Australian Bureau of Statistics

JUNE QUARTER 2007

1367.2

STATE AND REGIONAL INDICATORS

VICTORIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 7 AUG 2007

CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Pam Boulton on Melbourne (03) 9615 7880.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
September 2007	7 November 2007

NOTE

This publication contains two feature articles entitled *Personal Safety Survey* and *Water: sources and usage*. 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: <victoria.statistics@abs.gov.au>

Fax: (03) 9615 7002

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 25 July 2007.

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

Vince Lazzaro
Regional Director, Victoria

ABBREVIATIONS

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	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	estimated resident population
FT	full-time
GL	gigalitre
ha	hectare
kL	kilolitre
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

PERSONAL SAFETY AND VIOLENCE IN VICTORIA

The Personal Safety Survey (PSS) 2005 forms part of the ABS' commitment to present a comprehensive view of crime and the criminal justice system in Australia. The survey provides information on people's safety at home and in the community and, in particular, on the nature and extent of violence against people in Australia. This article presents results of the PSS with a focus on Victoria, and experiences and perceptions of violence as related to Victorians.

The PSS asks about people's experiences of physical and sexual assault or threat, with respondents asked about their experiences from several perspectives. To provide some insight into the prevalence of violence in the community, respondents were asked to recall incidents of violence that had occurred within the 12 months prior to being surveyed, as well as since the age of 15. The responses show that 8.3% of Australians had experienced violence in the 12 months prior to the survey, while for Victorians the proportion was very similar, at 8.6%.

Information on the characteristics of violent incidents and the impact of these was also collected. Respondents were asked to recall the characteristics of the most recent incident of each of the different types of violence they had experienced since the age of 15, including information about perpetrators, the location in which incidents had taken place, as well as details of their own behaviour and actions after the incident. Information on whether incidents are reported to the police or even perceived as a crime, and whether victims sought professional help or the use of support services, is invaluable in planning services to assist in dealing with violence in the community.

In terms of the perpetrators of violence, for Australia the PSS found that people were three times more likely to experience violence by a man than by a woman. For Victoria, the finding was similar, with only very small numbers of female perpetrators. This article will therefore focus, unless otherwise specified, on incidents of violence involving a male perpetrator. Although the experiences of men differ considerably from those of women in terms of violence experienced, the numbers of males reporting experiences of sexual assault in this survey were very small, and therefore will not be referred to in the article.

Defining Violence

The following definitions were used in the PSS:

- Violence: any incident involving the occurrence, attempt or threat of either physical or sexual assault
- Physical Assault: the use of physical force with the intent to harm or frighten a person
- Physical Threat: verbal and/or physical intent or suggestion of intent to inflict physical harm, which the person believed was able and likely to be carried out
- Sexual Assault: an act of a sexual nature carried out against a person's will, through the use of physical force, intimidation or coercion, or any attempts to do this
- Sexual Threat: the threat of an act of a sexual nature which the person believed was able and likely to be carried out

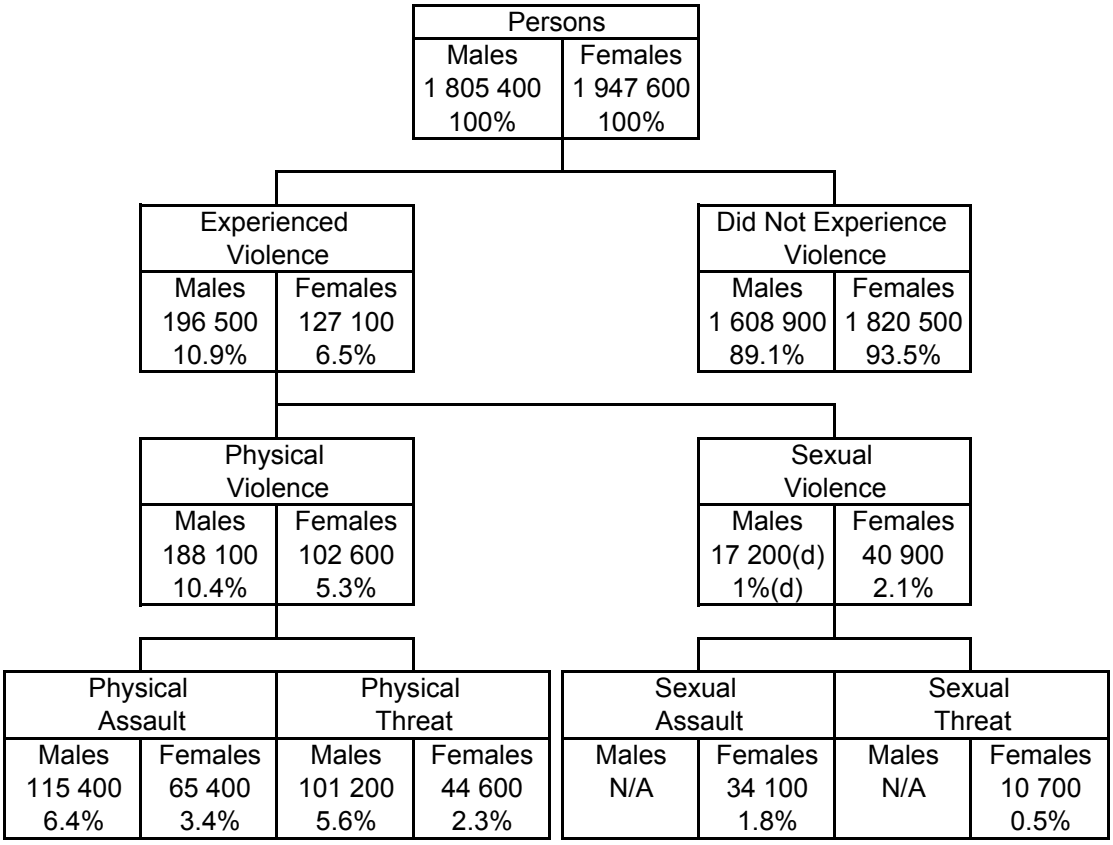
Experience of Violence

In the 12 months prior to completing the survey 8.6% of Victorians had experienced violence, with 7.7% experiencing physical violence and 1.5% experiencing sexual violence. This was not significantly different from the experiences of Australians overall (8.3%) with 7.5% experiencing physical violence and 1.1% experiencing sexual violence.

Experience of Violence continued

Victorian men were more likely to experience violence than Victorian women, with 11% of men experiencing violence compared to 6.5% of women. Physical violence was the most prevalent form of violence, experienced by 10% of men and 5.3% of women. Sexual violence was more prevalent among women (2.1%) than men (1.0%[1]).

1 EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE IN VICTORIA DURING THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO BEING SURVEYED(a)(b)(c)



(a) Women and men who experienced violence during the last 12 months could have experienced violence more than once. The components when added may therefore be larger than the total.

(b) Includes females and males aged 18 and over.

(c) Men's experience of sexual assault and sexual threat is not available for publication due to the unreliability of these estimates.

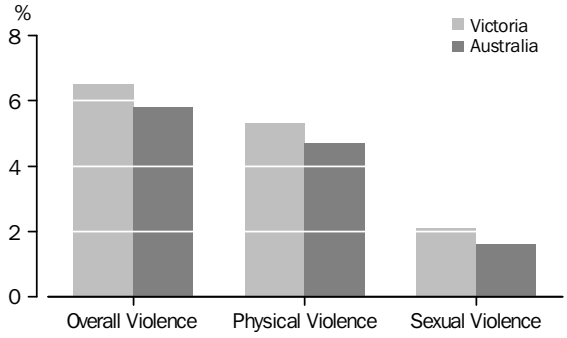
(d) Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

The experiences of Victorian women were similar to the experiences of Australian women overall. In the 12 months prior to being surveyed, 6.5% of Victorian women experienced physical violence compared to 5.8% of all Australian women. The same was true for both physical and sexual violence, with 5.3% of Victorian women experiencing physical violence (compared to 4.7% for Australia) and 2.1% of Victorian women experiencing sexual violence (compared to 1.6% for Australia).

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

Experience of Violence continued

2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE, Victoria and Australia, During the 12 months prior to being surveyed



Characteristics of the most recent incident of violence

As well as information about incidents of violence experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey, respondents were asked for information about characteristics of the most recent incident of each of the different types of violence experienced since the age of 15. Some of the key characteristics for Victoria include:

- Women were far more likely to be physically or sexually assaulted in the home than elsewhere;
- Approximately 30% of women and men reported incidents of physical assault to the police;
- Men and women were similarly likely (both 12%) to visit a doctor after an incident of physical assault;
- Women were considerably more likely than men to change their routine after an incident of physical violence;
- Perpetrators were more likely to be known to women than to men.

Location of the incident and relationship to perpetrator

3 VICTORIAN WOMEN AND MEN, Experience of physical assault by location of incident and relationship to perpetrator

	Women	*Men*
	%	%
Location of incident		
In the home	74.6	12.2
Outside the home	25.4	87.8
Relationship to perpetrator		
Known to victim	86.8	35.4
Unknown to victim	13.2	64.6
Total	100.0	100.0

LOCATION OF INCIDENT

The PSS found considerable differences between female and male victims in terms of where incidents of physical assault had been experienced. Almost three quarters (75%) of the physical assaults against women in Victoria occurred in the home (at the respondent's home, at the perpetrator's home, at another person's home). In comparison, fewer than one in eight physical assaults against Victorian men occurred in the home.

Location of the incident and relationship to perpetrator continued

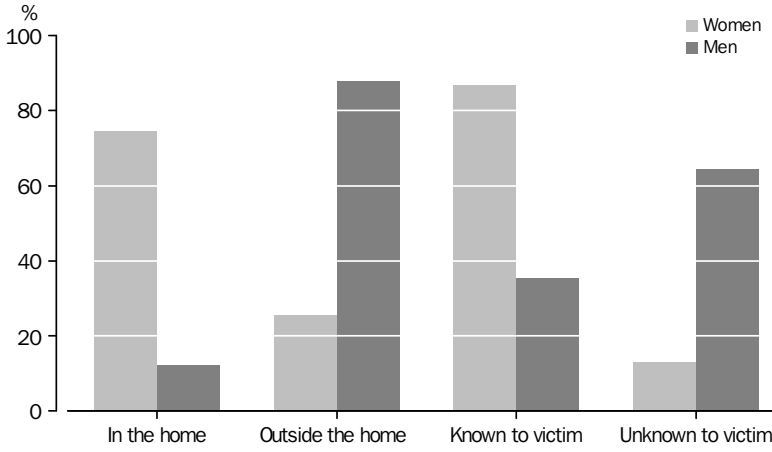
LOCATION OF INCIDENT *continued*

The remainder of assaults occurred in locations outside the home including: at a licensed premises, at a respondent's workplace, in a private vehicle, using public transport, outside, in an institution and at a sporting venue.

RELATIONSHIP TO PERPETRATOR

There were also considerable differences found between women and men in terms of the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim. In Victoria, women (87%) were more likely to know the perpetrator of a physical assault than men (35%), and 84% of women who experienced sexual assault knew the perpetrator.

4 VICTORIAN WOMEN AND MEN, Experience of physical assault by location of incident and relationship to perpetrator



Reporting to police and perception as a crime

An important aspect of the PSS is its collection of information on the level of violence in the community which is not reported to police, and whether incidents are even perceived by victims as crimes. Victorian women (42%) were more likely than men (37%) to perceive their experience of physical assault as a crime, but less likely to perceive an experience of sexual assault (40%) as a crime than an experience of physical assault.

5 VICTORIAN WOMEN AND MEN, Experience of physical assault by whether incident perceived as a crime

Whether perceived as a crime	*Women* %	*Men* %
Incident perceived as a crime	42.3	36.7
Incident not perceived as a crime	57.7	63.3
Total	100.0	100.0

In Victoria, men were slightly more likely than women to report an incident of physical assault to the police. Men reported incidents to police on 32% of occasions while women reported incidents on 30% of occasions.

Reporting to police and perception as a crime continued

6 VICTORIAN WOMEN AND MEN, Experience of physical assault by whether police told of incident

	Women	*Men*
	%	%
Whether police told		
Police told	29.9	31.9
Police not told	70.0	68.1
Why police were not told		
Personal reasons	35.2	23.2
Police action not pursued	25.3	40.8
Any other reason	9.6	*4.1
Total(a)	100.0	100.0

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

(a) Components may not add to the total as more than one component may apply

In terms of reporting the different types of violence experienced, women were less likely to report incidents of sexual assault than incidents of physical assault. Of the women in Victoria who experienced sexual assault, 15% reported the most recent incident to police, compared to 30% for physical assault. In Australia, of the women who experienced sexual assault, 16% reported the most recent incident to police, compared to 31% for physical assault.

REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING INCIDENTS TO POLICE

When asked about reasons for not reporting incidents of physical assault to police, the response most often given fell into the category of "Personal Reasons". "Personal Reasons" includes: "Shame/embarrassment"; "Would not be believed"; "Did not want to ask for help"; "Felt that they could deal with it themselves"; "Fear of perpetrator" and "Fear of legal processes".

In Victoria 35% of women stated the reasons for not reporting incidents of physical assault to the police as being personal, compared to 23% of men.

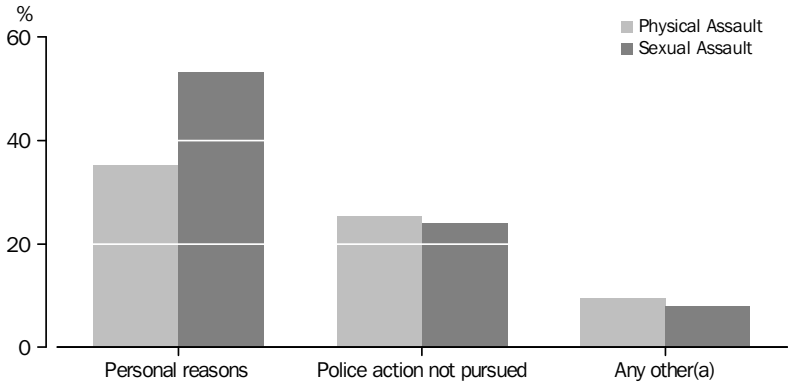
Further reasons for not reporting incidents of physical assault to the police were grouped under the category "Police action not pursued". This category includes: "Did not want the perpetrator arrested"; "Did not regard it as a serious offence"; "Did not think the police could do anything" and "Did not think the police would do anything".

Police action was not pursued by 41% of Victorian men who had experienced physical assault, compared to 25% of women.

Reporting to police and perception as a crime continued

REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING INCIDENTS TO POLICE *continued*

7 VICTORIAN WOMEN, Experiences of physical and sexual assault, by reason why police not told



(a) Sexual Assault estimates for "Any Other" have a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Help sought and services used

PROFESSIONAL HELP

To develop an understanding of victims' responses to experiences of violence and assist planning around the provision of services to cope with violence in the community, the PSS examined professional help sought and the support services used by victims after the incident. In Victoria, women (22%) were more likely than men (14%) to seek professional help after being a victim of physical assault. However, Victorian women were less likely to seek professional help after a physical assault than Australian women in general (26%).

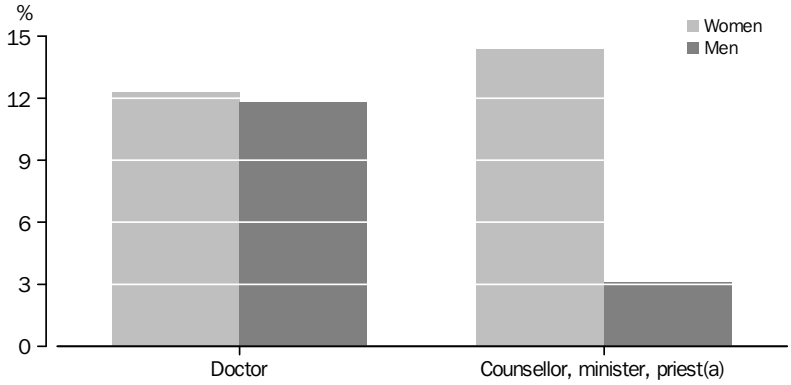
After an experience of physical assault, women in Victoria were similarly likely to seek help from doctors as men (both 12%). However Victorian women (14%) were more likely to seek help from a counsellor, minister or priest than men (3%[2]).

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

Help sought and services used continued

PROFESSIONAL HELP *continued*

8 VICTORIAN WOMEN AND MEN, Experience of physical assault by professional help sought



(a) The counsellor, minister and priest estimate for males has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Victorian women who experienced sexual assault responded similarly to those who experienced physical assault, with 12% seeking help from doctors and 15% seeking help from a counsellor, minister or priest.

TALKED TO OTHERS

Following incidents of violence, victims — whether having sought professional support or not — may also seek help and support of an unprofessional nature; for example, from friends or family. Both women (79%) and men (86%) in Victoria were more likely to talk to others as a post-incident behaviour than seek professional help after being physically assaulted. Of those who talked to others, both men and women were more likely to talk to friends, neighbours or colleagues than other family members. Men (73%) were more likely to talk to a friend, neighbour or colleague than women (60%), however women (51%) were more likely to talk to family members about a physical assault than men (48%).

Help sought and services used continued

TALKED TO OTHERS *continued*

9 VICTORIAN WOMEN AND MEN, Experience of physical assault by professional help sought and talked to others post incident

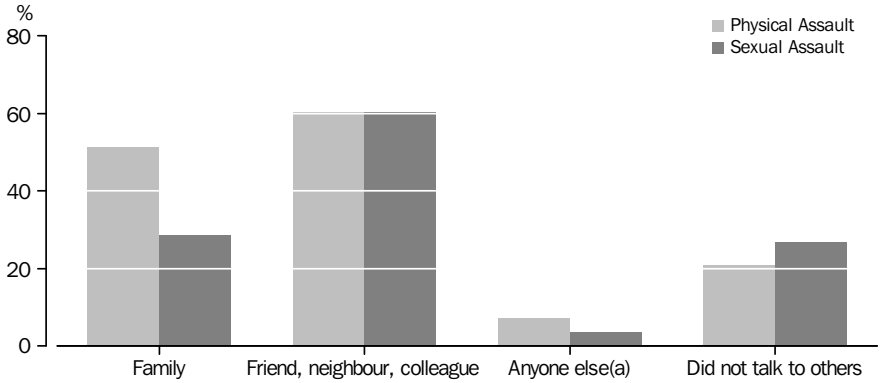
	Women	*Men*
	%	%
Whether professional help sought		
Professional help sought	22.0	13.7
Doctor	12.3	11.8
Counsellor, minister, priest	14.4	*3.1
Professional help not sought	78.0	86.3
Whether talked to others		
Talked to others	79.2	85.5
Family	51.4	48.1
Friend, neighbour, colleague	60.3	73.3
Anyone else	7.3	*4.3
Did not talk to others	20.8	14.5
Total(a)	100.0	100.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Components may not add to the total as more than one component may apply.

Women in Victoria were more likely to talk to others about an experience of physical assault (79%) than an experience of sexual assault (73%). Women who experienced physical assault talked to family members about their experience on 51% of occasions compared to 29% of women who experienced sexual assault.

10 VICTORIAN WOMEN, Experiences of physical and sexual assault by whether talked to others about the incident



(a) The anyone else estimate for sexual assault has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Help sought and services used continued

SUPPORT SERVICES

Victims of physical and sexual assault may use support services such as crisis, legal and financial help to assist them after an incident of violence. In Victoria, less than 20% of both women and men used support services after an experience of physical assault. Victorian women were twice as likely to use support services such as crisis, legal, financial and telephone help lines in response to their physical assault experience (18%) than men (8.7%).

REASONS FOR SERVICES NOT USED

For both men and women in Victoria the most commonly cited reason as to why each of the support services of crisis, legal, financial and other help were not used was the category "Personal reasons", which includes: "Shame or embarrassment"; "Would not be believed"; "Fear of perpetrator"; "Couldn't afford"; "Did not want to ask for help"; "Felt they could deal with it themselves" and "Did not need or want the service."

