accounted for 13.1% and Manufacturing 12.7%.

In the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail trade (14.2%), Manufacturing (12.0%) and Health and community services (11.7%).

INDUSTRY BY PER CENT EMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria—November quarter 2006



In Victoria, Mining and Construction industries had predominantly male employees with 92.5% and 89.9% respectively, while employees in Health and community services and Education were predominantly female (80.0% and 70.1% respectively).

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Major Statistical Region—November quarter 2006

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	7.3	16.7
Mining	4.7	0.3	5.0
Manufacturing	163.9	71.5	235.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.9	4.7	12.6
Construction	149.0	18.0	167.0
Wholesale trade	72.4	36.5	108.8
Retail trade	125.9	131.8	257.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	39.0	40.7	79.8
Transport and storage	62.6	21.6	84.2
Communication services	27.6	12.1	39.7
Finance and insurance	45.9	43.2	89.1
Property and business services	130.0	112.7	242.7
Government administration and defence	30.6	33.1	63.7
Education	40.8	93.0	133.8
Health and community services	38.7	156.1	194.8
Cultural and recreational services	30.0	26.7	56.8
Personal and other services	34.4	35.4	69.8
BALANCE OF VICTORIA			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.0	15.8	60.8
Mining	3.9	0.3	4.3
Manufacturing	64.7	16.2	80.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.7	1.4	8.1
Construction	61.1	5.6	66.8
Wholesale trade	21.7	5.1	26.7
Retail trade	44.5	50.6	95.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	11.0	20.9	31.9
Transport and storage	19.6	7.3	26.9
Communication services	7.5	4.3	11.8
Finance and insurance	4.6	7.5	12.0
Property and business services	19.7	23.9	43.5
Government administration and defence	10.8	13.8	24.6
Education	17.3	43.0	60.3
Health and community services	15.8	62.6	78.4
Cultural and recreational services	7.2	7.9	15.0
Personal and other services	11.8	12.4	24.2

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

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY *continued*

### EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Major Statistical Region—November quarter 2006 *continued*

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	54.4	23.1	77.5
Mining	8.6	0.7	9.3
Manufacturing	228.6	87.6	316.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	14.6	6.2	20.7
Construction	210.1	23.7	233.7
Wholesale trade	94.0	41.5	135.6
Retail trade	170.4	182.4	352.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	50.0	61.7	111.7
Transport and storage	82.2	28.9	111.1
Communication services	35.1	16.4	51.5
Finance and insurance	50.5	50.7	101.2
Property and business services	149.7	136.6	286.2
Government administration and defence	41.4	46.9	88.3
Education	58.1	136.0	194.1
Health and community services	54.5	218.6	273.1
Cultural and recreational services	37.2	34.6	71.8
Personal and other services	46.1	47.8	93.9

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

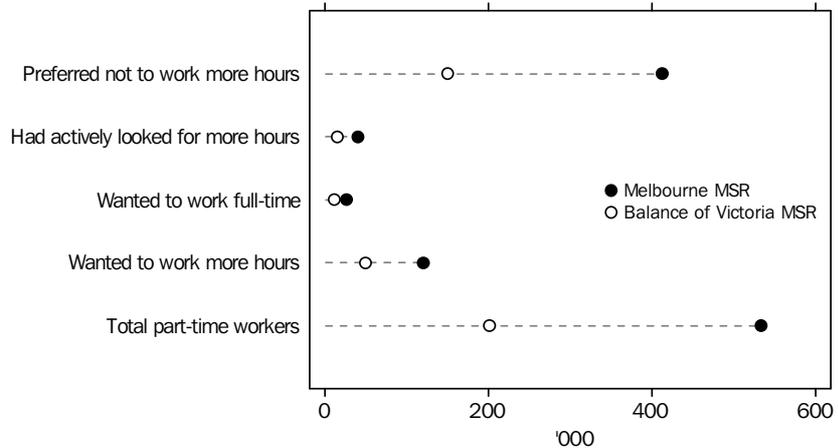
## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### PART-TIME WORKERS

In November quarter 2006, there were an estimated 532,900 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. This represents an increase of 4.0% from November quarter 2005. Females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (71.3%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (77.3%) preferred not to work more hours, and this was more common amongst females (80.2%) than males (70.1%).

In the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in November quarter 2006 was 201,000, a decrease of 3,100 persons (-1.5%) since November quarter 2005. The majority of these part-time workers (75.0%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females than males (78.1% and 67.1% respectively).

PART-TIME WORKERS' INTENTION—November quarter 2006



## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

PART-TIME WORKERS  
*continued*

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

PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS						
	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
<b>2005</b>						
August	109.3	17.9	13.6	50.1	159.4	31.4
November	90.3	18.8	14.7	51.6	141.8	36.4
<b>2006</b>						
February	101.8	21.5	14.1	47.7	149.5	31.9
May	116.3	18.4	14.1	48.1	164.5	29.3
August	112.7	23.4	16.9	53.0	165.7	32.0
November	107.2	15.0	11.1	45.7	152.9	29.9
FEMALES						
<b>2005</b>						
August	298.0	23.5	14.1	71.3	369.3	19.3
November	290.8	23.3	12.4	80.0	370.8	21.6
<b>2006</b>						
February	288.6	31.3	19.3	80.4	369.0	21.8
May	305.6	29.0	18.6	82.6	388.2	21.3
August	303.3	28.7	13.6	77.9	381.2	20.4
November	304.8	25.8	15.4	75.2	380.0	19.8
PERSONS						
<b>2005</b>						
August	407.2	41.4	27.7	121.4	528.7	23.0
November	381.0	42.1	27.0	131.6	512.6	25.7
<b>2006</b>						
February	390.4	52.8	33.4	128.1	518.5	24.7
May	421.9	47.4	32.6	130.7	552.6	23.7
August	416.0	52.1	30.4	130.9	547.0	23.9
November	412.0	40.9	26.5	120.9	532.9	22.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

PART-TIME WORKERS  
*continued*

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

PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS						
	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
<b>2005</b>						
August	32.8	5.4	5.4	18.4	51.2	36.0
November	35.6	6.0	5.4	15.6	51.3	30.5
<b>2006</b>						
February	36.7	7.6	5.5	18.4	55.1	33.4
May	35.8	4.2	4.2	14.8	50.6	29.2
August	33.0	9.7	8.6	19.6	52.5	37.3
November	38.5	6.8	6.1	18.9	57.4	32.9
FEMALES						
<b>2005</b>						
August	114.6	14.7	10.7	38.4	153.0	25.1
November	115.6	9.4	5.3	37.3	152.9	24.4
<b>2006</b>						
February	104.0	10.7	5.2	35.1	139.2	25.2
May	110.3	7.8	5.8	36.4	146.7	24.8
August	118.6	8.8	5.5	40.4	159.0	25.4
November	112.2	9.2	5.9	31.5	143.7	21.9
PERSONS						
<b>2005</b>						
August	147.4	20.1	16.2	56.9	204.2	27.8
November	151.3	15.4	10.7	52.9	204.1	25.9
<b>2006</b>						
February	140.8	18.3	10.6	53.6	194.3	27.6
May	146.1	12.0	10.0	51.2	197.3	25.9
August	151.6	18.4	14.2	60.0	211.6	28.4
November	150.7	16.0	12.1	50.3	201.0	25.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

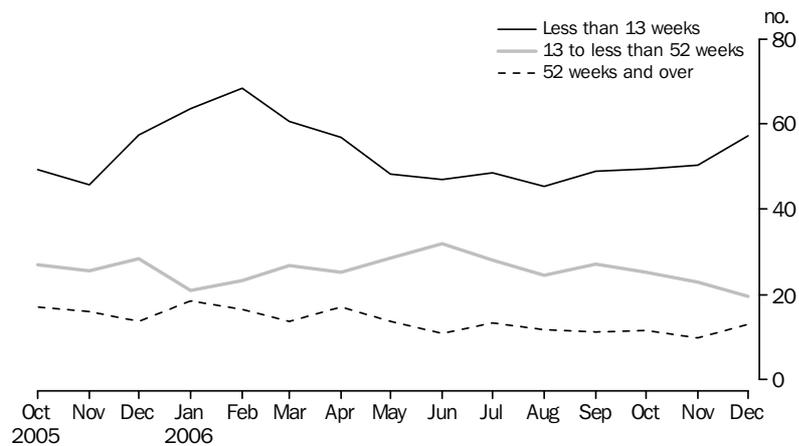
### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between December 2005 and December 2006, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) decreased by 0.2% in the Melbourne MSR but increased by 21.5% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

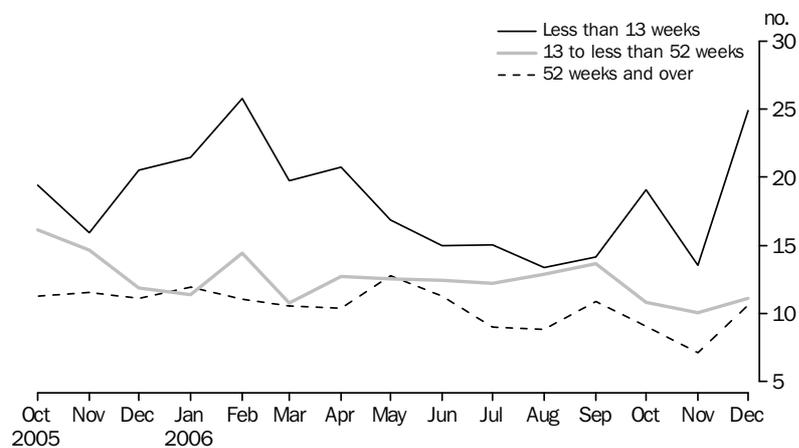
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) fell by 31.0% in the Melbourne MSR and by 6.7% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 4.4% in the Melbourne MSR and by 4.5% in the Balance of Victoria MSR for the year ended December 2006.

#### PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne



#### PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
<b>2005</b>									
October	21.5	27.9	49.4	9.6	9.8	19.4	31.1	37.6	68.8
November	25.9	19.9	45.8	7.0	8.9	15.9	32.9	28.8	61.7
December	31.2	26.2	57.4	6.5	14.1	20.5	37.7	40.3	77.9
<b>2006</b>									
January	31.3	32.3	63.6	8.1	13.3	21.4	39.4	45.6	85.0
February	34.0	34.5	68.4	12.1	13.7	25.8	46.0	48.2	94.2
March	34.5	26.0	60.6	8.2	11.5	19.7	42.7	37.5	80.3
April	30.3	26.6	56.9	10.2	10.6	20.7	40.4	37.2	77.6
May	22.9	25.4	48.3	8.9	8.0	16.8	31.8	33.4	65.2
June	26.0	21.0	47.0	9.0	6.0	15.0	35.0	26.9	61.9
July	23.4	25.2	48.6	8.3	6.7	15.0	31.7	31.9	63.6
August	24.7	20.7	45.4	6.5	6.9	13.4	31.2	27.6	58.8
September	26.3	22.6	48.9	7.2	7.0	14.2	33.5	29.6	63.1
October	26.7	22.8	49.5	7.8	11.2	19.1	34.5	34.0	68.5
November	25.0	25.5	50.4	5.6	8.0	13.6	30.5	33.5	64.0
December	33.2	24.1	57.3	11.7	13.2	24.9	44.9	37.3	82.1
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
<b>2005</b>									
October	16.1	11.0	27.0	8.0	8.2	16.2	24.1	19.1	43.2
November	13.8	11.7	25.5	7.1	7.6	14.6	20.9	19.3	40.1
December	16.7	11.7	28.4	6.0	5.9	11.9	22.7	17.6	40.3
<b>2006</b>									
January	11.6	9.4	20.9	6.0	5.3	11.4	17.6	14.7	32.3
February	13.3	10.0	23.3	5.6	8.8	14.4	18.9	18.8	37.8
March	14.9	12.0	26.9	3.3	7.5	10.8	18.2	19.5	37.6
April	12.5	12.8	25.2	3.8	8.9	12.7	16.3	21.7	38.0
May	14.7	13.8	28.5	5.6	6.9	12.5	20.4	20.7	41.1
June	16.2	15.8	32.0	4.2	8.2	12.4	20.4	24.0	44.4
July	16.1	11.9	28.0	5.6	6.6	12.2	21.7	18.5	40.3
August	15.2	9.4	24.5	6.0	6.8	12.9	21.2	16.2	37.4
September	15.0	12.2	27.1	7.7	6.0	13.7	22.6	18.1	40.8
October	15.7	9.5	25.2	6.2	4.6	10.8	21.9	14.1	36.1
November	13.5	9.5	23.0	5.7	4.3	10.0	19.2	13.8	33.0
December	11.5	8.1	19.6	4.6	6.5	11.1	16.1	14.6	30.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
<b>2005</b>									
October	11.4	5.6	17.0	6.2	5.1	11.3	17.6	10.7	28.3
November	9.5	6.5	16.0	6.6	4.9	11.6	16.1	11.4	27.6
December	7.5	6.2	13.6	7.2	3.9	11.1	14.6	10.1	24.8
<b>2006</b>									
January	11.1	7.4	18.6	7.0	4.9	11.9	18.1	12.3	30.5
February	10.2	6.2	16.5	6.9	4.2	11.1	17.1	10.4	27.5
March	9.7	4.1	13.7	5.6	5.0	10.5	15.2	9.0	24.3
April	9.6	7.5	17.1	6.3	4.0	10.4	16.0	11.5	27.5
May	9.0	4.6	13.7	8.3	4.4	12.8	17.4	9.1	26.4
June	5.4	5.5	10.9	7.6	3.7	11.3	13.0	9.2	22.2
July	7.4	5.9	13.3	6.4	2.6	9.0	13.9	8.5	22.3
August	6.4	5.3	11.8	6.1	2.7	8.8	12.5	8.1	20.6
September	6.1	5.2	11.3	7.9	3.0	10.9	13.9	8.3	22.2
October	5.7	5.8	11.6	6.2	2.8	9.0	12.0	8.7	20.6
November	5.6	4.3	9.8	4.3	2.8	7.1	9.9	7.0	17.0
December	6.9	6.0	13.0	4.7	5.9	10.6	11.6	12.0	23.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
<b>2005</b>									
October	49.0	44.4	93.5	23.8	23.0	46.9	72.8	67.5	140.3
November	49.2	38.1	87.3	20.7	21.5	42.1	69.9	59.6	129.5
December	55.4	44.1	99.4	19.6	23.9	43.5	75.0	68.0	143.0
<b>2006</b>									
January	54.0	49.1	103.1	21.1	23.6	44.7	75.1	72.7	147.8
February	57.5	50.7	108.2	24.6	26.7	51.3	82.1	77.4	159.5
March	59.1	42.0	101.2	17.0	24.0	41.0	76.1	66.0	142.2
April	52.3	46.9	99.2	20.3	23.6	43.9	72.6	70.4	143.1
May	46.7	43.8	90.5	22.8	19.3	42.2	69.5	63.2	132.7
June	47.6	42.3	89.8	20.8	17.8	38.7	68.4	60.1	128.5
July	46.9	43.0	89.9	20.4	15.9	36.3	67.3	58.9	126.2
August	46.3	35.4	81.7	18.6	16.5	35.1	64.9	51.9	116.8
September	47.4	40.0	87.4	22.7	16.0	38.7	70.1	56.0	126.1
October	48.1	38.1	86.3	20.3	18.7	39.0	68.4	56.8	125.2
November	44.0	39.2	83.2	15.6	15.1	30.7	59.7	54.3	114.0
December	51.6	38.2	89.8	21.0	25.7	46.6	72.6	63.9	136.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

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

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult 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 (\$)									
2005									
May	1 044.2	1 147.1	964.9	893.8	909.6	613.1	992.1	1 064.8	794.1
August	1 054.0	1 125.9	974.4	907.3	921.4	626.0	1 005.0	1 057.5	809.8
November	1 056.9	1 144.1	972.5	918.1	935.0	623.4	1 012.2	1 076.8	809.8
2006									
February	1 084.1	1 162.1	987.6	921.5	936.0	630.4	1 030.4	1 087.4	819.8
May	1 084.9	1 149.4	983.4	930.1	946.1	644.6	1 032.7	1 080.8	822.9
August	1 092.3	1 153.0	984.8	922.0	937.8	636.6	1 034.0	1 079.4	818.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$)									
2005									
May	1 048.0	1 150.2	969.6	895.2	911.2	613.2	996.8	1 067.8	797.5
August	1 055.3	1 133.5	974.2	907.3	921.9	622.7	1 006.3	1 063.6	807.3
November	1 056.9	1 138.5	974.0	918.2	933.9	628.3	1 011.3	1 072.6	812.0
2006									
February	1 078.8	1 156.5	981.4	919.8	934.9	628.6	1 024.9	1 082.1	816.3
May	1 089.1	1 152.9	988.4	931.7	947.6	644.8	1 038.0	1 084.2	826.8
August	1 093.6	1 161.2	984.5	922.3	938.7	633.3	1 035.5	1 086.0	815.4
TREND (\$)									
2005									
May	1 050.3	1 142.9	972.6	901.8	917.2	616.7	1 000.3	1 066.4	801.6
August	1 052.7	1 140.6	973.1	907.4	922.7	621.6	1 004.3	1 067.9	806.1
November	1 062.6	1 142.5	976.4	915.6	930.8	627.4	1 013.9	1 072.9	812.4
2006									
February	1 075.1	1 149.1	982.3	922.7	938.1	634.1	1 024.5	1 079.3	819.0
May	1 086.9	1 156.3	987.2	925.8	941.7	638.6	1 033.2	1 084.3	822.6
August	1 097.4	1 161.4	990.9	927.0	943.2	641.4	1 040.3	1 087.4	823.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM MAY 2006 TO AUGUST 2006) (%)									
Original	0.7	0.3	0.1	-0.9	-0.9	-1.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.6
Seasonally Adjusted	0.4	0.7	-0.4	-1.0	-0.9	-1.8	-0.2	0.2	-1.4
Trend	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM AUGUST 2005 TO AUGUST 2006) (%)									
Original	3.6	2.4	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.1	1.0
Seasonally Adjusted	3.6	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.1	1.0
Trend	4.3	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.6	1.8	2.2

(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).

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES (a)(b): Smoothed Series

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE													
	2003			2004				2005				2006		
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr		
<i>Local Government Area (c)</i>	%													
Melbourne(d)														
Banyule (C)	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1		
Bayside (C)	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7		
Boroondara (C)	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7		
Brimbank (C)	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3		
Cardinia (S)	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4		
Casey (C)	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1		
Darebin (C)	9.8	10.2	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.3	7.6	7.5	7.0		
Frankston (C)	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.3		
Glen Eira (C)	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.8		
Greater Dandenong (C)	9.7	10.3	9.5	8.3	7.6	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8		
Hobsons Bay (C)	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8		
Hume (C)	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.0	7.5		
Kingston (C)	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.8		
Knox (C)	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9		
Manningham (C)	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1		
Maribyrnong (C)	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4		
Maroondah (C)	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3		
Melbourne (C)	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.3	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.2		
Melton (S)	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7		
Monash (C)	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.3		
Moonee Valley (C)	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8		
Moreland (C)	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.0	5.5		
Mornington Peninsula (S)	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.1		
Nillumbik (S)	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6		
Port Phillip (C)	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.6		
Stonnington (C)	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6		
Whitehorse (C)	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.3		
Whittlesea (C)	7.2	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5		
Wyndham (C)	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3		
Yarra (C)	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.1		
Yarra Ranges (S)	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.2		
Barwon														
Colac-Otway (S)	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.0		
Golden Plains (S)	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4		
Greater Geelong (C)	6.5	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.0		
Queenscliffe (B)	4.1	3.9	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4		
Surf Coast (S)	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8		
Western District														
Corangamite (S)	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5		
Glenelg (S)	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.7		
Moyne (S)	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0		
Southern Grampians (S)	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1		
Warrnambool (C)	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5		
Central Highlands														
Ararat (RC)	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.6		
Ballarat (C)	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.9	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.3		
Hepburn (S)	8.2	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.4	10.0	9.5	7.9	7.2	8.2	9.0	9.3		
Moorabool (S)	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.4		
Pyrenees (S)	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.5	7.1	6.7	7.5	8.5	9.0		

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

(b) For methodology see Explanatory notes in DEWR publication Small Area Labour Markets, available from the DEWR website.

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

(d) 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 (DEWR), <www.workplace.gov.au>.

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES(a)(b): **Smoothed Series** *continued*

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE													
	2003			2004				2005				2006		
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr		
<i>Local Government Area(c)</i>	%													
<b>Wimmera</b>														
Hindmarsh (S)	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.3		
Horsham (RC)	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.1		
Northern Grampians (S)	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.7	6.6	7.3	7.7		
West Wimmera (S)	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.8		
Yarriambiack (S)	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.5		
<b>Mallee</b>														
Buloke (S)	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7		
Gannawarra (S)	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8		
Mildura (RC)	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.7	9.6	9.9	9.4	8.6	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.7		
Swan Hill (RC)	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.0		
<b>Loddon</b>														
Central Goldfields (S)	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.9	13.4	13.8	13.0	12.1	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.0		
Greater Bendigo (C)	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.1		
Loddon (S)	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.9	7.7	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.6		
Macedon Ranges (S)	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9		
Mount Alexander (S)	6.5	7.2	7.7	8.9	9.9	10.3	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.3	7.9		
<b>Goulburn</b>														
Campaspe (S)	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.2		
Delatite (S)	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.7		
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.7		
Mitchell (S)	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.0		
Moira (S)	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.7		
Murrindindi (S)	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5		
Strathbogie (S)	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2		
<b>Ovens-Murray</b>														
Alpine (S)	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.9		
Indigo (S)	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8		
Towong (S)	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6		
Wangarratta (RC)	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.5		
Wodonga (RC)	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.1		
<b>East Gippsland</b>														
East Gippsland (S)	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.5	6.7	5.5		
Wellington (S)	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5	4.4		
<b>Gippsland(d)</b>														
Bass Coast (S)	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.0	5.7		
Baw Baw (S)	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.1		
La Trobe (S)	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.7	10.5	9.3	8.3	6.6		
South Gippsland (S)	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.1		
<b>Unincorporated Vic(e)</b>	3.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.7		

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

(b) For methodology see Explanatory notes in DEWR publication Small Area Labour Markets, available from the DEWR website.

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

(d) 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.

(e) Due to the small size of the labour force particular care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

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

## CHAPTER 4. STATE FINAL DEMAND

### STATE FINAL DEMAND

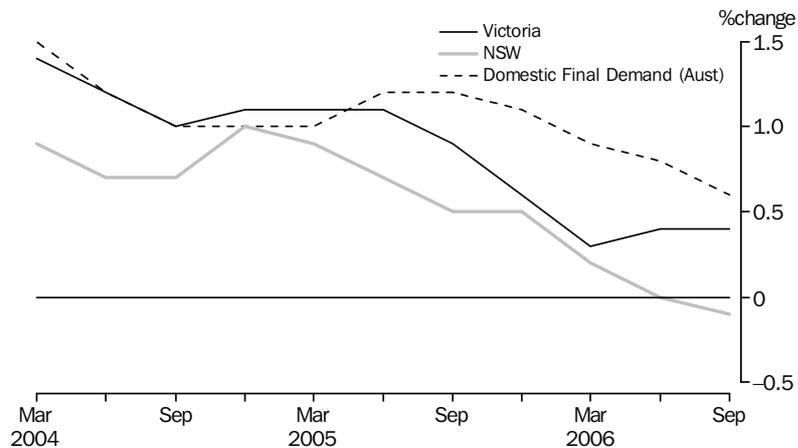
State final demand measures the total value of goods and services that are sold in a state to buyers who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation 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 September quarter 2006, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was \$58,826m, an increase of 0.4% on the June quarter 2006. This was above the trend growth level for New South Wales (-0.1%) but below the Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which increased by 0.6% over the same period.

