

**STATE AND REGIONAL
INDICATORS**

VICTORIA

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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

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

June 2006

10 August 2006



NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled *Victorian Community Indicators*. 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 13 April 2006.

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

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

INTRODUCTION

In recent years there has been an increasing demand from government, organisations and the community for better developed measures of the health and wellbeing of our society. Conclusions about the quality of life in Australia cannot be made by relying only on general economic measures such as the Gross Domestic Product. Therefore most recent approaches to assessing the quality of life for Australians have included environmental and social factors, as well as the more commonly used economic measures of progress.

There is also a greater need for lower level geographic data. Local government councils are requiring more reliable and better quality information about their local community to assist them in making informed decisions, and give them greater capacity for relevant input into State Government decision-making.

The Victorian Community Indicators Project (VCIP) is a recent approach to measuring wellbeing in Victoria. The project aims to develop community indicators and support local government councils in their use. The selected indicators are tools for measuring health, wellbeing and sustainability, hence aiding policy-making, community planning and citizen engagement.

The VCIP is funded by Vic Health in partnership with a project team. The team's areas of expertise include public policy, local government management, regional and community development, data management and statistical measurement.

BACKGROUND

Indicator projects are common. Well-developed national indicator projects have been produced in the United Kingdom, Canada and Denmark. The ABS has made an important contribution to indicator measures at a national level through work such as *Measuring Wellbeing: a Framework for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0) and *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0). These frameworks show how statistics can be used to monitor social progress and living conditions. The statistics can inform the decisions of governments, community groups, organisations and individuals working towards creating better living conditions for Australians.

Measuring Wellbeing, released in 2001, is a supportive framework used to produce the 2002 *Measures of Australia's Progress* (MAP). MAP is a set of progress indicators devised to assess whether life in Australia is getting better over time. The latest MAP includes headline dimensions of Individuals, the Environment, the Economy and Economic Resources and Living Together in Our Society.

Various Australian states have also selected sets of indicators. *Tasmania Together* and *Growing Victoria Together* are two such initiatives. On a regional level, staff of the Victorian Office of the ABS developed the *Victorian Framework for Indicators of Regional Wellbeing* (VFIRW), a consultancy report for the Victorian State Government (VSG). The framework outlines 14 broad topics nominated by State Government as being important to regional wellbeing. The VFIRW is very similar to *Measuring Wellbeing* but it is specifically focused on measures of community wellbeing in regional Victoria. The VFIRW also discusses its suggested progress measures in relation to *Growing Victoria Together*, the Victorian State Government's vision statement of 2001.

BACKGROUND *continued*

In addition to the VCIP there have been many attempts to produce local government level indicators. For example, the Jesuit social policy office in Victoria developed indicators of community disadvantage across the state in 2004. The Department for Victorian Communities conducts an Indicators of Community Strength survey. The survey provides local government area data on community attitudes, participation and the ability to get help when needed. Furthermore, the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index is a subjective measure of personal and national wellbeing that attempts to fill the void not covered by economic measures. The index produced in partnership with Deakin University, reports on Australian's quality of life, feelings of contentment, satisfaction and state of wellbeing.

PROGRESS

In the early stages of the VCIP, international, national, state and local level indicator projects have been drawn on to aid the development of a framework and indicator set. A website, <www.communityindicators.net.au>, has been created for information sharing.

To assess data availability and gaps, a stocktake of existing Victorian local government community plans and indicators has been completed. Through this research and local government consultation, indicators have been developed within the five following broad domains of wellbeing:

- Healthy, safe and inclusive communities;
- Dynamic and resilient economies;
- Communities that enhance and preserve their built and natural environments;
- Culturally rich and vibrant communities; and
- Democratic and active citizenship.

This article will focus on indicators and measures within the 'Healthy, safe and inclusive communities' and 'Democratic and active citizenship' domains.

Healthy, Safe and Inclusive Communities

The VCI domain of 'Healthy, safe and inclusive communities' has six components:

- Community connectedness,
- Early childhood,
- Personal health and wellbeing,
- Safety,
- Learning,
- Service access and availability.

All these factors influence the wellbeing of a community's citizens and hence the whole community. This domain links closely with the *Growing Victoria Together* visions of Caring Communities and Quality Health and Education.

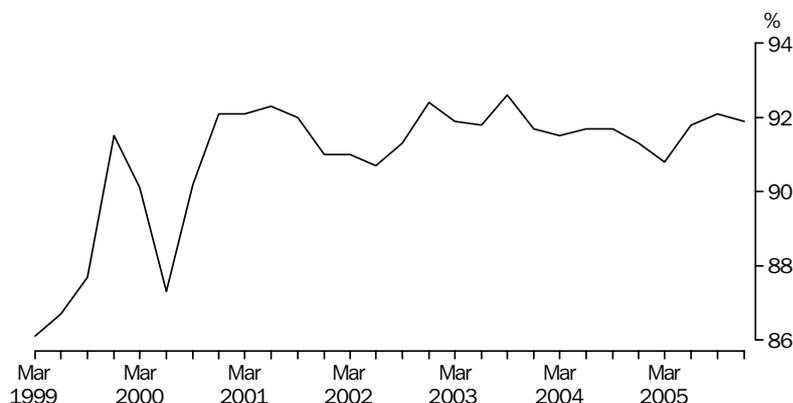
The early childhood section of this domain includes the indicator 'Percentage of eligible infant immunisations completed', which draws data from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR). The ACIR was developed in 1996 in response to an increased incidence of preventable childhood diseases nationally.

The ACIR covers children under the age of seven. Children are automatically recorded on the register if they are enrolled in Medicare. Children who are not eligible to enrol in Medicare are added to the Register when a doctor or immunisation provider sends their vaccination details to the Register.

*Healthy, Safe and
Inclusive Communities
continued*

The following graph shows quarterly immunisation rates from March 1999 to December 2005.

CHILDREN AGED 12-15 MONTHS AT END OF QUARTER, PERCENT FULLY IMMUNISED, Victoria



Source: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

The indicator reports on the immunisation status of Victorian children aged 12-15 months at the end of each quarter. In March 1999, only 86.1% of children were fully immunised. Since December 2000, the immunisation rate has been consistently higher than before that time; between December 2000 and December 2005, the rate fluctuated between 90.7% and 92.6%. This increase coincided with the introduction of the Immunise Australia Seven Point Plan through the Federal Department of Health and Ageing in 1997. For parents, this meant the introduction of immunisation eligibility requirements for some family benefits, school entry requirements, and a comprehensive national education campaign. Furthermore there were infrastructure enhancements related to general practitioners, research, vaccine supply and vaccine efficacy.

The following table compares quarterly immunisation rates by LGA for 1999 and 2005. (The table shows the Shire of Delatite because ACIR is using 2001 local government boundaries.)

FEATURE ARTICLE VICTORIAN COMMUNITY INDICATORS *continued*

CHILDREN AGED 12 TO LESS THAN 15 MONTHS, PERCENTAGE FULLY IMMUNISED, By Local Government Area

	1999				2005				Difference between Dec 1999 to Dec 2005
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Alpine (S)	90.6	87.7	88.9	89.6	94.4	90.0	96.0	90.9	1.3
Ararat (RC)	83.8	97.0	75.9	93.0	100.0	96.3	91.7	93.9	0.9
Ballarat (C)	88.5	90.3	89.7	90.9	93.3	93.1	90.4	94.1	3.2
Banyule (C)	87.3	90.2	85.1	90.3	89.6	90.3	93.6	90.6	0.3
Bass Coast (S)	86.2	88.8	92.1	91.6	88.1	96.6	93.4	96.2	4.6
Baw Baw (S)	93.6	92.7	93.8	87.5	91.3	87.5	91.1	96.5	9.0
Bayside (C)	86.5	86.3	86.1	86.5	89.3	90.0	93.5	92.5	6.0
Boroondara (C)	85.8	88.2	88.0	87.3	90.9	92.1	89.5	93.4	6.1
Brimbank (C)	85.6	86.7	88.2	87.3	90.6	93.5	93.0	92.6	5.3
Buloke (S)	55.5	83.8	84.1	88.7	89.5	93.8	92.9	94.1	5.4
Campaspe (S)	86.1	91.4	88.7	90.7	91.3	96.1	95.8	90.8	0.1
Cardinia (S)	85.2	84.5	86.8	92.4	92.6	89.8	90.2	91.6	-0.8
Casey (C)	89.7	90.6	91.5	90.0	89.1	90.5	90.6	91.7	1.7
Central Goldfields (S)	80.8	93.6	92.8	97.8	92.3	86.1	95.4	88.5	-9.3
Colac-Otway (S)	78.5	85.0	83.8	92.3	94.8	90.7	96.9	95.8	3.5
Corangamite (S)	89.8	90.0	87.3	87.8	97.6	95.8	95.9	93.6	5.8
Darebin (C)	86.0	84.4	86.2	85.0	89.6	91.8	90.9	89.8	4.8
Delatite (S)	84.3	87.5	87.3	88.9	85.2	87.0	82.0	96.4	7.5
East Gippsland (S)	75.9	83.0	90.9	86.0	94.9	94.7	90.2	92.0	6.0
Frankston (C)	85.5	91.5	88.8	88.4	91.1	90.8	92.4	90.6	2.2
Gannawarra (S)	86.7	91.2	89.2	92.9	84.9	93.9	96.0	84.9	-8.0
Glen Eira (C)	84.3	84.4	87.9	86.4	89.0	92.0	91.8	93.4	7.0
Glennelg (S)	78.7	88.6	89.4	94.9	95.3	95.1	91.8	98.3	3.4
Golden Plains (S)	88.1	93.9	95.6	94.7	93.3	89.1	90.4	96.3	1.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	86.2	88.3	87.2	91.1	90.1	94.1	90.6	90.5	-0.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	84.0	84.0	86.1	91.8	83.2	90.0	94.0	92.1	0.3
Greater Geelong (C)	90.8	88.1	88.1	90.3	91.2	91.0	93.0	93.1	2.8
Greater Shepparton (C)	87.6	87.7	88.0	84.2	94.1	93.3	91.8	93.5	9.3
Hepburn (S)	79.1	81.4	87.9	92.5	84.6	89.5	78.1	85.3	-7.2
Hindmarsh (S)	94.1	95.8	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
Hobsons Bay (C)	93.7	87.4	92.1	91.7	89.4	90.3	93.9	92.9	1.2
Horsham (RC)	95.1	96.2	93.3	91.5	98.2	93.9	98.2	95.4	3.9
Hume (C)	75.2	89.2	90.0	87.4	93.7	91.0	93.8	92.1	4.7
Indigo (S)	91.8	94.5	93.5	79.1	87.2	89.5	94.4	94.7	15.6
Kingston (C)	87.9	87.7	90.8	89.9	93.0	94.5	92.2	93.0	3.1
Knox (C)	90.0	90.7	88.4	91.1	91.5	91.1	91.4	91.5	0.4
La Trobe (S)	88.7	84.3	85.3	84.5	93.8	88.6	91.1	94.8	10.3
Loddon (S)	75.0	93.6	82.2	84.6	85.7	92.3	87.0	91.7	7.1
Macedon Ranges (S)	85.2	93.8	91.1	87.5	89.9	90.2	95.4	87.5	—
Manningham (C)	80.5	85.9	87.3	85.4	86.4	92.1	91.5	90.5	5.1
Maribyrnong (C)	77.6	82.9	76.6	80.0	95.8	93.7	93.4	92.0	12.0
Maroondah (C)	88.5	87.8	91.2	85.8	94.8	91.4	89.8	92.2	6.4
Melbourne (C)	86.1	83.2	82.6	70.1	77.5	86.5	88.1	85.9	15.8
Melton (S)	85.5	91.6	91.3	89.9	91.4	89.4	92.8	94.5	4.6
Mildura (RC)	89.1	90.1	93.2	89.6	91.1	92.3	89.5	94.0	4.4
Mitchell (S)	85.8	90.4	85.2	89.6	92.7	92.8	93.5	94.7	5.1
Moirā (S)	90.4	82.0	86.9	87.3	94.3	88.1	90.8	82.6	-4.7
Monash (C)	86.1	86.2	86.6	84.0	90.0	94.0	91.7	90.3	6.3
Moonee Valley (C)	90.5	89.5	86.9	88.1	90.5	96.2	94.0	94.0	5.9
Moorabool (S)	93.0	89.2	88.0	90.3	87.0	94.3	91.7	94.4	4.1
Moreland (C)	87.9	89.0	88.6	88.6	89.9	91.4	91.3	91.1	2.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	84.4	88.2	84.8	83.6	91.8	90.2	90.9	90.6	7.0
Mount Alexander (S)	71.9	79.4	91.1	94.1	81.0	84.4	89.5	82.9	-11.2
Moyne (S)	91.9	96.6	81.3	93.7	93.2	91.2	95.8	95.9	2.2
Murrindindi (S)	91.6	87.7	87.1	79.9	91.2	89.7	90.7	88.4	8.5
Nillumbik (S)	87.1	88.9	85.5	88.4	94.2	94.2	89.2	89.8	1.4
Northern Grampians (S)	86.3	80.1	85.6	92.2	97.4	97.4	100.0	92.7	0.5
Port Phillip (C)	79.9	76.2	84.0	81.6	87.6	88.8	89.5	89.1	7.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

FEATURE ARTICLE VICTORIAN COMMUNITY INDICATORS *continued*

CHILDREN AGED 12 TO LESS THAN 15 MONTHS, PERCENTAGE FULLY IMMUNISED, By Local Government Area *continued*

	1999				2005				Difference between Dec 1999 to Dec 2005
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	
	Qtr								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Pyrenees (S)	95.6	96.9	92.3	96.5	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.5
Queenscliffe (B)	81.8	73.3	100.0	78.6	85.7	83.3	100.0	100.0	21.4
South Gippsland (S)	84.5	80.2	83.2	89.0	93.6	92.3	96.9	93.9	4.9
Southern Grampians (S)	88.2	88.7	87.7	94.2	96.4	100.0	97.7	92.6	-1.6
Stonnington (C)	86.9	86.6	89.0	85.7	94.4	89.2	91.9	91.4	5.7
Strathbogje (S)	90.3	94.9	96.9	89.6	95.8	93.8	85.7	92.3	2.7
Surf Coast (S)	72.4	78.4	87.4	86.0	89.0	92.7	93.8	93.7	7.7
Swan Hill (RC)	87.8	94.0	84.0	88.8	87.5	95.7	94.4	94.4	5.6
Towong (S)	77.6	71.8	82.7	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	-6.7
Wangaratta (RC)	87.0	80.8	78.0	87.8	93.8	90.4	96.9	96.2	8.4
Warrnambool (C)	92.8	89.6	93.5	91.5	89.3	97.0	94.7	92.5	1.0
Wellington (S)	91.3	79.4	88.5	84.1	91.1	97.2	92.1	93.5	9.4
West Wimmera (S)	92.3	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	—
Whitehorse (C)	89.3	90.3	83.9	88.2	91.5	91.9	93.8	94.0	5.8
Whittlesea (C)	88.8	90.7	88.1	89.3	90.8	94.8	92.6	93.3	4.0
Wodonga (RC)	93.6	91.3	90.3	89.6	97.4	93.3	97.0	90.3	0.7
Wyndham (C)	89.5	86.6	91.5	90.0	90.1	92.5	92.1	91.8	1.8
Yarra (C)	85.0	85.7	76.3	79.5	91.0	89.9	89.4	89.8	10.3
Yarra Ranges (S)	81.5	87.7	83.3	86.3	88.7	88.1	90.2	86.5	0.2
Yarriambiack (S)	94.2	91.4	89.4	84.9	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.1
Victoria	86.0	86.7	87.7	91.5	90.8	91.8	92.1	91.9	0.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

Healthy, Safe and Inclusive Communities continued

In December 2005, five LGAs in Victoria achieved 100% immunisation rate. They were the Shires of Hindmarsh, Pyrenees, West Wimmera, Yarriambiack and the Borough of Queenscliffe. In contrast, the immunisation rate was below 90% in 13 LGAs.