11 VICTORIAN WOMEN AND MEN, Experience of physical assault by services used post incident

	Women	*Men*
Whether services used	%	%
Services used	17.5	8.7
Crisis, Legal and/or financial help	11.2	—
Any other support service including a telephone help line	9.3	—
Services not used	82.5	91.3
Why services not used		
Why crisis help not used		
Crisis help not pursued	50.4	42.4
Personal reasons	54.3	62.9
Any other reason	8.9	5.5
Why legal help not used		
Legal help not pursued	34.8	33.7
Personal reasons	54.8	65.0
Any other reason	*6.5	*4.2
Why financial help not used		
Financial help not pursued	29.4	27.2
Personal reasons	63.5	72.3
Any other reason	8.3	*3.4
Why other help not used		
Other help not pursued	34.1	28.3
Personal reasons	53.6	66.4
Any other reason	7.9	*3.6
Total(a)	100.0	100.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Components may not add to the total as more than one component may apply

"Crisis/legal/financial help not pursued" was another category available to record reasons for support services not being used after an experience of physical assault. This category includes: "Received help from families or friends", "Did not know of any services", "Not serious enough to seek help", "Did not think they could help", "Couldn't get an appointment" and "Couldn't get through or unable to contact service".

The third category, "Any other reason", includes: "Cultural reasons", "Language reasons", "Other" and "Don't know".

Help sought and services used continued

REASONS FOR SERVICES NOT USED *continued*

The usage of support services by Victorian women after an experience of sexual assault(16%) was similar to the usage of these services after a physical assault (18%). "Personal reasons" was the most common cited by Victorian women who had experienced sexual assault for not using crisis help (67%), legal help (68%), financial help (70%) or other help (including a telephone help line; 60%).

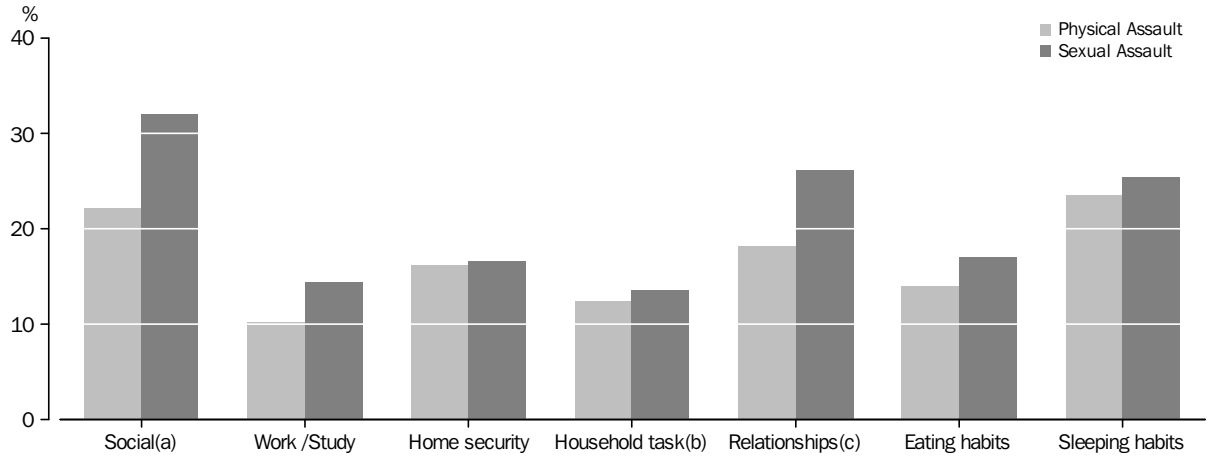
Changes to routine and injuries received

Injuries sustained by victims of physical and sexual assault, along with the changes that they make to their regular routine after the incident, provide further information on the impacts of incidents of violence which continue after an incident has taken place.

CHANGES TO ROUTINE

Victorian women (61%) were considerably more likely to change their routine after an experience of physical assault than men (17%). The most common changes to routine experienced by Victorian women after a physical assault were sleeping habits (24%), social and leisure activities (22%) and building and maintaining relationships (18%).

12 VICTORIAN WOMEN, Experiences of physical and sexual assault by changes to routine post incident



(a) Social includes social or leisure activities,
(b) Household task includes household tasks, shopping and child care
(c) Relationships includes building and maintaining relationships.

Similarly to physical assault victims, three out of five Victorian women experiencing sexual assault made changes to their routine after the experience (60%). The most common change to routine was to social and leisure activities (32%), followed by building and maintaining relationships (26%) and sleeping habits (26%).

INJURIES RECEIVED

In Victoria, similar proportions of women (54%) and men (52%) who had experienced physical assault were physically injured. Scratches, bruises and cuts were the most common form of injury with 48% of female victims and 44% of male victims receiving injuries of this type.

Changes to routine and injuries received continued

INJURIES RECEIVED *continued*

Victorian women were less likely to experience a physical injury from sexual assault(27%) than they were from physical assault (54%).

13 VICTORIAN WOMEN AND MEN, Experience of physical assault by whether injured

	Women	*Men*
Whether injured	%	%
Injured; type of injury received	53.9	52.4
Scratches/bruises/cuts	48.4	43.7
Fractured or broken bones/broken teeth	7.6	10.7
Other	10.2	8.7
Not injured	46.1	47.6
Total(a)	100.0	100.0

(a) Components may not add to the total as more than one component may apply.

Further Information

More data from the Personal Safety Survey at the Victorian level can be accessed via the Australian Bureau of Statistics website <http://www.abs.gov.au>, see *Personal Safety, Australia: State Tables*, 2005 (cat. no. 4906.0.55.004).

INTRODUCTION

This article presents information on the supply and use of water in the Victorian economy in 2004–05, compiled in accordance with the *System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting* (UN 2003a).

The article highlights water consumption by industry in Victoria and the household sector. There is also a discussion of the system of water access entitlements and allocations in Victoria, and the level of water trading occurring both within Victoria and interstate. The information presented is essential for the management of this vital natural resource in Victoria, and should play a key role in informing decision-making, research and discussion amongst policy-makers and the broader community.

Material is drawn from *Water Account, Australia* 2004-05 (cat. no. 4610.0), and *Water Access Entitlements, Allocations and Trading* 2004-05 (cat. no. 4610.0.55.003). Table 14 provides some summary statistics, with water quantites expressed in Gigalitres (GL).[3]

14 WATER ACCOUNT SUMMARY—2004–05

	Vic.	*NSW*	*Australia*
Rainfall (GL)	146 928	406 562	2 789 424
Run-Off (GL)	14 266	30 266	242 779
Water extracted from environment (GL)(a)	11 213	16 528	79 784
Water consumption (GL)	4 993	5 922	18 767
Capacity of large dams (GL)(b)	12 109	24 629	83 853
Volume in large dams (GL)(c)	4 729	8 200	39 959
Entitlements (GL)	6 680	13 302	29 831
Allocations (GL)	4 734	9 799	na
Trade (GL)(d)(e)	502	424	1 300
Population ('000)	5 022	6 774	20 329
Area ('000 square km)	227	800	7 673
Gross State Product ($m)(f)	222 221	305 859	896 568

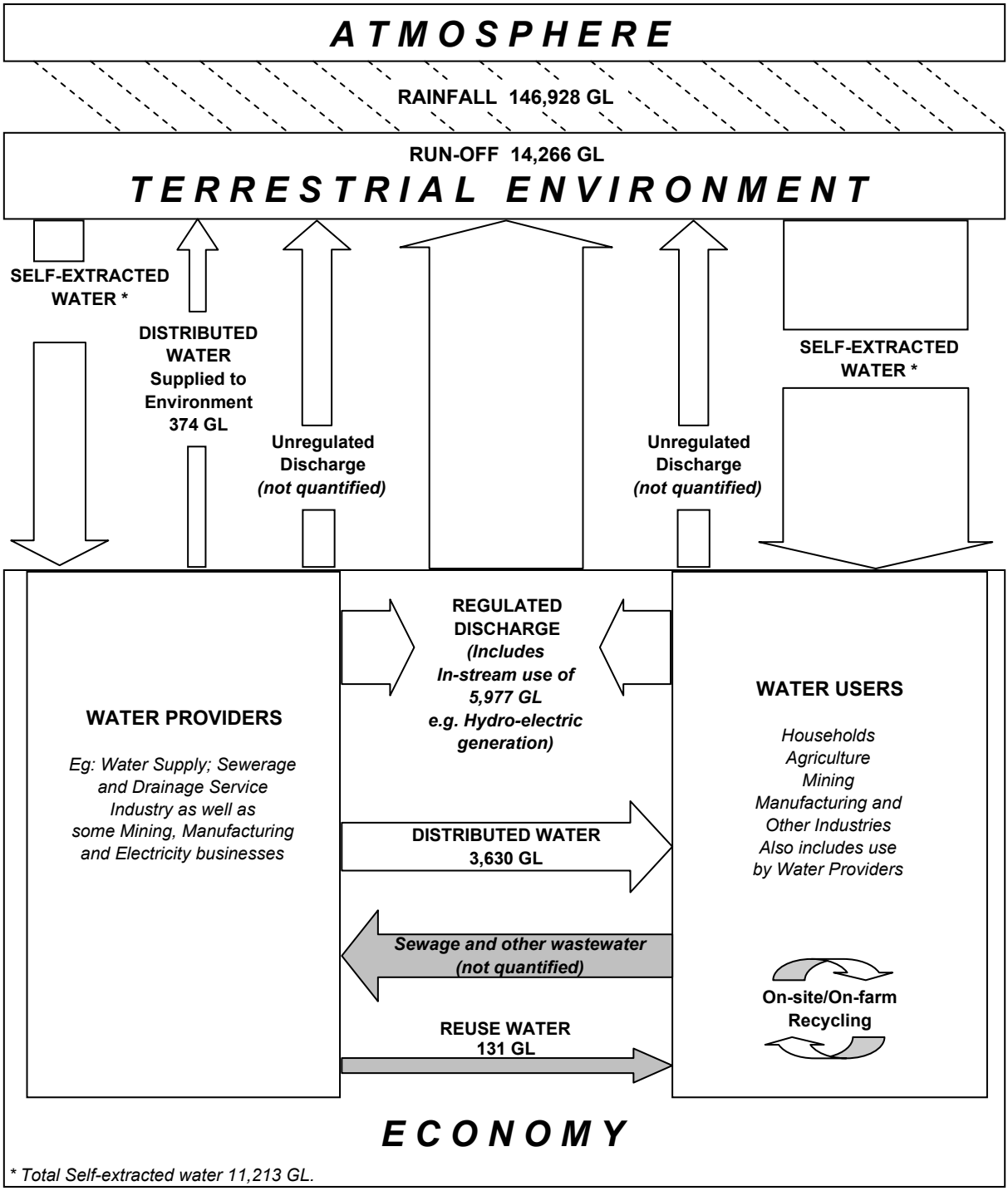
na not available
(a) Includes water extracted from the environment for use (see Glossary)
(b) Volume at 30 June and includes 'dead' storage.
(c) Volume at 30 June.
(d) Temporary and permanent trades.
(e) Total for Australia cannot be calculated by taking the sum of the States and Territories as this would double count interstate trades.
(f) Chain volume measures. Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts 2005-06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Source: Water Account (cat. no. 4610.0).

Figure 15 details the flows of water within and between the economy and the environment and is useful for understanding the scope of the Water Account as well as providing an overview of key data.

3 One Gigalitre equals one thousand million litres.

15 WATER SUPPLY AND USE IN THE VICTORIAN ECONOMY, 2004-05



DATA QUALITY AND COMPARABILITY

The Water Account drew on data from a large number of sources. It made use of surveys conducted by the ABS and others, as well as publicly available information found on websites, research papers, annual reports, etc. There are nearly 100 references in the Bibliography, providing an indication of the breadth of information used to compile the Water Account. The data sources were of varying quality and the Explanatory Notes in *Water Account, Australia* 2004-05 (cat. no. 4610.0) provide information on the degree of confidence, in qualitative terms, that can be placed in the estimates.

DATA QUALITY AND COMPARABILITY *continued*

There have been a number of improvements in the data used to compile the 2004–05 Water Account. In particular, more data were sourced from ABS surveys in this edition of the Water Account than in previous editions. This, together with increased cooperation and assistance from State, Territory and Australian government agencies as well as with the water providers, has led to substantial improvements in the quality of data.

Revisions have also been made to the data for 2000–01. This allows for greater comparability between the 2000–01 and 2004–05 Water Accounts. While every care has been taken to ensure consistency between 2000–01 and 2004–05, the changes between the reference periods need to be interpreted cautiously owing to differences in climate, data sources, data availability and data quality.

WATER CONSUMPTION AND WATER USE

For many industries and households, water use and water consumption are the same. However water consumption will be considerably different for some industries, specifically the Water supply, sewerage and drainage services industry, the Electricity and gas supply industry, the Mining industry, and the Manufacturing industry, where in-stream water use and water supply volumes are significant.

Calculating water use by industries is not straightforward. Water sources can include self-extracted water, distributed water and/or reuse water, and sometimes a combination of all three sources are used (refer to glossary). Calculating water use estimates for an industry or business is made more complicated when water is also supplied to other users, or when water is used in-stream. As such, simply adding self-extracted water, distributed water and reuse water to derive a figure for total water use can be misleading.

In the Water Account, volumes of water used and supplied by each industry have been balanced to derive 'water consumption'. This figure takes into account the different characteristics of water supply and use by industries and is a way of standardising water use, allowing for comparisons between industries. The following accounting equations have been used:

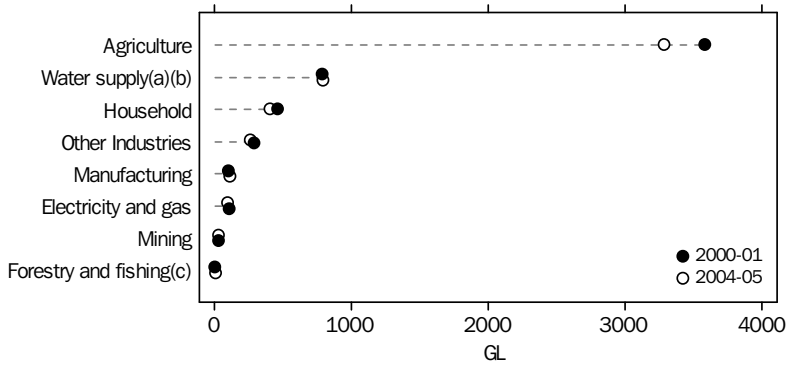
- Total water use is equal to the sum of Distributed water use, Self-extracted water use and Reuse water use;
- Water consumption is equal to the sum of Distributed water use, Self-extracted water use and Reuse water use, less Water supplied to other users, less In-stream use and less Distributed water use by the environment.

Water Consumption By Industry

In 2004-05, Victoria's total consumption of water was 4,993 GL. This consumption was 7.1% lower than in 2000-01 when 5,375 GL of water were consumed. The Agriculture industry was the highest single consumer of water in Victoria. In 2004-05, agriculture accounted for 3,281 GL or 66% of Victoria's total water consumption. Of the total water consumed by agriculture, over half (1,710 GL or 52.1%) was consumed by dairy farming. The Water supply, sewerage and drainage services industry was the next highest consumer of water, accounting for 793 GL (or 16%). The remainder was consumed by Manufacturing (2.2%), Electricity and gas (2.0%), Mining (0.6%), Other industries (5.0%) and Forestry and fishing (0.2%).

Water Consumption By Industry continued

16 WATER CONSUMPTION, Victoria



(a) Includes Sewerage and drainage services.
(b) Includes water losses.
(c) Includes Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping.

Households

Water used by households is defined as any water that is used for human consumption (such as for drinking and cooking) as well as water used by households for cleaning or outdoors (such as water for gardens and swimming pools). Since households do not use water in-stream, or supply water to other users, total water use is equal to water consumption.

In 2004–05, water consumption by households in Victoria was 404,632 ML[4], a decrease of 14.3% from 2000–01 (472, 266 ML). The decrease may be attributed in part to mandatory water restrictions. Climate also plays a significant role in household water consumption and explains some differences in per capita household water consumption between States and Territories (e.g. hotter, drier States and Territories generally use more water than cooler, wetter ones).

Victoria had the lowest per capita average household water consumption (81 kL[5]/ per capita) of all States and Territories. This was a decrease of 16.5% since 2000-01. Victoria also had the lowest average water consumption per household (209 kL per household) followed by New South Wales (219 kL per household). Of the total water consumed by Victorian households in 2004–05, 96.1% was distributed water and 3.9% was water from a self-extracted source (i.e. rainwater tanks and direct extraction from surface or groundwater).

Households in all States and Territories have recorded an increase in the number of rainwater tanks since 2001. Mandatory water restrictions in Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Hobart and Canberra from 2002 to 2004 and rebate schemes for the installation of rainwater tanks in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory have most likely influenced this increase. In March 2004, 16% of households in Victoria had rainwater tanks compared to 13.5% in 2001. Victoria had the second highest number of rainwater tanks (305,400) after New South Wales (329,900). Between 2001 and 2004 the number of rainwater tanks in Victoria increased by 24.8%. However, some examples do exist of the use of reclaimed water in residential areas using a 'third pipe' system; in 2003, Epping North, Victoria (ultimately 8,000 households) was in the

4 One Megalitre equals one million litres.
5 One Kilolitre equals one thousand litres.

Households continued

development stage (EPA Victoria, 2003). In 2004, 21% of households in Victoria were using recycled or reuse water within and around their dwellings.

WATER ACCESS ENTITLEMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS

Water access entitlements, allocations and trading have been key elements of recent water reforms in Australia. The rights to control and use water are vested in State and Territory Governments and these vary between jurisdictions. In Victoria, the *Water Act 1989* provides the legislative framework for water access entitlements, allocations and trade. Water access entitlements in Victoria consist of bulk entitlements, water rights, private diversion licences and groundwater licences.

Bulk entitlements are a type of water access entitlement which are issued to rural and regional water authorities, who then distribute the water to their rural or urban customers, to some electricity generating companies and to the State Minister for Environment.

Water rights are issued to individuals in authority-supplied irrigation districts. Private diversion licences and groundwater licences are issued to individuals who divert water from a water source.

In regulated water sources[6], seasonal irrigation water allocations are the water allocation announcements that apply to water rights and private diversion licences and are expressed as a percentage of the entitlement volume. Sales water, which is available to holders of water rights or private diversion licences when storages have sufficient water to meet basic rights in the current and following year, allows seasonal irrigation water allocations to be greater than 100%. Seasonal irrigation water allocations are made at the start of the irrigation season and may be increased throughout the season, depending on water availability.

In 'unregulated'[7] water sources, restrictions are used to allocate water to private diversion licences. The number of unregulated sources with restrictions on diversions fluctuates during the year, with high numbers of restrictions generally applied in the summer months. Similar restrictions are also used to allocate water to groundwater licences.

Allocations to bulk entitlements are determined differently depending on whether they are for rural or urban purposes. For rural bulk entitlements, water allocations similar to seasonal irrigation water allocations are used. Urban bulk entitlements do not receive specific water allocations. Instead, town water restrictions of varying degrees of severity are used when water availability is low.

The different approaches used to allocate water to access entitlements in Victoria, which includes the application of restrictions, makes it difficult to determine the volume of water allocated to water access entitlements. Therefore the volume of water taken in 2004-05, as estimated in the Victorian *State Water Report 2004-05*, has been used as a proxy for the allocated volume for water access entitlements in Victoria. The Department of Sustainability and Environment is in the process of creating a water register to centralise the collection of water information and facilitate the provision of more consistent and comprehensive water information for Victoria in the future.

6 A controlled flow rate resulting from the influence of a regulating structure, such as a dam or weir.

7 A water source, such as a river system, where no major storages, such as dams or weirs, have been built to assist in the supply or extraction of water.

WATER ACCESS ENTITLEMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS *continued*

17 WATER ACCESS ENTITLEMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS, Victoria—2004-05

Water Source	*Number of entitlements* no.	*Entitlement volume* ML	*Allocated volume*(a) ML
Surface Water	17 030	5 827 960	4 370 300
Groundwater	8 484	852 374	363 545
Total	**25 514**	**6 680 334**	**4 733 845**

(a) Volume taken has been used as a proxy for allocated volume in Victoria.

In 2004-05, there were 25,514 water access entitlements in Victoria with a total entitlement volume of 6,680 GL and a total volume taken of 4,734 GL. The 153 bulk entitlements accounted for 4,240 GL, or 90% of the total volume of water taken in Victoria. Private diversion licences (including farm dams) numbered 16,877 and accounted for 131 GL, or 3% of the total volume of water allocated in the State.