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand. In September quarter 2006, this component accounted for 58.5% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand and recorded an increase of 0.6% on the June quarter 2006. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.5% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (16.7%).

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



## CHAPTER 4. STATE FINAL DEMAND *continued*

### STATE FINAL DEMAND (a): Seasonally Adjusted and Trend

	2004		2005				2006		
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 075	9 267	9 270	9 431	9 510	9 544	9 554	9 707	9 826
Households	32 865	33 131	33 300	33 534	33 643	33 741	34 023	34 273	34 390
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 640	4 043	4 040	4 263	4 205	4 633	4 877	4 681	4 703
Livestock	180	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	187
Intangible fixed assets	717	748	772	784	775	789	786	809	829
Dwellings	3 808	3 830	3 490	3 856	3 712	3 605	3 204	3 471	3 650
Ownership transfer costs	900	817	800	900	830	820	855	882	768
Total private	11 817	12 517	12 165	12 975	13 070	13 402	12 976	13 087	13 424
Public	1 631	1 538	1 578	1 704	1 533	1 820	1 552	1 593	1 306
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>55 389</b>	<b>56 453</b>	<b>56 311</b>	<b>57 644</b>	<b>57 755</b>	<b>58 508</b>	<b>58 104</b>	<b>58 659</b>	<b>58 945</b>
International trade—exports of goods	5 130	5 023	4 605	5 114	4 822	4 802	4 907	5 053	5 279
International trade—imports of goods	11 045	10 921	11 391	11 783	11 630	12 234	11 979	11 805	12 011
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ m) (b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 072	9 193	9 327	9 418	9 488	9 539	9 600	9 695	9 790
Households	32 794	33 100	33 349	33 496	33 635	33 802	34 009	34 228	34 433
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 665	3 940	4 095	4 190	4 359	4 590	4 733	4 766	4 718
Livestock	179	179	180	183	187	191	191	189	188
Intangible fixed assets	723	747	768	780	782	783	793	808	825
Dwellings	3 832	3 728	3 698	3 731	3 687	3 530	3 408	3 440	3 549
Ownership transfer costs	864	835	836	843	845	846	846	840	816
Total private	11 987	12 213	12 485	12 831	13 112	13 207	13 145	13 171	13 249
Public	1 633	1 589	1 580	1 627	1 667	1 681	1 627	1 517	1 389
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>55 489</b>	<b>56 096</b>	<b>56 741</b>	<b>57 372</b>	<b>57 903</b>	<b>58 230</b>	<b>58 383</b>	<b>58 611</b>	<b>58 826</b>
International trade—exports of goods	5 160	4 972	4 863	4 866	4 869	4 855	4 910	5 070	5 216
International trade—imports of goods	10 928	11 109	11 353	11 631	11 890	11 993	11 992	11 950	11 883
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0
Households	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	7.4	7.5	3.9	2.3	4.0	5.3	3.1	0.7	-1.0
Livestock	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.6	2.3	1.7	0.1	-0.7	-0.7
Intangible fixed assets	2.1	3.3	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.9	2.1
Dwellings	-2.3	-2.7	-0.8	0.9	-1.2	-4.3	-3.4	0.9	3.2
Ownership transfer costs	-5.3	-3.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.7	-2.9
Total private	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.2	0.7	-0.5	0.2	0.6
Public	-4.1	-2.7	-0.6	3.0	2.5	0.8	-3.2	-6.8	-8.4
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
International trade—exports of goods	-1.3	-3.6	-2.2	0.1	—	-0.3	1.1	3.3	2.9
International trade—imports of goods	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.2	0.9	—	-0.3	-0.6

## CHAPTER 4. STATE FINAL DEMAND *continued*

### STATE FINAL DEMAND (a): Original

	2004		2005				2006		
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
CURRENT PRICE (\$ m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 947	9 230	9 201	9 665	9 672	10 021	9 885	10 370	10 438
Households	32 721	34 674	32 113	33 321	34 156	35 934	33 647	34 967	35 807
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 587	4 507	3 660	4 232	4 005	4 996	4 295	4 541	4 402
Livestock	180	180	180	180	175	175	175	175	151
Intangible fixed assets	722	796	744	758	747	812	733	760	775
Dwellings	3 905	3 875	3 235	3 969	3 919	3 760	3 025	3 622	3 861
Ownership transfer costs	890	828	831	868	886	922	918	889	913
Total private	11 842	13 219	11 338	13 077	13 256	14 258	12 070	13 153	13 645
Public	1 447	1 538	1 534	1 931	1 348	1 825	1 499	1 839	1 157
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>54 957</b>	<b>58 661</b>	<b>54 186</b>	<b>57 994</b>	<b>58 432</b>	<b>62 037</b>	<b>57 101</b>	<b>60 329</b>	<b>61 048</b>
International trade—exports of goods	5 156	5 222	4 315	5 180	4 957	5 213	4 801	5 365	5 649
International trade—imports of goods	11 589	11 518	10 604	11 430	12 102	13 119	11 679	12 132	12 928
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (\$ m) (b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 114	9 278	9 185	9 466	9 432	9 627	9 480	9 776	9 803
Households	32 946	34 776	31 973	33 136	33 736	35 385	32 744	33 815	34 476
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 553	4 457	3 664	4 312	4 107	5 128	4 429	4 732	4 603
Livestock	180	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	187
Intangible fixed assets	709	791	749	771	764	836	762	797	815
Dwellings	3 949	3 888	3 220	3 927	3 845	3 660	2 952	3 535	3 780
Ownership transfer costs	918	828	794	877	849	831	848	859	784
Total private	11 944	13 205	11 262	13 063	13 198	14 152	12 020	13 164	13 547
Public	1 461	1 536	1 525	1 929	1 345	1 822	1 496	1 835	1 149
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>55 466</b>	<b>58 807</b>	<b>53 933</b>	<b>57 592</b>	<b>57 711</b>	<b>60 985</b>	<b>55 740</b>	<b>58 590</b>	<b>58 975</b>
International trade—exports of goods	5 118	5 256	4 348	5 151	4 828	5 026	4 614	5 116	5 299
International trade—imports of goods	11 381	11 486	10 782	11 493	11 980	12 847	11 307	11 515	12 368

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

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

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004-05.

Australian National Accounts.

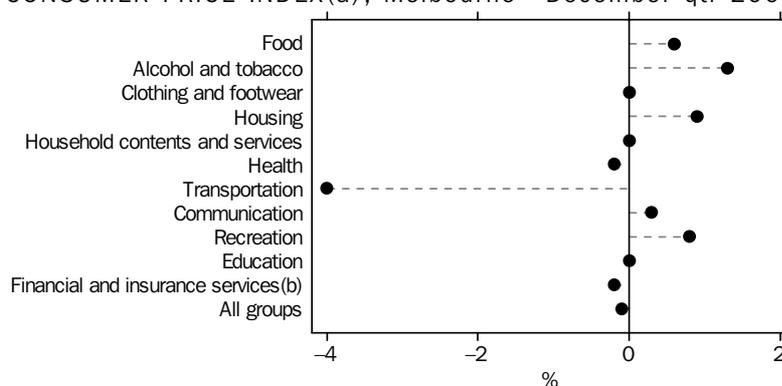
## CHAPTER 5. PRICE INDEXES

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between September quarter 2006 and December quarter 2006, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne fell by 0.1%. The largest quarterly increases were seen in the Alcohol and tobacco (1.3%), Housing (0.9%) and Recreation (0.8%) groups. The groups which recorded decreases were Transportation (-4.0%), Health (-0.2%) and Financial and insurance services (-0.2).

For the year ended December quarter 2006 the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 2.9%. The CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 3.3% over the same period. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in the Food (8.6%), Health (5.1%) and Education (4.5%) groups. The only group which recorded a decrease for the year was Clothing and footwear (-2.5%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (a), Melbourne—December qtr 2006



(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (a)(b), By Group, Melbourne

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES	
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Per cent change from previous quarter	Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Per cent change from previous quarter
	Qtr 2005	Qtr 2006	Qtr 2006	Qtr 2006	Qtr 2006	%	%	%	%
	index	index	index	index	index				
Food	158.1	160.6	167.0	170.7	171.7	8.6	0.6	8.6	0.5
Alcohol and tobacco	231.5	235.3	237.3	238.2	241.2	4.2	1.3	3.5	0.8
Clothing and footwear	111.8	108.8	109.5	109.0	109.0	-2.5	—	-2.0	-0.4
Housing	115.6	115.9	116.1	116.4	117.4	1.6	0.9	3.2	0.5
Household contents and services	123.3	122.7	123.5	125.6	125.6	1.9	—	1.9	0.2
Health	219.8	229.2	233.7	231.4	230.9	5.1	-0.2	5.3	-0.8
Transportation	153.1	155.5	160.8	161.3	154.9	1.2	-4.0	1.1	-3.8
Communication	108.8	109.3	109.4	110.0	110.3	1.4	0.3	1.7	0.5
Recreation	132.0	133.3	132.2	133.3	134.3	1.7	0.8	2.4	1.4
Education	235.3	246.4	246.4	245.7	245.8	4.5	—	4.8	—
Financial and insurance services (b)	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.5	103.3	1.1	-0.2	1.4	0.5
<b>All groups</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>153.7</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

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

## CHAPTER 5. PRICE INDEXES *continued*

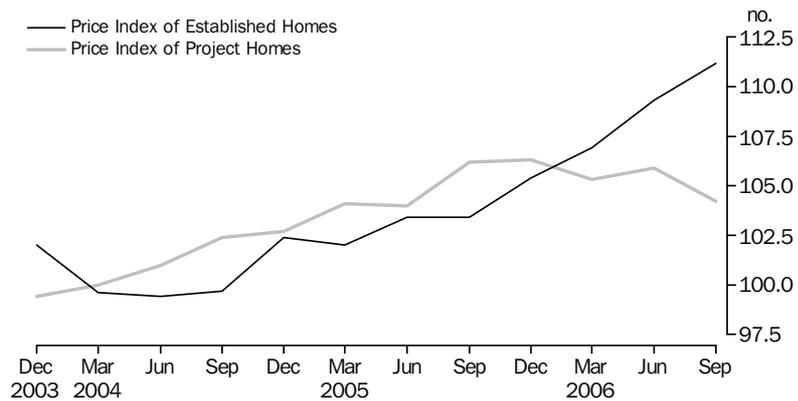
### HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

September quarter 2005 saw the introduction of a new methodology for compiling the established house price index. A detailed discussion of the new methodology is provided in *Information Paper: Renovating the Established House Price Index* (cat. no. 6417.0) released on 30 November 2005. The new established house price index commenced from March quarter 2002 and has a reference base of 2003-04 = 100.0. A new weighting pattern for the project home price index was introduced in September quarter 2005 (see Explanatory Notes to cat. no. 6416.0).

Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes in Melbourne rose by 1.7% during the September quarter 2006. This followed a rise of 2.2% in the previous quarter. The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a rise of 2.2% in established house prices in September quarter 2006. Project homes fell by 1.6% in Melbourne over the same period.

In the year ended September quarter 2006, established home prices in Melbourne rose by 7.5% while project home prices fell by 1.9%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne



(a) Base of the index: 2003-04 = 100.