Between December 1999 and December 2005, the immunisation rate in Queenscliffe rose from 78.6% to 100%. The next largest increases were in Melbourne, Indigo, Yarriambiack, Maribyrnong, Yarra and La Trobe. The rate fell in only nine LGAs, eight of them outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. However, the immunisation rate was more volatile in areas with small populations.

This indicator is a valuable tool for the ongoing monitoring of immunisation rates. As data are available with very little time lag, policy makers, and public health authorities can respond promptly to any lowering of rates.

Democratic and active citizenship

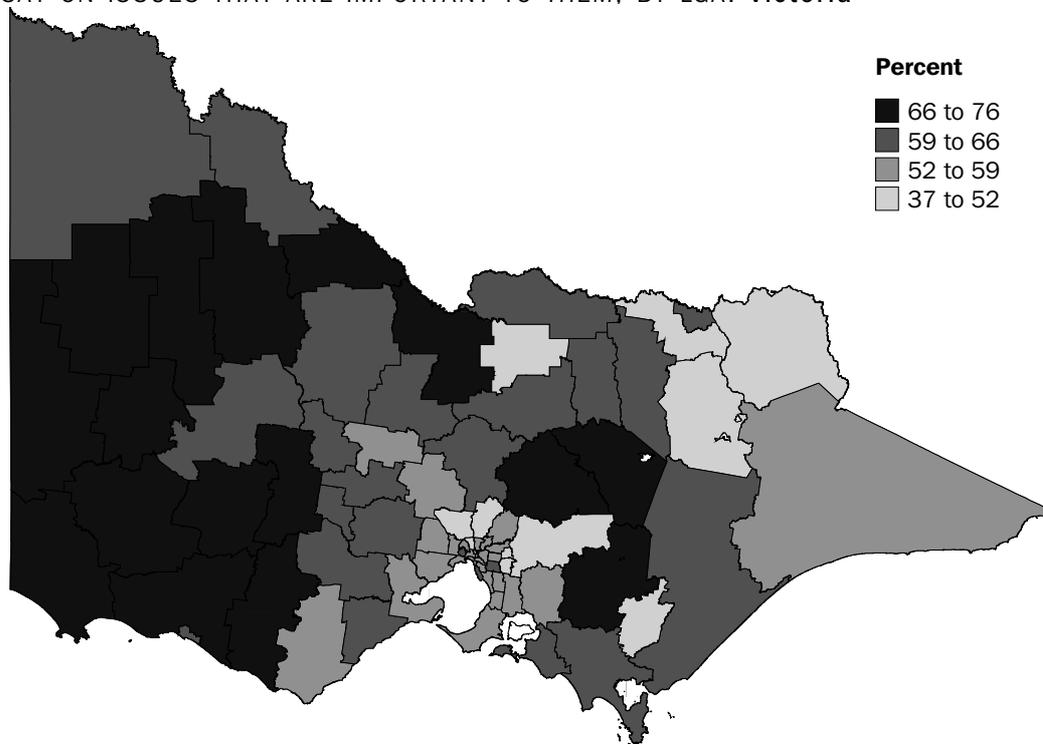
The 'Democratic and active citizenship' domain focuses on the need for communities to shape their own future by engaging their citizens in decision making processes. As reported in *Measures of Australia's Progress*, community life is influenced by the fairness of our society, the health of democracy and the extent to which citizens of Australia participate actively in their communities or cooperate with one another. This domain also aligns with the *Growing Victoria Together* vision of a 'vibrant democracy' that promotes 'greater public participation and more accountable government'. Two of the indicators within this domain are the 'Percentage of people who think they have an opportunity to have a real say on issues important to them' and 'Voting in council elections'.

Democratic and active citizenship continued

The question 'Do you feel there are opportunities to have a real say on issues that are important to you?' is used in the Victorian Population Health Survey conducted by Victorian Department of Human Services. The VFIRW describes how the question is used to measure the level of perceived opportunity to 'have a say' rather than the number (or percentage) of people actually consulted. This aligns with MAP, which argues that a healthy democracy needs citizens who care, are willing to take part, and are capable of helping to shape the common agenda of society.

The question was most recently used in the Department for Victorian Communities 2004 Indicators of Community Strength survey. The survey results from that question are mapped below.

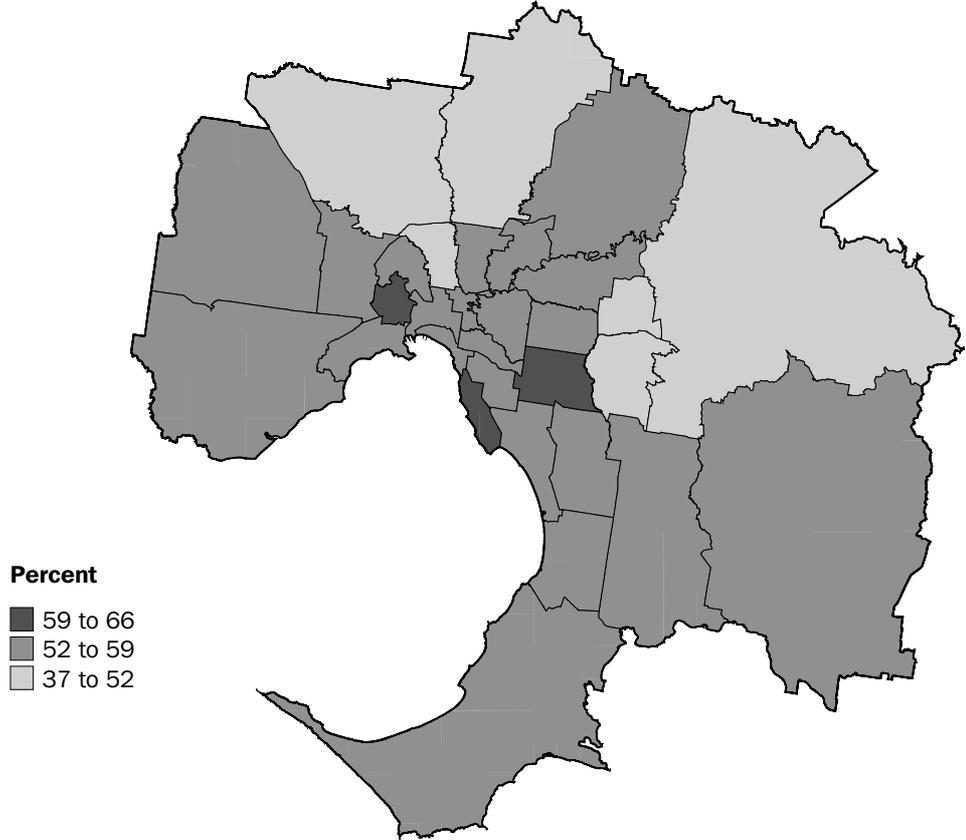
PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO FEEL THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES TO HAVE A REAL SAY ON ISSUES THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO THEM, BY LGA: **Victoria**



Source: Department for Victorian Communities, Indicators of Community Strength survey, 2004.

There was a noticeable difference in responses between Melburnians and people outside Melbourne, with the latter group more likely to feel they are able to have a say. The metropolitan LGA with the highest percentage of people believing they had opportunities to have a say on important issues was Monash (61.5%). However thirty of the forty eight LGAs in regional Victoria had higher percentages.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO FEEL THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES TO HAVE A REAL SAY ON ISSUES THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO THEM, BY LGA: Melbourne



Source: Department for Victorian Communities, Indicators of Community Strength survey, 2004.

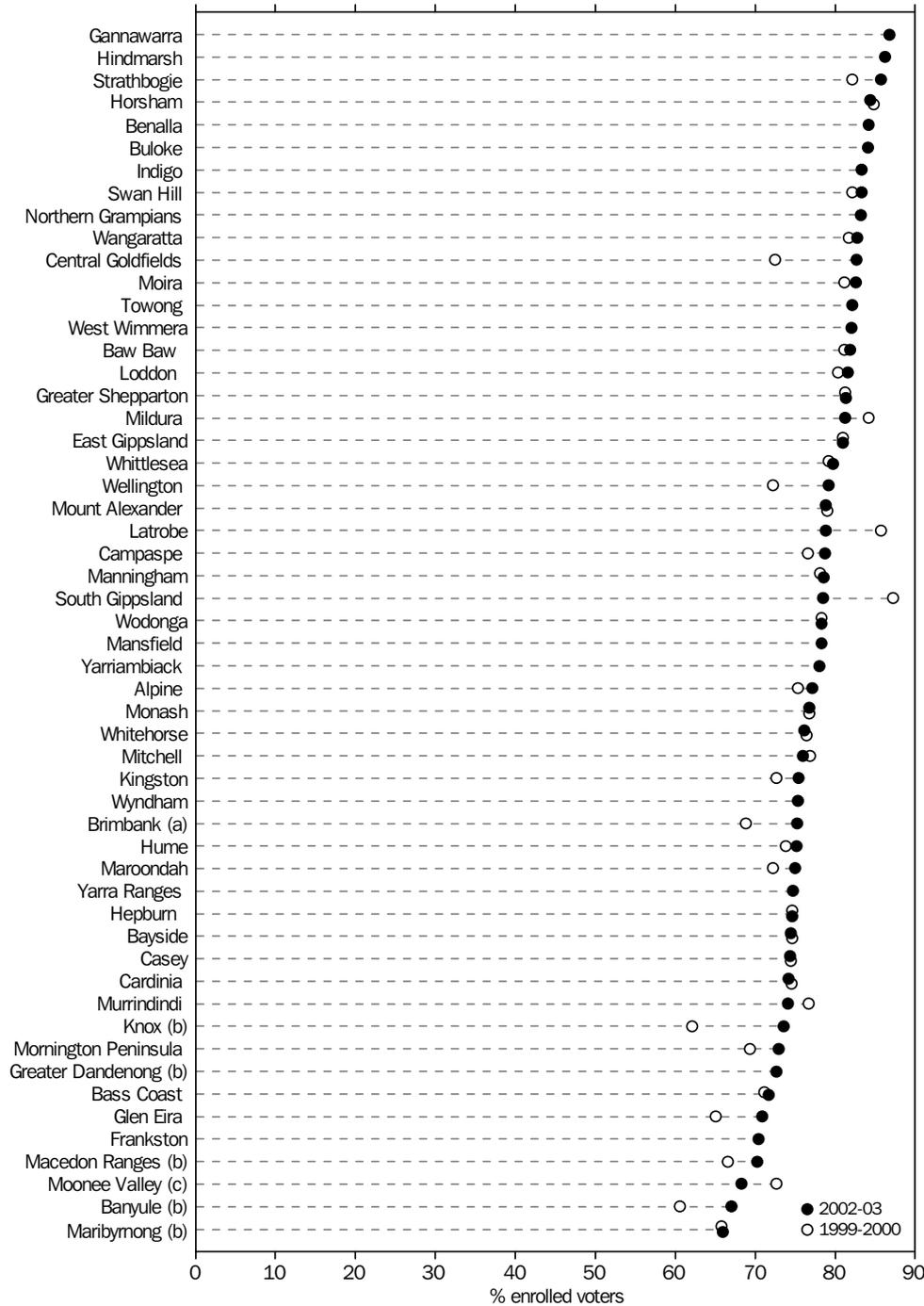
Democratic and active citizenship continued

Fewer than half the people interviewed in Maroondah, Moreland, Whittlesea, Yarra Ranges, Alpine, Greater Shepparton, Indigo and Latrobe felt they had opportunities for a real say.

The *Victorian Framework for Indicators of Regional Wellbeing* presents a rationale for measuring the level of civic participation in democratic processes as an indicator of wellbeing. It is suggested that in a democracy, confidence in the political process is necessary before people will participate. Hence, level of participation demonstrates level of trust in the political process.

Voter participation rates at Local Government elections are shown in the following graphs. Elections were not held for every council in the same years therefore the following two graphs are split by time of election. Most councils chose to have postal ballots. Where this is not the case, attendance elections have been footnoted in both graphs.

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS (a): 1999-2000 and 2002-2003



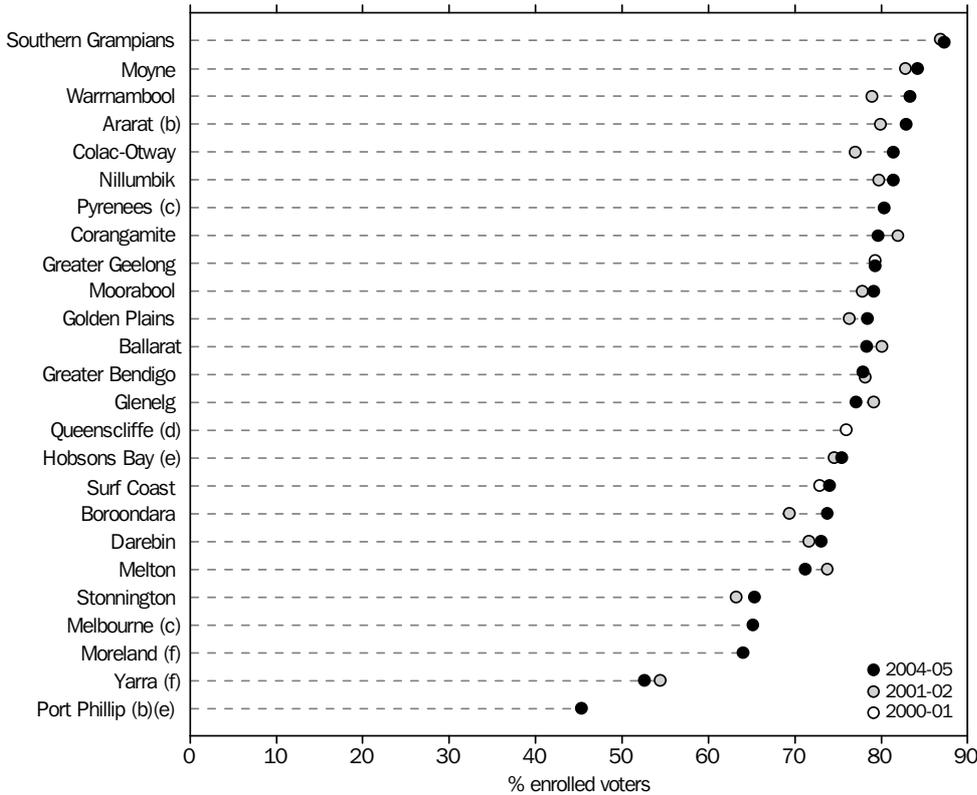
(a) Postal elections unless otherwise footnoted.
 (b) Attendance elections.
 (c) Attendance election only in 2002-03.
 Source: Victorian Electoral Commission.

Democratic and active citizenship continued

Both graphs show that, in general, postal elections attracted greater participation than attendance elections.

Also evident from both graphs is the relatively consistent voter participation over time in the majority of LGAs.

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS (a): 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2004-05



- (a) Postal election unless otherwise footnoted.
- (b) 2001-02 election conducted by AEC.
- (c) 2001-02 election conducted by AEC- no data available.
- (d) Uncontested election in 2004-05.
- (e) Attendance election in 2001-02.
- (f) Attendance elections.