Water Trading

Australia is one of a small number of water-scarce countries that has instituted markets for trading water. Water trading describes transactions involving water access entitlements or the water allocations assigned to water access entitlements. Trading can occur on a permanent or temporary basis.

Permanent water trades are transactions that permanently affect some aspect of a water access entitlement, such as changes to the ownership, water source, size of share, or reliability of the water access entitlement. With the separation of water access entitlements from land titles, a permanent water trade may involve a change of ownership, a change of location, or both. It should be noted that permanent trading data for New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania include trades that result in ownership changes from land sales, while Queensland has excluded these transactions. Therefore, comparisons between jurisdictions should be made with caution.

Temporary water trades are transactions that affect the seasonal water allocation associated with a water access entitlement, that is, the specific volume of water allocated to water access entitlements in a given season. They are generally conducted through leasing arrangements for a period of a year or less.

18 WATER TRADING, Victoria—2004-05

	Water Trade Within		*Water Trade Into*		*Water Trade Out*		*Total Water Trade*	
	no.	ML	no.	ML	no.	ML	no.	ML
Permanent	656	52 175	—	—	46	5 214	702	57 389
Temporary	9 042	396 723	179	19 259	102	28 281	9 323	444 263

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Water Trading continued

In 2004–05, 1,802 permanent and 13,456 temporary water trades were conducted in Australia with 248 GL of water traded permanently and 1,053 GL of water traded temporarily. The largest number of permanent and temporary water trades were conducted in Victoria (702 and 9,323 respectively). Victoria also had the largest volume of water temporarily traded in Australia with 444 GL. The largest volume of water traded permanently occurred in Western Australia (63 GL), followed by Victoria (57 GL).

Table 19 provides more detail on temporary water trading within Victoria.

19 TEMPORARY WATER TRADING, Victoria—2004-05

Rural Water Authority Area	Water Traded Within		Water Traded Into		Water Traded Out		Total Water Traded	
	no.	ML	no.	ML	no.	ML	no.	ML
First Mildura Irrigation Trust	62	1 756	24	460	195	5 904	281	8 120
Goulburn Murray Water	7 236	305 920	610	48 720	66	10 036	7 912	364 676
GWM Water(a)	124	387	—	—	4	880	128	1 267
Lower Murray Water	591	31 058	158	9 097	397	40 523	1 146	80 678
Southern Rural Water	353	16 723	—	—	—	—	353	16 723
Total(b)	**8 366**	**355 843**	**792**	**58 277**	**662**	**57 343**	**9 323**	**444 263**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Grampians Wimmera Mallee Water
(b) Total for Victoria cannot be calculated by taking the sum of the rural water authority areas as this would double count inter-regional trades.

Interstate Trade

In 2004–05, there were 46 permanent and 368 temporary water trades between States with 5.2 GL of water traded interstate permanently and 81.7 GL of water traded interstate temporarily. Only Victoria and states involved in interstate trades with Victoria are shown in Table 20.

All water traded permanently originated from Victoria, with South Australia receiving 4.8 GL and New South Wales receiving 0.4 GL.

20 INTERSTATE WATER TRADING, Selected States—2004-05

	ORIGIN							
	New South Wales		Victoria		South Australia		Total	
Destination	no.	ML	no.	ML	no.	ML	no.	ML
Permanent								
New South Wales	—	—	10	436	—	—	10	436
Victoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Australia	—	—	36	4 778	—	—	36	4 778
Total	—	—	**46**	**5 214**	—	—	**46**	**5 214**
Temporary								
New South Wales	—	—	59	15 059	58	22 789	117	37 848
Victoria	157	16 858	—	—	22	2 401	179	19 259
South Australia	29	11 338	43	13 222	—	—	72	24 560
Total	**186**	**28 196**	**102**	**28 281**	**80**	**25 190**	**368**	**81 666**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Interstate Trade continued

The biggest volumes of water traded temporarily originated from Victoria and New South Wales (28.3 GL and 28.2 GL respectively), as well as South Australia (25.2 GL).

New South Wales received the largest volume of water traded temporarily with 37.8 GL, followed by South Australia with 24.6 GL, and Victoria with 19.3 GL. The largest volume of water traded temporarily between States was traded from South Australia to New South Wales (22.8 GL).

Price Data

There are difficulties obtaining price data for water trading on a consistent basis, as not all trades involve a monetary transaction. The administration fee charged by the authority processing the trade may or may not be included in the price of the water trade and for permanent trades that result from land sales, the value of the water access entitlement is often included in the price of the property and cannot be easily distinguished. The availability and comparability of pricing data on water trades should improve as water registers develop further.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information may be found in:

- *Water Account, Australia*, 2004-05 (cat. no 4610.0);
- *Proposed Methodology for Producing Regional Water Use Estimates*, 2004-05 (cat. no. 4610.0.55.001);
- *Experimental Estimates of Regional Water Use, Australia*, 2004-2005 (cat. no. 4610.0.55.002);
- *Water Access Entitlements, Allocations and Trading*, 2004-05 (cat. no 4610.0.55.003); and
- *Research Paper: An Experimental Monetary Water Account for Australia*, 2003-04 (cat. no. 4610.0.55.004).

All are available on the Australian Bureau of Statistics website, <www.abs.gov.au>.

LIST OF TABLES

page

TRADE

HEALTH

CHAPTER 1. STATE COMPARISON

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

			PER CENT CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
		Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %	*Vic.*	*NSW*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Aust.*
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Mar qtr 07	24.1	3.0	3.0	6.6	3.2	7.7	4.1
Population								
Total population	Dec qtr 06	24.8	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.0	2.1	1.4
Natural increase(a)	Dec qtr 06	. .	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6
Net overseas migration(a)	Dec qtr 06	. .	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7
Net interstate migration(a)	Dec qtr 06	. .	—	–0.4	0.6	–0.2	0.2	—
Labour								
Number unemployed (trend)	Jun 07	24.8	2.9	1.9	4.7	0.7	2.8	2.7
Unemployment rate(b)	Jun 07	—	0.5	0.2	0.7	–0.3	0.2	0.3
Participation rate(b)	Jun 07	—	–0.4	–0.3	–1.1	—	–0.1	–0.5
Job vacancies (original)	May qtr 07	19.1	–2.8	24.4	–3.3	–5.4	27.0	9.5
Average weekly full-time adult total earnings (trend)	Feb 07	—	0.7	2.2	4.2	4.7	7.2	3.0
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Mar qtr 07	—	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.1
Prices(c)								
Consumer price index	Jun qtr 07	—	2.0	1.7	2.6	1.7	3.1	2.1
Established house price index	Mar qtr 07	—	7.4	1.5	10.2	6.1	32.1	8.6
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	May 07	24.7	–6.6	–5.9	9.6	–7.5	–16.2	–3.7
Total value of building approved (trend)	May 07	24.7	3.7	4.0	11.9	6.5	–0.7	5.5
Value of new residential building approved (trend)	May 07	23.3	0.6	16.4	18.8	4.1	–0.1	9.5
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure)	Mar qtr 07	30.2	36.3	4.1	15.2	–14.6	14.3	13.6
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Mar qtr 07	26.0	7.8	2.5	12.7	1.2	13.9	7.5
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	May 07	25.2	8.8	9.3	10.9	0.6	9.9	9.0
Retail turnover (trend)	May 07	23.5	3.8	4.7	8.0	6.8	12.1	6.2
Takings from tourist accommodation	Mar qtr 07	17.7	13.9	12.5	11.7	8.1	19.3	13.1
International merchandise trade								
Imports	May 07	29.5	7.6	–0.4	–2.1	–7.9	5.6	2.1
Exports	May 07	12.5	4.7	–1.3	2.2	–2.9	36.5	10.1

. . 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.

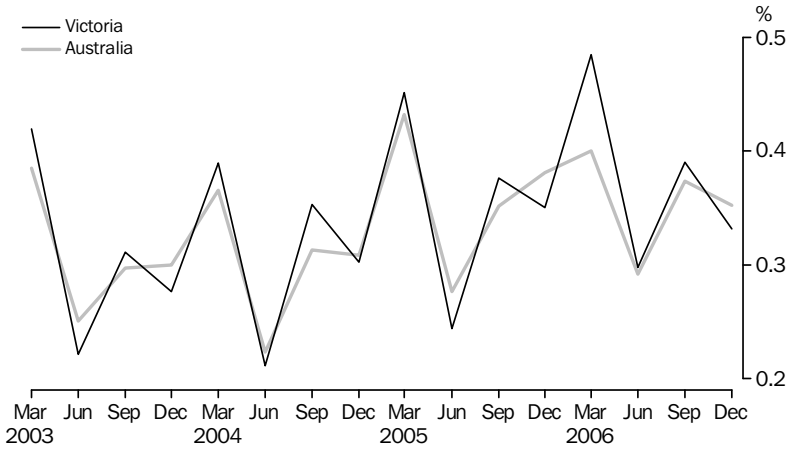
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

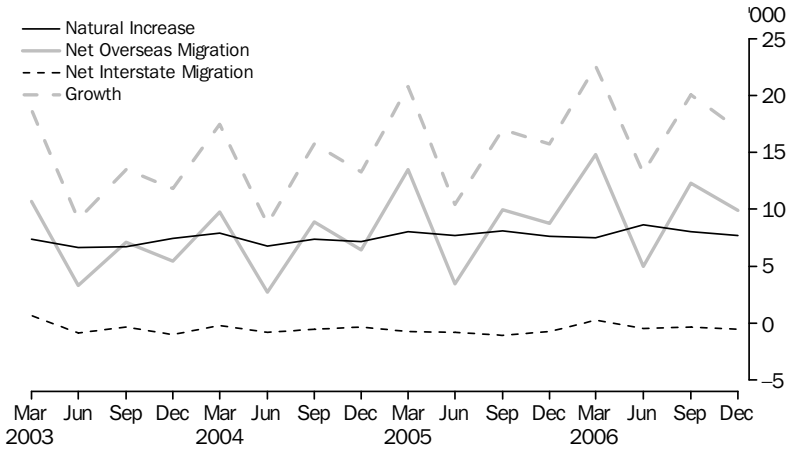
In December quarter 2006, Victoria's ERP grew by 17,100 persons or 0.33%. Australia's ERP grew by 0.35% (73,200 persons) over the same period.

Net overseas migration contributed most to Victoria's population growth in the December quarter 2006 (9,900 persons), while natural increase was 7,700 persons. Net interstate migration was a loss of 500 people. With the exception of March quarter 2006, Victoria has experienced a net loss in population to other Australian states in fourteen of the last fifteen quarters.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



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

	PERSONS			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Male	*Female*	*Persons*	*Natural increase*	*Net overseas migration*	*Net interstate migration*	*Total increase*	*Victoria*	*Australia*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2000–01	2 366.3	2 438.4	4 804.7	26.4	35.3	5.2	66.9	1.34	1.36
2001–02	2 397.8	2 466.1	4 863.9	27.9	20.3	4.4	52.5	1.23	1.24
2002–03	2 430.7	2 494.4	4 925.1	27.4	26.8	—	54.2	1.26	1.26
2003–04	2 462.2	2 521.8	4 984.0	28.8	25.0	–2.3	51.5	1.20	1.19
2004–05	2 498.3	2 553.4	5 051.7	30.3	32.3	–2.4	60.2	1.36	1.34
2005–06	2 537.8	2 590.5	5 128.3	31.9	38.6	–1.9	68.5	1.52	1.43
2004									
December	2 479.5	2 537.2	5 016.7	7.2	6.4	–0.4	13.3	1.26	1.22
2005									
March	2 491.6	2 547.7	5 039.4	8.0	13.5	–0.7	20.8	1.33	1.28
June	2 498.3	2 553.4	5 051.7	7.7	3.5	–0.8	10.4	1.36	1.34
September	2 508.1	2 562.6	5 070.7	8.1	10.0	–1.1	17.0	1.38	1.38
December	2 516.8	2 571.6	5 088.4	7.7	8.8	–0.7	15.7	1.43	1.45
2006									
March	2 530.0	2 583.0	5 113.1	7.5	14.8	0.3	22.6	1.46	1.42
June	2 537.8	2 590.5	5 128.3	8.7	5.0	–0.4	13.2	1.52	1.43
September	2 548.1	2 600.2	5 148.3	8.1	12.3	–0.3	20.0	1.53	1.45
December	2 556.6	2 608.8	5 165.4	7.7	9.9	–0.5	17.1	1.51	1.43

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration data up to June quarter 2001 are final. All ERP data from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006 are preliminary rebased, based on 2006 Census and September quarter 2006 and December quarter 2006 are preliminary based on 2006 Census.

(b) A revised methodology for calculating migration adjustments has been applied from the September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006 and an improved method of net overseas migration has been applied from Septemebr quarter 2006 onwards.

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

CHAPTER 3. STATE FINAL DEMAND

STATE FINAL DEMAND

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

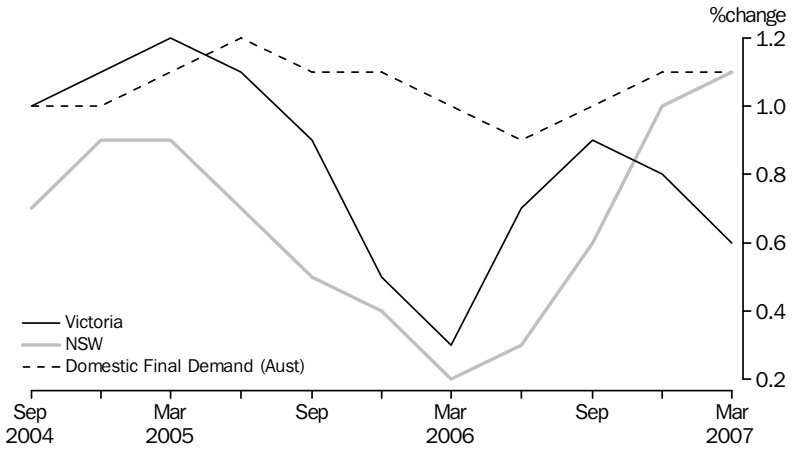
Measures of state final demand make no distinction between demand that is met by goods and services produced within the state in question, by supplies sourced from another state, or from overseas. State final demand is therefore not a measure of the value of production activity occurring within a state.

Note: As of 20 November 2006, the Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. The classification of Telstra has changed from public sector non-financial corporation to private sector non-financial corporation for the March quarter 2007. There is a trend break in the March quarter 2007 in a number of series related to the privatisation of Telstra. As a result no trend estimates are published for these series. For more information please see *Information Paper: Treatment of Telstra in ABS statistics* (cat. no. 8102.0) released 26 February 2007.

For the March quarter 2007, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was $60,117m, an increase of 0.6% on the December quarter 2006. This was below the trend growth level for New South Wales and the Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), both of which increased by 1.1% over the same period.

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand. In March quarter 2007, this component recorded an increase of 0.9% on the December quarter 2006 and accounted for 58.4% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.4% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (16.5%).

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



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

	2005				2006				2007
	Mar Qtr	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 270	9 431	9 510	9 544	9 554	9 707	9 907	9 776	9 939
Households	33 290	33 540	33 621	33 706	34 043	34 288	34 442	34 757	35 183
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 030	4 259	4 246	4 613	4 860	4 677	4 772	4 750	5 098
Livestock	180	180	190	190	190	190	143	143	143
Intangible fixed assets	771	784	775	793	785	805	818	805	871
Dwellings	3 507	3 855	3 712	3 582	3 229	3 455	3 659	3 607	3 503
Ownership transfer costs	798	899	837	816	853	881	774	792	789
Total private	12 175	12 964	13 161	13 315	12 989	13 045	13 527	13 054	13 571
Public	1 579	1 737	1 491	1 824	1 560	1 637	1 676	2 128	1 376
State final demand	**56 312**	**57 673**	**57 784**	**58 388**	**58 145**	**58 677**	**59 552**	**59 715**	**60 069**
International trade–exports of goods	4 605	5 111	4 825	4 803	4 908	5 051	5 232	4 978	4 938
International trade–imports of goods	11 391	11 785	11 629	12 234	11 980	11 793	12 082	12 159	12 885
TREND ESTIMATES ($m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 327	9 418	9 488	9 535	9 608	9 713	9 807	9 867	9 899
Households	33 339	33 487	33 619	33 786	34 002	34 241	34 498	34 788	35 113
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 090	4 194	4 369	4 585	4 734	4 763	4 758	4 830	np
Livestock	180	183	187	193	190	176	157	143	136
Intangible fixed assets	768	780	783	785	794	803	810	816	865
Dwellings	3 701	3 732	3 684	3 525	3 394	3 447	3 558	3 601	3 566
Ownership transfer costs	836	844	846	845	846	841	814	789	777
Total private	12 481	12 842	13 129	13 192	13 140	13 160	13 232	13 289	13 489
Public	1 582	1 630	1 660	1 656	1 619	1 671	1 773	1 869	np
State final demand	**56 728**	**57 376**	**57 895**	**58 168**	**58 370**	**58 792**	**59 306**	**59 775**	**60 117**
International trade–exports of goods	4 862	4 866	4 870	4 860	4 918	5 064	5 102	5 049	4 964
International trade–imports of goods	11 353	11 631	11 891	11 988	11 986	11 925	12 022	12 326	12 702
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.3
Households	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3.9	2.6	4.2	5.0	3.2	0.6	–0.1	1.5	np
Livestock	0.4	1.5	2.2	3.0	–1.1	–7.6	–10.5	–8.9	–5.5
Intangible fixed assets	2.8	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	6.0
Dwellings	–0.7	0.8	–1.3	–4.3	–3.7	1.6	3.2	1.2	–1.0
Ownership transfer costs	0.1	1.0	0.3	–0.1	0.1	–0.6	–3.2	–3.1	–1.5
Total private	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.5	–0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.5
Public	–0.1	3.0	1.8	–0.2	–2.2	3.2	6.1	5.4	np
State final demand	**1.2**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.6**
International trade–exports of goods	–2.2	0.1	0.1	–0.2	1.2	3.0	0.8	–1.0	–1.7
International trade–imports of goods	2.2	2.5	2.2	0.8	—	–0.5	0.8	2.5	3.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.

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

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

STATE FINAL DEMAND(a): **Original**

	2005				2006				2007
	Mar Qtr	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*
CURRENT PRICE ($m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 201	9 665	9 672	10 021	9 885	10 370	10 569	10 676	10 899
Households	32 103	33 328	34 136	35 896	33 661	34 974	35 790	37 804	35 525
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 660	4 232	4 005	4 996	4 295	4 541	4 417	5 022	4 367
Livestock	180	180	174	174	174	174	109	109	109
Intangible fixed assets	744	758	747	812	733	760	775	813	801
Dwellings	3 235	3 969	3 919	3 760	3 025	3 607	3 873	3 779	3 297
Ownership transfer costs	831	868	886	922	918	889	918	1 016	972
Total private	11 338	13 077	13 255	14 257	12 069	13 133	13 661	14 105	12 678
Public	1 534	1 931	1 348	1 825	1 499	1 839	1 520	2 137	1 361
State final demand	**54 176**	**58 001**	**58 411**	**61 999**	**57 114**	**60 316**	**61 540**	**64 722**	**60 462**
International trade–exports of goods	4 315	5 180	4 957	5 213	4 801	5 368	5 612	5 620	5 096
International trade–imports of goods	10 604	11 430	12 102	13 119	11 679	12 112	13 005	13 062	12 249
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES ($m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 185	9 466	9 432	9 626	9 480	9 776	9 884	9 853	9 888
Households	31 964	33 143	33 716	35 348	32 762	33 831	34 526	36 456	33 886
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 664	4 312	4 107	5 128	4 429	4 732	4 619	5 273	4 652
Livestock	180	180	190	190	190	190	143	143	143
Intangible fixed assets	749	772	765	839	762	792	806	853	846
Dwellings	3 220	3 927	3 845	3 660	2 952	3 521	3 791	3 697	3 191
Ownership transfer costs	794	877	849	831	848	859	784	808	784
Total private	11 262	13 064	13 198	14 153	12 019	13 140	13 543	13 931	12 502
Public	1 525	1 929	1 349	1 827	1 500	1 837	1 515	2 130	1 350
State final demand	**53 924**	**57 601**	**57 695**	**60 954**	**55 761**	**58 584**	**59 468**	**62 370**	**57 625**
International trade–exports of goods	4 348	5 151	4 828	5 026	4 616	5 119	5 248	5 209	4 630
International trade–imports of goods	10 782	11 493	11 980	12 847	11 307	11 502	12 442	12 763	12 151

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

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

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

As at May 2007, an improved method of estimation for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was introduced. The new method, known as composite estimation, produces lower standard errors than the previous estimation method. As part of introducing composite estimation, the ABS has revised all labour force statistics back to April 2001, based on the new estimation method. More information on the statistical impacts of this new estimation method is available in *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released on 21 May 2007.