## CHAPTER 5. PRICE INDEXES *continued*

### HOUSE PRICE INDEXES *continued*

### HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne and Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities

	MELBOURNE				WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES			
	<i>Established homes</i>		<i>Project homes</i>		<i>Established homes</i>		<i>Project homes</i>	
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
	<i>change</i>	<i>change</i>	<i>change</i>	<i>change</i>	<i>change</i>	<i>change</i>	<i>change</i>	<i>change</i>
	<i>from</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>from</i>
	<i>previous</i>	<i>previous</i>	<i>previous</i>	<i>previous</i>	<i>previous</i>	<i>previous</i>	<i>previous</i>	<i>previous</i>
	<i>period</i>	<i>period</i>	<i>period</i>	<i>period</i>	<i>period</i>	<i>period</i>	<i>period</i>	<i>period</i>
	index	%	index	%	index	%	index	%
2003-04	100.0	11.2	100.0	4.0	100.0	15.5	100.0	7.4
2004-05	101.9	1.9	103.3	3.3	101.2	1.2	106.1	6.1
2005-06	106.3	4.3	105.9	2.5	105.0	3.7	110.3	4.0
2005								
June	103.4	1.4	104.0	-0.1	101.9	0.6	108.2	1.0
September	103.4	—	106.2	2.1	101.7	-0.2	109.1	0.8
December	r105.4	r1.9	106.3	0.1	r104.0	r2.3	110.0	0.8
2006								
March	106.9	1.4	105.3	-0.9	105.3	1.3	110.4	0.4
June	p109.3	p2.2	105.9	0.6	p109.0	p3.5	111.7	1.2
September	p111.2	p1.7	104.2	-1.6	p111.4	p2.2	111.9	0.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

(a) Base of each index 2003-04 = 100.0.

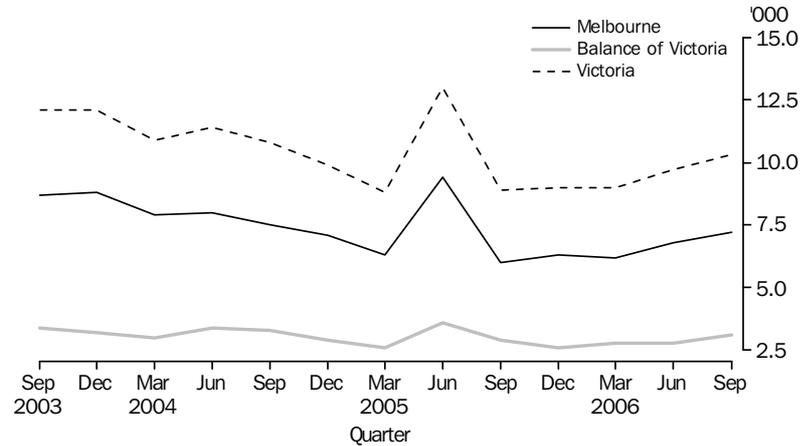
Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

## CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION

### BUILDING APPROVALS

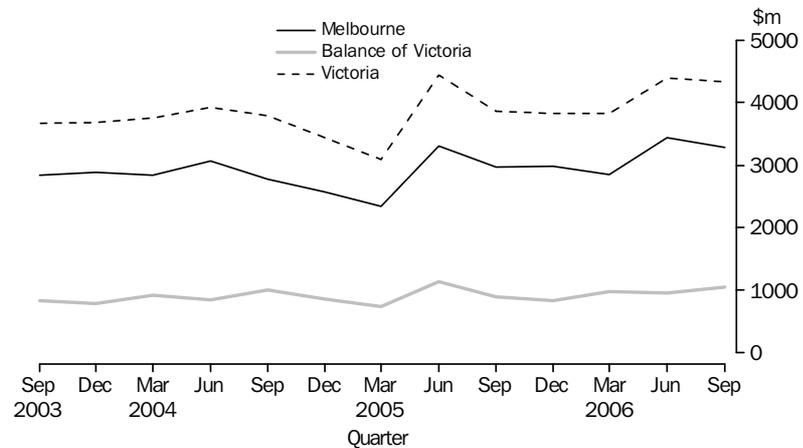
In September quarter 2006, the total number of new dwelling units approved in Victoria was 633 more than in the June quarter 2006, an increase of 6.5%. Over the same period, the number of new dwelling units approved in Melbourne MSR increased 8.9%, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the increase was 5.6%.

### DWELLING UNITS APPROVALS



The value of new building approvals for Victoria was \$39.3 million lower in September quarter 2006 than in the previous quarter.

### VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



## CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION *continued*

### BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)						VALUE OF APPROVALS					
	2005			2006			2005			2006		
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne(b)												
Banyule (C)	219	97	99	172	197	166	75.4	44.7	39.5	66.4	69.5	58.5
Bayside (C)	159	102	122	127	146	129	79.7	64.6	96.1	90.4	124.4	90.7
Boroondara (C)	217	160	247	196	331	157	168.1	109.4	116.2	179.1	155.3	165.3
Brimbank (C)	285	167	269	186	161	296	84.5	87.2	168.4	88.4	82.0	100.7
Cardinia (S)	308	280	291	230	272	295	62.6	65.5	56.5	53.6	63.0	58.6
Casey (C)	727	574	604	572	656	594	176.8	172.4	135.8	197.4	164.7	169.8
Darebin (C)	257	143	176	174	177	148	59.0	45.2	56.6	84.1	54.5	46.4
Frankston (C)	306	230	262	229	238	249	90.9	65.7	63.6	76.2	57.8	78.7
Glen Eira (C)	247	296	79	159	167	102	92.6	73.5	43.5	63.4	73.2	51.0
Greater Dandenong (C)	242	143	151	169	155	127	108.3	71.8	78.5	109.2	107.5	87.3
Hobsons Bay (C)	281	57	116	70	92	88	62.6	37.3	63.5	49.0	27.9	95.4
Hume (C)	461	378	342	248	317	396	119.7	173.3	223.2	129.6	136.8	155.5
Kingston (C)	161	162	196	150	142	238	79.1	88.3	76.2	45.3	69.0	86.9
Knox (C)	256	156	176	156	148	193	70.9	47.5	61.9	47.9	89.9	83.6
Manningham (C)	272	96	95	103	142	87	65.5	31.4	31.5	35.7	48.2	33.5
Maribyrnong (C)	174	124	109	118	246	166	45.4	55.5	39.0	46.9	48.7	54.6
Maroondah (C)	153	155	48	76	77	88	38.2	45.5	20.9	33.1	40.9	28.9
Melbourne (C)	811	26	105	45	182	115	502.7	528.4	368.3	302.6	885.2	348.3
Melton (S)	780	554	436	389	400	426	141.6	113.8	100.3	86.0	87.9	118.2
Monash (C)	265	194	181	193	197	240	116.9	102.9	124.7	97.7	113.8	151.7
Moonee Valley (C)	158	86	123	84	119	244	116.7	36.3	50.7	62.2	67.6	93.2
Moreland (C)	245	177	175	170	184	205	53.7	65.1	48.2	41.6	75.0	68.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	517	318	324	297	353	345	160.5	108.9	154.6	125.9	163.2	130.6
Nillumbik (S)	71	58	60	72	50	75	25.4	20.5	23.5	33.6	19.0	27.9
Port Phillip (C)	164	89	164	246	120	200	69.7	89.3	126.0	173.3	100.9	163.5
Stonnington (C)	129	76	74	185	66	238	90.9	100.5	99.1	98.3	74.8	163.1
Whitehorse (C)	193	101	118	250	144	142	84.1	79.1	63.7	76.4	56.6	94.8
Whittlesea (C)	312	256	295	314	482	550	106.4	99.0	184.4	89.7	109.8	144.4
Wyndham (C)	682	523	594	646	670	721	186.9	237.6	134.1	155.8	155.1	215.7
Yarra (C)	163	72	167	27	48	52	116.4	45.9	97.8	45.1	43.4	61.8
Yarra Ranges (S)	146	141	125	137	171	158	55.1	59.0	39.4	60.4	63.2	56.4
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	60	37	28	36	45	36	25.2	11.5	10.6	15.8	15.6	14.9
Golden Plains (S)	50	47	41	53	34	43	14.4	9.8	10.6	13.9	9.6	24.2
Greater Geelong (C)	484	386	320	327	402	423	236.0	147.7	107.1	121.6	157.9	169.5
Queenscliffe (B)	10	15	14	14	13	20	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.5	5.7
Surf Coast (S)	189	95	117	150	128	130	65.1	34.3	46.4	110.8	43.9	39.4
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	32	16	11	11	20	23	12.1	5.5	11.7	4.2	8.7	6.8
Glenelg (S)	30	18	19	35	14	23	6.6	8.9	6.2	15.2	9.2	6.5
Moyne (S)	31	22	29	23	23	34	9.1	6.1	6.9	10.4	12.2	10.8
Southern Grampians (S)	34	32	15	28	21	20	9.8	8.6	5.2	7.9	9.6	7.1
Warrnambool (C)	67	67	67	68	57	74	41.3	20.9	17.1	22.2	23.1	33.1
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	20	9	12	10	14	15	8.4	11.3	2.7	3.8	6.5	5.1
Ballarat (C)	290	246	183	144	193	222	61.9	64.5	55.0	50.9	53.0	58.8
Hepburn (S)	36	31	19	46	22	27	7.7	7.4	5.4	12.8	5.1	10.1
Moorabool (S)	70	57	45	58	101	39	15.9	12.1	11.8	15.2	18.2	11.6
Pyrenees (S)	13	5	10	6	6	9	2.6	0.8	2.5	1.1	1.5	3.4

(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.

## CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION *continued*

### BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)						VALUE OF APPROVALS					
	2005			2006			2005			2006		
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Wimmera</b>												
Hindmarsh (S)	7	5	1	1	3	3	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.9	1.4
Horsham (RC)	52	36	41	29	34	93	12.3	11.8	12.4	7.8	7.8	23.5
Northern Grampians (S)	12	19	13	11	12	12	5.0	5.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	5.1
West Wimmera (S)	13	3	—	4	2	—	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3
Yarriambiack (S)	4	3	—	4	2	3	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.3	4.1	2.2
<b>Mallee</b>												
Buloke (S)	2	10	2	3	9	2	0.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	3.1	1.2
Gannawarra (S)	19	18	5	10	10	13	6.0	5.2	2.7	3.5	2.7	3.7
Mildura (RC)	150	162	111	105	82	155	55.3	32.7	34.3	59.4	25.3	45.2
Swan Hill (RC)	25	34	28	28	19	46	10.6	7.9	7.6	8.0	6.5	17.1
<b>Loddon</b>												
Central Goldfields (S)	17	11	13	8	13	10	4.2	2.1	4.9	2.5	19.4	3.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	304	206	227	215	189	283	79.7	134.3	87.0	60.4	51.1	73.3
Loddon (S)	8	4	8	8	10	8	2.2	1.5	4.9	3.0	5.4	2.2
Macedon Ranges (S)	99	103	91	81	51	81	28.3	25.5	27.0	25.6	25.6	27.5
Mount Alexander (S)	30	32	22	31	40	36	7.6	8.9	15.3	10.2	10.2	11.2
<b>Goulburn</b>												
Benalla (RC)	20	39	29	19	29	23	6.0	11.8	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.9
Campaspe (S)	83	64	67	89	72	74	24.5	15.5	18.0	21.0	25.0	17.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	130	117	103	102	97	116	48.8	29.1	30.3	41.2	40.8	48.3
Mansfield (S)	49	26	28	40	29	20	10.8	6.3	7.6	10.7	9.9	5.3
Mitchell (S)	85	68	51	137	95	61	27.2	15.0	17.0	34.0	27.7	24.1
Moira (S)	93	78	68	62	78	69	24.8	21.9	16.3	14.0	20.0	20.4
Murrindindi (S)	39	21	32	21	30	27	8.3	7.5	8.5	8.7	11.8	6.3
Strathbogie (S)	30	15	20	19	24	15	7.5	3.3	5.9	9.2	9.8	3.9
<b>Ovens-Murray</b>												
Alpine (S)	34	10	22	39	29	13	10.6	3.3	7.0	17.1	9.1	6.4
Indigo (S)	35	24	26	26	25	16	9.0	7.6	7.9	8.5	10.8	5.8
Towong (S)	5	2	7	5	2	5	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.4
Wangaratta (RC)	64	37	41	34	38	49	14.8	12.8	10.9	11.1	16.6	13.6
Wodonga (RC)	68	47	59	41	66	54	18.7	23.1	18.8	20.3	23.4	25.6
<b>East Gippsland</b>												
East Gippsland (S)	141	99	107	135	105	109	40.7	23.1	29.5	38.1	30.1	35.3
Wellington (S)	110	82	80	62	84	115	26.4	21.2	19.7	15.1	29.4	76.4
<b>Gippsland(b)</b>												
Bass Coast (S)	154	114	121	167	166	159	31.7	27.4	36.7	52.2	53.6	52.8
Baw Baw (S)	122	109	94	99	96	101	32.7	23.5	26.6	28.0	25.4	27.7
Latrobe (C)	135	153	103	98	107	124	38.8	29.6	34.2	25.3	29.4	38.1
South Gippsland (S)	55	67	62	56	80	42	16.7	19.0	18.3	14.3	19.0	13.9
<b>Unincorporated Vic</b>	—	1	18	22	1	—	1.6	0.8	10.6	9.8	1.8	—
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>12 971</b>	<b>8 893</b>	<b>8 953</b>	<b>9 010</b>	<b>9 672</b>	<b>10 305</b>	<b>4 444.6</b>	<b>3 863.0</b>	<b>3 822.6</b>	<b>3 827.4</b>	<b>4 375.8</b>	<b>4 336.5</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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.

## CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION *continued*

### ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The total value of engineering work done during September quarter 2006 was \$1,728.2m, a decrease of 10.1% from June quarter 2006. The overall fall in September quarter 2006 was mainly due to decreases in the value of work done for Telecommunications (-\$180.7m) and Heavy industries (-\$53.6m).

### ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, By Type—Victoria: **Original**

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Tele- communi- cations	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED								
2003-04	1 259.2	419.3	1 171.9	326.5	769.0	312.5	324.6	4 583.0
2004-05	4 299.5	134.8	1 345.0	299.4	815.0	1 358.8	492.0	8 744.5
2005-06	2 328.1	279.1	728.4	348.3	1 098.2	443.8	769.5	5 995.4
2005								
June	^ 518.2	^ 25.7	241.5	^ 62.4	234.2	*46.7	^ 127.3	1 256.0
September	^ 306.2	28.6	198.0	*85.0	219.0	322.8	^ 143.8	1 303.4
December	781.0	*122.6	224.3	^ 106.5	225.9	*29.6	^ 252.0	1 741.8
2006								
March	^ 717.9	*96.3	166.7	^ 69.9	279.7	43.9	^ 234.8	1 609.2
June	^ 523.0	*31.6	r139.4	^ r86.9	373.7	*47.6	^ 138.9	1 341.0
September	^ 545.2	^ 21.3	366.0	^ 132.1	184.3	^ 325.5	*183.9	1 758.3
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
2003-04	1 285.1	483.7	1 090.1	370.6	731.5	698.0	324.3	4 983.3
2004-05	1 871.8	626.0	1 195.2	354.2	857.1	589.7	417.4	5 911.3
2005-06	2 591.0	427.9	1 040.7	377.1	1 102.9	1 280.2	586.1	7 406.0
2005								
June	589.6	191.0	302.4	^ 101.5	236.2	181.6	^ 112.6	1 714.8
September	473.9	120.4	342.6	^ 80.2	227.6	223.5	^ 125.3	1 593.6
December	630.3	128.9	299.9	^ 110.6	229.3	460.8	^ 180.6	2 040.4
2006								
March	711.7	89.5	202.3	^ 84.9	275.3	331.7	^ 155.1	1 850.6
June	r775.1	89.1	r195.9	^ r101.4	370.7	264.2	^ 125.1	1 921.5
September	847.6	91.8	213.8	^ 88.9	190.0	210.6	^ 85.5	1 728.2
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2003-04	291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	12.2	1 658.7
2004-05	2 770.3	278.3	817.7	133.5	35.0	946.9	10.9	4 992.5
2005-06	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.8	17.2	315.9	28.2	3 423.7
2005								
June	2 770.3	278.3	817.7	133.5	35.0	946.9	^ 10.9	4 992.5
September	2 554.5	194.2	560.6	114.2	27.9	1 070.3	*16.3	4 538.0
December	2 687.1	^ 218.3	495.0	143.9	^ 22.5	619.4	*r60.4	4 246.7
2006								
March	2 623.6	^ 257.8	457.5	138.1	*29.5	469.9	*82.2	4 058.5
June	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.8	^ 17.2	315.9	*28.2	3 423.7
September	2 018.8	99.1	478.8	183.3	^ 13.6	420.1	**98.6	3 312.2

^ 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

r revised

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

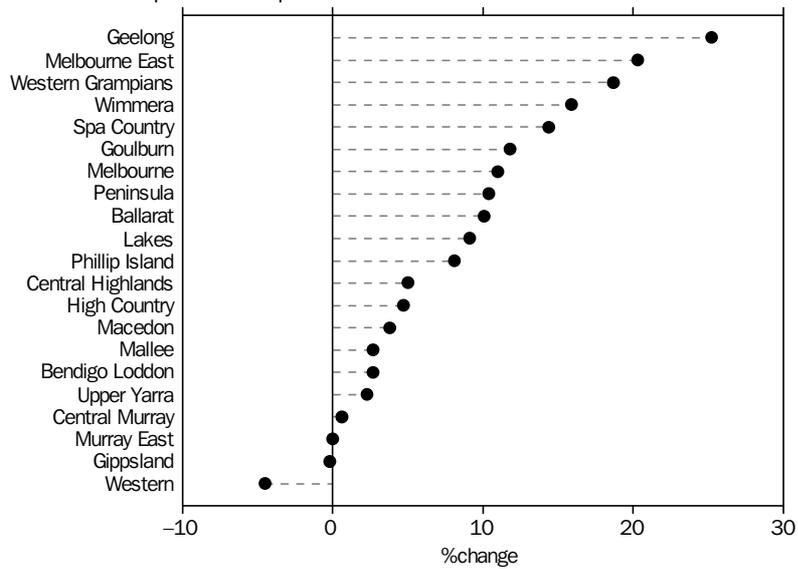
## CHAPTER 7. TOURISM

### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In September quarter 2006, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were \$300.2m, an increase of 9.9% over September quarter 2005. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (76.6%).

The highest growth in accommodation takings between September quarter 2005 and September quarter 2006 occurred in Geelong (25.2%), followed by the Melbourne East (20.3%) and Western Grampians (18.7%) Tourism Regions. Over the same period, declines in accommodation takings occurred in Western (-4.5%) and Gippsland (-0.2%) Tourism Regions.

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Per cent Change—September qtr 2005 to September qtr 2006



## CHAPTER 7. TOURISM *continued*

TOURIST  
ACCOMMODATION *continued*

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region—September quarter  
2006

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS

	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights occupied	Guest arrivals	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	%	'000	'000	days	\$'000
Melbourne(a)	72.0	2 432.4	1 022.9	2.4	230 076
Wimmera	35.1	5.7	4.7	1.2	259
Mallee	52.5	94.4	54.7	1.7	5 435
Western	41.1	120.6	75.9	1.6	6 809
Western Grampians	54.7	37.0	27.6	1.3	2 347
Bendigo Loddon	56.4	69.4	43.6	1.6	4 455
Peninsula	39.1	51.2	29.7	1.7	3 262
Central Murray	45.4	36.7	24.5	1.5	1 966
Goulburn	47.9	52.2	34.4	1.5	3 319
High Country	41.5	240.9	129.3	1.9	18 514
Lakes	35.6	42.5	25.0	1.7	2 155
Gippsland	38.6	53.6	34.0	1.6	3 309
Melbourne East	36.8	28.2	16.6	1.7	2 796
Geelong	51.9	71.9	39.1	1.8	5 145
Macedon	41.1	5.5	2.8	1.9	752
Spa Country	45.6	10.4	6.4	1.6	1 474
Ballarat	44.5	74.6	41.4	1.8	3 933
Central Highlands	32.7	17.8	10.8	1.7	739
Upper Yarra	20.6	9.2	6.2	1.5	1 032
Murray East	36.9	26.1	15.9	1.6	1 339
Phillip Island	36.3	19.7	11.5	1.7	1 087
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>3 500.1</b>	<b>1 657.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>300 201</b>

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

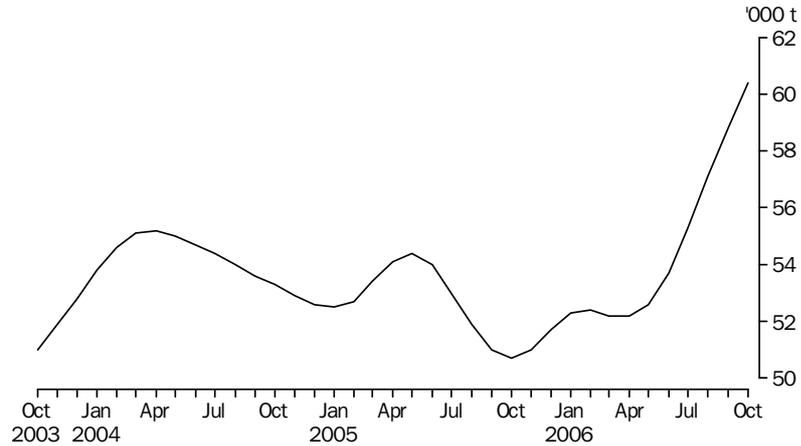
Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria (cat. no. 8635.2.55.001).

## CHAPTER 8. AGRICULTURE

### LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Between October 2005 and October 2006, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria rose by 19.2% from 50,673.4 tonnes to 60,384.5 tonnes. There were increases in all types of meat production. The production of beef meat increased by 16.4%, veal by 31.6%, mutton by 17.3%, lamb by 29.2% and pigmeat by 8.9% over the period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria



There were also increases in all different types of livestock slaughterings. Trend estimates for cattle slaughterings increased by 19.1%, calves by 29.5%, sheep by 19.4%, lamb by 26.5% and pigs by 5.7% between October 2005 and October 2006.