Source: Victorian Electoral Commission.

Democratic and active citizenship continued

In the 2004-05 elections, the top five councils by voting rate were non-metropolitan councils. Southern Grampians recorded the highest voter participation rate in Victoria (87.3%), while Port Phillip had the lowest (45.3%).

THE FUTURE FOR VCIP

Community consultations have ensured the indicators are relevant to local governments, their people and their community issues. By developing social, environmental and economic indicators, the VCI project is attempting to provide Victorian communities with information on a wider range of issues than they have previously had available to them. This requires data from many sources.

ABS will provide data for some indicators. Data for the example indicators in this report are sourced from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register, the Victorian Electoral Commission and the Department for Victorian Communities. Several Victorian State Government agencies have already shown interest in the VCI and have provided data to support the indicators.

It is important to ensure the indicators can be regularly populated by good quality data to maintain the project at a high standard into the future. This provides a significant challenge. The VCI project team needs to establish strong relationships with those who own data and to develop long term data supply agreements.

FEATURE ARTICLE VICTORIAN COMMUNITY INDICATORS *continued*

THE FUTURE FOR VCIP
continued

The project has already made progress towards the goal of 'supporting local governments and their communities to track and strengthen wellbeing'. Further progress can be monitored on the project's website, <www.communityindicators.net.au>.

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CHAPTER 1. STATE COMPARISON

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS, State comparison

	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) (Dec qtr 05)	24.7	4.3	2.3	6.5	3.1	9.2	4.6
Population							
Total population (Sep qtr 05)	24.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.6	1.7	1.2
Natural increase (a) (Sep qtr 05)	..	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Net overseas migration (a) (Sep qtr 05)	..	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5
Net interstate migration (a) (Sep qtr 05)	..	-0.1	-0.4	0.8	-0.2	0.1	..
Labour							
Number unemployed (trend) (Feb 06)	24.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	3.2	1.4
Unemployment rate (trend)(b) (Feb 06)	..	-0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.6	0.1
Participation rate (trend)(b) (Feb 06)	..	-0.2	—	0.5	—	-0.6	—
Job vacancies (original) (Feb qtr 06)	21.4	-4.5	-3.2	-8.9	-3.5	35.1	-1.5
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend) (Nov qtr 05)	..	1.8	7.4	4.6	4.8	7.0	5.1
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses) (Dec qtr 05)	..	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.1
Prices(c)							
Consumer price index (Dec qtr 05)	..	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	4.0	2.8
Established house price index (Dec qtr 05)	..	2.9	-3.9	3.5	3.4	22.5	2.3
Building							
Dwelling units approved (trend) (Feb 06)	25.0	-9.8	-19.2	-9.2	9.5	15.0	-6.0
Total value of building approved (trend) (Feb 06)	24.7	1.3	-8.1	14.2	7.3	25.8	4.1
Value of residential building approved (trend) (Feb 06)	25.7	-4.8	-10.9	-7.1	4.8	25.3	-2.4
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure) (Sept qtr 05)	29.0	12.5	-4.1	-0.4	15.6	14.2	5.3
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure) (Sept qtr 05)	29.4	6.1	-4.8	3.2	2.8	9.0	2.9
Consumer spending							
New motor vehicle sales (trend) (Feb 06)	26.2	-1.1	-4.3	-3.0	-3.1	8.4	-2.0
Retail turnover (trend) (Feb 06)	23.7	2.9	3.5	7.3	2.7	7.5	4.6
Takings from tourist accommodation (Dec qtr 05)	17.6	12.3	8.5	8.0	4.5	13.1	9.1
International merchandise trade							
Imports (Feb 06)	27.9	1.6	10.3	26.9	-0.8	51.6	14.0
Exports (Feb 06)	12.6	3.1	19.2	51.4	11.8	36.3	27.7

.. 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

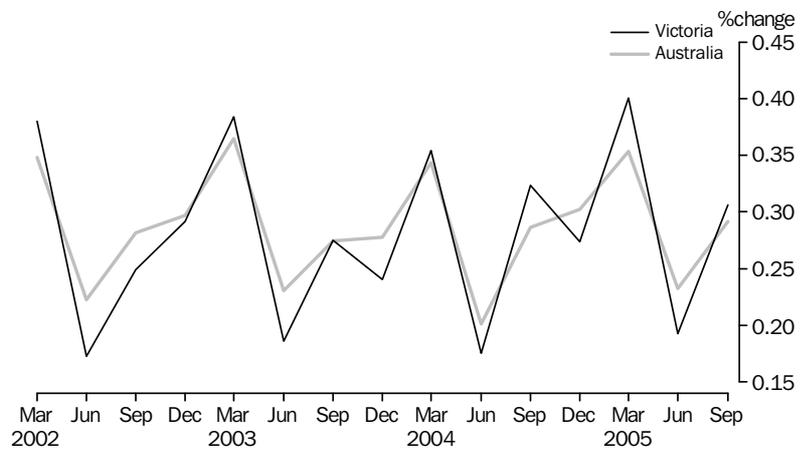
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

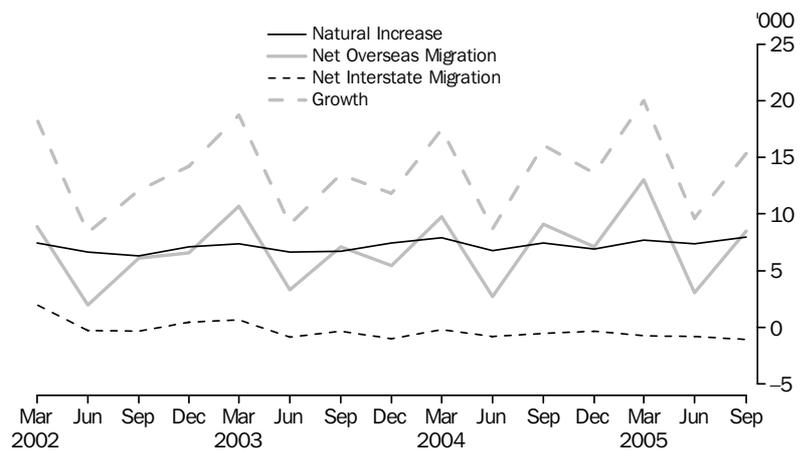
In September quarter 2005, Victoria's ERP grew by 15,400 persons or 0.31%. Australia's ERP grew by 0.29% (59,277 persons) over the same period.

The September quarter 2005 population growth rate for Victoria was driven by natural increase, which contributed 7,900 persons for the quarter, as well as net overseas migration which accounted for 8,500 persons. Net interstate migration has continued to show a negative trend with a net loss of 1,100 people from Victoria to other Australian states. Net interstate migration has been negative in Victoria for the last ten quarters.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF VICTORIAN POPULATION GROWTH



CHAPTER 2. POPULATION *continued*

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

	PERSONS			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Males	Females	Persons	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interstate migration	Total increase	Victoria	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1999–2000	2 335.5	2 405.8	4 741.3	27.7	27.0	5.2	59.9	1.17	1.20
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	2 478.9	2 543.5	5 022.3	29.4	32.3	-2.4	59.4	1.20	1.18
2003									
September	2 429.4	2 495.6	4 924.9	6.7	7.1	-0.3	13.5	1.14	1.17
December	2 434.9	2 501.9	4 936.8	7.4	5.4	-1.0	11.9	1.09	1.15
2004									
March	2 444.4	2 509.9	4 954.3	7.9	9.7	-0.2	17.5	1.06	1.13
June	2 448.9	2 514.0	4 963.0	6.8	2.7	-0.8	8.7	1.05	1.10
September	2 457.3	2 521.7	4 979.0	7.4	9.1	-0.5	16.1	1.10	1.11
December	2 464.0	2 528.7	4 992.7	6.9	7.1	-0.4	13.6	1.13	1.14
2005									
March	2 474.1	2 538.5	5 012.7	7.7	13.0	-0.7	20.0	1.18	1.15
June	2 478.9	2 543.5	5 022.3	7.3	3.1	-0.8	9.7	1.20	1.18
September	2 486.6	2 551.1	5 037.7	7.9	8.5	-1.1	15.4	1.18	1.19

— 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.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 2. POPULATION *continued*

GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING, By Local Government Area—As at 30 June 2005

	<i>Estimated resident population at 30 June 2005(a)</i>	<i>Occupied dwellings</i>	<i>Vacant dwellings</i>	<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>Dwellings per 1,000 population</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(b)					
Banyule (C)	117 492	2 181	42	2 223	18.9
Bayside (C)	89 263	1 196	26	1 222	13.7
Boroondara (C)	158 006	728	43	771	4.9
Brimbank (C)	175 979	1 616	20	1 636	9.3
Cardinia (S)	57 115	324	5	329	5.8
Casey (C)	217 349	1 889	41	1 930	8.9
Darebin (C)	127 729	3 285	53	3 338	26.1
Frankston (C)	120 562	1 655	54	1 709	14.2
Glen Eira (C)	122 738	549	11	560	4.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	127 250	2 173	70	2 243	17.6
Hobsons Bay (C)	83 194	1 097	109	1 206	14.5
Hume (C)	152 018	2 059	30	2 089	13.7
Kingston (C)	136 767	1 203	50	1 253	9.2
Knox (C)	149 930	1 182	17	1 199	8.0
Manningham (C)	113 676	219	7	226	2.0
Maribyrnong (C)	61 985	2 095	57	2 152	34.7
Maroondah (C)	101 113	959	36	995	9.8
Melbourne (C)	64 999	1 835	147	1 982	30.5
Melton (S)	76 131	365	12	377	5.0
Monash (C)	161 720	1 314	59	1 373	8.5
Moonee Valley (C)	108 878	3 759	115	3 874	35.6
Moreland (C)	135 861	1 957	79	2 036	15.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	139 610	1 202	25	1 227	8.8
Nilumbik (S)	61 048	136	5	141	2.3
Port Phillip (C)	83 167	2 918	270	3 188	38.3
Stonnington (C)	90 302	1 566	81	1 647	18.2
Whitehorse (C)	144 448	1 379	36	1 415	9.8
Whittlesea (C)	127 915	719	9	728	5.7
Wyndham (C)	115 532	687	12	699	6.1
Yarra (C)	69 634	4 572	279	4 851	69.7
Yarra Ranges (S)	143 398	576	28	604	4.2
Barwon					
Colac-Otway (S)	21 698	306	9	315	14.5
Golden Plains (S)	16 887	3	5	8	0.5
Greater Geelong (C)	204 891	3 483	129	3 612	17.6
Queenscliffe (B)	3 191	14	—	14	4.4
Surf Coast (S)	23 085	78	3	81	3.5
Western District					
Corangamite (S)	17 287	170	7	177	10.2
Glennelg (S)	20 269	369	10	379	18.7
Moyne (S)	15 907	79	1	80	5.0
Southern Grampians (S)	16 895	260	3	263	15.6
Warrnambool (C)	31 083	804	11	815	26.2
Central Highlands					
Ararat (RC)	11 444	180	8	188	16.4
Ballarat (C)	88 777	1 974	41	2 015	22.7
Hepburn (S)	14 800	138	7	145	9.8
Moorabool (S)	26 721	285	7	292	10.9
Pyrenees (S)	6 552	26	4	30	4.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Victorian total includes Unincorporated Victoria.

(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: Office of Housing, Department of Human Services, Victoria.

CHAPTER 2. POPULATION *continued*

GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING, By Local Government Area—As at 30 June 2005 *continued*

	<i>Estimated resident population at 30 June 2005(a)</i>	<i>Occupied dwellings</i>	<i>Vacant dwellings</i>	<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>Dwellings per 1,000 population</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Wimmera					
Hindmarsh (S)	6 392	37	11	48	7.5
Horsham (RC)	19 177	427	22	449	23.4
Northern Grampians (S)	12 687	187	12	199	15.7
West Wimmera (S)	4 710	15	8	23	4.9
Yarriambiack (S)	7 918	62	3	65	8.2
Mallee					
Buloke (S)	7 015	83	9	92	13.1
Gannawarra (S)	11 809	188	5	193	16.3
Mildura (RC)	51 754	1 160	21	1 181	22.8
Swan Hill (RC)	21 509	526	17	543	25.2
Loddon					
Central Goldfields (S)	12 989	249	10	259	19.9
Greater Bendigo (C)	95 968	1 822	34	1 856	19.3
Loddon (S)	8 364	65	16	81	9.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	40 843	196	—	196	4.8
Mount Alexander (S)	17 242	200	6	206	11.9
Goulburn					
Benalla (RC)	14 108	329	4	333	23.6
Campaspe (S)	37 828	731	15	746	19.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	60 525	1 202	35	1 237	20.4
Mansfield (S)	7 251	84	—	84	11.6
Mitchell (S)	32 549	439	11	450	13.8
Moira (S)	27 828	437	4	441	15.8
Murrindindi (S)	14 080	66	—	66	4.7
Strathbogie (S)	9 622	81	1	82	8.5
Ovens-Murray					
Alpine (S)	13 309	122	2	124	9.3
Indigo (S)	15 283	118	4	122	8.0
Towong (S)	6 180	40	3	43	7.0
Wangaratta (RC)	26 766	528	14	542	20.2
Wodonga (RC)	34 941	1 143	16	1 159	33.2
East Gippsland(b)					
East Gippsland (S)	41 404	693	12	705	17.0
Wellington (S)	41 722	587	16	603	14.5
Gippsland					
Bass Coast (S)	29 423	265	10	275	9.3
Baw Baw (S)	38 644	383	8	391	10.1
Latrobe (C)	70 543	1 877	84	1 961	27.8
South Gippsland (S)	27 207	202	6	208	7.6
Victoria	5 022 346	70 108	2 492	72 600	14.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Victorian total includes Unincorporated Victoria.

(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: Office of Housing, Department of Human Services, Victoria.

CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

For the year ending February 2006, the Victorian labour force grew by 37,800 people (1.4%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 40,200 (1.6%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 2,400 (1.5%). The unemployment rate decreased from 6.2% to 6.0%.

Between February 2005 and February 2006, the labour force grew by 19,400 persons or 1.0% in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and by 18,300 persons (2.7%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. Over this period, the proportion of full-time employed persons fell from 68.8% to 68.1% of the labour force in the Melbourne MSR and the proportion of part-time employed grew from 25.5% to 26.4%. In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the proportion of full-time employed rose from 62.3% to 64.5% while part-time employment fell from 30.1% to 28.1%. The number of unemployed people decreased by 2,700 (2.4%) in the Melbourne MSR and rose by 200 (0.4%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate fell from 5.7% to 5.5% in Melbourne MSR and from 7.6% to 7.4% in Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate fell from 66.0% to 65.8% in Melbourne MSR, whereas in Balance of Victoria MSR it rose from 61.3% to 62.1%

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Barwon-Western District and All Gippsland region displayed the largest increase in employment over the period February 2005 to February 2006. During this period, in Barwon-Western District, the labour force grew by 4,300 persons (2.4%) and total employment grew by 7,000 persons (4.3%). The unemployment rate fell from 8.8% to 7.1%. In All Gippsland region, the labour force grew by 2,500 persons (2.1%) and total employment grew by 6,700 persons (6.1%). The unemployment rate fell from 8.5% to 4.8%. Both regions also experienced rises in the participation rate over this period.

Central Highlands-Wimmera was the only statistical region which displayed a reduced labour force (0.5%) in February 2006 compared to February 2005, along with a reduced level of total employment (5.7%).