In the year ended June 2007, the Victorian labour force grew by 57,200 people (2.2%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 65,200 (2.6%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 8,000 (–6.2%). The unemployment rate decreased from 4.8% to 4.4%.

Between June 2006 and June 2007, the labour force grew by 30,600 persons (1.6%) in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and by 26,500 persons (3.8%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The proportion of employed persons who worked full-time increased from 70.1% to 71.5% in the Melbourne MSR and was virtually unchanged in the Balance of Victoria MSR (68.1% to 68.0%).

The number of unemployed people decreased by 1,300 (–1.5%) in the Melbourne MSR and fell by 6,700 (–16.4%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate decreased from 4.5% to 4.3% in the Melbourne MSR and from 5.8% to 4.7% in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate remained stable in the Melbourne MSR (65.1% to 65.0%), but rose from 62.6% to 63.8% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria, the All Gippsland statistical region displayed the largest increase in employment (9,900 persons) followed by Goulburn-Ovens-Murray statistical region (8,400 persons), Loddon-Mallee statistical region (7,500 persons), Central Highlands-Wimmera statistical region (5,300 persons) and Barwon-Western District statistical region (2,000 persons). All statistical regions experienced a fall in their unemployment rate.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
April	1 311.4	548.4	1 859.8	98.5	1 958.3	5.0	65.4
May	1 304.9	547.7	1 852.6	91.5	1 944.1	4.7	64.9
June	1 308.3	558.7	1 867.0	87.3	1 954.3	4.5	65.1
July	1 320.3	543.5	1 863.8	87.7	1 951.5	4.5	65.0
August	1 303.1	545.1	1 848.2	79.8	1 928.0	4.1	64.1
September	1 348.2	531.6	1 879.8	84.9	1 964.7	4.3	65.3
October	1 310.4	555.1	1 865.4	84.1	1 949.5	4.3	64.6
November	1 319.2	536.6	1 855.8	81.0	1 936.8	4.2	64.1
December	1 362.3	551.1	1 913.4	88.7	2 002.1	4.4	66.2
2007							
January	1 344.5	516.8	1 861.3	100.2	1 961.5	5.1	64.7
February	1 361.6	521.8	1 883.4	108.6	1 991.9	5.5	65.6
March	1 354.7	541.7	1 896.4	99.9	1 996.3	5.0	65.7
April	1 343.4	564.5	1 907.9	90.6	1 998.5	4.5	65.7
May	1 368.9	538.9	1 907.8	88.7	1 996.5	4.4	65.5
June	1 358.6	540.4	1 898.9	86.0	1 984.9	4.3	65.0
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
April	119.3	56.5	175.7	11.6	187.3	6.2	62.3
May	122.1	55.6	177.7	10.0	187.7	5.3	62.4
June	128.4	52.5	180.9	10.4	191.4	5.5	63.5
July	128.6	54.9	183.5	10.5	194.0	5.4	64.4
August	128.5	53.9	182.3	10.7	193.1	5.6	64.0
September	129.6	56.0	185.6	16.1	201.6	8.0	66.7
October	124.4	60.2	184.5	12.6	197.1	6.4	65.1
November	126.5	56.0	182.5	10.8	193.4	5.6	63.8
December	125.1	55.2	180.3	13.5	193.8	7.0	63.8
2007							
January	126.3	55.8	182.1	12.2	194.3	6.3	63.9
February	126.9	58.3	185.1	12.3	197.4	6.2	64.8
March	130.2	59.6	189.8	10.9	200.7	5.4	65.8
April	124.9	61.9	186.8	11.7	198.5	5.9	65.0
May	121.9	62.7	184.6	9.2	193.8	4.8	63.3
June	126.5	56.4	182.9	7.7	190.6	4.0	62.2

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
April	68.1	24.7	92.9	8.3	101.2	8.2	62.5
May	64.9	26.2	91.1	8.8	100.0	8.8	61.7
June	64.8	27.9	92.7	9.3	102.0	9.1	62.8
July	64.4	26.1	90.4	8.5	99.0	8.6	60.9
August	64.5	27.8	92.3	7.6	100.0	7.6	61.5
September	66.7	25.2	91.8	5.4	97.2	5.5	59.7
October	65.1	27.8	92.8	7.5	100.3	7.5	61.5
November	66.5	25.3	91.8	4.3	96.1	4.4	58.8
December	64.9	28.6	93.4	8.5	101.9	8.4	62.3
2007							
January	64.6	25.4	90.0	7.5	97.5	7.7	59.5
February	65.6	29.5	95.1	8.3	103.3	8.0	62.9
March	69.5	24.9	94.4	7.5	101.9	7.4	62.0
April	71.8	24.3	96.1	10.5	106.7	9.9	64.8
May	73.0	26.0	99.1	7.1	106.2	6.7	64.4
June	68.7	29.3	98.0	8.3	106.3	7.8	64.4
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
April	86.7	38.3	125.0	10.1	135.1	7.4	62.7
May	86.2	37.0	123.2	10.6	133.8	7.9	62.1
June	85.1	44.2	129.4	7.3	136.7	5.3	63.3
July	91.9	40.1	132.0	8.1	140.1	5.8	64.9
August	91.9	38.5	130.4	6.5	136.9	4.8	63.3
September	97.6	40.8	138.4	6.6	145.0	4.6	67.0
October	95.3	41.9	137.2	9.3	146.5	6.3	67.5
November	98.6	40.2	138.8	6.1	145.0	4.2	66.7
December	101.8	35.2	137.0	9.9	146.9	6.7	67.5
2007							
January	97.0	40.0	137.0	7.6	144.6	5.3	66.3
February	93.9	45.6	139.5	6.0	145.5	4.1	66.6
March	91.5	44.9	136.4	6.0	142.4	4.2	65.1
April	93.4	41.3	134.7	7.7	142.4	5.4	65.0
May	89.2	43.5	132.8	10.3	143.0	7.2	65.2
June	88.3	48.6	136.9	6.5	143.4	4.5	65.3

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
April	104.4	40.6	145.0	8.3	153.3	5.4	64.4
May	103.5	40.7	144.2	8.5	152.7	5.6	64.1
June	103.9	45.5	149.4	6.1	155.5	3.9	65.2
July	104.8	46.3	151.1	6.6	157.7	4.2	66.1
August	105.3	44.6	149.9	5.5	155.5	3.6	65.0
September	108.4	41.5	149.8	7.3	157.1	4.7	65.7
October	101.6	43.8	145.4	5.6	151.0	3.7	63.0
November	103.9	38.4	142.3	5.6	147.9	3.8	61.6
December	99.9	41.6	141.5	7.2	148.7	4.8	61.8
2007							
January	102.8	41.1	143.9	6.2	150.1	4.2	62.3
February	105.7	41.8	147.5	4.9	152.4	3.2	63.1
March	109.9	42.0	151.8	4.5	156.3	2.9	64.7
April	108.1	43.6	151.7	6.6	158.3	4.1	65.4
May	109.5	40.8	150.3	4.6	154.9	3.0	63.9
June	110.7	47.2	157.8	3.5	161.4	2.2	66.5
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
April	71.9	42.0	113.8	6.2	120.1	5.2	59.5
May	73.8	39.7	113.6	5.0	118.5	4.2	58.7
June	66.9	40.5	107.4	7.7	115.1	6.7	56.9
July	69.8	40.7	110.6	4.3	114.9	3.8	56.8
August	69.5	42.3	111.8	5.3	117.1	4.5	57.8
September	70.3	43.0	113.3	4.0	117.3	3.4	57.8
October	69.4	42.3	111.6	5.2	116.9	4.5	57.5
November	70.5	41.5	112.1	4.8	116.9	4.1	57.4
December	73.3	42.9	116.3	7.2	123.5	5.8	60.5
2007							
January	71.8	38.5	110.3	6.7	117.0	5.7	57.3
February	75.7	40.3	116.0	5.7	121.7	4.7	59.5
March	76.0	40.8	116.9	8.4	125.2	6.7	61.1
April	77.4	40.5	117.8	5.3	123.1	4.3	60.0
May	76.8	39.4	116.2	8.1	124.3	6.5	60.5
June	76.9	40.4	117.3	8.2	125.4	6.5	60.9

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
April	450.4	202.1	652.4	44.5	696.9	6.4	62.4
May	450.5	199.3	649.8	42.9	692.7	6.2	61.9
June	449.1	210.6	659.7	40.9	700.6	5.8	62.6
July	459.6	208.1	667.7	38.1	705.8	5.4	62.9
August	459.7	207.0	666.7	35.8	702.5	5.1	62.6
September	472.5	206.4	678.9	39.4	718.2	5.5	63.9
October	455.8	215.8	671.6	40.2	711.8	5.6	63.2
November	466.1	201.4	667.5	31.7	699.2	4.5	62.0
December	465.1	203.4	668.5	46.3	714.8	6.5	63.3
2007							
January	462.5	200.8	663.3	40.2	703.5	5.7	62.2
February	467.8	215.4	683.2	37.1	720.3	5.1	63.6
March	477.1	212.2	689.3	37.3	726.6	5.1	64.0
April	475.7	211.5	687.1	41.8	729.0	5.7	64.1
May	470.5	212.4	682.9	39.3	722.3	5.4	63.4
June	471.2	221.8	693.0	34.2	727.1	4.7	63.8
VICTORIA							
2006							
April	1 761.8	750.5	2 512.3	142.9	2 655.2	5.4	64.6
May	1 755.4	747.0	2 502.4	134.4	2 636.8	5.1	64.1
June	1 757.5	769.2	2 526.7	128.2	2 654.9	4.8	64.4
July	1 779.8	751.6	2 531.5	125.8	2 657.3	4.7	64.4
August	1 762.8	752.2	2 514.9	115.5	2 630.4	4.4	63.7
September	1 820.7	738.0	2 558.7	124.3	2 682.9	4.6	64.9
October	1 766.1	770.9	2 537.0	124.3	2 661.3	4.7	64.3
November	1 785.2	738.1	2 523.3	112.7	2 636.0	4.3	63.5
December	1 827.4	754.5	2 581.9	135.0	2 716.9	5.0	65.4
2007							
January	1 806.9	717.6	2 524.6	140.4	2 665.0	5.3	64.0
February	1 829.4	737.2	2 566.6	145.6	2 712.2	5.4	65.1
March	1 831.8	753.9	2 585.7	137.2	2 722.9	5.0	65.2
April	1 819.1	775.9	2 595.0	132.4	2 727.4	4.9	65.2
May	1 839.4	751.3	2 590.8	128.0	2 718.8	4.7	64.9
June	1 829.7	762.1	2 591.9	120.2	2 712.1	4.4	64.7

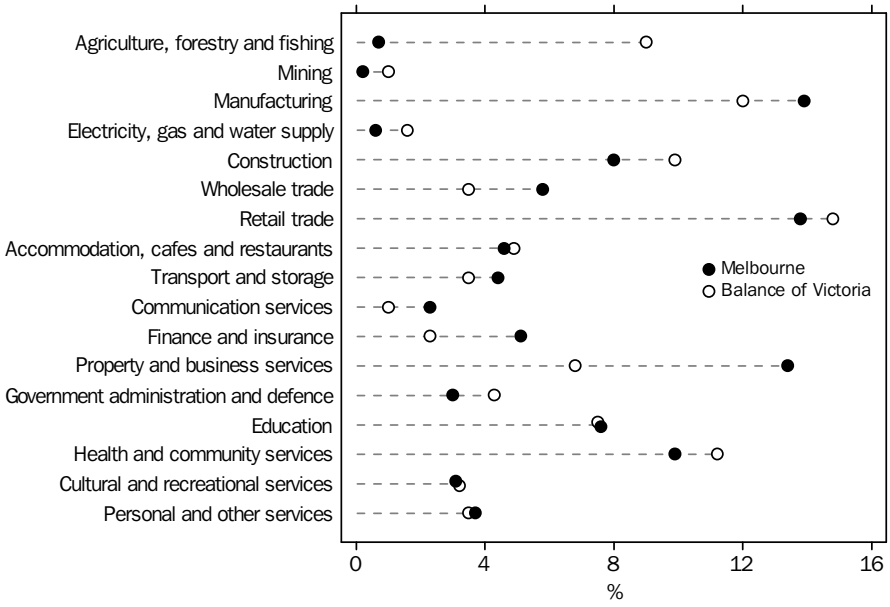
Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In May quarter 2007, the industries that employed the most people in the Melbourne MSR were Manufacturing, Retail trade and Property and business services. Manufacturing accounted for 13.9% of total employees, while Retail trade accounted for 13.8% and Property and business services 13.4%.

In the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail trade (14.8%), Manufacturing (12.0%) and Health and community services (11.2%).

INDUSTRY BY PER CENT EMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria—May quarter 2007



In Victoria, the Construction and Mining industries had the highest proportion of male employees (89.4% and 88.9% respectively), whilst the highest proportion of female employees were evident in Health and community services and Education (81.7% and 67.3% respectively).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Major Statistical Region—May quarter 2007

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.5	5.3	12.8
Mining	3.8	0.6	4.3
Manufacturing	186.4	78.9	265.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.5	4.8	11.3
Construction	133.3	18.5	151.8
Wholesale trade	75.6	34.4	110.1
Retail trade	123.4	140.3	263.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	45.4	42.9	88.3
Transport and storage	61.6	21.6	83.2
Communication services	34.7	9.1	43.8
Finance and insurance	48.0	48.5	96.5
Property and business services	147.5	107.9	255.4
Government administration and defence	24.6	33.1	57.7
Education	48.1	97.4	145.5
Health and community services	35.4	152.8	188.2
Cultural and recreational services	29.6	29.3	58.8
Personal and other services	33.6	37.3	70.9
BALANCE OF VICTORIA			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41.6	19.6	61.2
Mining	5.9	0.6	6.5
Manufacturing	64.4	17.8	82.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	10.9	—	10.9
Construction	62.7	4.7	67.4
Wholesale trade	14.7	8.9	23.6
Retail trade	47.9	53.4	101.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	12.8	20.7	33.5
Transport and storage	20.3	3.8	24.1
Communication services	3.5	3.3	6.8
Finance and insurance	6.1	9.9	16.0
Property and business services	24.3	22.3	46.6
Government administration and defence	12.3	17.3	29.6
Education	16.1	34.8	50.9
Health and community services	13.0	63.5	76.6
Cultural and recreational services	9.8	12.2	22.0
Personal and other services	14.0	9.7	23.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY *continued*

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Major Statistical Region—May quarter 2007 *continued*

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49.1	24.9	74.0
Mining	9.6	1.1	10.8
Manufacturing	250.8	96.7	347.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	17.4	4.8	22.3
Construction	196.0	23.2	219.2
Wholesale trade	90.3	43.3	133.6
Retail trade	171.4	193.7	365.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	58.3	63.6	121.8
Transport and storage	81.9	25.3	107.2
Communication services	38.2	12.4	50.6
Finance and insurance	54.1	58.4	112.5
Property and business services	171.8	130.2	302.0
Government administration and defence	36.9	50.4	87.4
Education	64.2	132.2	196.4
Health and community services	48.4	216.3	264.7
Cultural and recreational services	39.4	41.4	80.8
Personal and other services	47.6	47.0	94.6

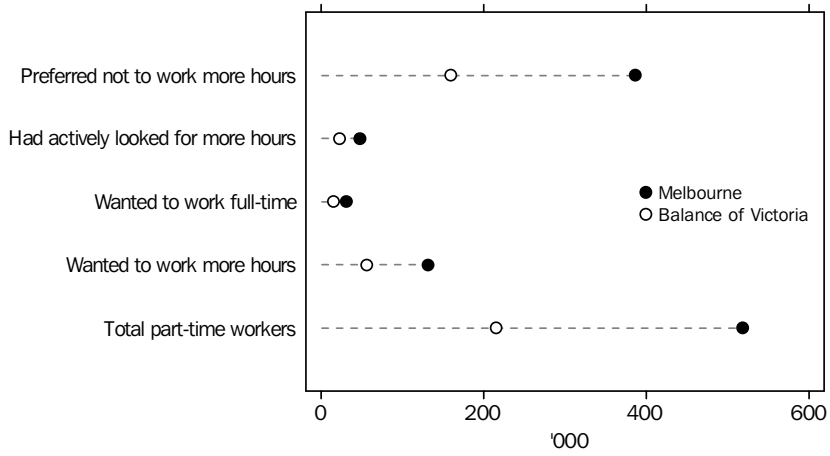
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS

In May quarter 2007, there were 538,900 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. From May quarter 2006 to May quarter 2007 total part-time workers decreased by 8,800 (–1.6%) in the Melbourne MSR. Females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (69.7%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (78.0%) preferred not to work more hours, and this was more common amongst females than males.

In the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in May quarter 2007 was 212,400, an increase of 13,100 persons (6.6%) since May quarter 2006. The majority of these part-time workers (71.7%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females than males.