## CHAPTER 8. AGRICULTURE *continued*

### LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION: All Series

	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										
<b>2005</b>										
October	119.8	50.7	302.1	641.2	59.7	29 543.3	997.7	6 003.8	12 608.4	4 340.8
November	117.4	16.3	371.5	668.0	67.6	29 074.7	399.4	7 519.5	13 062.3	4 797.0
December	118.9	6.7	333.6	638.3	64.9	28 334.3	157.5	6 594.2	12 511.9	4 447.3
<b>2006</b>										
January	113.5	7.0	359.0	604.9	64.1	27 228.0	172.1	6 688.0	12 244.1	4 577.9
February	120.9	8.9	357.7	636.4	61.0	29 390.3	204.6	6 657.6	13 091.8	4 480.6
March	132.9	21.0	356.7	663.6	70.2	31 855.0	459.6	6 653.3	13 659.0	5 106.7
April	110.0	31.9	268.1	619.0	59.2	25 831.2	646.5	4 886.2	12 777.9	4 233.0
May	118.2	39.6	321.2	699.0	79.6	27 740.8	807.2	5 708.9	14 330.0	5 997.7
June	117.4	45.9	260.9	688.2	69.6	27 725.1	890.7	4 829.2	14 235.5	5 381.8
July	104.4	53.0	244.5	668.9	68.3	24 848.7	1 058.6	4 500.4	13 860.8	5 000.9
August	109.3	127.8	284.9	731.8	73.0	26 377.1	2 502.8	5 511.8	14 716.4	5 617.9
September	118.2	103.8	297.1	688.3	61.7	27 877.6	2 053.2	5 651.4	13 892.6	4 685.6
October	148.3	65.6	412.0	839.9	65.3	35 735.4	1 351.9	7 941.5	17 046.8	4 936.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
<b>2005</b>										
October	114.9	41.8	279.7	606.6	63.0	28 124.8	824.3	5 284.2	12 073.7	4 548.2
November	110.9	40.6	321.0	605.2	67.0	27 769.6	781.2	6 165.4	11 983.8	4 721.5
December	128.2	37.9	322.2	623.0	64.3	29 513.7	665.1	6 078.0	12 272.9	4 615.2
<b>2006</b>										
January	115.0	41.1	312.5	637.8	68.1	27 310.8	704.2	5 946.2	12 620.4	4 905.6
February	117.4	54.9	307.0	644.5	66.6	28 740.4	834.1	5 758.8	13 163.7	4 968.2
March	119.8	56.8	317.5	624.3	65.9	28 295.1	1 110.3	6 068.9	12 756.6	4 908.0
April	114.9	47.1	296.6	633.5	63.4	27 613.8	871.5	5 582.6	12 947.6	4 436.7
May	110.7	39.2	302.3	656.0	67.9	26 083.4	776.7	5 612.1	13 320.0	5 115.0
June	113.0	38.9	309.1	694.8	67.8	26 939.7	812.3	5 902.8	14 386.0	5 093.9
July	116.6	36.9	328.8	722.4	69.0	28 170.1	775.5	6 237.7	15 236.1	5 085.3
August	118.4	42.6	345.9	846.6	68.7	28 549.9	916.5	6 681.0	17 041.1	5 216.9
September	127.0	46.7	348.6	733.2	68.5	30 384.0	936.9	6 552.9	14 941.9	5 108.2
October	141.1	51.1	370.7	772.6	66.9	32 791.4	1 061.3	6 850.4	15 618.7	4 932.6
TREND										
<b>2005</b>										
October	111.5	40.0	309.0	620.3	63.5	27 126.6	775.1	5 860.7	12 317.3	4 593.7
November	114.2	41.2	308.6	620.3	64.7	27 483.2	761.3	5 859.5	12 281.7	4 662.2
December	117.1	43.5	310.6	621.7	65.6	28 000.3	772.5	5 899.6	12 341.7	4 730.1
<b>2006</b>										
January	118.6	46.2	311.8	624.4	66.1	28 320.2	803.3	5 911.7	12 471.5	4 782.1
February	118.4	48.1	310.1	626.8	66.2	28 248.6	839.1	5 863.3	12 629.6	4 817.0
March	116.7	48.3	307.1	633.6	66.2	27 806.9	864.3	5 795.1	12 882.6	4 848.7
April	114.5	46.6	305.6	648.9	66.4	27 323.5	868.8	5 771.0	13 295.2	4 893.1
May	113.4	43.5	307.3	672.5	66.9	27 116.5	854.7	5 819.6	13 844.9	4 960.8
June	114.4	41.0	314.8	702.0	67.6	27 363.3	840.8	5 976.0	14 459.9	5 031.2
July	117.6	40.7	326.6	731.8	68.1	28 101.7	849.6	6 195.8	15 033.7	5 080.3
August	122.2	43.2	340.7	756.3	68.1	29 191.6	892.2	6 437.7	15 474.3	5 090.6
September	127.6	47.3	355.2	773.3	67.7	30 408.0	954.2	6 668.6	15 751.2	5 057.2
October	132.8	51.8	368.9	784.6	67.1	31 576.1	1 020.4	6 875.1	15 908.8	5 004.1

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0).

## CHAPTER 8. AGRICULTURE *continued*

### OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (a)

	2005			2006		
	<i>Jun Qtr</i>	<i>Sep Qtr</i>	<i>Dec Qtr</i>	<i>Mar Qtr</i>	<i>Jun Qtr</i>	<i>Sep Qtr</i>
<b>Milk</b>						
Factory intake ( <i>million litres</i> )	1 147.1	1 556.1	2 310.3	1 545.5	1 171.1	1 653.5
Market sales by factories(a) ( <i>million litres</i> )	122.2	125.2	121.8	121.9	127.0	129.4
<b>Milk products</b>						
Cheese(b) ( <i>tonnes</i> )	r72 877	r69 622	r101 880	r80 538	r85 804	77 295
Whole milk powder(c) ( <i>tonnes</i> )	19 671	28 121	65 100	41 427	17 642	44 741
Skim milk/buttermilk powder ( <i>tonnes</i> )	24 133	53 745	82 366	39 944	31 311	62 302
Butter/butteroil ( <i>tonnes</i> )	18 709	23 512	37 678	26 321	19 572	25 258
<b>Wool receivals</b>						
Original ( <i>tonnes</i> )	26 120	29 417	36 097	30 607	23 261	29 009
Seasonally Adjusted ( <i>tonnes</i> )	34 603	29 656	27 709	32 313	30 519	29 362
Trend(d) ( <i>tonnes</i> )	31 531	30 773	29 959	30 160	30 582	30 300
<b>Live sheep exports</b>						
Quantity ( <i>number</i> )	51 940	98 867	163 786	61 683	158 493	109 177
Gross Weight ( <i>tonnes</i> )	3 834	5 132	9 009	3 597	7 691	5 831
<b>Chicken slaughtered</b>						
Original ('000)	31 025.2	29 610.1	31 130.2	30 892.3	30 687.6	31 713.9
Seasonally Adjusted ('000)	31 419.5	30 165.4	30 327.7	30 737.3	31 110.5	32 273.4
Trend(d) ('000)	30 703.1	30 581.0	30 395.1	30 685.9	31 325.6	31 957.0
<b>Chicken meat</b>						
Original ( <i>tonnes</i> )	58 058	50 901	54 125	54 226	56 196	60 927
Seasonally Adjusted ( <i>tonnes</i> )	58 906	51 909	52 250	54 327	57 054	62 065
Trend(d) ( <i>tonnes</i> )	55 752	53 957	52 692	54 274	57 612	60 831

r revised

(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.

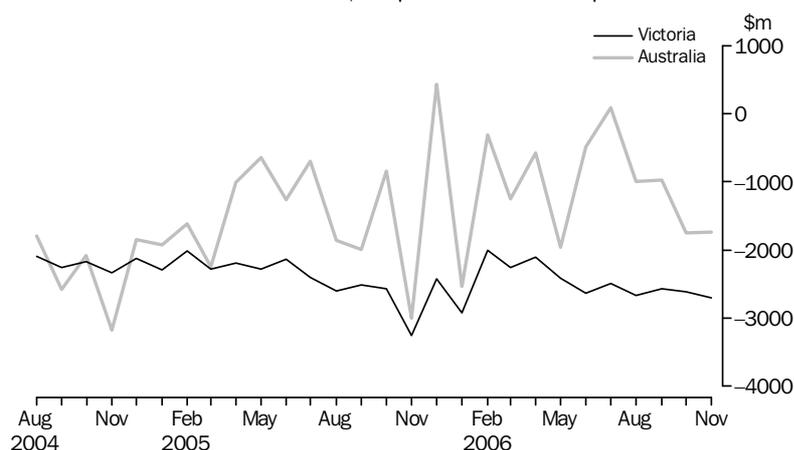
## CHAPTER 9. TRADE

### BALANCE OF TRADE

The value of Victoria's exports in November 2006 was 23.1% higher than in November 2005, while the value of imports declined by 4.0%. Victoria's overall net trade position rose by \$551m or 16.9%.

At the national level, imports were 4.2% higher in November 2006 than in November 2005, while exports (including re-exports) were up 15.5%.

### NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



### BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA			Victorian exports as a proportion of Australia	Victorian imports as a proportion of Australia
	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	%	%
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m		
2003-04	18 012	40 727	-22 715	109 049	130 997	-21 947	16.5	31.1
2004-05	18 513	45 140	-26 627	126 823	149 469	-22 646	14.6	30.2
2005-06	18 930	49 027	-30 097	152 449	167 530	-15 081	12.4	29.3
2005								
September	1 665	4 174	-2 509	11 744	13 733	-1 989	14.2	30.4
October	1 656	4 224	-2 567	12 527	13 366	-840	13.2	31.6
November	1 546	4 802	-3 256	12 131	15 129	-2 998	12.7	31.7
December	1 667	4 093	-2 425	14 018	13 590	428	11.9	30.1
2006								
January	1 164	4 089	-2 925	10 808	13 348	-2 540	10.8	30.6
February	1 536	3 537	-2 001	12 358	12 674	-316	12.4	27.9
March	1 793	r4 053	-2 260	r13 172	r14 422	r-1 250	13.6	28.1
April	r1 606	r3 705	r-2 100	r13 425	r14 004	r-579	12.0	26.5
May	r1 769	4 184	r-2 415	r13 472	r15 432	r-1 961	13.1	27.1
June	r1 604	r4 240	r-2 636	r14 621	r15 105	-484	11.0	28.1
July	r1 608	r4 096	r-2 488	r14 286	r14 193	r93	r11.3	28.9
August	r1 788	r4 459	r-2 672	r14 222	r15 217	r-995	r12.6	29.3
September	1 790	4 357	-2 568	14 006	14 977	-971	12.8	29.1
October	1 770	4 388	-2 617	14 608	16 356	-1 748	12.1	26.8
November	1 903	4 608	-2 705	14 017	15 758	-1 741	13.6	29.2

r revised

(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 and Merchandise Imports Collection; ABS data available on request.

## CHAPTER 9. TRADE *continued*

### TRADE BY COMMODITY

For the year ended November 2006, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by \$1,707 (9.3%) in comparison to the year ended November 2005. The main items that contributed to this rise were increases in exports of Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (\$434m), Machinery and transport equipment (\$338m) and Food and live animals (\$321m). Falls in exports were recorded for Miscellaneous manufactured articles (-\$41m) and Other Section 9 (-\$13m).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by \$2,873m (6.1%), with increases recorded in all of the import commodity categories. The largest increases were in Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (\$1,163m) and Machinery and transport equipment (\$427m).

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

	YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2004		YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2005		YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2006	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0 Food and live animals(d)	5 226	1 747	4 817	1 938	5 138	2 150
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	514	239	644	275	710	338
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(d)(e)	1 784	708	1 669	681	1 824	694
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	1 030	2 793	874	3 812	977	4 975
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	121	130	97	133	109	201
5 Chemicals and related products, nes(d)(e)	1 389	4 319	1 594	4 381	1 754	4 770
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 481	5 454	2 527	5 707	2 961	5 715
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	3 840	19 121	4 186	20 661	4 524	21 088
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	1 253	7 000	1 014	7 445	973	7 833
Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	10	6	14	7	85	14
98 Combined confidential items of trade	917	1 468	628	1 887	727	2 022
Other Section 9	212	7	228	7	215	9
Total Section 9	1 139	1 482	870	1 902	1 027	2 044
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 778</b>	<b>42 993</b>	<b>18 291</b>	<b>46 935</b>	<b>19 998</b>	<b>49 808</b>

(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 and Merchandise Imports Collection, ABS data available on request.