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				
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
December	1 339.3	519.0	1 858.3	95.1	1 953.5	4.9	66.3
2005							
January	1 323.0	487.2	1 810.2	101.8	1 912.1	5.3	64.9
February	1 339.3	495.9	1 835.2	110.9	1 946.1	5.7	66.0
March	1 319.2	519.8	1 839.0	102.9	1 941.9	5.3	65.8
April	1 313.1	519.9	1 833.0	99.5	1 932.5	5.1	65.4
May	1 322.9	519.2	1 842.1	99.2	1 941.3	5.1	65.6
June	1 312.8	528.2	1 840.9	93.8	1 934.7	4.8	65.3
July	1 325.3	512.2	1 837.5	90.4	1 927.9	4.7	65.0
August	1 303.3	528.7	1 832.0	91.7	1 923.7	4.8	64.8
September	1 321.5	518.6	1 840.1	104.5	1 944.7	5.4	65.4
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
2006							
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
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
December	120.3	52.7	173.0	12.3	185.3	6.7	62.7
2005							
January	116.4	51.7	168.1	12.5	180.7	6.9	61.1
February	112.8	51.5	164.3	15.9	180.2	8.8	60.9
March	113.6	56.5	170.1	11.5	181.6	6.4	61.3
April	115.2	54.3	169.5	12.2	181.7	6.7	61.3
May	112.2	53.2	165.3	12.8	178.1	7.2	60.0
June	114.7	56.9	171.6	8.9	180.5	4.9	60.7
July	115.2	53.1	168.3	12.0	180.3	6.6	60.6
August	114.0	56.5	170.5	10.0	180.5	5.5	60.6
September	116.3	53.4	169.7	11.2	180.9	6.2	60.7
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
2006							
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

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				
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
December	57.7	29.4	87.1	8.3	95.4	8.7	59.9
2005							
January	62.3	31.2	93.5	4.3	97.8	4.4	61.4
February	61.6	30.2	91.8	6.6	98.4	6.7	61.7
March	69.9	28.5	98.4	8.3	106.8	7.8	66.9
April	70.2	28.7	98.9	6.4	105.4	6.1	66.0
May	66.4	33.0	99.3	6.3	105.7	6.0	66.1
June	69.9	29.2	99.0	4.6	103.6	4.5	64.7
July	69.9	29.1	99.0	4.8	103.8	4.6	64.7
August	70.7	30.9	101.6	6.9	108.5	6.4	67.6
September	71.2	28.8	99.9	6.0	105.9	5.6	65.9
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
2006							
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
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
December	79.9	36.4	116.3	11.5	127.8	9.0	60.4
2005							
January	73.9	41.2	115.1	10.9	126.1	8.7	59.5
February	75.3	40.2	115.5	11.4	126.9	9.0	59.8
March	74.8	40.7	115.5	7.8	123.4	6.3	58.1
April	75.6	40.0	115.5	8.3	123.8	6.7	58.3
May	78.3	41.7	120.0	8.3	128.3	6.5	60.3
June	80.2	47.7	128.0	5.4	133.4	4.1	62.7
July	82.9	38.4	121.3	6.9	128.2	5.4	60.2
August	81.7	37.8	119.6	8.6	128.2	6.7	60.1
September	82.7	36.6	119.3	7.4	126.7	5.8	59.3
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
2006							
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

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	%	%
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
December	98.4	42.2	140.7	9.5	150.1	6.3	64.3
2005							
January	96.4	41.8	138.2	10.7	148.9	7.2	63.7
February	96.7	45.4	142.1	7.1	149.2	4.8	63.8
March	98.9	48.1	147.0	5.6	152.6	3.7	65.2
April	96.1	46.0	142.1	8.2	150.3	5.5	64.1
May	94.6	46.7	141.3	8.4	149.7	5.6	63.7
June	92.4	44.6	137.0	7.5	144.5	5.2	61.4
July	94.1	37.6	131.7	7.2	138.9	5.2	59.0
August	94.8	43.3	138.1	6.1	144.2	4.2	61.1
September	102.2	41.1	143.3	12.5	155.9	8.0	66.0
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
2006							
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
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
December	77.1	38.4	115.5	11.1	126.6	8.7	63.8
2005							
January	77.8	38.4	116.2	9.6	125.8	7.7	63.4
February	73.7	35.6	109.3	10.1	119.4	8.5	60.1
March	72.1	39.6	111.7	10.0	121.7	8.2	61.2
April	74.4	39.4	113.7	11.2	124.9	8.9	62.8
May	76.2	41.2	117.4	8.5	125.9	6.8	63.2
June	70.8	41.3	112.0	10.9	122.9	8.9	61.6
July	74.8	35.3	110.1	10.5	120.6	8.7	60.4
August	71.1	35.7	106.8	9.5	116.3	8.1	58.2
September	71.7	36.9	108.6	11.8	120.4	9.8	60.1
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
2006							
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

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							
2004							
December	433.5	199.1	632.6	52.6	685.2	7.7	62.4
2005							
January	426.9	204.3	631.2	48.2	679.4	7.1	61.8
February	420.3	202.8	623.1	51.1	674.2	7.6	61.3
March	429.4	213.4	642.8	43.3	686.1	6.3	62.3
April	431.4	208.4	639.8	46.3	686.1	6.7	62.2
May	427.6	215.7	643.3	44.3	687.6	6.4	62.3
June	428.0	219.7	647.6	37.3	685.0	5.4	62.0
July	436.9	193.4	630.4	41.3	671.7	6.2	60.7
August	432.4	204.2	636.7	41.1	677.7	6.1	61.2
September	444.0	196.9	640.8	48.9	689.8	7.1	62.2
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
2006							
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
VICTORIA							
2004							
December	1 772.8	718.2	2 490.9	147.8	2 638.7	5.6	65.2
2005							
January	1 749.9	691.6	2 441.5	150.0	2 591.4	5.8	64.0
February	1 759.6	698.7	2 458.3	161.9	2 620.2	6.2	64.7
March	1 748.6	733.2	2 481.7	146.2	2 628.0	5.6	64.8
April	1 744.5	728.3	2 472.8	145.8	2 618.5	5.6	64.5
May	1 750.5	734.9	2 485.5	143.5	2 628.9	5.5	64.7
June	1 740.7	747.9	2 488.6	131.1	2 619.7	5.0	64.4
July	1 762.3	705.6	2 467.8	131.8	2 599.6	5.1	63.8
August	1 735.7	732.9	2 468.7	132.7	2 601.4	5.1	63.8
September	1 765.5	715.5	2 481.0	153.5	2 634.5	5.8	64.5
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
2006							
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

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

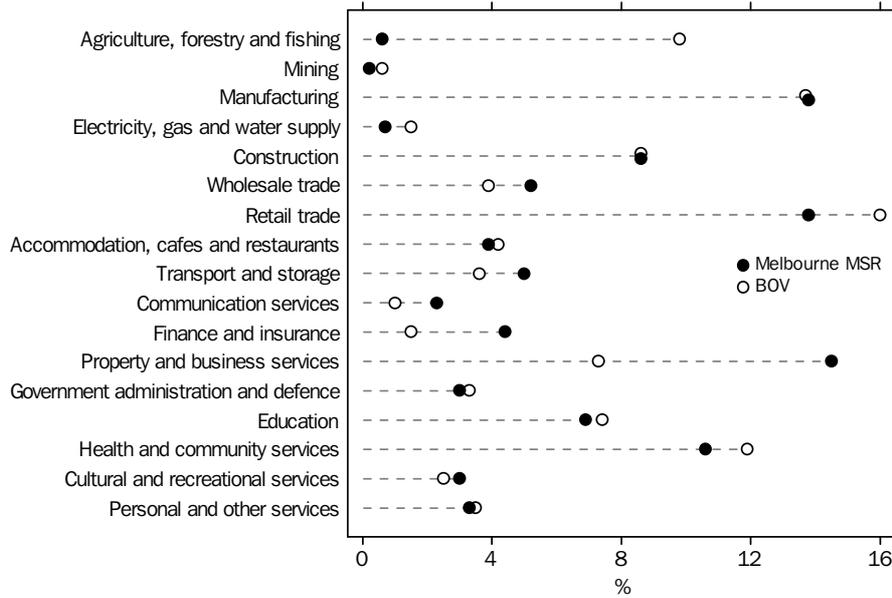
CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In February quarter 2006, the industries that employed the most people in the Melbourne MSR were Property and Business Services, Manufacturing and Retail Trade. Property and Business Services accounted for 14.5% of total employment while Manufacturing and Retail Trade both accounted for 13.8%.

For the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (16.0%), Manufacturing (13.7%) and Health and Community Services (11.9%).

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



CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

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

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000
.....			
MELBOURNE (a)			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7.7	4.0	11.8
Mining	3.5	0.9	4.4
Manufacturing	185.2	71.5	256.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.1	5.7	12.7
Construction	140.3	20.4	160.6
Wholesale Trade	58.4	38.2	96.6
Retail Trade	120.6	135.5	256.0
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	30.8	41.9	72.6
Transport and Storage	65.3	27.3	92.6
Communication Services	31.4	11.3	42.7
Finance and Insurance	41.2	41.2	82.4
Property and Business Services	156.0	113.6	269.6
Government Administration and Defence	22.1	33.9	56.0
Education	37.4	90.4	127.8
Health and Community Services	41.2	155.6	196.9
Cultural and Recreational Services	28.5	27.7	56.2
Personal and Other Services	31.1	30.4	61.6
.....			
BALANCE OF VICTORIA			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	45.6	17.2	62.8
Mining	3.2	0.3	3.6
Manufacturing	64.8	22.8	87.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	8.0	1.3	9.4
Construction	51.6	3.4	55.0
Wholesale Trade	19.0	5.8	24.7
Retail Trade	45.3	57.5	102.7
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	11.8	15.2	26.9
Transport and Storage	16.8	6.2	22.9
Communication Services	4.5	1.9	6.5
Finance and Insurance	4.1	5.4	9.5
Property and Business Services	26.2	20.5	46.7
Government Administration and Defence	12.3	8.6	21.0
Education	15.9	31.6	47.5
Health and Community Services	15.3	61.1	76.4
Cultural and Recreational Services	7.4	8.3	15.8
Personal and Other Services	11.2	11.1	22.3

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

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

CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

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

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	53.4	21.2	74.6
Mining	6.7	1.3	8.0
Manufacturing	250.0	94.3	344.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	15.1	7.0	22.1
Construction	191.9	23.7	215.6
Wholesale Trade	77.4	44.0	121.4
Retail Trade	165.8	192.9	358.8
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	42.5	57.0	99.5
Transport and Storage	82.1	33.4	115.5
Communication Services	35.9	13.3	49.2
Finance and Insurance	45.3	46.6	91.9
Property and Business Services	182.3	134.1	316.3
Government Administration and Defence	34.4	42.5	77.0
Education	53.3	121.9	175.3
Health and Community Services	56.6	216.7	273.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	35.9	36.0	71.9
Personal and Other Services	42.3	41.6	83.9

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

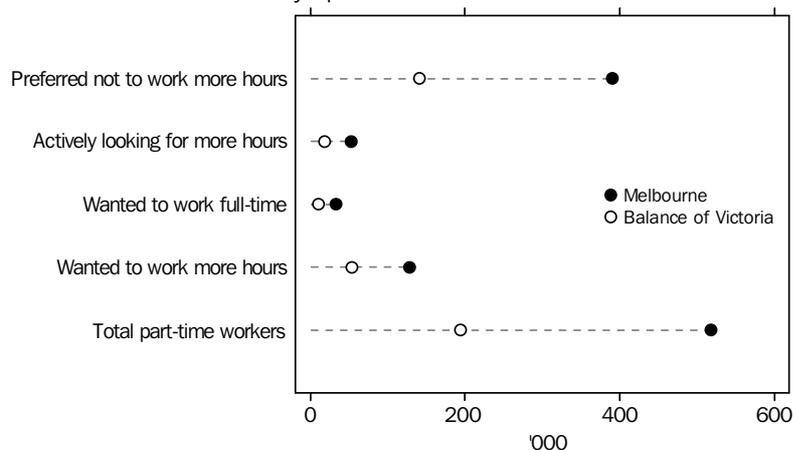
CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

PART-TIME WORKERS BY SEX

In February 2006, there were an estimated 518,500 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. This represents an increase of 4.6% from February 2005. Females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (71.2%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (75.3%) preferred not to work more hours, and this was more common amongst females than males.

For the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in February 2006 was 194,300. This represents a fall of 4.2% in the number of part-time workers since February 2005. The majority of these part-time workers (72.5%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females than males.

PART-TIME WORKER INTENTIONS, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria MSR—February quarter 2006



CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

PART-TIME WORKERS BY
SEX *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						
2004						
November	93.8	18.0	12.1	48.7	142.5	34.2
2005						
February	84.9	22.1	17.1	53.9	138.8	38.8
May	109.0	19.0	15.1	49.5	158.6	31.2
August	109.3	17.9	13.6	50.1	159.4	31.4
November	90.3	18.8	14.7	51.6	141.8	36.4
2006						
February	101.8	21.5	14.1	47.7	149.5	31.9
FEMALES						
2004						
November	280.0	24.7	17.9	82.9	362.9	22.8
2005						
February	272.7	32.4	21.0	84.4	357.1	23.6
May	289.7	26.4	16.1	70.9	360.6	19.7
August	298.0	23.5	14.1	71.3	369.3	19.3
November	290.8	23.3	12.4	80.0	370.8	21.6
2006						
February	288.6	31.3	19.3	80.4	369.0	21.8
PERSONS						
2004						
November	373.8	42.8	30.1	131.6	505.4	26.0
2005						
February	357.6	54.4	38.1	138.2	495.9	27.9
May	398.8	45.5	31.2	120.5	519.2	23.2
August	407.2	41.4	27.7	121.4	528.7	23.0
November	381.0	42.1	27.0	131.6	512.6	25.7
2006						
February	390.4	52.8	33.4	128.1	518.5	24.7

(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 BY
SEX *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						
2004						
November	34.3	4.8	3.0	18.2	52.5	34.6
2005						
February	35.0	7.4	6.5	23.3	58.3	40.0
May	38.4	6.2	4.7	15.8	54.3	29.2
August	32.8	5.4	5.4	18.4	51.2	36.0
November	35.6	6.0	5.4	15.6	51.3	30.5
2006						
February	36.7	7.6	5.5	18.4	55.1	33.4
FEMALES						
2004						
November	111.1	11.3	7.8	35.2	146.3	24.0
2005						
February	108.7	12.9	8.2	35.8	144.5	24.8
May	118.2	15.8	11.1	43.3	161.5	26.8
August	114.6	14.7	10.7	38.4	153.0	25.1
November	115.6	9.4	5.3	37.3	152.9	24.4
2006						
February	104.0	10.7	5.2	35.1	139.2	25.2
PERSONS						
2004						
November	145.4	16.1	10.8	53.4	198.8	26.8
2005						
February	143.7	20.4	14.7	59.1	202.8	29.1
May	156.6	22.0	15.8	59.1	215.7	27.4
August	147.4	20.1	16.2	56.9	204.2	27.8
November	151.3	15.4	10.7	52.9	204.1	25.9
2006						
February	140.8	18.3	10.6	53.6	194.3	27.6

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

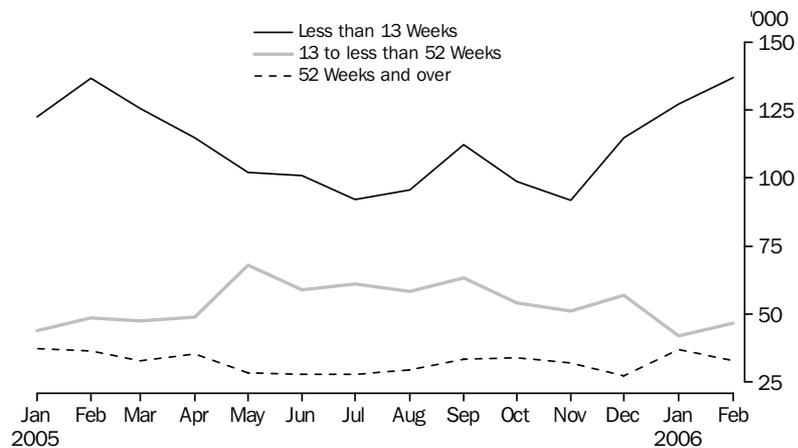
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between February 2005 and February 2006, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) increased by 0.1% in the Melbourne MSR. For the Balance of Victoria MSR, there was a decline of 1.6% in the number of short term unemployed.