PART-TIME WORKERS' INTENTION—May quarter 2007



PART-TIME WORKERS

continued

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

	PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS					
	Preferred not to work more hours	*Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week*	*Wanted to work full-time*	*All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours*	*Total part-time workers*	*Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2006						
February	103.2	22.0	14.5	48.5	151.8	32.0
May	115.7	18.4	14.0	48.0	163.7	29.3
August	112.6	23.6	16.9	53.5	166.1	32.2
November	110.9	15.7	11.7	47.1	158.0	29.8
2007						
February	100.0	22.9	16.9	57.2	157.3	36.4
May	113.8	18.8	14.7	49.4	163.2	30.3
FEMALES						
2006						
February	284.7	31.2	19.3	79.4	364.1	21.8
May	302.7	28.7	18.4	81.3	384.0	21.2
August	301.5	28.6	13.5	77.5	379.0	20.5
November	303.7	25.6	15.2	74.9	378.6	19.8
2007						
February	288.7	25.9	15.4	75.8	364.5	20.8
May	306.7	21.5	10.2	69.1	375.8	18.4
PERSONS						
2006						
February	387.9	53.2	33.8	128.0	515.9	24.8
May	418.4	47.1	32.5	129.3	547.7	23.6
August	414.1	52.2	30.4	131.0	545.1	24.0
November	414.6	41.3	26.9	122.0	536.6	22.7
2007						
February	388.7	48.7	32.3	133.1	521.8	25.5
May	420.4	40.4	25.0	118.5	538.9	22.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

continued

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

	PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS					
	Preferred not to work more hours	*Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours*	*Wanted to work full-time*	*All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours*	*Total part-time workers*	*Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2006						
February	36.1	7.7	5.5	18.4	54.5	33.8
May	35.6	4.2	4.2	14.9	50.5	29.4
August	32.6	9.7	8.7	19.7	52.3	37.6
November	37.6	6.8	6.1	18.8	56.5	33.4
2007						
February	36.6	7.4	6.7	20.6	57.2	36.0
May	40.7	7.3	4.7	17.8	58.5	30.4
FEMALES						
2006						
February	103.6	10.6	5.2	35.0	138.6	25.2
May	112.0	7.8	5.8	36.8	148.8	24.7
August	115.3	8.6	5.5	39.4	154.7	25.5
November	113.2	9.3	6.0	31.8	145.0	21.9
2007						
February	123.1	15.5	8.9	35.2	158.2	22.2
May	111.6	11.2	7.7	42.3	153.9	27.5
PERSONS						
2006						
February	139.7	18.3	10.7	53.4	193.1	27.6
May	147.6	12.1	10.1	51.7	199.3	25.9
August	147.9	18.3	14.2	59.1	207.0	28.6
November	150.8	16.1	12.1	50.6	201.4	25.1
2007						
February	159.7	22.9	15.6	55.7	215.4	25.9
May	152.3	18.4	12.5	60.1	212.4	28.3

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

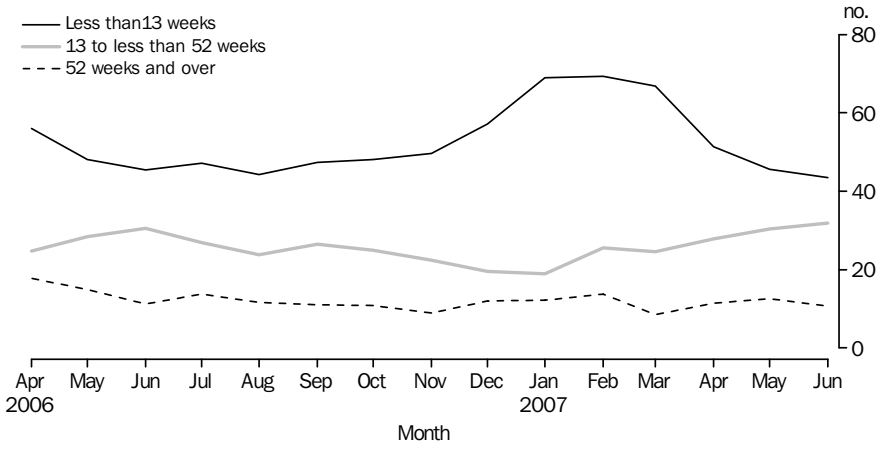
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between June 2006 and June 2007, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) decreased by 4.2% in the Melbourne MSR and by 12.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

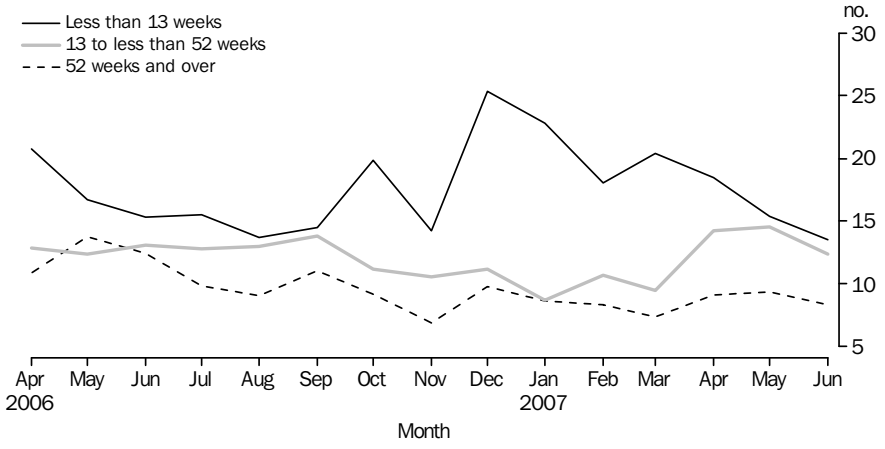
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) increased by 3.9% in the Melbourne MSR but decreased by 5.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 5.3% in the Melbourne MSR and by 33.6% in the Balance of Victoria MSR in the year ended June 2007.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



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									
2006									
April	29.8	26.2	56.0	9.9	10.8	20.8	39.7	37.0	76.7
May	22.8	25.3	48.1	8.5	8.2	16.7	31.3	33.5	64.8
June	25.0	20.4	45.4	8.8	6.6	15.4	33.8	27.0	60.8
July	22.4	24.6	47.0	8.4	7.1	15.5	30.9	31.7	62.5
August	23.8	20.4	44.2	6.3	7.4	13.7	30.1	27.8	57.9
September	25.4	22.0	47.4	6.8	7.7	14.5	32.2	29.7	61.8
October	25.6	22.6	48.2	8.0	11.9	19.9	33.6	34.5	68.0
November	23.8	25.8	49.7	5.6	8.6	14.3	29.5	34.5	63.9
December	32.1	25.0	57.1	11.7	13.6	25.3	43.9	38.6	82.5
2007									
January	36.8	32.2	68.9	11.4	11.4	22.8	48.2	43.6	91.8
February	33.3	36.1	69.4	8.1	9.9	18.0	41.4	46.0	87.4
March	32.5	34.3	66.9	10.1	10.3	20.4	42.7	44.6	87.3
April	26.3	25.1	51.3	8.4	10.1	18.5	34.6	35.2	69.8
May	22.1	23.6	45.7	8.4	7.0	15.4	30.5	30.6	61.1
June	21.5	22.0	43.5	4.7	8.8	13.5	26.2	30.8	57.0
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2006									
April	12.2	12.6	24.8	3.7	9.2	12.8	15.8	21.8	37.6
May	14.8	13.7	28.5	5.5	6.9	12.4	20.2	20.7	40.9
June	15.6	15.0	30.6	4.1	9.0	13.1	19.6	24.0	43.7
July	15.6	11.3	26.9	5.7	7.1	12.8	21.3	18.4	39.7
August	14.6	9.3	23.9	5.7	7.3	13.0	20.3	16.6	36.9
September	14.5	11.9	26.4	7.4	6.5	13.8	21.8	18.4	40.3
October	15.3	9.6	25.0	6.1	5.0	11.2	21.5	14.7	36.1
November	12.8	9.6	22.4	5.8	4.7	10.5	18.6	14.3	32.9
December	11.1	8.4	19.5	4.6	6.6	11.2	15.7	15.0	30.7
2007									
January	10.0	9.1	19.1	3.7	5.1	8.7	13.6	14.1	27.8
February	14.1	11.4	25.4	4.1	6.6	10.7	18.2	17.9	36.1
March	12.6	11.9	24.5	4.2	5.3	9.5	16.8	17.2	34.0
April	13.6	14.2	27.9	7.0	7.2	14.2	20.7	21.5	42.1
May	16.5	13.8	30.4	7.7	6.8	14.5	24.2	20.7	44.9
June	16.2	15.6	31.8	4.9	7.5	12.4	21.1	23.0	44.2

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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									
2006									
April	10.1	7.7	17.8	6.6	4.3	10.9	16.7	11.9	28.6
May	9.8	5.1	14.9	8.7	5.0	13.7	18.5	10.1	28.7
June	5.6	5.7	11.3	8.2	4.3	12.5	13.8	10.0	23.8
July	7.8	6.0	13.8	7.0	2.8	9.8	14.8	8.8	23.6
August	6.4	5.3	11.7	6.2	2.9	9.1	12.6	8.1	20.7
September	6.3	4.8	11.1	7.9	3.1	11.1	14.2	8.0	22.2
October	5.6	5.4	11.0	6.3	2.9	9.2	11.8	8.3	20.1
November	5.4	3.6	9.0	4.3	2.6	6.9	9.7	6.2	15.9
December	6.6	5.4	12.1	4.5	5.2	9.8	11.2	10.6	21.8
2007									
January	6.0	6.2	12.2	5.1	3.6	8.6	11.1	9.7	20.8
February	8.0	5.8	13.7	3.6	4.7	8.3	11.6	10.5	22.1
March	6.0	2.6	8.5	2.5	4.9	7.4	8.5	7.5	15.9
April	6.1	5.3	11.4	3.1	6.1	9.1	9.2	11.4	20.5
May	5.4	7.3	12.6	3.4	6.0	9.4	8.8	13.3	22.0
June	5.1	5.6	10.7	3.1	5.2	8.3	8.2	10.8	19.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2006									
April	52.0	46.4	98.5	20.2	24.3	44.5	72.2	70.7	142.9
May	47.4	44.1	91.5	22.7	20.2	42.9	70.1	64.3	134.4
June	46.2	41.1	87.3	21.0	19.9	40.9	67.3	60.9	128.2
July	45.8	41.9	87.7	21.1	17.0	38.1	66.9	59.0	125.8
August	44.8	35.0	79.8	18.2	17.6	35.8	63.0	52.5	115.5
September	46.2	38.7	84.9	22.0	17.3	39.4	68.2	56.1	124.3
October	46.5	37.6	84.1	20.4	19.8	40.2	66.9	57.4	124.3
November	42.0	39.0	81.0	15.8	15.9	31.7	57.7	54.9	112.7
December	49.9	38.8	88.7	20.8	25.4	46.3	70.8	64.2	135.0
2007									
January	52.8	47.4	100.2	20.2	20.0	40.2	72.9	67.5	140.4
February	55.3	53.2	108.6	15.9	21.2	37.1	71.2	74.4	145.6
March	51.1	48.8	99.9	16.8	20.5	37.3	67.9	69.3	137.2
April	46.0	44.6	90.6	18.5	23.4	41.8	64.4	68.0	132.4
May	44.0	44.7	88.7	19.5	19.8	39.3	63.5	64.5	128.0
June	42.9	43.1	86.0	12.7	21.5	34.2	55.6	64.6	120.2

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Local Government Area(c)	*2004* Jun Qtr %	Sep Qtr %	Dec Qtr %	*2005* Mar Qtr %	Jun Qtr %	Sep Qtr %	Dec Qtr %	*2006* Mar Qtr %	Jun Qtr %	Sep Qtr %	Dec Qtr %	*2007* Mar Qtr %
Melbourne(d)												
Banyule (C)	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1
Bayside (C)	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8
Boroondara (C)	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4
Brimbank (C)	10.2	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.6
Cardinia (S)	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7
Casey (C)	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Darebin (C)	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.3	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.6
Frankston (C)	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.7
Glen Eira (C)	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.0
Greater Dandenong (C)	9.5	8.3	7.6	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1
Hume (C)	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.5
Kingston (C)	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.2
Knox (C)	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.8
Manningham (C)	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9
Maribyrnong (C)	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.6
Maroondah (C)	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.0
Melbourne (C)	6.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.3	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2
Melton (S)	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.2
Monash (C)	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.0
Moonee Valley (C)	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
Moreland (C)	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.6
Nillumbik (S)	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Port Phillip (C)	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5
Stonnington (C)	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Whitehorse (C)	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.0
Whittlesea (C)	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2
Wyndham (C)	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7
Yarra (C)	6.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.9
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.6
Golden Plains (S)	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1
Greater Geelong (C)	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
Queenscliffe (B)	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.8
Surf Coast (S)	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2
Glenelg (S)	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.5
Moyne (S)	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6
Southern Grampians (S)	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.8
Warrnambool (C)	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	6.1	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.7
Ballarat (C)	7.7	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.9	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.3	8.7
Hepburn (S)	8.4	9.9	10.4	10.0	9.5	7.9	7.2	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.6
Moorabool (S)	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.1
Pyrenees (S)	7.6	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.5	7.1	6.7	7.5	8.5	9.0	8.8	8.3

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Local Government Area(c)	*2004* Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	*2005* Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	*2006* Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	*2007* Mar Qtr
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3
Horsham (RC)	5.7	6.6	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.7
Northern Grampians (S)	6.1	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.7	6.6	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.2
West Wimmera (S)	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5
Yarriambiack (S)	4.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.4
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.1
Gannawarra (S)	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3
Mildura (RC)	7.7	8.7	9.6	9.9	9.4	8.6	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.6	6.8
Swan Hill (RC)	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.1
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	10.6	11.9	13.4	13.8	13.0	12.1	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.0	10.5	9.0
Greater Bendigo (C)	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.7	5.9
Loddon (S)	6.1	6.9	7.7	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.8
Macedon Ranges (S)	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4
Mount Alexander (S)	7.7	8.9	9.9	10.3	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.4
Goulburn												
Campaspe (S)	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.3
Delatite (S)	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.7	4.9	4.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.0	5.4
Mitchell (S)	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.3	3.8
Moira (S)	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.1	3.7
Murrindindi (S)	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.5
Strathbogie (S)	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.6
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.3	3.9
Indigo (S)	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.0
Towong (S)	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2
Wangaratta (RC)	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.3
Wodonga (RC)	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.3	3.8
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.5	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.6
Wellington (S)	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5	4.4	4.0	4.2
Gippsland(d)												
Bass Coast (S)	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.0	5.7	5.5	5.8
Baw Baw (S)	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.2
La Trobe (S)	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.7	10.5	9.3	8.3	6.6	6.2	6.5
South Gippsland (S)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.1
Unincorporated Vic(e)	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7

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

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

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

(d) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne. Therefore, summing LGA estimates within Melbourne will slightly over-report the true estimate for Melbourne SD, and summing LGA estimates within Gippsland or Balance of Victoria will slightly under-report the true estimate for the corresponding ASGC regions.

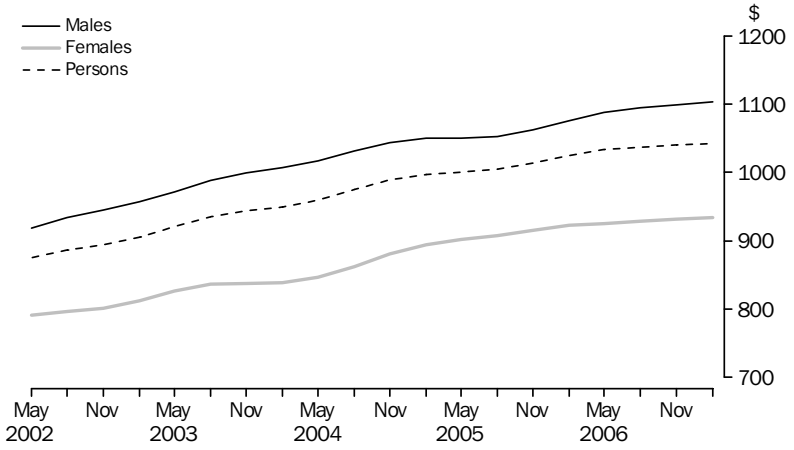
(e) Due to the small size of the labour force, particular care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In February quarter 2007, the trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings was $1,042.9, an increase of 1.7% from February quarter 2006. Over the same period, trend adult male full-time ordinary time earnings increased by 2.6%, compared to 1.2% for adult female earnings.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time



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

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All males total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All females total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*
ORIGINAL *($)*									
2005									
November	1 056.9	1 144.1	972.5	918.1	935.0	623.4	1 012.2	1 076.8	809.8
2006									
February	1 084.1	1 162.1	987.6	921.5	936.0	630.4	1 030.4	1 087.4	819.8
May	1 084.9	1 149.4	983.4	930.1	946.1	644.6	1 032.7	1 080.8	822.9
August	1 092.3	1 153.0	984.8	922.0	937.8	636.6	1 034.0	1 079.4	818.0
November	1 099.3	1 167.0	992.1	929.2	943.1	647.0	1 037.7	1 085.9	820.3
2007									
February	1 109.8	1 171.6	1 016.3	942.8	955.9	666.8	1 052.8	1 097.9	852.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED *($)*									
2005									
November	1 057.1	1 138.6	975.0	918.9	934.9	628.7	1 011.9	1 073.1	814.6
2006									
February	1 077.9	1 155.4	979.7	918.6	933.6	626.5	1 023.9	1 080.8	813.5
May	1 089.1	1 153.2	988.5	931.9	947.9	645.8	1 038.1	1 085.1	826.6
August	1 094.4	1 161.9	985.2	922.5	938.7	634.1	1 035.9	1 085.9	815.8
November	1 099.4	1 161.2	994.7	930.0	943.0	652.7	1 037.0	1 081.9	825.4
2007									
February	1 103.1	1 164.1	1 007.8	939.5	953.1	662.3	1 046.1	1 090.8	845.0
TREND *($)*									
2005									
November	1 062.6	1 142.4	976.5	915.7	930.9	627.2	1 014.0	1 072.8	812.8
2006									
February	1 075.3	1 148.9	982.0	922.9	938.5	633.3	1 025.0	1 079.7	819.0
May	1 087.2	1 156.5	986.4	925.4	941.2	638.3	1 033.1	1 084.1	821.0
August	1 094.7	1 160.6	991.1	928.2	942.6	644.4	1 037.2	1 084.9	823.9
November	1 099.3	1 162.1	996.7	931.4	945.4	651.5	1 039.9	1 085.8	829.6
2007									
February	1 103.5	1 162.6	1 003.5	933.7	948.6	658.5	1 042.9	1 087.7	837.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM AUGUST 2006 TO NOVEMBER 2006) *(%)*									
Original	1.0	0.4	2.4	1.5	1.4	3.1	1.5	1.1	3.9
Seasonally Adjusted	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.8	2.4
Trend	0.4	—	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM NOVEMBER 2005 TO NOVEMBER 2006) *(%)*									
Original	2.4	0.8	2.9	2.3	2.1	5.8	2.2	1.0	3.9
Seasonally Adjusted	2.3	0.7	2.9	2.3	2.1	5.7	2.2	0.9	3.9
Trend	2.6	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.1	4.0	1.7	0.7	2.2

— 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).

TAXABLE INCOME

In 2004-05 there were 2,273,439 taxpayers in Victoria, with a mean taxable income of $44,816. They paid an average tax of $11,219.

Based on the estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2005, Stonnington (57.6%), Port Phillip (56.4%) and Bayside (53.8%) had the largest percentages of residents who were taxpayers in 2004-05. The lowest proportions of taxpayers were in Bass Coast (33.5%), Central Goldfields (33.9%) and Pyrenees (34.8%).

The highest mean taxable incomes were in Stonnington ($78,081), Bayside ($71,148) and Boroondara ($68,395), all within the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD). Consistent with the highest mean taxable incomes, taxpayers in Stonnington ($25,995), Bayside ($22,637) and Boroondara ($21,514) also had the greatest mean net tax.

By contrast, the lowest mean taxable incomes were outside the MSD, in Buloke ($32,981), Central Goldfields ($33,00) and Loddon ($33,440). Taxpayers in these three LGAs also had the smallest mean net tax — $6,479, $6,505 and $6,574 respectively.

MEAN TAXABLE INCOME, By Local Government Area—2004-05

	Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2005(a)	TAXPAYERS			
			Proportion of population(b)	*Mean taxable income*	*Mean net tax*
Local Government Area	no.	no.	%	$	$
Melbourne(c)					
Banyule (C)	117 455	57 466	48.9	46 554	11 761
Bayside (C)	89 335	48 072	53.8	71 148	22 637
Boroondara (C)	158 320	84 597	53.4	68 395	21 514
Brimbank (C)	175 953	72 922	41.4	38 578	8 615
Cardinia (S)	57 134	24 747	43.3	41 551	9 839
Casey (C)	216 995	96 557	44.5	40 232	9 292
Darebin (C)	127 911	54 450	42.6	40 844	9 571
Frankston (C)	120 539	52 620	43.7	39 203	8 791
Glen Eira (C)	122 908	62 960	51.2	49 876	13 248
Greater Dandenong (C)	127 297	51 329	40.3	36 274	7 736
Hobsons Bay (C)	83 252	34 595	41.6	45 370	11 274
Hume (C)	151 850	60 741	40.0	39 412	8 931
Kingston (C)	136 966	62 901	45.9	43 040	10 310
Knox (C)	149 822	73 180	48.8	41 679	9 789
Manningham (C)	113 607	56 978	50.2	50 784	13 608
Maribyrnong (C)	62 285	26 372	42.3	41 334	9 740
Maroondah (C)	101 071	49 218	48.7	42 132	9 881
Melbourne (C)	65 044	31 728	48.8	57 499	17 079
Melton (S)	76 188	30 194	39.6	39 074	8 767
Monash (C)	161 980	76 671	47.3	45 420	11 249
Moonee Valley (C)	108 943	53 586	49.2	47 312	12 136
Moreland (C)	135 877	57 905	42.6	40 734	9 478
Mornington Peninsula (S)	140 062	60 489	43.2	44 180	10 822
Nillumbik (S)	60 834	32 078	52.7	48 429	12 653
Port Phillip (C)	83 489	47 075	56.4	60 991	18 337
Stonnington (C)	90 302	52 038	57.6	78 081	25 995
Whitehorse (C)	144 566	69 137	47.8	46 557	11 712
Whittlesea (C)	127 590	53 438	41.9	37 993	8 389
Wyndham (C)	115 914	52 623	45.4	41 651	9 715
Yarra (C)	69 927	36 665	52.4	52 707	14 715
Yarra Ranges (S)	142 668	67 220	47.1	40 458	9 376
Barwon					
Colac-Otway (S)	21 676	9 372	43.2	37 215	7 955
Golden Plains (S)	16 862	6 426	38.1	39 336	8 914
Greater Geelong (C)	204 875	88 832	43.4	42 028	9 937
Queenscliffe (B)	3 193	1 545	48.4	44 846	10 522
Surf Coast (S)	23 090	9 815	42.5	43 348	10 553
Western District					
Corangamite (S)	17 297	7 376	42.6	38 972	8 441
Glenelg (S)	20 265	8 767	43.3	40 634	9 312
Moyne (S)	15 901	7 498	47.2	39 303	8 722
Southern Grampians (S)	16 883	7 896	46.8	37 551	8 340
Warrnambool (C)	31 048	14 092	45.4	38 417	8 596
Central Highlands					
Ararat (RC)	11 435	4 731	41.4	36 627	7 811
Ballarat (C)	88 618	37 996	42.9	39 053	8 820
Hepburn (S)	14 809	5 532	37.4	36 051	7 736
Moorabool (S)	26 688	11 194	41.9	41 008	9 487
Pyrenees (S)	6 549	2 280	34.8	34 089	6 877

(a) LGA level Estimated Resident Population for 30 June 2005 will be revised at some later stage based on 2006 Census.