## CHAPTER 9. TRADE *continued*

### MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

### INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a)(b), By Major Trading Partners

	YEAR ENDED		YEAR ENDED		YEAR ENDED	
	NOVEMBER 2004		NOVEMBER 2005		NOVEMBER 2006	
	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Belgium	50	417	51	463	53	515
Brazil	34	211	51	242	54	291
Canada	206	444	220	570	253	465
China	1 917	5 909	1 819	6 626	1 863	7 901
Fiji	130	79	136	76	126	68
Finland	12	224	18	260	12	243
France	98	2 167	93	1 563	129	1 402
Germany	485	3 410	455	3 403	409	3 224
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	528	394	516	329	562	395
India	214	407	190	448	297	468
Indonesia	462	866	461	1 037	527	889
Italy	242	1 373	203	1 422	285	1 494
Japan	1 778	4 949	1 667	5 107	1 760	4 812
Korea, Republic of	961	1 289	957	1 465	1 286	1 529
Malaysia	458	1 172	444	1 535	496	1 572
Mexico	118	182	184	336	177	361
Netherlands	114	434	146	438	154	489
New Zealand	2 204	2 015	2 354	2 225	2 159	2 146
Pakistan	99	77	37	66	82	73
Papua New Guinea	120	80	148	54	158	62
Philippines	316	208	252	232	233	195
Saudi Arabia	922	209	854	39	1 095	167
Singapore	553	1 194	526	1 707	638	2 346
South Africa	216	380	313	452	238	470
Sweden	49	469	78	568	83	828
Switzerland	45	327	55	369	57	381
Taiwan	634	1 044	520	1 193	569	1 232
Thailand	437	1 022	535	1 288	617	1 568
United Kingdom	592	1 678	618	1 607	703	1 587
United States of America	2 036	6 453	1 905	7 063	1 851	7 163
Other and unknown	2 748	3 910	2 485	4 751	3 073	5 471
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>18 778</b>	<b>42 993</b>	<b>18 291</b>	<b>46 935</b>	<b>19 998</b>	<b>49 808</b>

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

Source: Merchandise Exports and Merchandise Imports Collections; ABS data available on request.

## CHAPTER 10. ENVIRONMENT

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### 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).

## CHAPTER 10. ENVIRONMENT *continued*

### AIR QUALITY(a)

	PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH OZONE POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL(b)(c)								PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH VISIBILITY POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL							
	2004			2005				2006	2004			2005				2006
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>West(d)</b>																
Very Good	88	88	47	52	81	72	29	46	55	67	65	68	52	70	77	54
Good	12	12	50	40	19	28	69	46	34	23	25	27	27	27	19	33
Fair	—	—	3	8	—	—	2	8	7	10	8	4	14	3	3	8
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	1	5	—	1	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
<b>East(d)</b>																
Very Good	88	90	48	51	78	75	34	46	32	40	57	57	29	45	69	36
Good	12	10	49	40	22	25	64	42	44	42	40	31	37	36	27	43
Fair	—	—	3	9	—	—	2	12	18	14	2	9	12	18	3	13
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	2	16	1	1	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	7	—	—	7
<b>City(d)</b>																
Very Good	98	99	77	74	99	98	75	67	64	70	66	68	51	73	91	56
Good	2	1	23	26	1	2	25	32	29	27	31	22	24	24	9	33
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	1	9	20	2	—	7
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	5	—	—	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
<b>Geelong(d)</b>																
Very Good	97	89	67	68	81	78	63	67	68	73	80	76	55	81	91	73
Good	3	11	29	30	19	22	37	30	24	23	20	17	40	18	8	22
Fair	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	3	8	2	—	3	3	2	1	4
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<b>Latrobe Valley(d)</b>																
Very Good	90	71	60	71	89	91	67	66	26	27	85	80	19	30	86	66
Good	10	29	40	28	11	9	33	30	37	48	13	13	41	45	12	26
Fair	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	21	21	2	2	21	22	2	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	2	12	3	—	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	2	8	—	—	7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (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.

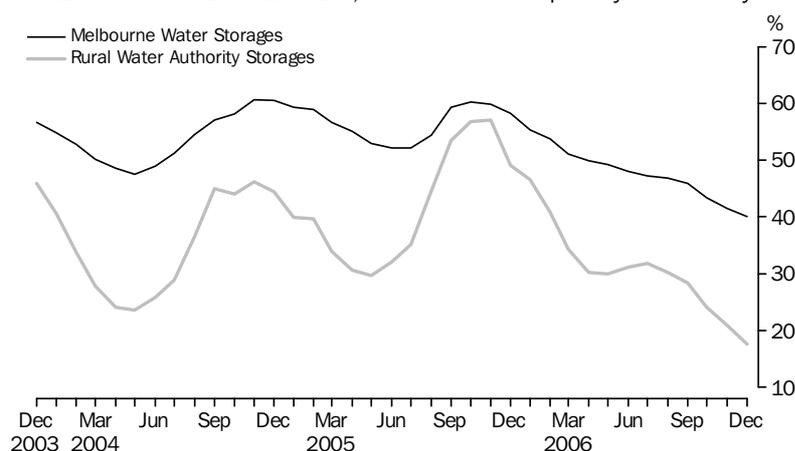
## CHAPTER 10. ENVIRONMENT *continued*

### WATER RESOURCES

At the end of December 2006, Victoria's water storages were at only 19.1% of capacity. This was 3.9% below the level in November 2006, and 32.0% lower than in December 2005.

Melbourne's water storage levels at the end of December 2006 were at 40.0% of capacity. This was 1.5% less than in November 2006 and 18.2% lower than in December 2005. Rural water storages held only 17.6% of their capacity at the end of December 2006, 3.4% lower than in November 2006, and 31.5% below levels in December 2005.

### WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of Capacity—Monthly



### WATER STORAGES, By River Basin, Victoria

	CAPACITY AT FULL SERVICE LEVEL	STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE (PERCENT OF CAPACITY)		
		2005			2006			in last month		
		2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	in last month	in last year
		Dec	Oct	Nov	Dec	Oct	Nov	Dec	%	%
	ML									
Goulburn	3 833 500	51.7	52.3	48.8	18.9	16.9	14.5	-2.4	-34.2	
Broken	405 000	55.4	54.3	51.8	27.4	24.3	20.7	-3.6	-31.1	
Campaspe	387 060	17.3	17.8	16.3	5.6	5.0	4.3	-0.7	-12.0	
Loddon	284 300	35.8	35.2	33.4	23.1	22.2	20.8	-1.4	-12.6	
Murray	7 113 210	74.4	74.8	58.2	31.9	26.9	21.5	-5.3	-36.7	
Ovens	37 500	100.6	99.6	100.2	70.2	61.1	44.0	-17.1	-56.2	
Werribee	68 999	35.6	33.3	29.7	14.7	13.4	12.3	-1.1	-17.4	
Maribyrnong	25 368	15.4	14.8	13.7	6.0	5.7	5.2	-0.5	-8.5	
Glanelg/Wimmera	746 560	9.2	9.2	8.5	5.7	5.3	4.7	-0.6	-3.8	
Thomson/Latrobe	1 466 200	61.9	60.2	57.4	36.3	32.9	29.6	-3.3	-27.8	
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>14 367 697</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-32.0</b>	
Total volume of water										
In Melbourne Water storages(a)	1 772 500	60.3	59.8	58.2	43.4	41.5	40.0	-1.5	-18.2	
In rural water authority storages(b)	9 743 092	56.8	57.0	49.1	24.2	21.0	17.6	-3.4	-31.5	

(a) 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).

(b) 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>>.

## CHAPTER 11. HEALTH

### HOSPITALS

### PUBLIC HOSPITALS, ADMISSIONS AND EMERGENCY PATIENTS

<i>Hospital</i>	ADMISSIONS(a)			PATIENTS TREATED IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS(b)		
	<i>July to December 2005</i>	<i>January to June 2006</i>	<i>Per cent change</i>	<i>July to December 2005</i>	<i>January to June 2006</i>	<i>Per cent change</i>
	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
<b>Major metropolitan</b>						
Alfred	28 994	28 853	-0.5	21 432	21 809	1.8
Angliss	12 457	12 032	-3.4	20 071	19 751	-1.6
Austin(c)	30 028	40 463	34.8	24 057	24 425	1.5
Box Hill	23 666	23 002	-2.8	20 436	20 121	-1.5
Casey	9 998	11 762	17.6	12 812	17 184	34.1
Dandenong	19 460	19 585	0.6	21 895	20 780	-5.1
Frankston	24 973	24 226	-3.0	25 114	24 229	-3.5
Maroondah	13 864	13 683	-1.3	23 093	22 891	-0.9
Mercy Hospital for Women	9 198	9 933	8.0	6 222	6 231	0.1
Mercy Werribee Hospital	12 361	11 291	-8.7	18 742	16 947	-9.6
Monash Medical Centre	38 299	38 448	0.4	27 956	28 190	0.8
Northern Hospital	18 891	18 382	-2.7	32 718	32 779	0.2
Rosebud	5 361	5 368	0.1	9 858	10 688	8.4
Royal Children's	17 288	16 435	-4.9	29 624	27 848	-6.0
Royal Melbourne	48 007	47 617	-0.8	25 258	25 220	-0.2
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear	7 006	6 919	-1.2	20 039	20 599	2.8
Royal Women's	16 757	15 717	-6.2	14 034	14 345	2.2
Sandringham	8 768	8 835	0.8	11 525	11 292	-2.0
St Vincent's	24 497	25 040	2.2	17 080	17 684	3.5
Sunshine	18 666	19 146	2.6	30 703	29 968	-2.4
Western	20 693	20 559	-0.6	15 750	15 627	-0.8
Williamstown	3 609	4 357	20.7	11 010	10 868	-1.3
<b>Regional</b>						
Ballarat Health Services	14 286	15 083	5.6	20 645	19 420	-5.9
Barwon Health(f)	30 728	29 123	-5.2	20 374	20 240	-0.7
Bendigo Health Care Group	13 784	13 095	-5.0	17 868	17 244	-3.5
Goulburn Valley Health	12 539	11 973	-4.5	17 145	17 471	1.9
Latrobe Regional	13 183	12 319	-6.6	12 672	12 785	0.9

(a) Data refer to the number of separations (number of patients discharged from hospital).

(b) Includes all emergency department patients, whether or not they were admitted to hospital.

(c) Includes both Austin and Repatriation campuses.

Source: Your Hospitals Report, Department of Human Services, Victoria, <[www.health.vic.gov.au/yourhospitals](http://www.health.vic.gov.au/yourhospitals)>.

## CHAPTER 11. HEALTH *continued*

### HOSPITALS *continued*

### PUBLIC HOSPITALS, TIMELINESS OF ELECTIVE SURGERY

<i>Hospital</i>	SEMI-URGENT PATIENTS ADMITTED WITHIN 90 DAYS			NON-URGENT PATIENTS ADMITTED WITHIN A YEAR		
	<i>January to June 2005</i>	<i>July to December 2005</i>	<i>January to June 2006</i>	<i>January to June 2005</i>	<i>July to December 2005</i>	<i>January to June 2006</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Metropolitan</b>						
Alfred	69	69	62	94	94	86
Angliss	78	76	76	99	95	94
Austin(a)	53	61	59	84	83	89
Box Hill	60	61	55	86	70	69
Casey	58	61	56	59	80	84
Dandenong	54	58	53	95	91	92
Frankston	40	44	38	78	69	82
Maroondah	76	67	65	78	71	70
Mercy Hospital for Women	83	92	85	98	100	100
Mercy Werribee Hospital	99	98	99	100	100	100
Monash Medical Centre	52	51	52	62	68	64
Northern Hospital	72	77	73	87	88	87
Rosebud	na	na	na	na	na	na
Royal Children's	99	82	79	96	95	93
Royal Melbourne	63	63	57	82	72	70
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear	96	97	95	98	98	97
Royal Women's	100	100	100	96	99	97
Sandringham	82	72	75	97	92	92
St Vincent's	58	56	50	71	57	70
Sunshine	96	95	84	97	98	98
Western	75	80	72	88	91	96
Williamstown	97	95	93	98	99	99
<b>Regional</b>						
Ballarat Health Services	84	80	76	89	87	84
Barwon Health	72	71	68	78	81	87
Bendigo Health Care Group	79	77	82	86	89	95
Goulburn Valley Health	79	78	78	96	87	100
Latrobe Regional	96	96	97	99	99	99

(a) Includes both Austin and Repatriation campuses.