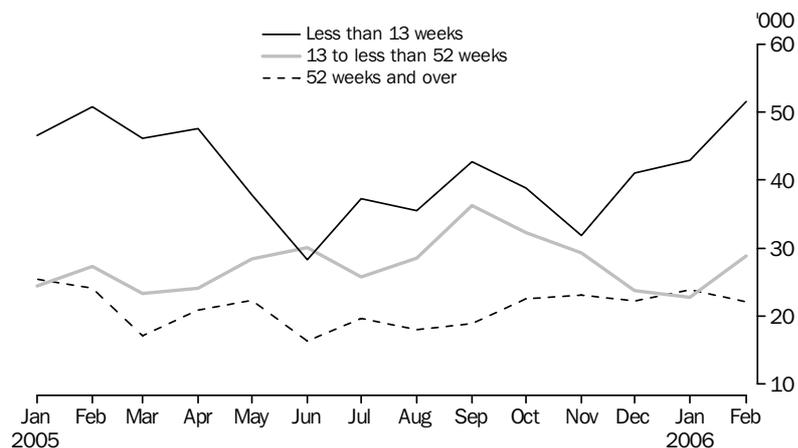
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) decreased by 4.1% in the Melbourne MSR and increased by 5.1% for the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 9.3% in the Melbourne MSR and by 7.5% in the Balance of Victoria MSR for the year ending February 2006.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria MSR



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									
2004									
December	27.1	31.6	58.8	13.0	11.6	24.6	40.1	43.3	83.4
2005									
January	28.9	32.3	61.2	13.0	10.2	23.3	41.9	42.6	84.5
February	32.5	35.8	68.3	12.9	12.5	25.4	45.4	48.3	93.7
March	30.7	32.0	62.7	10.2	12.9	23.1	40.9	44.9	85.8
April	29.5	27.9	57.4	12.9	10.9	23.8	42.4	38.8	81.2
May	26.3	24.7	51.0	9.9	9.1	18.9	36.1	33.8	69.9
June	25.9	24.6	50.5	5.8	8.4	14.2	31.7	33.0	64.6
July	22.3	23.7	46.0	9.7	9.0	18.7	32.0	32.7	64.7
August	22.3	25.5	47.8	5.3	12.5	17.7	27.6	37.9	65.5
September	26.8	29.4	56.2	10.4	11.0	21.3	37.2	40.3	77.5
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
2006									
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
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2004									
December	11.6	8.0	19.6	9.1	7.4	16.5	20.6	15.5	36.1
2005									
January	12.0	10.0	22.0	8.4	3.8	12.2	20.5	13.7	34.2
February	12.4	11.9	24.3	7.7	5.9	13.7	20.1	17.9	37.9
March	11.4	12.3	23.7	7.5	4.2	11.7	18.9	16.4	35.4
April	11.1	13.4	24.5	7.6	4.5	12.0	18.7	17.9	36.5
May	15.9	18.1	34.0	7.3	6.9	14.2	23.3	24.9	48.2
June	14.4	15.0	29.4	9.3	5.8	15.0	23.7	20.7	44.4
July	13.2	17.3	30.5	5.7	7.2	12.9	18.9	24.5	43.4
August	17.2	11.9	29.1	8.2	6.1	14.3	25.4	18.0	43.4
September	16.8	14.8	31.6	9.9	8.2	18.1	26.7	23.0	49.7
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
2006									
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

(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									
2004									
December	10.2	6.5	16.8	7.7	3.9	11.5	17.9	10.4	28.3
2005									
January	11.7	6.9	18.6	8.7	4.0	12.7	20.4	10.9	31.3
February	10.5	7.7	18.2	8.3	3.8	12.0	18.7	11.5	30.3
March	11.0	5.5	16.5	5.3	3.3	8.6	16.3	8.8	25.1
April	11.1	6.5	17.6	4.3	6.1	10.5	15.5	12.6	28.1
May	8.7	5.5	14.2	6.4	4.8	11.1	15.1	10.2	25.3
June	10.2	3.7	13.9	4.2	4.0	8.2	14.4	7.6	22.0
July	8.4	5.5	13.9	4.6	5.3	9.8	13.0	10.7	23.7
August	8.3	6.4	14.8	4.0	5.0	9.0	12.3	11.5	23.8
September	9.1	7.6	16.7	4.4	5.1	9.5	13.5	12.7	26.2
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
2006									
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
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2004									
December	48.9	46.2	95.1	29.7	22.9	52.6	78.6	69.1	147.8
2005									
January	52.7	49.2	101.8	30.1	18.0	48.2	82.8	67.2	150.0
February	55.3	55.5	110.9	28.9	22.2	51.1	84.2	77.7	161.9
March	53.1	49.8	102.9	23.0	20.3	43.3	76.2	70.1	146.2
April	51.7	47.7	99.5	24.8	21.5	46.3	76.5	69.2	145.8
May	50.9	48.3	99.2	23.6	20.7	44.3	74.5	69.0	143.5
June	50.6	43.2	93.8	19.2	18.1	37.3	69.7	61.3	131.1
July	43.9	46.5	90.4	19.9	21.4	41.3	63.9	67.9	131.8
August	47.9	43.8	91.7	17.4	23.6	41.1	65.3	67.4	132.7
September	52.7	51.8	104.5	24.7	24.2	48.9	77.4	76.0	153.5
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
2006									
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

(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(a)—Victoria: 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 (\$)									
2004									
August	1 025.8	1 095.0	936.7	861.2	879.1	598.1	971.0	1 023.2	778.9
November	1 052.6	1 135.5	954.6	882.0	898.8	590.4	996.2	1 057.2	779.7
2005									
February	1 052.8	1 145.0	978.8	902.9	918.1	617.1	1 002.5	1 068.8	804.5
May	1 044.2	1 147.1	964.9	893.8	909.6	613.1	992.1	1 064.8	794.1
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
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$)									
2004									
August	1 026.6	1 100.9	936.3	860.2	878.5	593.7	971.6	1 027.5	774.9
November	1 051.4	1 129.3	956.6	882.1	897.6	595.4	995.4	1 053.3	782.8
2005									
February	1 048.5	1 144.1	972.2	900.3	916.3	614.9	997.6	1 066.0	800.8
May	1 048.9	1 148.0	970.3	897.3	913.2	614.5	997.2	1 067.0	798.9
August	1 055.2	1 132.6	973.8	906.4	920.8	621.6	1 005.8	1 062.6	805.4
November	1 054.7	1 136.9	974.1	918.2	933.9	628.8	1 010.7	1 071.9	812.9
TREND (\$)									
2004									
August	1 030.6	1 100.4	936.0	862.1	879.6	591.8	974.1	1 026.6	772.3
November	1 043.1	1 125.6	955.2	880.5	897.1	600.1	988.8	1 049.4	785.3
2005									
February	1 050.3	1 142.5	968.1	894.4	910.2	609.1	997.5	1 063.8	795.4
May	1 051.6	1 143.1	972.3	901.4	916.9	616.4	1 000.8	1 066.3	801.4
August	1 053.0	1 139.2	973.6	907.8	923.1	622.3	1 004.6	1 067.2	806.4
November	1 055.7	1 134.5	974.1	915.0	930.1	627.0	1 010.1	1 068.6	810.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM NOVEMBER 2005 TO FEBRUARY 2005) (%)									
Original	0.3	1.6	-0.2	1.2	1.5	-0.4	0.7	1.8	—
Seasonally Adjusted	—	0.4	—	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.9
Trend	0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM FEBRUARY 2005 TO FEBRUARY 2006) (%)									
Original	0.4	0.8	1.9	4.1	4.0	5.6	1.6	1.9	3.9
Seasonally Adjusted	0.3	0.7	1.8	4.1	4.0	5.6	1.5	1.8	3.9
Trend	1.2	0.8	2.0	3.9	3.7	4.5	2.2	1.8	3.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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)(c), By Local Government Area: **Smoothed Series**

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	2003				2004				2005			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Melbourne(d)												
Banyule (C)	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6
Bayside (C)	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1
Boroondara (C)	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5
Brimbank (C)	9.4	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.3
Cardinia (S)	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2
Casey (C)	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0
Darebin (C)	8.8	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.3
Frankston (C)	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.2
Glen Eira (C)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.0
Greater Dandenong (C)	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.5	8.3	7.6	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.8
Hume (C)	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.0
Kingston (C)	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.6
Knox (C)	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3
Manningham (C)	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1
Maribyrnong (C)	11.2	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.5	8.7	8.7
Maroondah (C)	5.7	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.6
Melbourne (C)	na	na	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.3	5.7
Melton (S)	na	na	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.5
Monash (C)	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1
Moonee Valley (C)	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.0
Moreland (C)	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8
Nillumbik (S)	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Port Phillip (C)	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.9	4.0
Stonnington (C)	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.5
Whitehorse (C)	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.2
Whittlesea (C)	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4
Wyndham (C)	na	na	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
Yarra (C)	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.4	5.6
Yarra Ranges (S)	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.6
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.7
Golden Plains (S)	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.6
Greater Geelong (C)	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.5	7.4
Queenscliffe (B)	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.7
Surf Coast (S)	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.9
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7
Glennelg (S)	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.7	8.2	8.0
Moyne (S)	na	na	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3
Southern Grampians (S)	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.6
Warrnambool (C)	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.8
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	na	na	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.6
Ballarat (C)	8.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.9	7.5	7.0
Hepburn (S)	9.9	8.5	7.8	8.2	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.4	10.0	9.5	7.9	7.2
Moorabool (S)	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.0
Pyrenees (S)	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.5	7.1	6.7

na not available

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

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

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

(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)(c), By Local Government Area: **Smoothed Series** *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

- (a) The LGA data which appears here is aggregated from SLA data provided by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.
- (b) Local Government Area is based on ASGC 2001.
- (c) For methodology see Explanatory notes in DEWR publication Small Area Labour Markets, available from the DEWR website.

- (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 4. STATE FINAL DEMAND

STATE FINAL DEMAND

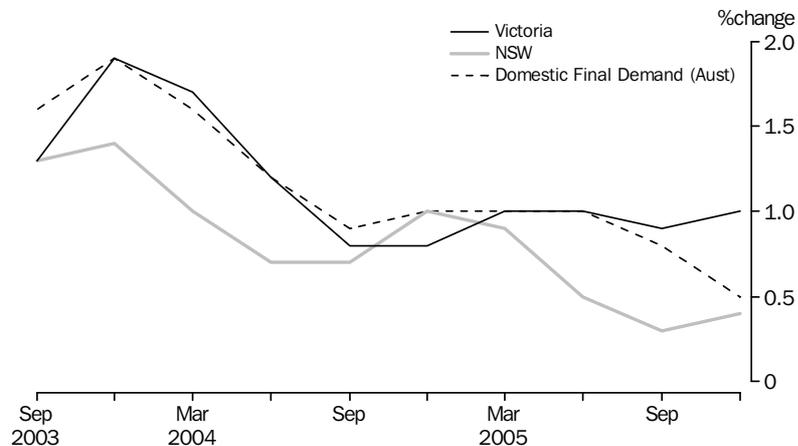
State final demand measures the total value of goods and services that are sold to buyers in a state, who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation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

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

For the September quarter 2005, the trend estimate for Victorian state final demand, in volume terms, was \$57,447m, an increase of 1.0% on the September quarter 2005. This was above the trend growth level for New South Wales (0.4%) but below the Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which increased by 1.2% over the same period.

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand. In December quarter 2005, this component accounted for 58.5% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand and recorded an increase of 0.6% on the September quarter 2005. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.6% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (15.9%). These components displayed increases of 1.5% and 1.2% respectively over the same period.

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

	2003		2004				2005			
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ m)										
Final consumption expenditure										
General government	8 449	8 481	8 485	8 617	8 815	8 752	8 991	8 880	9 221	
Households	31 177	31 902	32 011	32 585	32 767	32 941	33 209	33 414	33 576	
Gross fixed capital formation										
Private										
Machinery and equipment	3 589	3 675	3 577	3 758	4 090	4 117	4 353	4 413	4 586	
Livestock	163	163	163	166	166	166	166	176	176	
Intangible fixed assets	726	729	739	740	787	796	808	787	810	
Dwellings	3 729	3 847	3 820	3 682	3 756	3 350	3 713	3 683	3 606	
Ownership transfer costs	931	941	861	857	795	777	886	790	757	
Total private	11 462	11 796	11 676	11 621	12 253	11 860	12 683	12 980	12 828	
Public	1 596	1 850	2 152	1 599	1 706	1 625	1 728	1 619	1 735	
State final demand	52 682	54 033	54 333	54 422	55 541	55 177	56 611	56 893	57 360	
International trade—exports of goods	4 634	4 836	5 190	4 945	4 836	4 421	4 917	4 680	4 452	
International trade—imports of goods	10 007	10 427	10 693	11 090	11 011	11 117	11 745	11 761	12 393	

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ m)(b)

Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 439	8 460	8 529	8 624	8 745	8 828	8 902	9 005	9 112
Households	31 251	31 743	32 161	32 497	32 759	32 993	33 188	33 399	33 597
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 534	3 529	3 594	3 781	4 004	4 179	4 317	4 443	4 537
Livestock	163	167	164	165	165	166	169	172	177
Intangible fixed assets	717	728	738	753	778	796	800	800	802
Dwellings	3 729	3 819	3 816	3 730	3 615	3 572	3 602	3 645	3 685
Ownership transfer costs	934	918	884	834	809	816	820	807	782
Total private	11 386	11 570	11 673	11 781	11 940	12 223	12 545	12 814	13 005
Public	1 673	1 850	1 913	1 802	1 675	1 640	1 674	1 680	1 694
State final demand	52 747	53 626	54 282	54 707	55 119	55 683	56 303	56 896	57 477
International trade—exports of goods	4 707	4 905	5 036	4 967	4 781	4 688	4 693	4 661	4 591
International trade—imports of goods	9 991	10 383	10 749	10 938	11 080	11 257	11 558	11 929	12 293

TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)

Final consumption expenditure									
General government	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2
Households	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	0.4	-0.1	1.8	5.2	5.9	4.4	3.3	2.9	2.1
Livestock	14.5	2.7	-2.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.6	2.2	2.6
Intangible fixed assets	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	3.3	2.3	0.6	—	0.2
Dwellings	4.2	2.4	-0.1	-2.3	-3.1	-1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1
Ownership transfer costs	0.4	-1.7	-3.7	-5.7	-3.0	0.9	0.6	-1.6	-3.1
Total private	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.5
Public	11.7	10.5	3.5	-5.8	-7.0	-2.1	2.1	0.4	0.8
State final demand	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
International trade—exports of goods	4.1	4.2	2.7	-1.4	-3.8	-1.9	0.1	-0.7	-1.5
International trade—imports of goods	2.4	3.9	3.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.7	3.2	3.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2003–04.