(b) Percentage of taxpayers in each LGA is calculated as the number of taxpayers divided by the estimated resident population multiplied by 100.

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

Source: Australian Taxation Office, <www.ato.gov.au>.

MEAN TAXABLE INCOME, By Local Government Area—2004-05 *continued*

	Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2005(a)	TAXPAYERS			
			Proportion of population(b)	*Mean taxable income*	*Mean net tax*
Local Government Area	no.	no.	%	$	$
Wimmera					
Hindmarsh (S)	6 349	2 592	40.8	35 657	7 555
Horsham (RC)	19 165	8 634	45.1	36 631	7 861
Northern Grampians (S)	12 683	5 512	43.5	35 501	7 364
West Wimmera (S)	4 711	2 034	43.2	37 370	8 085
Yarriambiack (S)	7 913	3 088	39.0	35 103	7 208
Mallee					
Buloke (S)	7 017	2 561	36.5	32 981	6 479
Gannawarra (S)	11 811	4 783	40.5	34 246	6 788
Mildura (RC)	51 937	20 830	40.1	35 631	7 569
Swan Hill (RC)	21 513	9 126	42.4	34 641	7 243
Loddon					
Central Goldfields (S)	12 994	4 402	33.9	33 000	6 505
Greater Bendigo (C)	95 855	40 304	42.0	37 160	8 054
Loddon (S)	8 367	2 929	35.0	33 440	6 574
Macedon Ranges (S)	40 800	17 425	42.7	45 587	11 428
Mount Alexander (S)	17 285	6 834	39.5	36 695	7 856
Goulburn					
Benalla (RC)	14 055	5 918	42.1	36 666	7 749
Campaspe (S)	37 786	15 917	42.1	36 915	7 842
Greater Shepparton (C)	60 463	26 050	43.1	36 997	8 030
Mansfield (S)	7 249	2 989	41.2	35 458	7 448
Mitchell (S)	32 532	13 193	40.6	40 107	9 056
Moira (S)	27 925	11 281	40.4	35 464	7 285
Murrindindi (S)	14 071	6 154	43.7	38 165	8 348
Strathbogie (S)	9 618	3 916	40.7	36 274	7 729
Ovens-Murray					
Alpine (S)	13 312	5 345	40.2	36 169	7 640
Indigo (S)	15 282	6 338	41.5	39 596	8 865
Towong (S)	6 175	2 507	40.6	36 744	7 619
Wangaratta (RC)	26 736	12 290	46.0	37 694	8 281
Wodonga (RC)	34 958	16 436	47.0	39 287	8 717
East Gippsland					
East Gippsland (S)	41 411	16 218	39.2	35 949	7 520
Wellington (S)	41 684	17 064	40.9	39 557	8 908
Gippsland(c)					
Bass Coast (S)	29 512	9 874	33.5	35 625	7 285
Baw Baw (S)	38 658	16 235	42.0	38 604	8 619
Latrobe (C)	70 416	28 763	40.8	41 538	9 776
South Gippsland (S)	27 187	11 789	43.4	36 782	7 795
Unincorporated Vic	461	204	44.3	33 265	6 776
Unknown Vic	. .	6 252	. .	46 200	12 277
Victoria	**5 023 164**	**2 273 439**	**45.3**	**44 816**	**11 219**

. . not applicable

(a) LGA level Estimated Resident Population for 30 June 2005 will be revised at some later stage based on 2006 Census.

(b) Percentage of taxpayers in each LGA is calculated as the number of taxpayers divided by the estimated resident population multiplied by 100.

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

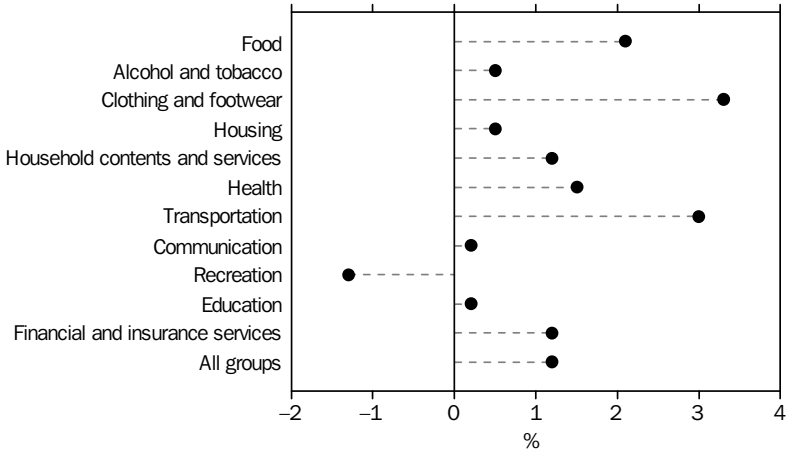
Source: Australian Taxation Office, <www.ato.gov.au>.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between March quarter 2007 and June quarter 2007, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 1.2%. The groups which recorded the largest increase were Clothing and footwear (3.3%), Transportation (3.0%) and Food (2.1%). The only group which recorded a decrease was Recreation (–1.3%).

For the year ended June quarter 2007 the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 2.0%. The CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 2.1% over the same period. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in the Health (3.9%), Education (3.8%) and Alcohol and tobacco (3.1%) groups. The only group which recorded a decrease for the year was Transportation (–0.2%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne—June qtr 2007



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), By Group, Melbourne

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES	
	Jun Qtr 2006	*Sep Qtr 2006*	*Dec Qtr 2006*	*Mar Qtr 2007*	*Jun Qtr 2007*	*Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year*	*Per cent change from previous quarter*	*Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year*	*Per cent change from previous quarter*
	index	index	index	index	index	%	%	%	%
Food	167.0	170.7	171.7	168.2	171.8	2.9	2.1	2.2	1.7
Alcohol and tobacco	237.3	238.2	241.2	243.4	244.6	3.1	0.5	3.0	0.8
Clothing and footwear	109.5	109.0	109.0	108.4	112.0	2.3	3.3	0.7	1.4
Housing	116.1	116.4	117.4	118.6	119.2	2.7	0.5	3.6	0.8
Household contents and services	123.5	125.6	125.6	124.8	126.3	2.3	1.2	2.1	1.5
Health	233.7	231.4	230.9	239.0	242.7	3.9	1.5	4.1	2.1
Transportation	160.8	161.3	154.9	155.8	160.5	–0.2	3.0	0.2	3.0
Communication	109.4	110.0	110.3	110.5	110.7	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2
Recreation	132.2	133.3	134.3	134.6	132.8	0.5	–1.3	1.0	–0.4
Education	246.4	245.7	245.8	255.2	255.8	3.8	0.2	4.3	0.1
Financial and insurance services(b)	102.8	103.5	103.3	103.3	104.5	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.9
All groups	**152.6**	**153.7**	**153.5**	**153.8**	**155.6**	**2.0**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**1.2**

(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

The price index for established houses covers transactions in detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age (i.e. including new houses sold as a house/land package as well as second-hand houses). Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land.

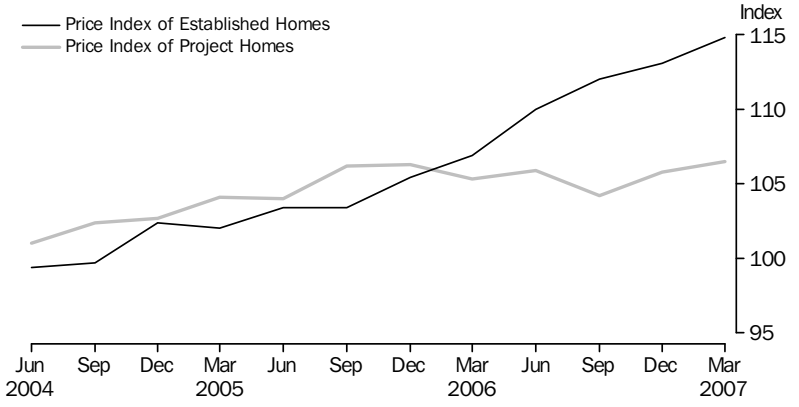
Project homes are dwellings available for construction on an existing block of land. Price changes relate only to the cost of constructing the dwelling (excluding land).

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

The price of project homes in Melbourne rose by 0.7% during the March quarter 2007. Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes to have risen by 1.5% in Melbourne over the same period. These followed a rise of 1.5% in project homes and a rise of 1.0% in established homes in the previous quarter. The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a rise of 1.1% in established house prices and 1.0% in project house prices in March quarter 2007.

In the year ended March quarter 2007, established home prices in Melbourne rose by 7.4% while project home prices rose by 1.1%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne



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

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

continued

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

	MELBOURNE				WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES			
	Established homes		*Project homes*		*Established homes*		*Project homes*	
		Per cent change from previous period		*Per cent change from previous period*		*Per cent change from previous period*		*Per cent change from previous period*
	index	%	index	%	index	%	index	%
2003–04	100.0	11.2	100.0	4.0	100.0	15.5	100.0	7.4
2004–05	101.9	1.9	103.3	3.3	101.2	1.2	106.1	6.1
2005–06	106.4	4.5	105.9	2.5	105.1	3.8	110.3	4.0
2005								
December	105.4	1.9	106.3	0.1	104.0	2.3	110.0	0.8
2006								
March	106.9	1.4	105.3	–0.9	105.3	1.3	110.4	0.4
June	110.0	2.9	105.9	0.6	109.3	3.8	111.7	1.2
September	r112.0	r1.8	104.2	–1.6	r112.0	r2.5	111.9	0.2
December	p113.1	p1.0	105.8	1.5	p113.2	p1.1	112.6	0.6
2007								
March	p114.8	p1.5	106.5	0.7	p114.4	p1.1	113.7	1.0

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

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

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

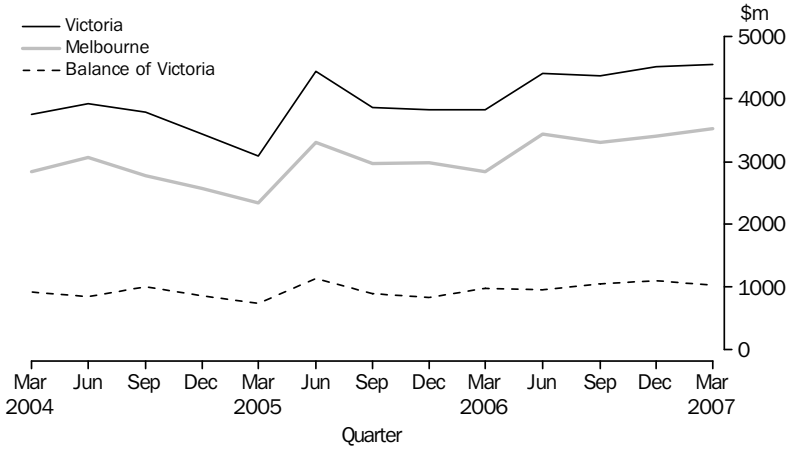
BUILDING APPROVALS

In March quarter 2007, the total number of new dwelling units approved in Victoria was 8,643. This was 466 less than in the December quarter 2006, or a decrease of 5.1%. Over the same period, the number of new dwelling units approved in the Melbourne MSR decreased by 3.4%, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the decrease was 9.5%.

DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS

The value of new building approvals for Victoria was $43.6 million higher in March quarter 2007 than in the previous quarter.

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)					VALUE OF APPROVALS				
	2006				*2007*	*2006*				*2007*
	Mar Qtr	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Melbourne(b)										
Banyule (C)	172	197	168	130	103	66.4	69.5	59.3	73.1	48.7
Bayside (C)	127	146	130	174	106	90.4	124.4	91.3	106.7	71.2
Boroondara (C)	196	331	162	151	185	179.1	155.3	167.4	120.2	138.0
Brimbank (C)	186	161	296	154	187	88.4	82.0	100.7	97.4	104.8
Cardinia (S)	230	272	297	195	282	53.6	63.0	59.0	60.5	74.6
Casey (C)	572	656	618	561	615	197.4	164.7	173.1	149.6	152.6
Darebin (C)	174	177	149	125	138	84.1	54.5	46.6	73.0	39.5
Frankston (C)	229	238	250	254	273	76.2	57.8	79.5	54.7	67.9
Glen Eira (C)	159	167	102	83	181	63.4	73.2	51.0	54.1	86.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	169	155	131	139	158	109.2	107.5	88.0	116.2	67.1
Hobsons Bay (C)	70	92	88	81	118	49.0	27.9	95.4	58.3	32.6
Hume (C)	248	317	396	254	266	129.6	136.8	155.5	135.6	143.8
Kingston (C)	150	142	238	165	206	45.3	69.0	87.3	89.6	73.1
Knox (C)	156	148	197	192	111	47.9	89.9	84.6	115.2	44.8
Manningham (C)	103	142	89	104	100	35.7	48.2	35.8	56.9	340.2
Maribyrnong (C)	118	246	166	130	133	46.9	48.7	54.6	60.8	47.8
Maroondah (C)	76	77	94	91	74	33.1	40.9	32.6	50.9	36.2
Melbourne (C)	45	182	115	235	467	302.6	885.2	348.6	634.5	683.4
Melton (S)	389	400	426	417	316	86.0	87.9	118.2	82.9	83.6
Monash (C)	193	197	241	232	152	97.7	113.8	152.3	188.8	62.6
Moonee Valley (C)	84	119	246	186	86	62.2	67.6	93.9	67.3	66.8
Moreland (C)	170	184	205	201	145	41.6	75.0	68.5	54.4	40.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	297	353	348	342	322	125.9	163.2	132.7	137.7	132.6
Nillumbik (S)	72	50	75	38	41	33.6	19.0	27.9	21.8	21.0
Port Phillip (C)	246	120	200	337	102	173.3	100.9	163.9	136.5	135.0
Stonnington (C)	185	66	241	72	75	98.3	74.8	165.1	92.7	108.4
Whitehorse (C)	250	144	142	117	197	76.4	56.6	95.0	92.4	83.0
Whittlesea (C)	314	482	585	397	346	89.7	109.8	148.1	85.5	210.8
Wyndham (C)	646	670	724	616	611	155.8	155.1	216.2	201.4	149.1
Yarra (C)	27	48	52	203	76	45.1	43.4	61.9	89.9	74.2
Yarra Ranges (S)	137	171	160	133	118	60.4	63.2	57.8	49.1	103.9
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	36	45	36	40	21	15.8	15.6	14.9	24.3	6.9
Golden Plains (S)	53	34	43	24	30	13.9	9.6	24.2	6.2	14.3
Greater Geelong (C)	327	402	423	349	296	121.6	157.9	169.5	230.4	273.0
Queenscliffe (B)	14	13	20	9	11	3.8	4.5	5.7	4.5	4.4
Surf Coast (S)	150	128	130	103	77	110.8	43.9	39.4	39.1	38.5
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	11	20	23	20	13	4.2	8.7	6.8	6.9	6.2
Glenelg (S)	35	14	23	49	41	15.2	9.2	6.5	11.0	11.7
Moyne (S)	23	23	34	31	29	10.4	12.2	10.8	10.4	10.2
Southern Grampians (S)	28	21	20	28	15	7.9	9.6	7.1	15.9	6.5
Warrnambool (C)	68	57	73	54	48	22.2	23.1	33.1	30.3	26.8
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	10	14	15	6	10	3.8	6.5	5.1	1.3	3.2
Ballarat (C)	144	193	222	172	166	50.9	53.0	58.8	56.7	65.8
Hepburn (S)	46	22	27	23	25	12.8	5.1	10.1	48.6	6.9
Moorabool (S)	58	101	39	49	44	15.2	18.2	11.6	13.9	13.8
Pyrenees (S)	6	6	9	9	4	1.1	1.5	3.4	2.0	1.6

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

(b) The Majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Part. B is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The Estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)					VALUE OF APPROVALS				
	2006				*2007*	*2006*				*2007*
	Mar Qtr	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	1	3	3	1	4	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.9
Horsham (RC)	29	34	93	35	27	7.8	7.8	23.5	11.0	12.4
Northern Grampians (S)	11	12	12	6	9	3.0	2.8	5.1	3.4	6.3
West Wimmera (S)	4	2	—	2	2	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5
Yarriambiack (S)	4	2	3	2	2	1.3	4.1	2.2	16.1	1.0
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	3	9	2	5	4	1.4	3.1	1.2	1.7	1.2
Gannawarra (S)	10	10	13	8	9	3.5	2.7	3.7	2.5	2.9
Mildura (RC)	105	82	155	102	88	59.4	25.3	45.2	48.0	22.5
Swan Hill (RC)	28	19	46	42	20	8.0	6.5	17.1	11.1	22.7
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	8	13	10	8	15	2.5	19.4	3.5	2.8	5.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	215	189	283	209	240	60.4	51.1	73.3	61.6	50.8
Loddon (S)	8	10	8	5	6	3.0	5.4	2.2	1.8	1.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	81	51	81	74	37	25.6	25.6	27.5	23.1	28.2
Mount Alexander (S)	31	40	36	21	29	10.2	10.2	11.2	8.6	8.5
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	19	29	23	12	12	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.1
Campaspe (S)	89	72	74	42	65	21.0	25.0	17.7	31.6	17.8
Greater Shepparton (C)	102	97	116	105	101	41.2	40.8	48.3	42.5	35.5
Mansfield (S)	40	29	20	35	19	10.7	9.9	5.3	15.9	5.7
Mitchell (S)	137	95	61	57	50	34.0	27.7	24.1	17.9	18.4
Moira (S)	62	78	69	48	42	14.0	20.0	20.4	12.8	11.2
Murrindindi (S)	21	30	27	27	33	8.7	11.8	6.3	6.8	10.1
Strathbogie (S)	19	24	15	25	13	9.2	9.8	3.9	7.9	3.9
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	39	29	13	32	38	17.1	9.1	6.4	10.6	11.3
Indigo (S)	26	25	16	31	24	8.5	10.8	5.8	9.6	6.1
Towong (S)	5	2	5	10	8	1.8	2.5	1.4	2.3	2.0
Wangaratta (RC)	34	38	49	43	30	11.1	16.6	14.0	20.3	13.5
Wodonga (RC)	41	66	54	55	64	20.3	23.4	25.6	21.0	20.4
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	135	105	109	86	93	38.1	30.1	35.3	23.3	29.1
Wellington (S)	62	84	115	66	60	15.1	29.4	76.4	18.6	22.5
Gippsland(b)										
Bass Coast (S)	167	166	159	155	117	52.2	53.6	52.8	44.2	43.7
Baw Baw (S)	99	96	101	98	99	28.0	25.4	27.7	35.8	34.1
Latrobe (C)	98	107	124	135	97	25.3	29.4	38.1	33.4	54.9
South Gippsland (S)	56	80	42	51	57	14.3	19.0	13.9	13.5	16.8
Unincorporated Vic	22	1	—	1	9	9.8	1.8	—	32.4	8.4
Victoria	**9 010**	**9 672**	**10 405**	**9 109**	**8 643**	**3 827.4**	**4 375.8**	**4 365.2**	**4 507.7**	**4 551.3**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) The Majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Part. B is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The Estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The total value of engineering work done during March quarter 2007 was $1,725.2m, a decrease of 5.9% from December quarter 2006. The overall fall in March quarter 2007 was mainly due to decreases in the value of work done for Telecommunications (–$93.6m), Recreation and other (–$32.9m) and Electricity generation, transmission etc and pipelines (–$29.4m).