Source: Your Hospitals Report, Department of Human Services, Victoria, <[www.health.vic.gov.au/yourhospitals](http://www.health.vic.gov.au/yourhospitals)>.

## CHAPTER 11. HEALTH *continued*

### CHILDREN FULLY IMMUNISED AT AGE 12 TO LESS THAN 15 MONTHS (a)

	1999	2000				2005	2006			
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
Local Government Area	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Melbourne(b)</b>										
Banyule (C)	90.3	90.7	89.6	90.0	92.9	90.6	94.5	93.8	91.9	91.4
Bayside (C)	86.5	90.9	87.3	91.4	90.0	92.5	88.9	93.5	90.5	92.3
Boroondara (C)	87.3	90.5	89.2	89.7	90.7	93.4	90.2	92.4	90.8	93.0
Brimbank (C)	87.3	89.7	90.4	89.1	94.8	92.6	92.5	90.7	91.7	94.8
Cardinia (S)	92.4	90.2	90.0	87.8	92.3	91.6	90.5	94.9	90.9	93.0
Casey (C)	90.0	90.8	92.4	90.9	92.1	91.7	89.9	91.4	91.9	90.0
Darebin (C)	85.0	83.7	86.0	87.7	90.7	89.8	86.9	90.9	89.1	90.4
Frankston (C)	88.4	92.4	89.9	92.4	91.1	90.6	90.2	87.3	86.2	89.9
Glen Eira (C)	86.4	89.5	88.1	89.9	87.6	93.4	91.4	91.9	93.8	91.2
Greater Dandenong (C)	91.8	88.3	88.3	85.9	91.8	92.1	88.9	87.8	91.3	92.3
Hobsons Bay (C)	91.7	89.1	92.7	90.9	92.1	92.9	90.9	91.4	90.2	88.7
Hume (C)	87.4	86.7	90.1	86.3	92.7	92.1	90.4	91.6	90.6	92.5
Kingston (C)	89.9	89.0	90.0	91.5	94.0	93.0	93.7	93.0	92.1	91.8
Knox (C)	91.1	85.6	91.4	94.5	94.8	91.5	90.6	90.5	93.1	94.5
Manningham (C)	85.4	88.9	90.8	88.7	89.1	90.5	91.1	90.9	91.0	91.3
Maribyrnong (C)	80.0	90.4	84.3	90.6	95.7	92.0	93.9	91.6	92.4	93.5
Maroondah (C)	85.8	91.2	92.1	91.9	92.3	92.2	89.4	93.2	88.2	89.2
Melbourne (C)	70.1	78.3	84.5	85.7	91.1	85.9	85.0	90.8	86.6	87.8
Melton (S)	89.9	90.4	93.8	91.2	97.2	94.5	89.0	92.5	96.2	91.8
Monash (C)	84.0	85.7	87.6	85.8	93.5	90.3	91.8	92.6	92.0	91.8
Moonee Valley (C)	88.1	92.6	87.4	92.8	94.0	94.0	91.8	94.5	91.5	93.5
Moreland (C)	88.6	89.0	91.1	89.0	90.6	91.1	89.1	92.2	91.7	90.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	83.6	92.7	89.4	90.8	89.3	90.6	89.6	90.3	89.3	91.0
Nillumbik (S)	88.4	89.8	88.8	93.1	89.2	89.8	88.0	88.8	88.2	86.7
Port Phillip (C)	81.6	86.0	82.0	89.5	83.7	89.1	85.7	90.6	89.2	90.9
Stonnington (C)	85.7	88.5	91.9	92.8	90.1	91.4	90.9	93.1	87.9	93.8
Whitehorse (C)	88.2	91.6	93.7	90.5	96.1	94.0	90.1	91.0	91.9	93.3
Whittlesea (C)	89.3	91.0	90.8	89.8	90.5	93.3	91.1	91.7	93.0	92.2
Wyndham (C)	90.0	90.1	89.2	90.0	92.6	91.8	90.1	92.7	91.4	90.8
Yarra (C)	79.5	86.7	92.6	87.9	89.2	89.8	90.2	90.7	88.7	92.2
Yarra Ranges (S)	86.3	87.2	88.7	89.0	90.5	86.5	88.6	90.4	87.9	87.4
<b>Barwon</b>										
Colac-Otway (S)	92.3	86.7	88.8	92.5	90.5	95.8	92.3	91.1	91.4	92.4
Golden Plains (S)	94.7	85.9	87.9	92.3	91.1	96.3	93.1	89.3	90.3	92.3
Greater Geelong (C)	90.3	91.7	90.4	91.4	91.3	93.1	90.4	93.9	92.1	91.9
Queenscliffe (B)	78.6	93.8	84.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.8	88.9	100.0	77.8
Surf Coast (S)	86.0	89.5	86.3	90.5	95.5	93.7	85.7	89.3	88.9	94.0
<b>Western District</b>										
Corangamite (S)	87.8	96.9	95.0	91.4	91.3	93.6	96.1	94.3	96.3	96.4
Glenelg (S)	94.9	81.6	92.0	90.9	100.0	98.3	84.0	86.7	88.7	92.2
Moyne (S)	93.7	86.2	98.7	86.7	96.7	95.9	92.0	95.5	97.9	90.7
Southern Grampians (S)	94.2	98.3	97.7	95.0	95.0	92.6	95.4	91.3	93.6	96.2
Warrnambool (C)	91.5	91.6	92.3	94.9	93.0	92.5	86.5	90.2	97.9	94.5
<b>Central Highlands</b>										
Ararat (RC)	93.0	98.5	96.1	88.0	96.7	93.9	100.0	100.0	94.6	92.3
Ballarat (C)	90.9	91.6	91.3	90.8	94.5	94.1	87.0	93.3	94.0	91.1
Hepburn (S)	92.5	92.5	86.3	90.0	86.4	85.3	70.0	100.0	78.8	82.5
Moorabool (S)	90.3	95.0	92.2	91.5	95.5	94.4	95.5	96.0	94.4	92.6
Pyrenees (S)	96.5	95.3	95.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	90.9	84.6	100.0	94.7

(a) Data shown is processing quarter; the reference quarter is one quarter earlier.

(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: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

## CHAPTER 11. HEALTH *continued*

### CHILDREN FULLY IMMUNISED AT AGE 12 TO LESS THAN 15 MONTHS (a) *continued*

	1999	2000				2005	2006			
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
Local Government Area	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Wimmera</b>										
Hindmarsh (S)	100.0	90.5	90.0	90.5	95.7	100.0	91.3	82.4	100.0	94.4
Horsham (RC)	91.5	90.8	92.5	92.2	97.1	95.4	93.8	98.3	98.3	100.0
Northern Grampians (S)	92.2	97.2	94.1	92.5	93.8	92.7	96.9	97.5	90.9	100.0
West Wimmera (S)	100.0	83.3	62.5	50.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
Yarriambiack (S)	84.9	96.2	88.0	96.3	95.8	100.0	85.7	95.5	94.1	94.4
<b>Mallee</b>										
Buloke (S)	88.7	76.7	95.2	89.5	100.0	94.1	80.8	87.5	100.0	88.2
Gannawarra (S)	92.9	88.2	92.7	91.7	100.0	84.9	95.8	100.0	92.9	90.3
Mildura (RC)	89.6	89.7	88.6	91.2	95.8	94.0	94.8	90.1	94.4	88.6
Swan Hill (RC)	88.8	86.2	93.7	86.3	93.6	94.4	87.1	87.5	85.4	92.9
<b>Loddon</b>										
Central Goldfields (S)	97.8	91.9	93.9	90.2	94.9	88.5	91.9	93.3	90.0	80.0
Greater Bendigo (C)	91.1	88.5	90.1	90.4	90.2	90.5	87.0	92.6	91.1	89.7
Loddon (S)	84.6	82.6	90.9	95.7	93.8	91.7	88.5	100.0	100.0	96.3
Macedon Ranges (S)	87.5	92.5	96.4	90.6	94.0	87.5	86.6	89.5	91.7	93.0
Mount Alexander (S)	94.1	82.9	84.8	85.0	92.7	82.9	77.6	88.6	76.5	90.2
<b>Goulburn</b>										
Campaspe (S)	90.7	91.7	87.8	94.9	94.8	90.8	87.7	97.1	92.5	87.7
Delatite (S)	88.9	88.2	87.0	94.2	93.7	96.4	93.0	90.5	80.0	83.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	84.2	88.5	88.2	90.4	92.6	93.5	91.6	88.9	91.7	91.6
Mitchell (S)	89.6	93.1	91.5	91.1	94.3	94.7	89.9	92.2	89.7	93.0
Moira (S)	87.3	92.7	88.0	94.6	87.2	82.6	89.9	90.1	94.7	91.1
Murrindindi (S)	79.9	83.6	88.5	82.4	92.0	88.4	93.9	88.1	84.3	81.5
Strathbogie (S)	89.6	88.0	90.7	89.7	100.0	92.3	100.0	72.7	95.2	100.0
<b>Ovens-Murray</b>										
Alpine (S)	89.6	93.0	94.1	96.2	83.9	90.9	90.5	97.0	84.4	92.9
Indigo (S)	79.1	88.3	87.7	91.2	86.1	94.7	87.9	90.0	88.6	82.5
Towong (S)	97.6	91.5	95.0	92.9	100.0	90.9	100.0	92.3	90.9	93.8
Wangarratta (RC)	87.8	83.9	86.2	94.4	94.9	96.2	93.2	95.6	96.5	94.0
Wodonga (RC)	89.6	86.7	94.7	88.6	91.1	90.3	90.4	94.4	94.4	96.4
<b>East Gippsland</b>										
East Gippsland (S)	86.0	88.6	87.8	91.4	94.5	92.0	90.8	95.0	94.7	94.3
Wellington (S)	84.1	88.8	93.9	88.3	92.7	93.5	93.2	95.7	94.9	92.2
<b>Gippsland(b)</b>										
Bass Coast (S)	91.6	93.2	87.0	95.7	88.7	96.2	91.4	90.6	96.8	88.7
Baw Baw (S)	87.5	90.6	93.0	90.1	92.9	96.5	91.5	94.5	96.2	96.3
La Trobe (S)	84.5	91.1	88.4	87.6	87.6	94.8	92.7	94.4	93.0	91.6
South Gippsland (S)	89.0	83.5	89.8	92.9	89.5	93.9	91.3	94.0	91.3	97.0
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>91.7</b>

(a) Data shown is processing quarter; the reference quarter is one quarter earlier.

(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: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

# Local Government Areas, Victoria

2006



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2006



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

## 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
11	December Quarter 2005	Profile of Senior Victorians
12	March Quarter 2006	Victorian Community Indicators
13	June Quarter 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics
14	September Quarter 2006	Trends in Fertility
15	December Quarter 2006	Waste and Recycling

## GLOSSARY

<b>Chain volume measures</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Employed</b>	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 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);</li><li>■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers);</li><li>■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week;</li><li>■ 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;</li><li>■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement;</li><li>■ on strike or locked out;</li><li>■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job;</li></ul></li><li>■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</li></ul>
<b>Part-time workers</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Particles as PM<sub>10</sub></b>	<p>Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.</p>
<b>Seasonal adjustment</b>	<p>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).</p>
<b>State final demand</b>	<p>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).</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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- State final demand *continued*** National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the System of National Accounts, 1993, 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 Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (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:
- 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:
    - 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.

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