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

CHAPTER 4. STATE FINAL DEMAND *continued*

STATE FINAL DEMAND (a): Original

	2003	2004				2005			
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
CURRENT PRICE (\$ m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 490	8 470	8 716	8 791	9 245	9 076	9 863	9 491	10 162
Households	32 592	30 897	31 749	32 868	34 815	32 251	33 514	34 353	36 237
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 987	3 217	3 553	3 501	4 276	3 483	4 172	3 967	4 611
Livestock	163	163	163	180	180	180	180	171	171
Intangible fixed assets	765	702	715	722	804	741	753	736	797
Dwellings	3 728	3 585	3 980	3 897	3 892	3 242	4 002	4 016	3 849
Ownership transfer costs	941	924	860	890	828	831	868	884	902
Total private	12 051	10 839	11 805	11 744	13 013	11 156	13 023	13 215	13 710
Public	1 625	1 627	2 564	1 349	1 748	1 454	2 143	1 356	1 789
State final demand	54 758	51 833	54 834	54 752	58 821	53 937	58 543	58 415	61 898
International trade—exports of goods	4 783	4 516	5 356	5 156	5 222	4 315	5 180	4 958	4 994
International trade—imports of goods	10 429	9 674	10 427	11 589	11 518	10 604	11 430	12 102	13 142
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (\$ m) (b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 485	8 441	8 602	8 593	8 821	8 664	9 097	8 844	9 223
Households	32 737	30 757	31 597	32 628	34 419	31 632	32 823	33 477	35 250
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 931	3 286	3 707	3 666	4 473	3 683	4 495	4 302	5 019
Livestock	163	163	163	166	166	166	166	176	176
Intangible fixed assets	762	708	726	736	828	774	794	782	853
Dwellings	3 746	3 581	3 934	3 806	3 768	3 111	3 817	3 800	3 615
Ownership transfer costs	938	934	825	891	803	770	850	823	765
Total private	12 038	10 912	11 912	11 688	12 855	10 970	12 904	13 001	13 492
Public	1 624	1 639	2 566	1 351	1 737	1 446	2 124	1 352	1 787
State final demand	54 886	51 741	54 690	54 259	57 833	52 712	56 948	56 673	59 751
International trade—exports of goods	4 871	4 593	5 221	4 927	5 060	4 183	4 949	4 662	4 649
International trade—imports of goods	10 422	10 062	10 402	11 337	11 475	10 725	11 426	12 010	12 918

(a) Revisions to various series resulted from the availability of more up to 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 2003-04.

Australian National Accounts.

CHAPTER 5. PRICE INDEXES

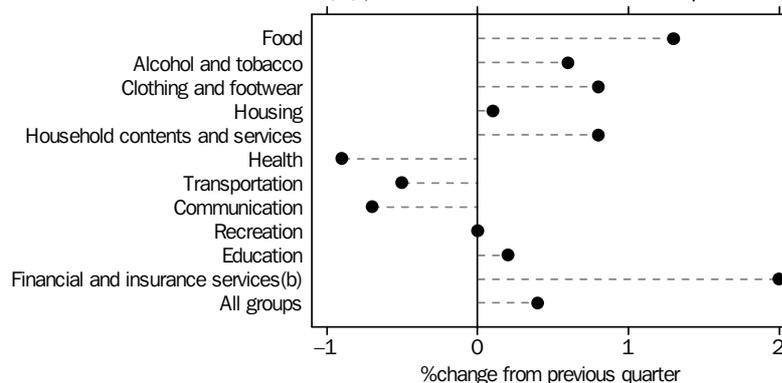
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, BY GROUP: MELBOURNE

In September quarter 2005, the 15th Series Australian Consumer Price Index was introduced. It incorporates an updated weighting pattern and some structural changes including the introduction of financial services into the CPI in a new group 'Financial and insurance services'. For more details of changes resulting from the introduction of the 15th Series CPI, refer to Information Paper: *Introduction of the 15th Series Australian Consumer Price Index* (Reissue) (cat. no. 6462.0), released on 11 October 2005. Details of the new weighting pattern have also been released in *Consumer Price Index: 15th Series Weighting Pattern* (Reissue) (cat. no. 6430.0).

Between September quarter 2005 and December quarter 2005, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 0.4%. The largest quarterly increases were seen in the Financial and insurance services (2.0%) and Food (1.3%) groups. The groups which recorded price decreases were Health (0.9%), Communication (0.7%) and Transportation (0.5%).

For the year ending December quarter 2005 the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 2.7%. The CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 2.8% over the same period. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in Education (6.1%), Transportation (4.4%) and Health (3.7%) groups. The groups which recorded price decreases for the year were Communication (2.0%) and Clothing and footwear (0.5%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (a), Melbourne—December qtr 2005



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

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.

CHAPTER 5. PRICE INDEXES *continued*

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

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		AUSTRALIA	
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	change from	change	change from	change
	2004	2005	2005	2005	2005	corresponding	from	corresponding	from
	index	index	index	index	index	quarter of	previous	quarter of	previous
						previous year	period	previous year	period
						%	%	%	%
Food	153.3	154.1	154.5	156.0	158.1	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8
Alcohol and tobacco	224.3	226.5	227.5	230.1	231.5	3.2	0.6	3.3	0.5
Clothing and footwear	112.4	110.3	111.7	110.9	111.8	-0.5	0.8	-0.5	-0.2
Housing	112.5	114.0	113.9	115.5	115.6	2.8	0.1	3.6	0.6
Household contents and services	122.0	120.9	121.4	122.3	123.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7
Health	212.0	220.5	224.4	221.9	219.8	3.7	-0.9	4.2	-1.1
Transportation	146.7	145.4	148.3	153.9	153.1	4.4	-0.5	3.9	-0.5
Communication	111.0	111.4	110.4	109.6	108.8	-2.0	-0.7	-2.0	-0.7
Recreation	131.1	132.7	130.4	132.0	132.0	0.7	—	0.6	—
Education	221.7	234.4	234.7	234.8	235.3	6.1	0.2	6.3	0.1
Financial and insurance services(b)	. .	. .	100.0	100.2	102.2	. .	2.0	. .	1.5
All groups	145.3	146.4	146.9	148.6	149.2	2.7	0.4	2.8	0.5

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

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

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 commences from March quarter 2002 and has a reference base of 2003-04 = 100.0. A new weighting pattern has also been introduced for the project home price index from September quarter 2005 (see Explanatory Notes to cat. no. 6416.0).

Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes in Melbourne rose by 2.3% during the December quarter 2005. This follows a fall of 0.4% in the previous quarter. The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a rise of 2.1% in established house prices in December quarter 2005. Project homes however, rose by 0.8% in Melbourne over the same period.

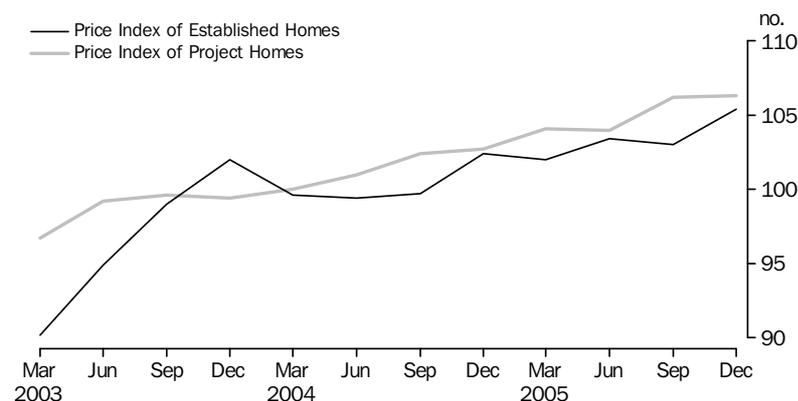
In annual terms (year ended December quarter 2005), established home prices in Melbourne rose by 2.9% whereas project home prices rose by 3.5%.

CHAPTER 5. PRICE INDEXES *continued*

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

continued

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne



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

HOUSE PRICE INDEX(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 change from previous period</i>							
	index	%	index	%	index	%	index	%
2002-03	89.9	119.9	96.2	3.6	86.6	126.3	93.1	4.4
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
2004								
September	99.7	0.3	102.4	1.4	100.0	—	103.6	1.3
December	102.4	2.7	102.7	0.3	101.7	1.7	105.4	1.7
2005								
March	102.0	-0.4	104.1	1.4	101.3	-0.4	107.1	1.6
June	r103.4	r1.4	104.0	-0.1	r101.9	r0.6	108.2	1.0
September	p103.0	p-0.4	106.2	2.1	p101.9	—	109.1	0.8
December	p105.4	p2.3	106.3	0.1	p104.0	p2.1	110.0	0.8

— 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.

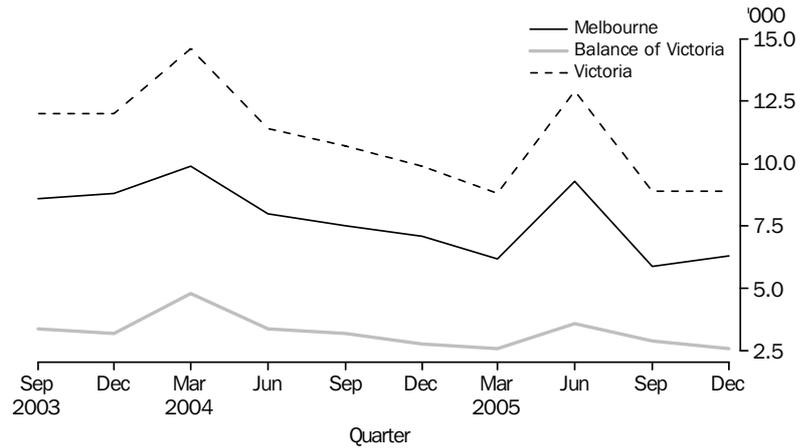
Source: House Price Index: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION

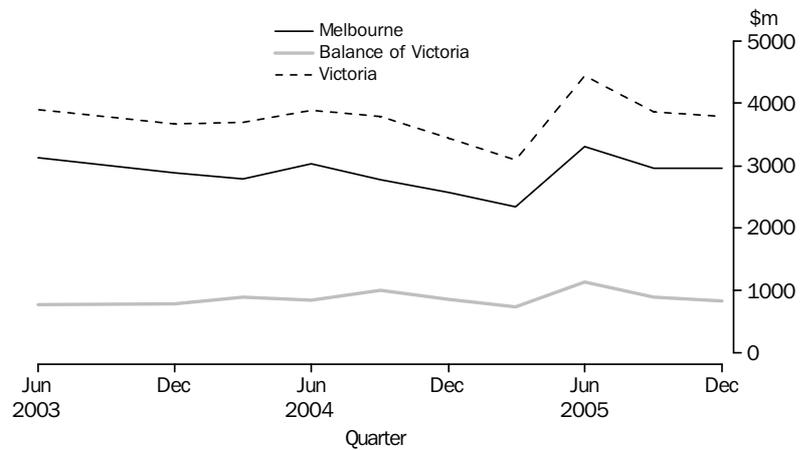
BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

In December quarter 2005, the total number of new building approvals for Victoria rose by 69 or 0.8%. In value terms, this represented a fall of \$66.1 million in new building approvals for Victoria. The Balance of Victoria MSR experienced a fall of 9.2% in new building approvals in December quarter 2005 compared to September quarter 2005. The Melbourne MSR saw a rise of 5.6% in the number of new building approvals over the same period.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVALS



VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION *continued*

BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS (a)					VALUE OF APPROVAL				
	2004	2005				2004	2005			
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Alpine (S)	50	40	34	10	22	12.6	9.2	10.6	3.3	7.0
Ararat (RC)	19	12	20	9	12	3.6	5.0	8.4	11.3	2.7
Ballarat (C)	175	170	290	245	182	50.8	55.3	61.9	64.4	54.9
Banyule (C)	96	99	219	125	119	36.3	38.7	75.4	53.0	45.7
Bass Coast (S)	136	153	154	114	121	29.7	34.0	31.7	27.4	36.7
Baw Baw (S)	121	107	122	108	94	31.1	27.9	32.7	23.3	26.6
Bayside (C)	167	133	159	102	122	74.1	62.7	79.7	64.6	88.8
Benalla (RC)	15	29	20	39	29	3.8	12.3	6.0	11.8	6.4
Boroondara (C)	146	214	217	163	246	123.8	101.2	168.1	109.8	115.8
Brimbank (C)	315	208	285	166	270	94.7	60.7	79.6	86.6	166.8
Buloke (S)	3	3	2	10	2	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.8	1.2
Campaspe (S)	75	61	83	64	67	24.5	15.3	24.5	15.5	18.0
Cardinia (S)	185	202	308	280	290	51.7	48.3	62.6	65.4	56.6
Casey (C)	571	563	727	574	602	128.3	132.5	176.8	172.5	135.4
Central Goldfields (S)	15	18	17	12	13	19.3	4.4	4.2	2.2	4.9
Colac-Otway (S)	52	36	60	37	28	16.0	11.1	25.2	11.5	10.6
Corangamite (S)	19	14	32	16	11	5.3	6.1	12.1	5.5	11.7
Darebin (C)	223	187	257	119	162	57.6	53.2	59.0	37.7	52.1
East Gippsland (S)	104	69	141	110	113	27.8	22.9	40.7	26.0	31.4
Frankston (C)	209	221	306	230	262	85.5	59.6	90.9	65.7	63.6
Gannawarra (S)	3	8	19	18	5	1.3	2.8	6.0	5.2	2.7
Glen Eira (C)	134	128	247	295	82	49.9	46.1	92.6	73.4	44.5
Glennelg (S)	47	28	30	18	19	13.6	7.1	6.6	8.9	6.2
Golden Plains (S)	45	31	50	46	41	10.7	8.6	14.4	9.6	10.3
Greater Bendigo (C)	191	200	304	205	225	48.5	50.1	79.7	134.1	86.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	163	172	242	143	152	66.9	99.7	108.3	71.8	78.8
Greater Geelong (C)	425	404	484	385	322	112.9	112.8	236.0	146.2	107.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	98	82	130	116	103	27.6	26.1	48.8	28.9	30.3
Hepburn (S)	27	33	36	32	19	6.3	7.7	7.7	7.6	5.4
Hindmarsh (S)	4	2	7	5	1	3.4	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	90	90	281	61	116	40.5	42.4	62.6	38.0	63.4
Horsham (RC)	41	44	52	36	41	9.1	20.2	12.3	11.8	12.4
Hume (C)	291	375	461	378	342	94.7	99.7	119.7	173.3	222.1
Indigo (S)	29	25	35	24	28	7.8	6.5	9.0	7.6	8.3
Kingston (C)	147	153	161	162	192	62.6	89.4	79.1	88.2	78.9
Knox (C)	145	90	256	157	176	55.2	40.0	70.9	47.7	61.9
Latrobe (C)	107	91	135	152	103	46.8	39.7	38.8	29.4	34.2
Loddon (S)	7	6	8	4	10	1.8	4.6	2.2	1.5	5.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	84	64	99	103	91	24.7	18.8	28.3	25.5	27.0
Manningham (C)	80	79	272	85	95	33.8	33.6	65.5	29.4	31.5
Mansfield (S)	32	20	49	26	28	7.4	5.7	10.8	6.3	7.6
Maribyrnong (C)	148	84	174	124	110	37.3	37.6	45.4	55.5	39.3
Maroondah (C)	101	84	153	154	51	40.6	28.4	38.2	45.3	21.4
Melbourne (C)	584	728	811	28	107	249.2	279.2	472.7	528.8	352.7
Melton (S)	493	458	750	543	425	87.8	92.1	138.6	111.0	97.5
Mildura (RC)	104	100	150	162	111	27.8	24.8	55.3	32.7	34.3
Mitchell (S)	78	57	85	67	50	16.5	17.8	27.2	14.8	16.9
Moira (S)	47	65	93	78	68	18.2	12.9	24.8	21.9	16.3
Monash (C)	202	200	265	193	185	102.2	114.8	116.9	102.8	125.0
Moonee Valley (C)	229	101	158	88	120	83.2	50.8	116.6	36.6	49.8
Moorabool (S)	67	55	70	56	46	16.2	12.3	15.9	11.9	11.8
Moreland (C)	200	171	245	178	176	53.8	39.0	53.7	63.9	48.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	343	342	517	318	322	113.9	138.3	160.5	108.9	154.2
Mount Alexander (S)	27	26	30	33	24	6.6	6.5	7.6	9.1	15.6
Moyne (S)	33	25	31	22	28	12.1	8.7	9.1	6.1	6.7
Murrindindi (S)	35	47	39	21	32	7.2	8.9	8.3	7.5	8.5
Nillumbik (S)	70	51	71	55	62	23.7	19.4	25.4	20.0	23.0
Northern Grampians (S)	11	11	12	19	13	2.7	4.8	5.0	5.4	3.0
Port Phillip (C)	351	59	154	89	165	155.1	92.5	69.2	89.3	126.1
Pyrenees (S)	8	9	13	5	10	1.3	1.7	2.6	0.8	2.5

CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION *continued*

BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS (a)					VALUE OF APPROVAL				
	2004	2005				2004	2005			
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Queenscliffe (B)	9	10	10	15	14	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.3	3.6
South Gippsland (S)	82	57	55	66	62	19.5	14.2	16.7	18.9	18.3
Southern Grampians (S)	14	23	34	32	15	5.4	5.0	9.8	8.6	5.2
Stonnington (C)	138	61	129	76	70	140.6	56.1	90.2	100.4	98.1
Strathbogje (S)	21	13	30	15	20	8.7	4.4	7.5	3.3	5.9
Surf Coast (S)	142	93	189	97	117	60.8	27.7	65.1	35.0	46.4
Swan Hill (RC)	23	17	25	35	28	10.2	9.2	10.6	8.1	7.6
Towong (S)	7	6	5	2	7	3.8	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.4
Wangaratta (RC)	46	32	64	37	41	14.6	10.3	14.8	12.8	10.9
Warrnambool (C)	30	66	67	67	68	10.6	17.2	41.3	20.9	17.3
Wellington (S)	90	63	110	82	81	17.6	17.5	26.4	21.2	19.8
West Wimmera (S)	2	1	13	3	—	1.6	1.1	2.8	1.4	0.3
Whitehorse (C)	127	147	193	98	119	71.2	91.9	84.1	78.7	57.3
Whittlesea (C)	247	253	312	256	287	62.8	58.4	106.4	98.8	183.3
Wodonga (RC)	42	34	67	47	59	27.6	14.9	18.0	23.1	18.8
Wyndham (C)	681	455	682	520	593	162.9	127.8	182.3	237.1	133.9
Yarra (C)	92	55	163	72	166	90.0	50.8	116.4	45.9	97.6
Yarra Ranges (S)	105	108	146	143	125	42.7	53.8	54.8	59.3	39.4
Yarriambiack (S)	—	3	4	3	—	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.2
Unincorporated Vic	25	9	—	1	18	22.0	3.2	1.6	0.8	10.6
Victoria	9 940	8 843	12 930	8 884	8 953	3 434.8	3 083.9	4 399.7	3 858.3	3 792.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

(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.

CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION *continued*

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The value of total engineering work done in Victoria during September quarter 2005 was \$1,588.8m. This represents a decrease of 7.3% from June quarter 2005. The overall decrease in September quarter 2005 was mainly due to a fall of \$117.7m in the value of work done for Roads, highways and subdivisions, as well as decrease of \$70.7m in Bridges, railways and harbours.

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								
2002–03	1 080.0	633.5	1 123.4	274.2	684.2	675.1	416.3	4 886.8
2003–04	1 259.2	419.3	1 171.9	326.5	769.0	312.5	324.6	4 583.0
2004–05	r4 299.5	r134.8	r1 345.0	r299.6	r815.0	r1 358.8	r492.0	r8 744.7
2004								
June	^ 277.9	32.0	194.2	^ 83.5	281.1	84.7	^ 84.9	1 038.2
September	^ 378.1	*40.8	178.5	^ 110.2	188.3	*62.8	^ 117.7	1 076.4
December	r370.4	r33.6	^ r420.5	^ r60.6	^ r210.3	862.4	^ r134.7	r2 092.5
2005								
March	r3 032.8	^ r34.6	r504.5	^ r66.4	182.2	r387.0	^ r112.4	r4 319.9
June	^ r518.2	^ r25.7	241.5	^ r62.4	234.2	*r46.7	^ r127.3	r1 256.0
September	^ 303.7	28.5	198.0	*84.9	219.0	322.8	^ 141.3	1 298.3
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
2002–03	1 137.3	164.1	1 144.6	176.4	726.3	493.5	402.1	4 244.3
2003–04	1 285.1	483.7	1 090.1	370.6	731.5	698.0	324.3	4 983.3
2004–05	r1 871.8	r626.0	r1 195.2	r354.4	r857.1	r589.7	r417.4	r5 911.5
2004								
June	367.4	168.5	254.4	^ 109.8	226.1	158.4	^ 86.3	1 370.7
September	^ 340.3	116.5	239.1	^ 102.3	200.6	112.1	^ 98.1	1 209.0
December	r375.6	174.3	307.0	^ r82.4	223.6	132.8	^ r120.0	r1 415.7
2005								
March	r566.3	r144.2	r346.7	^ r68.3	196.7	r163.2	^ r86.7	r1 572.0
June	r589.6	r191.0	r302.4	^ r101.5	r236.2	r181.6	^ r112.6	r1 714.8
September	471.9	120.3	342.6	^ 80.1	227.6	223.5	^ 122.8	1 588.8
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2002–03	295.5	515.8	413.0	123.8	18.3	545.8	3.7	1 916.0
2003–04	291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	12.2	1 658.7
2004–05	r2 770.3	r278.3	r817.7	r133.5	r35.0	946.9	10.9	r4 992.5
2004								
June	^ 291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	^ r12.2	1 658.7
September	^ 378.9	551.9	401.5	81.5	44.8	^ 125.5	*11.0	1 595.1
December	^ r350.5	458.6	r504.7	r64.9	^ r76.3	861.7	*r20.7	r2 337.4
2005								
March	r2 808.8	r401.5	r657.9	r112.2	36.8	r1 100.6	*r27.3	r5 145.1
June	r2 770.3	r278.3	r817.7	133.5	r35.0	946.9	^ 10.9	r4 992.5
September	2 554.2	194.2	560.6	114.2	27.9	1 155.4	*16.3	4 622.9

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

r revised

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

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

CHAPTER 7. TOURISM

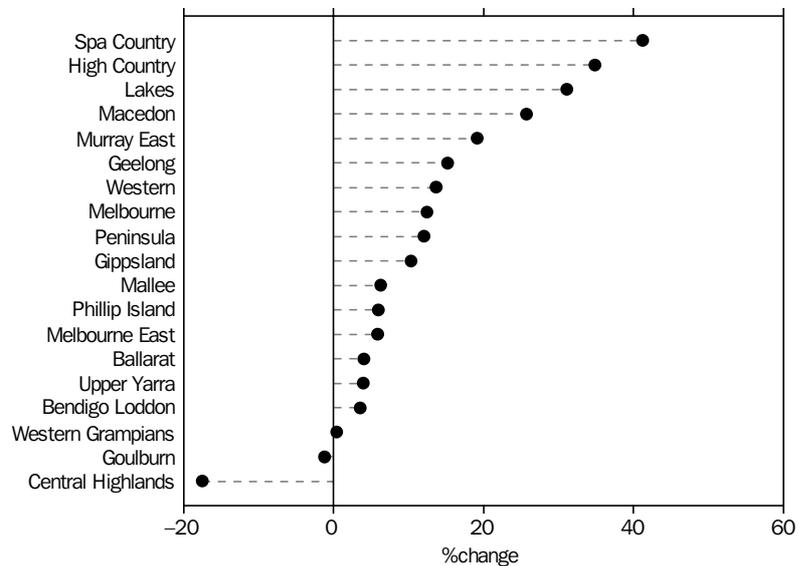
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In December quarter 2005, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were approximately \$289.8m. This represents an increase of 12.3% over December quarter 2004.

Although the Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (77.6%), the highest growth in accommodation takings between December quarter 2004 and December quarter 2005 occurred in the Spa Country (41.2%), followed by High Country (34.8%) and Lakes (31.1%) Tourism Regions.

Over the same period, some tourism regions experienced decreases in accommodation takings. Central Highlands Region saw the largest fall in takings (17.5%) followed by Goulburn (1.2%).

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



CHAPTER 7. TOURISM *continued*

TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION *continued*

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region: **December quarter
2005**

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICE APARTMENTS (a)

	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights occupied	Guest arrivals	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	%	'000	'000	days	\$'000
Melbourne	73.1	2 471.5	994.2	2.5	224 906
Wimmera	np	np	np	np	np
Mallee	56.5	108.6	63.6	1.7	5 511
Western	55.8	163.9	104.6	1.6	9 902
Western Grampians	52.9	36.7	27.0	1.4	2 166
Bendigo Loddon	56.8	71.7	44.7	1.6	4 384
Peninsula	46.4	64.9	40.3	1.6	4 211
Central Murray	np	np	np	np	np
Goulburn	49.1	55.2	34.2	1.6	3 219
High Country	36.3	111.7	69.2	1.6	6 155
Lakes	49.4	62.7	36.8	1.7	2 986
Gippsland	41.2	60.3	38.0	1.6	3 420
Melbourne East	40.7	30.0	16.1	1.9	2 731
Geelong	56.8	79.0	47.5	1.7	5 369
Macedon	39.5	5.3	3.1	1.7	719
Spa Country	43.0	9.6	6.0	1.6	1 416
Ballarat	51.7	83.9	49.8	1.7	4 285
Central Highlands	44.1	24.4	15.3	1.6	1 068
Upper Yarra	24.6	10.2	6.2	1.6	1 013
Murray East	48.2	34.1	21.2	1.6	1 728
Phillip Island	49.6	35.0	16.3	2.2	1 969
Victoria	63.7	3 572.1	1 670.7	2.1	289 807

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(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: All Series

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS					MEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT)				
	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Beef</i>	<i>Veal</i>	<i>Mutton</i>	<i>Lamb</i>	<i>Pigmeat</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2005										
February	126.6	6.6	326.2	606.1	58.2	29 668.4	195.9	6 310.3	12 594.3	4 323.5
March	123.6	15.3	318.5	570.8	72.1	30 095.0	336.2	6 127.5	11 712.6	5 143.9
April	129.7	31.6	313.5	643.4	62.8	31 384.6	638.7	6 136.9	12 200.7	4 672.7
May	133.6	42.3	343.8	616.1	72.3	32 431.5	942.2	6 600.0	12 862.3	5 426.5
June	125.2	47.8	303.6	601.5	68.2	29 802.3	920.0	5 630.2	12 161.3	5 165.4
July	114.9	60.7	251.7	591.9	59.9	27 574.7	1 152.8	4 699.3	11 976.9	4 488.7
August	99.2	119.7	251.5	537.3	64.5	23 764.2	2 240.8	4 742.9	10 695.0	4 888.3
September	98.4	96.7	288.0	625.8	57.5	23 249.4	1 882.5	5 579.5	12 255.8	4 275.9
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	4 561.4
2006										
January	113.5	7.0	359.0	604.9	64.1	27 228.0	172.1	6 688.0	12 244.1	4 645.0
February	120.9	8.9	357.7	636.4	61.0	29 390.3	204.6	6 657.6	13 091.8	4 547.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2005										
February	123.4	40.7	278.9	631.2	64.3	29 090.8	796.1	5 424.2	12 875.8	4 811.1
March	118.3	41.5	291.5	564.3	68.4	29 027.9	795.1	5 867.4	11 347.0	4 814.2
April	128.7	51.1	327.8	618.8	65.5	30 534.2	900.6	6 608.6	11 972.0	4 927.1
May	126.6	42.0	341.1	601.4	65.4	30 516.2	933.1	6 836.4	12 168.5	4 919.0
June	120.0	40.6	364.1	603.5	62.2	29 633.9	844.5	6 986.8	12 100.3	4 705.5
July	128.9	42.8	339.5	655.9	62.5	31 040.9	823.6	6 511.5	13 355.3	4 562.0
August	106.1	39.3	307.7	599.6	62.3	25 587.3	823.6	5 676.6	12 068.0	4 635.4
September	100.9	40.8	315.9	627.9	60.1	23 820.8	817.9	6 137.0	12 429.7	4 430.5
October	116.5	42.4	278.5	607.5	62.9	28 644.6	849.2	5 218.7	12 148.2	4 549.6
November	109.1	41.8	322.4	601.5	65.6	27 418.3	778.9	6 205.2	11 858.9	4 666.8
December	128.3	38.0	319.0	617.4	64.2	29 866.6	662.2	6 073.6	12 246.4	4 689.4
2006										
January	114.6	40.2	308.5	641.6	68.6	27 456.2	676.3	5 887.0	12 742.0	4 982.7
February	118.0	54.9	306.8	662.0	67.6	28 845.5	819.1	5 738.2	13 342.4	5 074.6
TREND										
2005										
February	123.8	43.6	287.0	564.4	67.6	29 627.8	861.3	5 733.5	11 368.7	5 018.7
March	124.4	43.6	304.6	575.3	66.8	29 904.5	855.0	6 079.4	11 552.3	4 958.1
April	124.1	43.6	322.3	590.9	65.8	30 085.0	855.5	6 399.9	11 835.6	4 892.9
May	122.1	43.3	334.9	607.0	64.5	29 915.7	859.4	6 589.2	12 158.5	4 802.0
June	118.5	42.7	338.7	617.2	63.2	29 288.4	861.6	6 589.4	12 379.2	4 701.3
July	114.4	41.9	334.2	621.1	62.2	28 416.8	857.1	6 425.7	12 471.0	4 621.1
August	111.2	40.9	324.4	619.3	61.9	27 588.3	839.0	6 182.9	12 425.0	4 567.5
September	110.1	40.3	314.5	615.6	62.1	27 107.4	812.3	5 969.7	12 310.8	4 543.2
October	111.3	40.5	308.6	614.8	63.0	27 136.4	786.7	5 862.2	12 241.1	4 582.3
November	113.9	41.3	307.3	617.8	64.3	27 538.2	764.7	5 846.9	12 273.4	4 667.0
December	116.4	42.5	308.1	624.2	65.5	28 037.6	745.7	5 862.2	12 403.8	4 769.1
2006										
January	118.4	44.1	309.4	632.4	66.7	28 456.8	732.6	5 876.9	12 581.6	4 874.6
February	120.3	46.1	311.3	643.7	67.7	29 021.8	725.6	5 904.8	12 841.1	4 970.8

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

CHAPTER 8. AGRICULTURE *continued*

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION(a)

	2004		2005			
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
Milk						
Factory intake (million litres)	1 535.4	2 314.1	1 616.7	1 147.1	1 556.1	2 311.3
Market sales by factories(a) (million litres)	122.1	123.4	117.9	121.3	122.7	122.2
Milk products						
Cheese(b) (tonnes)	94 504	139 473	123 898	r94 156	r86 755	131 487
Whole milk powder(c) (tonnes)	40 072	59 223	32 602	19 671	r28 121	65 053
Skim milk/buttermilk powder (tonnes)	47 004	85 657	46 327	26 786	r55 721	89 448
Butter/butzeroil (tonnes)	24 134	43 133	32 705	22 796	26 252	41 890
Wool receivals						
Original (tonnes)	29 099	36 591	28 550	26 120	29 417	36 097
Seasonally Adjusted (tonnes)	28 572	27 836	30 543	35 419	29 083	27 539
Trend (tonnes)(d)	29 435	29 312	31 019	31 927	30 657	28 564
Live sheep exports						
Quantity (number)	16 972	27 740	72 115	51 940	98 867	163 786
Gross Weight (tonnes)	854	1 612	4 164	3 834	5 132	9 009
Chickens slaughtered						
Original ('000)	29 496.7	33 740.6	30 463.9	31 025.2	29 610.1	31 130.2
Seasonally Adjusted ('000)	30 124.7	32 975.6	30 229.3	31 211.0	30 746.8	30 280.6
Trend(d) ('000)	29 960.9	30 171.4	30 535.6	30 756.7	30 747.6	30 556.9
Chicken meat						
Original (tonnes)	50 354	56 172	54 924	58 058	50 901	54 125
Seasonally Adjusted (tonnes)	51 995	54 273	54 846	58 257	53 273	52 364
Trend(d) (tonnes)	51 831	54 087	55 855	55 807	54 532	52 828

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.