In contrast, the value of work done on Roads, highways and subdivisions rose by $56.7m.

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

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	*Bridges, railways and harbours*	*Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines*	*Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage*	*Tele-communi-cations*	*Heavy industry*	*Recreation and other*	*Total*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED								
2003–04	1 259.2	419.3	1 171.9	326.5	769.0	312.5	324.6	4 583.0
2004–05	4 299.5	134.8	1 345.0	299.4	815.0	1 358.8	492.0	8 744.5
2005–06	2 328.1	279.1	728.4	348.3	1 098.2	443.8	769.5	5 995.4
2005								
December	781.0	*122.6	224.3	^ 106.5	225.9	*29.6	^ 252.0	1 741.8
2006								
March	^ 717.9	*96.3	166.7	^ 69.9	279.7	43.9	^ 234.8	1 609.2
June	^ 523.0	*31.6	139.4	^ 86.9	373.7	*47.6	^ 138.9	1 341.0
September	^ 545.2	^ 21.3	r366.0	^ r117.5	184.3	^ 325.5	*183.9	r1 743.7
December	663.9	*55.7	302.4	^ 127.2	277.9	57.0	*223.8	1 707.9
2007								
March	^ 352.9	^ 70.0	302.2	*98.0	182.3	^ 80.2	*175.6	1 261.2
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
2003–04	1 285.1	483.7	1 090.1	370.6	731.5	698.0	324.3	4 983.3
2004–05	1 871.8	626.0	1 195.2	354.2	857.1	589.7	417.4	5 911.3
2005–06	2 591.0	427.9	1 040.7	377.1	1 102.9	1 280.2	586.1	7 406.0
2005								
December	630.3	128.9	299.9	^ 110.6	229.3	460.8	^ 180.6	2 040.4
2006								
March	711.7	89.5	202.3	^ 84.9	275.3	331.7	^ 155.1	1 850.6
June	775.1	89.1	195.9	^ 101.4	370.7	264.2	^ 125.1	1 921.5
September	847.5	91.8	213.8	^ r74.3	190.0	210.6	^ 85.5	r1 713.5
December	799.8	65.7	249.6	^ 96.1	282.3	181.0	^ 159.4	1 834.0
2007								
March	856.5	^ 64.1	220.2	^ 90.5	188.7	178.7	^ 126.5	1 725.2
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2003–04	291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	12.2	1 658.7
2004–05	2 770.3	278.3	817.7	133.5	35.0	946.9	10.9	4 992.5
2005–06	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.8	17.2	315.9	28.2	3 423.7
2005								
December	2 687.1	^ 218.3	495.0	143.9	^ 22.5	619.4	*60.4	4 246.7
2006								
March	2 623.6	^ 257.8	457.5	138.1	*29.5	469.9	*82.2	4 058.5
June	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.8	^ 17.2	315.9	*28.2	3 423.7
September	2 018.8	99.1	478.8	183.3	^ 13.6	420.1	**98.6	3 312.2
December	1 852.3	76.3	505.3	226.7	^ 12.0	333.3	*63.6	3 069.6
2007								
March	1 486.1	^ 85.7	688.8	^ 259.0	5.1	283.7	*48.0	2 856.5

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

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

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

r revised

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

ROAD CONDITION

Measures of road condition include roughness, rutting and cracking. Roughness less than 110nrm is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads, according to NAASRA (National Association of Australian State Road Authorities). Local Government Areas outside Melbourne with the highest percentages of rough main roads in 2005-06 were Mansfield (19.9%), Strathbogie (19.0%), Yarriambiack (18.4%) and Pyrenees (17.6%). The lowest percentages were found in Queenscliffe (0.0%), Warrnambool (2.0%) and Alpine (2.8%), although the first two of these Local Government Areas each have less than 10 kilometres of main roads. Other Local Government Areas with low percentages of rough roads were Mildura (3.6%) and Moyne (3.7%).

With lower travel speeds in urban areas, roughness less than 140nrm is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads. Local Government Areas within Melbourne with the highest percentages of rough main roads in 2005-06 were Yarra (11.8%), Melbourne (9.2%) and Maribyrong (8.9%). The lowest percentages were in Docklands (0.0%), Casey (1.7%) and Melton (1.8%), although Docklands has less than 1 kilometre of main roads.

CONDITION OF MAIN ROADS(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2005-06

	Total length of main roads	ROUGHNESS		*Percent with rut depth greater than 10mm*(c)	*Percent with cracking*	*Distressed length*(d)
		Greater than 110nrm(a)	*Greater than 140nrm*(b)			
	km	%	%	%	%	km
Melbourne(e)						
Banyule (C)	44.6	11.8	4.0	7.0	22.2	1.7
Bayside (C)	41.9	15.1	4.3	13.0	17.5	4.5
Boroondara (C)	75.4	23.7	7.8	16.0	26.3	10.8
Brimbank (C)	65.5	21.5	5.8	15.0	24.8	10.1
Cardinia (S)	183.9	11.6	4.5	24.0	9.2	20.7
Casey (C)	95.5	6.1	1.7	13.0	8.9	6.7
Darebin (C)	40.1	16.2	4.9	13.0	34.0	5.5
Docklands (Authority)(f)	0.3	36.0	—	20.0	53.3	0.2
Frankston (C)	27.1	8.5	3.8	11.0	7.9	1.4
Glen Eira (C)	31.2	11.9	4.5	13.0	26.0	4.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	43.9	8.2	2.9	8.0	15.1	3.3
Hobsons Bay (C)	45.2	21.3	7.5	12.0	32.6	6.7
Hume (C)	122.6	9.1	2.3	13.0	14.6	8.0
Kingston (C)	64.1	9.4	3.8	9.0	15.7	5.0
Knox (C)	71.6	13.4	3.7	18.0	14.3	13.3
Manningham (C)	71.7	22.1	7.9	19.0	13.3	11.6
Maribyrnong (C)	25.9	25.2	8.9	10.0	28.0	2.1
Maroondah (C)	41.0	14.1	5.3	11.0	12.0	3.5
Melbourne (C)	41.0	25.3	9.2	11.0	29.5	3.7
Melton (S)	46.3	10.3	1.8	16.0	9.3	4.1
Monash (C)	62.7	14.8	4.1	13.0	17.8	9.4
Moonee Valley (C)	46.1	19.9	6.0	11.0	27.9	3.8
Moreland (C)	46.2	16.9	3.9	12.0	27.9	5.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	180.6	10.0	2.5	15.0	5.8	7.3
Nillumbik (S)	96.0	18.7	4.5	14.0	9.2	4.5
Port Phillip (C)	36.6	13.1	4.3	11.0	30.9	4.1
Stonnington (C)	47.4	20.6	7.3	21.0	46.5	13.0
Whitehorse (C)	53.9	15.8	5.8	10.0	14.9	3.5
Whittlesea (C)	124.7	8.4	2.9	12.0	17.3	10.0
Wyndham (C)	80.3	16.8	5.9	16.0	24.2	13.6
Yarra (C)	26.4	30.5	11.8	24.0	24.4	5.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	301.1	23.0	7.3	24.0	8.8	22.1
Barwon						
Colac-Otway (S)	317.3	6.3	1.0	24.0	9.3	39.7
Golden Plains (S)	194.6	5.3	0.7	9.0	5.0	4.8
Greater Geelong (C)	233.6	10.4	2.5	15.0	13.6	22.2
Queenscliffe (B)	2.3	—	—	10.0	36.6	0.2
Surf Coast (S)	107.1	11.4	2.3	24.0	4.9	9.2
Western District						
Corangamite (S)	423.8	8.1	2.1	27.0	9.7	53.0
Glenelg (S)	352.0	4.1	0.6	21.0	4.9	19.9
Moyne (S)	364.6	3.7	0.8	19.0	9.6	40.6
Southern Grampians (S)	311.9	5.8	1.0	14.0	9.1	26.6
Warrnambool (C)	9.7	2.0	—	14.0	15.2	0.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Roughness <110nrm is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads.

(b) Roughness <140nrm is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads.

(c) Rut depth is defined as the maximum gap under a 3.0m straight edge across a traffic lane.

(d) Distressed pavement is defined as 30% of a pavement with more than 10mm rutting together with at least 10% cracking.

(e) 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. Therefore, summing LGA estimates within Melbourne will slightly over-report the true estimate for Melbourne SD, and summing LGA estimates within Gippsland or Balance of Victoria will slightly under-report the true estimate for the corresponding ASGC regions.

(f) Excluding Docklands Authority.

Source: Pavement Inventory and Condition Report, VicRoads.

CONDITION OF MAIN ROADS(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2005-06 *continued*

	Total length of main roads	ROUGHNESS		*Percent with rut depth greater than 10mm*(c)	*Percent with cracking*	*Distressed length*(d)
		Greater than 110nrm(a)	*Greater than 140nrm*(b)			
	km	%	%	%	%	km
Central Highlands						
Ararat (RC)	208.5	9.2	1.5	12.0	5.4	7.9
Ballarat (C)	110.1	6.7	2.1	14.0	5.0	4.5
Hepburn (S)	163.2	12.2	2.7	19.0	4.1	8.5
Moorabool (S)	150.0	11.0	3.3	15.0	8.2	9.4
Pyrenees (S)	152.2	17.6	3.8	19.0	5.1	8.4
Wimmera						
Hindmarsh (S)	255.1	10.4	2.5	22.0	6.5	15.5
Horsham (RC)	151.0	11.5	3.1	21.0	6.5	10.5
Northern Grampians (S)	247.2	14.9	3.7	20.0	9.1	15.0
West Wimmera (S)	419.2	15.5	2.9	25.0	6.3	31.9
Yarriambiack (S)	400.5	18.4	3.9	15.0	11.8	25.5
Mallee						
Buloke (S)	437.1	15.7	2.8	18.0	20.8	49.4
Gannawarra (S)	203.4	5.5	1.0	9.0	11.9	7.7
Mildura (RC)	185.3	3.6	0.9	14.0	9.0	8.5
Swan Hill (RC)	200.0	7.1	1.1	14.0	26.7	24.0
Loddon						
Central Goldfields (S)	133.7	11.8	2.7	13.0	3.0	2.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	251.8	11.7	2.0	15.0	8.9	13.4
Loddon (S)	393.7	9.9	2.1	13.0	9.9	16.2
Macedon Ranges (S)	176.5	9.0	1.9	15.0	6.4	8.3
Mount Alexander (S)	93.0	14.0	2.9	13.0	7.8	4.6
Goulburn						
Benalla (RC)	90.0	10.5	1.7	13.0	6.8	3.9
Campaspe (S)	366.6	10.4	2.3	15.0	9.3	29.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	261.4	8.5	1.4	11.0	9.9	12.1
Mansfield (S)	131.6	19.9	6.5	15.0	8.7	4.3
Mitchell (S)	133.1	12.1	2.4	17.0	4.6	5.3
Moira (S)	269.2	9.5	2.1	14.0	6.3	11.4
Murrindindi (S)	110.3	5.9	1.0	16.0	4.8	4.2
Strathbogie (S)	169.7	19.0	5.2	18.0	5.2	7.5
Ovens-Murray						
Alpine (S)	115.8	2.8	0.3	9.0	4.3	2.8
Indigo (S)	219.4	7.6	1.6	11.0	8.7	6.2
Towong (S)	185.2	4.3	0.9	8.0	5.1	3.2
Wangaratta (RC)	215.7	13.7	3.3	15.0	6.8	13.5
Wodonga (RC)	29.9	4.4	0.3	10.0	4.9	0.9

(a) Roughness <110nrm is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads.

(b) Roughness <140nrm is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads.

(c) Rut depth is defined as the maximum gap under a 3.0m straight edge across a traffic lane.

(d) Distressed pavement is defined as 30% of a pavement with more than 10mm rutting together with at least 10% cracking.

Source: Pavement Inventory and Condition Report, VicRoads.

CONDITION OF MAIN ROADS(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2005-06 *continued*

	Total length of main roads	ROUGHNESS		*Percent with rut depth greater than 10mm*(c)	*Percent with cracking*	*Distressed length*(d)
		Greater than 110nrm(a)	*Greater than 140nrm*(b)			
	km	%	%	%	%	km
East Gippsland						
East Gippsland (S)	349.9	15.5	3.6	18.0	1.6	3.2
Wellington (S)	400.8	10.7	2.1	17.0	1.8	6.2
Gippsland(e)						
Bass Coast (S)	45.3	14.3	3.8	31.0	3.6	3.5
Baw Baw (S)	295.7	14.5	4.5	17.0	3.4	8.4
Latrobe (C)	187.7	17.2	4.7	20.0	4.9	11.1
South Gippsland (S)	246.1	10.9	2.5	25.0	4.5	19.2
Victoria	**12 684.6**	**11.6**	**2.9**	**17.0**	**9.8**	**871.7**

(a) Roughness <110nrm is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads.

(b) Roughness <140nrm is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads.

(c) Rut depth is defined as the maximum gap under a 3.0m straight edge across a traffic lane.

(d) Distressed pavement is defined as 30% of a pavement with more than 10mm rutting together with at least 10% cracking.

(e) 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. Therefore, summing LGA estimates within Melbourne will slightly over-report the true estimate for Melbourne SD, and summing LGA estimates within Gippsland or Balance of Victoria will slightly under-report the true estimate for the corresponding ASGC regions.

Source: Pavement Inventory and Condition Report, VicRoads.

ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND INJURIES, By Local Government Area

	FATALITIES		INJURIES(a)	
	2005	*2006*	*2005*	*2006*
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(b)				
Banyule (C)	3	4	352	304
Bayside (C)	1	1	278	254
Boroondara (C)	4	4	598	401
Brimbank (C)	4	5	617	420
Cardinia (S)	8	5	350	293
Casey (C)	17	11	818	725
Darebin (C)	5	3	508	392
Frankston (C)	9	4	481	411
Glen Eira (C)	3	6	363	374
Greater Dandenong (C)	13	6	878	602
Hobsons Bay (C)	6	3	304	203
Hume (C)	10	6	741	466
Kingston (C)	8	6	732	556
Knox (C)	8	4	585	464
Manningham (C)	1	4	394	261
Maribyrnong (C)	3	2	355	188
Maroondah (C)	3	2	391	334
Melbourne (C)	4	7	1 064	891
Melton (S)	5	3	233	184
Monash (C)	5	11	829	579
Moonee Valley (C)	5	5	425	374
Moreland (C)	3	3	566	462
Mornington Peninsula (S)	4	3	618	506
Nillumbik (S)	1	3	150	112
Port Phillip (C)	4	3	559	404
Stonnington (C)	—	3	504	398
Whitehorse (C)	—	3	550	428
Whittlesea (C)	2	3	455	325
Wyndham (C)	1	2	377	386
Yarra (C)	7	6	446	334
Yarra Ranges (S)	3	6	755	683
Barwon				
Colac-Otway (S)	9	4	146	107
Golden Plains (S)	9	3	80	54
Greater Geelong (C)	9	9	741	623
Queenscliffe (B)	1	3	3	1
Surf Coast (S)	2	6	147	128
Western District				
Corangamite (S)	7	2	140	72
Glenelg (S)	5	2	86	72
Moyne (S)	1	2	65	64
Southern Grampians (S)	9	9	60	59
Warrnambool (C)	3	2	115	86
Central Highlands				
Ararat (RC)	3	—	49	29
Ballarat (C)	6	9	369	372
Hepburn (S)	1	2	50	58
Moorabool (S)	2	5	150	120
Pyrenees (S)	3	1	23	43

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Injuries: Injured, admitted to hospital and other injuries.

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

ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND INJURIES, By Local Government Area *continued*

	FATALITIES		INJURIES(a)	
	2005	*2006*	*2005*	*2006*
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Wimmera				
Hindmarsh (S)	—	—	30	27
Horsham (RC)	1	3	92	87
Northern Grampians (S)	—	2	72	69
West Wimmera (S)	14	6	26	25
Yarriambiack (S)	12	10	19	28
Mallee				
Buloke (S)	1	11	26	27
Gannawarra (S)	2	2	45	59
Mildura (RC)	6	3	202	190
Swan Hill (RC)	4	4	85	75
Loddon				
Central Goldfields (S)	1	2	55	57
Greater Bendigo (C)	7	6	375	305
Loddon (S)	1	2	32	57
Macedon Ranges (S)	5	3	126	120
Mount Alexander (S)	12	9	64	61
Goulburn				
Benalla (RC)	3	4	79	83
Campaspe (S)	5	3	159	177
Greater Shepparton (C)	5	8	261	276
Mansfield (S)	—	—	109	79
Mitchell (S)	2	10	164	178
Moira (S)	7	8	99	111
Murrindindi (S)	1	3	145	156
Strathbogie (S)	3	—	95	74
Ovens-Murray				
Alpine (S)	—	—	103	77
Indigo (S)	5	2	89	52
Towong (S)	1	1	44	27
Wangaratta (RC)	—	1	111	108
Wodonga (RC)	7	7	123	127
East Gippsland				
East Gippsland (S)	8	4	240	201
Wellington (S)	2	6	261	174
Gippsland(b)				
Bass Coast (S)	1	1	131	99
Baw Baw (S)	1	9	256	247
Latrobe (C)	7	5	280	222
South Gippsland (S)	—	—	205	141
Unincorporated Vic	2	2	—	—
Victoria(c)	**346**	**333**	**22 704**	**18 425**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Injuries: Injured, admitted to hospital and other injuries.

(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.

(c) Victoria total includes invalid observations.

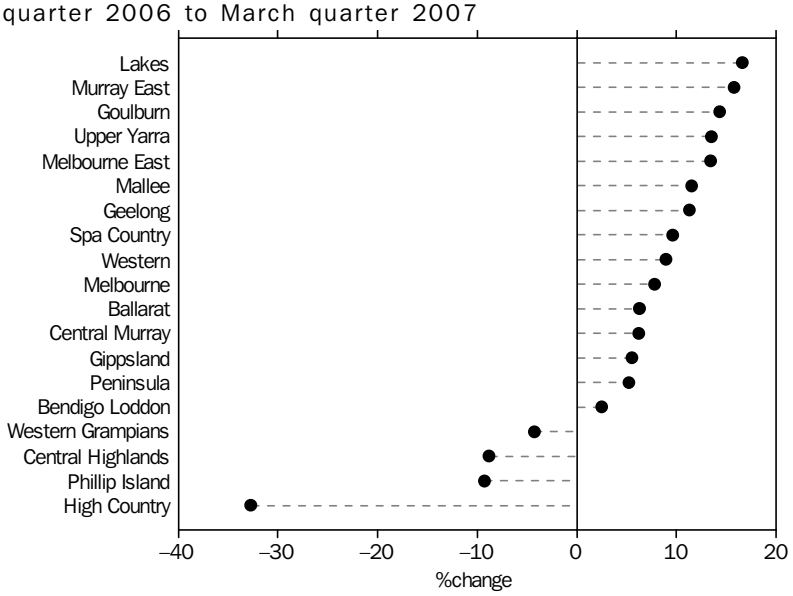
Source: Victoria Police Statistical Services Division, <www.police.vic.gov.au>.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In March quarter 2007, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were $349.9m, an increase of 7.0% over March quarter 2006. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (78.5%).

The highest growth in accommodation takings between March quarter 2006 and March quarter 2007 occurred in Lakes (16.6%), followed by the Murray East (15.8%) and Goulburn (14.3%) Tourism Regions. Over the same period, declines in accommodation takings occurred in High Country (–32.7%), Phillip Island (–9.3%), Central Highlands (–8.8%), and Western Grampians (–4.3%) Tourism Regions.