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

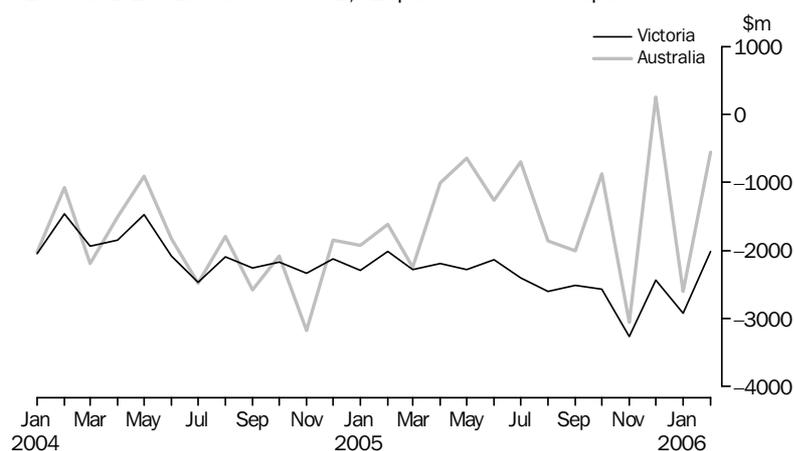
CHAPTER 9. TRADE

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

The period February 2005 to February 2006 saw a decline in the net trade performance for Victoria. Exports in February 2006 were 3.1% higher than in February 2005, however imports rose by 1.6% over the same period. The overall net trade position declined by \$10m or 0.5%.

At the national level, in February 2006, exports (including re-exports) rose by 27.7% compared to February 2005, while imports rose by 14.0% over the same period.

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		
2002-03	18 904	42 129	-23 225	115 479	133 129	-17 650	16.4	31.6
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
2004								
December	1 649	3 775	-2 126	10 651	12 503	-1 852	15.5	30.2
2005								
January	1 107	3 401	-2 294	9 233	11 155	-1 922	12.0	30.5
February	1 479	3 490	-2 010	9 503	11 123	-1 620	15.6	31.4
March	1 439	3 713	-2 274	10 452	12 699	-2 248	13.8	29.2
April	1 567	3 754	-2 187	11 567	12 574	-1 008	13.5	29.9
May	1 628	3 905	-2 277	12 150	12 788	-639	13.4	30.5
June	1 631	3 771	-2 140	11 583	12 845	-1 262	14.1	29.4
July	1 482	3 885	-2 402	12 268	12 965	-697	12.1	30.0
August	1 440	4 043	-2 602	11 904	13 760	-1 856	12.1	29.4
September	1 665	4 175	-2 510	11 732	13 734	-2 002	14.2	30.4
October	1 657	4 224	-2 568	12 492	13 371	-879	13.3	31.6
November	1 547	4 818	-3 271	12 100	15 156	-3 056	12.8	31.8
December	1 667	4 105	-2 438	13 878	13 626	252	12.0	30.1
2006								
January	1 168	4 094	-2 926	10 762	13 363	-2 601	10.9	30.6
February	1 525	3 545	-2 020	12 134	12 685	-551	12.6	27.9

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

CHAPTER 9. TRADE *continued*

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, BY COMMODITY

For the year ending February 2006, Victoria's merchandise exports declined by \$470m (2.5%) in comparison to the year ending February 2005, in spite of an increase of \$252m in exports of Machinery and transport equipment and \$148m of Beverages and tobacco. The main items which contributed to this decline were the decrease in exports of Food and live animals chiefly for food (\$323m) and Combined confidential items of trade (\$262m).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by \$4057m (9.2%), with increases recorded in all of the major import commodity categories. The most significant increases were in Machinery and transport equipment (\$1,978m) and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (\$1,106m).

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

	YEAR ENDED		YEAR ENDED		YEAR ENDED	
	FEBRUARY 2004		FEBRUARY 2005		FEBRUARY 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
<i>Section and Division of the SITC Rev3</i>						
0 Food and live animals chiefly for food(d)	4 393	1 652	5 194	1 828	4 871	1 978
1 Beverages and tobacco(e)(d)	396	238	523	246	671	283
2 Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)(e)(d)	1 567	666	1 779	710	1 689	677
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	1 015	2 166	990	2 996	870	4 102
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(e)(d)	98	120	120	129	100	144
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(e)(d)	1 281	4 070	1 465	4 426	1 581	4 436
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(e)(d)	2 348	5 221	2 540	5 565	2 540	5 665
7 Machinery and transport equipment(e)(d)	3 964	18 384	3 954	19 329	4 206	21 307
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(e)(d)	1 223	6 575	1 193	7 157	999	7 488
9 Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	36	5	9	7	17	8
98 Combined confidential items of trade	662	1 306	903	1 574	641	1 936
Other Section 9	211	8	217	7	230	7
Total Section 9	909	1 320	1 129	1 588	889	1 951
Total	17 195	40 413	18 886	43 974	18 416	48 031

- (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 imports commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.
- (e) Excludes export commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.
- (f) Includes export and import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction.

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

CHAPTER 9. TRADE *continued*

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

	YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2004		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2005		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2006	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Country	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Belgium(c)	35	275	58	421	46	516
Brazil	31	176	34	209	56	296
Canada	194	456	207	479	229	556
China	1 644	5 033	1 907	6 271	1 813	6 778
Fiji	118	76	135	79	139	75
Finland	10	221	14	242	16	253
France	120	2 096	102	1 755	96	1 798
Germany	471	3 363	489	3 438	418	3 324
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	480	324	537	389	534	353
India	180	365	213	422	189	453
Indonesia	372	791	496	936	468	983
Italy	289	1 310	232	1 426	213	1 384
Japan	1 554	5 094	1 811	5 019	1 631	5 029
Korea, Republic of	888	1 011	1 016	1 367	948	1 563
Malaysia	425	1 018	458	1 245	452	1 686
Mexico	113	137	129	214	189	346
Netherlands	109	436	124	441	138	439
New Zealand	2 107	1 847	2 317	2 095	2 229	2 240
Pakistan	42	79	99	75	45	69
Papua New Guinea	100	43	126	62	148	37
Philippines	281	222	316	200	247	239
Saudi Arabia	954	224	902	167	921	125
Singapore	455	980	565	1 243	586	1 903
South Africa	205	356	198	385	341	465
Sweden	53	500	53	505	84	623
Switzerland	43	337	44	340	52	378
Taiwan	602	947	607	1 151	525	1 127
Thailand	441	993	471	1 026	529	1 360
United Kingdom	533	1 777	591	1 600	627	1 625
United States of America	1 828	6 426	1 990	6 568	1 903	7 326
Other and unknown(c)	2 522	3 501	2 649	4 207	2 603	4 682
Total(d)	17 195	40 413	18 886	43 974	18 416	48 031

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

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

(c) Before June 2003, items for Belgium and Luxembourg were reported together. The Other and unknown figures include Belgium-Luxembourg exports of \$12.0m in 2003 and imports of \$102.6m.

(d) 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

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							
	2003		2004				2005		2003		2004				2005	
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	96	54	62	88	88	47	52	81	61	72	69	55	67	65	68	52
Good	4	35	37	12	12	50	40	19	35	24	27	34	23	25	27	27
Fair	—	11	—	—	—	3	8	—	2	4	2	7	10	8	4	14
Poor	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	2	1	5
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
East(d)																
Very Good	94	59	57	88	90	48	51	78	39	63	66	32	40	57	57	29
Good	6	38	42	12	10	49	40	22	39	33	31	44	42	40	31	37
Fair	—	3	—	—	—	3	9	—	16	3	1	18	14	2	9	12
Poor	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	4	3	1	2	16
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	7
City(d)																
Very Good	100	74	91	98	99	77	74	99	72	78	84	64	70	66	68	51
Good	—	26	8	2	1	23	26	1	25	21	13	29	27	31	22	24
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	3	1	9	20
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	5
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	97	73	86	97	89	67	68	81	81	85	86	68	73	80	76	55
Good	3	22	13	3	11	29	30	19	16	11	13	24	23	20	17	40
Fair	—	5	1	—	—	3	2	—	2	2	1	8	2	—	3	3
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	92	65	65	90	71	60	71	89	29	62	70	26	27	85	80	19
Good	8	34	35	10	29	40	28	11	42	35	27	37	48	13	13	41
Fair	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	2	1	21	21	2	2	21
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	9	2	—	2	12
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	2	—	2	8

— 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.

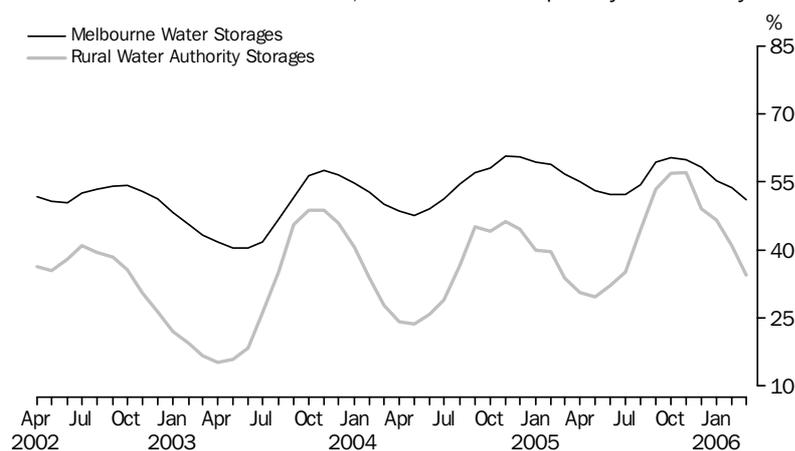
CHAPTER 10. ENVIRONMENT *continued*

WATER RESOURCES

Victoria's water storages at the end of March 2006 were at 51.1% of capacity. This was 2.7% lower than at the end of February 2006 and 5.2% lower than in March 2005.

Rural Water Authority storages have exhibited a greater volatility over time with storage levels at 34.4% of capacity in March 2006. Total rural water storages decreased by 6.5% in March 2006 and they remain 0.5% higher than in March 2005.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of capacity—Monthly



WATER STORAGES, Victoria: By River Basin

	CAPACITY AT FULL SERVICE LEVEL		STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE (PERCENT OF CAPACITY)	
	2006		2005			2006			2006	
	Mar		Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	in last month	in last year
	ML								%	
Goulburn	3 833 500		41.6	40.5	32.4	39.7	33.0	26.4	-6.6	-6.0
Broken	40 500		32.8	37.9	32.8	45.7	41.8	36.2	-5.6	3.4
Campaspe	387 060		17.3	15.9	13.1	13.6	11.4	9.5	-1.9	-3.6
Loddon	284 300		34.3	35.3	32.5	31.2	29.1	26.4	-2.7	-6.1
Murray	7 113 210		43.0	41.7	37.4	64.2	58.0	50.2	-7.8	12.8
Ovens	37 500		97.2	99.9	81.0	95.2	81.1	54.4	-26.7	-26.6
Werribee	68 999		25.7	44.1	39.0	25.1	21.8	18.3	-3.5	-20.7
Maribyrnong	25 368		9.6	15.7	15.0	11.1	9.6	8.5	-1.1	-6.5
Glenelg/Wimmera	746 560		12.5	12.3	11.3	7.7	7.1	6.6	-0.6	-4.7
Thomson/Latrobe	1 466 200		58.7	60.8	57.3	51.7	48.5	45.2	-3.2	-12.1
Victoria	14 367 697		41.4	41.0	35.9	50.7	45.2	38.9	-6.3	3.0
Total volume of water										
In Melbourne Water storages(a)	1 772 500		59.3	58.9	56.7	55.3	53.8	51.1	-2.7	-5.2
In rural water authority storages(b)	9 743 092		39.9	39.6	33.9	46.6	40.9	34.4	-6.5	0.5

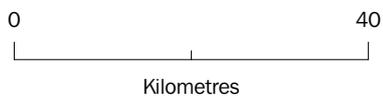
(a) The total volume in Melbourne Water storages is calculated as the sum of volumes in store in Thomson, Upper Yarra, O'Shannassy, Maroondah, Sugarloaf, Yan Yean, Greenvale, Silvan and Cardinia (Tarago and Devil Bend are excluded).

(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.

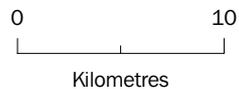
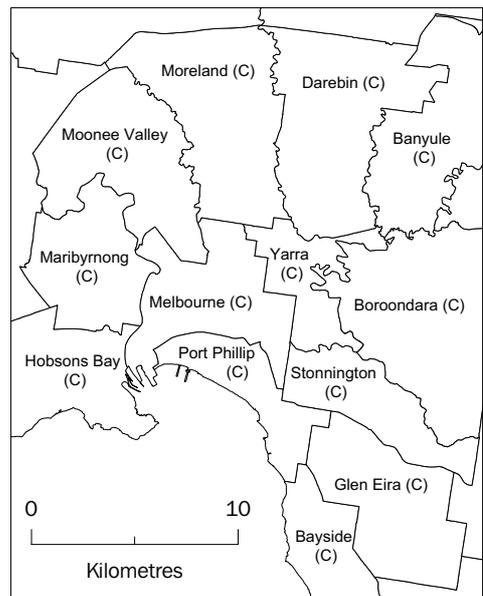
Source: Department of Sustainability and Environment web site, <<http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/vro>>.

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2004



Inset



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004.

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

Part-time workers Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Particles as PM₁₀ Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.

Seasonal adjustment A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).

State final demand Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation).

GLOSSARY *continued*

- 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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ISSN 1445 6710

RRP \$29.00