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Percentage Change—March quarter 2006 to March quarter 2007



TOURIST ACCOMMODATION *continued*

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region—March quarter 2007

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a)

	Room occupancy rate	*Guest nights occupied*	*Guest arrivals*	*Average length of stay*	*Takings from accommodation*
	%	'000	'000	days	$'000
Melbourne	78.6	2 711.6	1 051.2	2.6	274 477
Wimmera	np	np	np	np	np
Mallee	54.1	101.1	58.1	1.7	5 638
Western	69.7	225.8	129.8	1.7	13 541
Western Grampians	52.1	36.1	26.8	1.3	2 293
Bendigo Loddon	56.5	69.3	40.0	1.7	4 580
Peninsula	62.6	80.2	42.7	1.9	5 656
Central Murray	54.9	50.4	34.8	1.4	2 588
Goulburn	53.7	63.6	35.0	1.8	3 775
High Country	31.7	89.4	58.1	1.5	4 187
Lakes	61.5	81.0	39.8	2.0	4 429
Gippsland	45.6	70.0	41.9	1.7	4 009
Melbourne East	43.5	36.6	23.2	1.6	3 449
Geelong	67.7	101.5	43.2	2.3	7 651
Macedon	np	np	np	np	np
Spa Country	47.4	12.1	8.4	1.4	1 664
Ballarat	52.2	84.5	49.4	1.7	4 382
Central Highlands	38.9	19.9	12.9	1.5	938
Upper Yarra	29.9	10.3	6.3	1.6	1 297
Murray East	47.9	37.7	22.5	1.7	1 964
Phillip Island	67.4	39.6	17.3	2.3	2 353
Victoria	**69.0**	**3 931.7**	**1 748.9**	**2.2**	**349 868**

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

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

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

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).

AIR QUALITY(a)

	PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH OZONE POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL(b)(c)								PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH VISIBILITY POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL							
	2004	*2005*				*2006*			*2004*	*2005*				*2006*		
	Dec	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	47	52	81	72	29	46	96	70	65	68	52	70	77	54	r42	54
Good	50	40	19	28	69	46	4	30	25	27	27	27	19	33	r32	39
Fair	3	8	—	—	2	8	—	—	8	4	14	3	3	8	10	7
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	5	—	1	2	12	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—
East(d)																
Very Good	48	51	78	75	34	46	r93	64	57	57	29	45	69	r37	13	17
Good	49	40	22	25	64	42	r7	36	40	31	37	36	27	r42	r33	44
Fair	3	9	—	—	2	12	—	—	2	9	12	18	3	13	r22	32
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	16	1	1	1	20	8
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	7	11	—
City(d)																
Very Good	77	74	99	98	75	67	99	100	66	68	51	73	91	r57	r46	54
Good	23	26	1	2	25	32	1	—	31	22	24	24	9	r32	30	33
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	9	20	2	—	7	r9	13
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	1	r13	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	67	68	81	78	63	67	97	85	80	76	55	81	91	73	61	64
Good	29	30	19	22	37	30	3	15	20	17	40	18	8	22	27	31
Fair	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	4	8	3
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	3
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	60	71	89	91	67	66	100	76	85	80	19	30	86	r68	r19	19
Good	40	28	11	9	33	30	—	24	13	13	41	45	12	r23	r48	49
Fair	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	2	21	22	2	—	r24	25
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	3	—	2	r8	8
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	7	r1	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

(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.

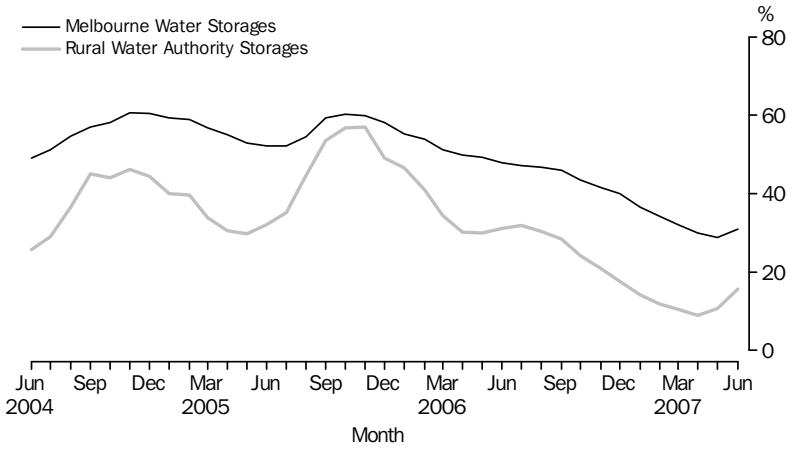
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

WATER RESOURCES

At the end of June 2007, Victoria's water storages were at only 15.8% of capacity. This was 4.4% higher than the level in May 2007, and 19.8% lower than in June 2006.

Melbourne's water storage levels at the end of June 2007 were at 31.0% of capacity. This was 2.2% higher than in May 2007 and 17.0% lower than in June 2006. Rural water storages held only 15.6% of their capacity at the end of June 2007, 5.0% higher than in May 2007, and 15.6% below levels in June 2006.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of Capacity—Monthly



WATER STORAGES, By River Basin, Victoria

	CAPACITY AT FULL SERVICE LEVEL	STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE (PERCENT OF CAPACITY)	
	2007	*2006*			*2007*				
	Jun	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*in last month*	*in last year*
	ML							%	%
Goulburn	3 833 500	22.5	22.6	23.3	6.1	7.4	11.8	4.4	–11.5
Broken	405 000	33.1	32.2	31.9	11.6	11.7	11.7	0.1	–20.0
Campaspe	387 060	8.0	7.6	7.6	2.0	1.6	1.9	0.3	–5.7
Loddon	284 300	25.1	23.1	22.6	17.4	19.2	20.6	1.4	–2.0
Murray	7 113 210	44.2	43.9	46.4	10.2	12.0	15.3	3.2	–31.1
Ovens	37 500	41.3	30.6	31.5	25.6	67.9	84.8	16.9	53.3
Werribee	68 999	16.2	16.1	15.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	—	–7.4
Maribyrnong	25 368	7.7	7.3	7.1	4.3	4.0	4.2	0.2	–2.9
Glenelg/Wimmera	746 560	6.4	6.5	6.4	3.5	4.6	5.6	1.0	–0.8
Thomson/Latrobe	1 496 200	43.2	43.2	42.3	22.1	22.2	36.5	14.3	–5.8
Victoria	**14 397 697**	**34.5**	**34.2**	**35.6**	**10.0**	**11.4**	**15.8**	**4.4**	**–19.8**
Total volume of water									
In Melbourne Water storages(a)	1 772 500	49.9	49.2	48.0	30.0	28.8	31.0	2.2	–17.0
In rural water authority storages(b)	9 773 092	30.2	30.0	31.2	9.0	10.6	15.6	5.0	–15.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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).

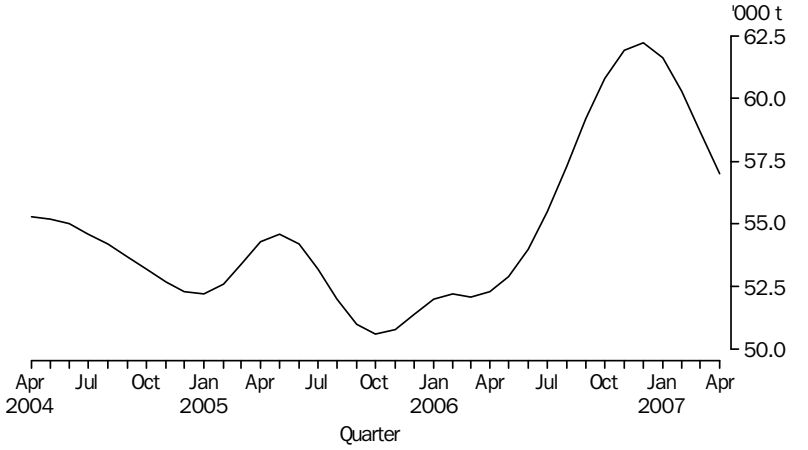
(b) The total volume in rural water authority storages is calculated (as an approximation) as the sum of volumes in store for all listed storages, minus the volume in Thomson reservoir, minus half of the volume stored in the Murray Basin.

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

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Between April 2006 and April 2007, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria rose by 9.0% from 52,280 tonnes to 56,962 tonnes. The production of veal increased by 23.3%, lamb by 15.5%, and beef by 10.7%, while mutton and pig meat decreased by 6.3% and 3.1% respectively over the period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: **Trend**



Trend estimates for calf slaughterings increased by 31.4%, lamb by 16.2%, and cattle by 13.4%, while sheep and pig slaughterings decreased by 6.4% and 3.9% respectively between April 2006 and April 2007.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: **All Series**

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS					MEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT)				
	Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Beef*	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Lamb*	*Pigmeat*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2006										
April	110.0	31.9	268.1	619.0	59.2	25 831.2	646.5	4 886.2	12 777.9	4 233.0
May	118.2	39.6	321.2	699.0	79.6	27 740.8	807.2	5 708.9	14 330.0	5 997.7
June	117.4	45.9	260.9	688.2	69.6	27 725.1	890.7	4 829.2	14 235.5	5 381.8
July	104.4	53.0	244.5	668.9	68.3	24 848.7	1 058.6	4 500.4	13 860.8	5 000.9
August	109.3	127.8	284.9	731.8	73.0	26 377.1	2 502.8	5 511.8	14 716.4	5 617.9
September	118.2	103.8	297.1	688.3	61.7	27 877.6	2 053.2	5 651.4	13 892.6	4 685.6
October	148.3	65.6	412.0	839.9	65.3	35 735.4	1 351.9	7 941.5	17 046.8	4 936.5
November	148.2	26.0	455.8	868.6	65.5	35 183.2	569.7	8 806.1	17 133.5	4 765.4
December	134.4	10.7	394.9	746.1	65.2	31 922.2	249.4	7 591.7	14 849.5	4 544.3
2007										
January	145.6	9.3	451.5	781.2	67.2	35 054.4	218.0	8 541.6	15 853.1	4 958.2
February	141.6	10.5	418.1	797.2	49.6	33 595.1	229.5	7 735.4	16 531.4	3 615.2
March	145.6	28.2	360.8	821.6	63.8	34 309.9	564.2	6 525.0	17 048.0	4 711.8
April	129.4	41.7	246.4	721.3	63.5	29 671.8	834.8	4 422.6	14 835.3	4 669.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2006										
April	114.8	44.8	299.7	638.4	62.2	27 670.1	854.3	5 649.7	13 322.7	4 434.4
May	111.7	40.8	308.1	665.0	67.0	26 493.1	815.9	5 748.6	13 412.9	5 051.3
June	113.1	39.1	309.6	694.3	67.8	27 141.7	813.8	5 915.2	14 303.3	5 088.3
July	116.6	38.1	329.0	725.4	68.3	28 258.1	784.7	6 215.3	15 180.0	5 068.6
August	120.3	43.2	349.2	840.6	68.7	28 957.3	924.3	6 817.9	17 037.5	5 203.2
September	126.9	45.9	348.1	731.8	68.3	30 461.8	939.7	6 521.4	14 882.7	5 041.6
October	142.1	50.1	372.2	771.0	67.2	32 848.9	1 058.7	6 876.1	15 594.9	4 960.3
November	138.3	66.9	389.6	781.0	65.5	33 166.4	1 079.6	7 142.5	15 719.2	4 754.0
December	149.7	57.7	386.2	762.6	66.6	34 189.6	1 008.3	7 088.1	15 289.0	4 856.8
2007										
January	141.8	55.1	377.2	790.5	67.1	33 733.5	930.1	7 140.9	15 965.5	5 005.1
February	137.3	60.7	358.8	789.2	55.8	32 702.0	938.3	6 690.8	16 202.0	4 134.3
March	133.4	74.9	330.6	796.8	64.1	31 158.6	1 218.7	6 145.1	16 136.8	4 845.6
April	130.7	55.8	256.0	708.1	65.1	30 510.5	1 066.9	4 726.4	14 684.4	4 802.3
TREND										
2006										
April	114.5	45.9	306.7	650.7	66.1	27 410.9	860.2	5 785.1	13 328.4	4 895.4
May	113.7	43.4	309.2	675.1	66.5	27 325.6	854.2	5 856.5	13 883.8	4 947.1
June	114.5	41.1	316.7	705.1	67.1	27 563.5	847.8	6 021.1	14 511.7	5 010.1
July	117.6	40.9	328.2	734.7	67.7	28 247.5	861.2	6 240.1	15 085.9	5 056.5
August	122.9	43.3	343.0	757.8	68.2	29 365.7	902.5	6 490.5	15 487.1	5 083.9
September	129.6	47.4	358.8	771.2	68.2	30 793.2	951.2	6 742.7	15 679.0	5 060.0
October	136.1	52.0	373.5	778.0	67.5	32 156.3	990.2	6 971.0	15 740.8	4 978.0
November	140.9	56.4	383.0	780.9	66.2	33 173.0	1 011.7	7 107.7	15 760.6	4 868.7
December	142.7	59.7	381.6	780.6	64.9	33 535.2	1 020.6	7 064.3	15 763.3	4 778.2
2007										
January	141.4	61.4	367.7	778.5	63.9	33 219.8	1 024.7	6 819.3	15 769.2	4 720.3
February	138.0	61.8	344.4	774.7	63.4	32 419.5	1 033.6	6 418.3	15 736.3	4 702.4
March	134.0	61.3	316.3	766.7	63.2	31 407.7	1 047.5	5 928.6	15 600.7	4 713.3
April	129.8	60.3	287.2	756.2	63.5	30 339.6	1 060.3	5 422.6	15 395.9	4 743.6

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

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

		2005	2006				2007
		Dec Qtr	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*
Milk							
Factory intake	million litres	2 310.3	1 545.5	1 171.1	1 653.5	2 121.9	1 311.9
Market sales by factories(a)	million litres	121.8	121.9	127.0	129.4	125.5	125.5
Milk products							
Cheese(b)	tonnes	101 928	80 575	85 836	77 295	101 571	77 154
Whole milk powder(c)	tonnes	65 100	41 427	17 642	44 725	58 569	23 218
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	82 366	39 944	31 311	62 302	71 645	35 147
Butter/butteroil	tonnes	37 678	26 321	19 572	25 258	35 058	23 355
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	36 097	30 607	23 261	29 009	38 146	30 828
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	28 293	31 712	30 378	29 100	30 074	31 727
Trend(d)	tonnes	29 984	29 962	30 229	29 995	30 196	30 967
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	163 786	61 683	158 493	109 177	99 140	170 399
Gross Weight	tonnes	9 009	3 597	7 691	5 831	5 976	9 010
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	31 130.2	30 892.3	30 687.6	31 713.9	32 323.5	31 106.6
Seasonally Adjusted	'000	30 327.0	30 810.2	31 125.0	32 177.2	31 516.3	31 021.6
Trend	'000	30 396.7	30 720.2	31 384.8	31 657.5	31 579.3	31 304.0
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	54 125	54 226	56 196	60 927	58 997	56 976
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	52 355	54 346	56 813	62 169	57 127	57 097
Trend	tonnes	52 729	54 388	57 684	59 052	58 713	57 544

(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.

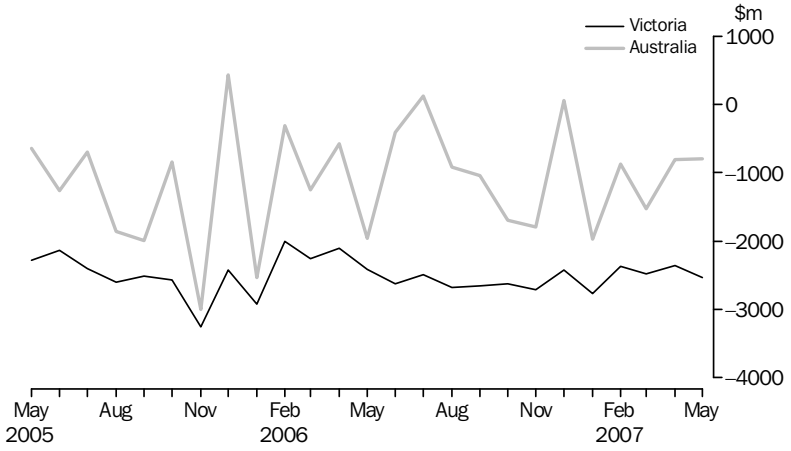
(d) Trend estimates for the most recent quarters are subject to revision when data for the subsequent quarters become available.

BALANCE OF TRADE

In May 2007, the value of Victoria's exports was $1,852m. This was 4.7% higher than in May 2006. Over the same period, the value of imports rose by 4.8% and Victoria's overall net trade position declined by $115m or 4.8%.

At the national level, exports (including re-exports) were 10.1% higher in May 2007 than in May 2006, whilst imports rose by 1.3%.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA			*Victorian exports as a proportion of Australia*	*Victorian imports as a proportion of Australia*
	Exports	*Imports*	*Excess of exports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Excess of exports*		
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	%	%
2003–04	18 012	40 727	–22 715	109 049	130 997	–21 947	16.5	31.1
2004–05	18 513	45 140	–26 627	126 823	149 469	–22 646	14.6	30.2
2005–06	18 929	49 010	–30 081	152 492	167 503	–15 011	12.4	29.3
2006								
March	1 793	4 053	–2 260	13 172	14 422	–1 250	13.6	28.1
April	1 606	3 705	–2 100	13 425	14 004	–579	12.0	26.5
May	1 769	4 184	–2 415	13 472	15 432	–1 961	13.1	27.1
June	1 604	4 223	–2 619	14 664	15 078	–414	10.9	28.0
July	1 607	4 096	–2 489	14 313	14 192	120	11.2	28.9
August	1 787	4 461	–2 674	14 302	15 216	–914	12.5	29.3
September	1 787	4 448	–2 661	r14 000	r15 044	r–1 044	12.8	29.6
October	1 757	r4 378	r–2 621	r14 646	r16 341	r–1 695	r12.0	26.8
November	r1 850	r4 566	r–2 716	r13 896	r15 694	r–1 798	r13.3	r29.1
December	r1 691	r4 110	r–2 419	14 694	r14 642	r52	r11.5	r28.1
2007								
January	r1 292	r4 057	r–2 765	r12 580	r14 547	r–1 967	r10.3	r27.9
February	r1 552	r3 919	r–2 367	r13 221	r14 092	r–871	r11.7	r27.8
March	1 798	4 273	–2 476	13 846	15 370	–1 524	13.0	27.8
April	1 722	4 085	–2 363	13 776	14 586	–810	12.5	28.0
May	1 852	4 383	–2 530	14 832	15 632	–800	12.5	28.0

r revised

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

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

TRADE BY COMMODITY

For the year ended May 2007, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by $1,343m (7.1%) in comparison to the year ended May 2006. The main items that contributed to this rise were increases in exports of Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material ($613m), Chemicals and related products, nes ($361m), Crude materials, inedible, except fuels($172m) and Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c. ($198m). Falls in exports were recorded for Miscellaneous manufactured articles (–$40m), Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (–$31m) and Machinery and transport equipment(–$1m).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by $2,441m (5.0%), with increases recorded in all of the import commodity categories. The largest increases were recorded in Miscellaneous manufactured articles ($702m) and Food and live animals ($400m).

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

	YEAR ENDED MAY 2005		YEAR ENDED MAY 2006		YEAR ENDED MAY 2007	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
0 Food and live animals(d)	5 100	1 876	4 939	2 009	4 983	2 409
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	563	252	687	288	697	367
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(d)(e)	1 730	720	1 729	672	1 901	720
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	858	3 319	924	4 525	893	4 677
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	114	125	97	156	113	246
5 Chemicals and related products, nes(d)(e)	1 494	4 387	1 616	4 542	1 977	4 761
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 558	5 630	2 665	5 624	3 278	5 991
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	4 012	19 903	4 403	21 204	4 402	21 245
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	1 139	7 307	991	7 567	951	8 269
Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	9	7	21	9	115	17
98 Combined confidential items of trade	831	1 667	662	1 954	761	2 286
Other Section 9	219	7	223	8	229	11
Total Section 9	1 060	1 680	906	1 971	1 104	2 314
Total	**18 629**	**45 199**	**18 956**	**48 558**	**20 299**	**50 999**

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.
(b) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).
(c) Any discrepancies between sums of the component items and totals are due to rounding.
(d) Excludes export commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.
(e) Excludes imports commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.
(f) Includes export and import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction.

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

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

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

	YEAR ENDED MAY 2005		YEAR ENDED MAY 2006		YEAR ENDED MAY 2007	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Belgium	55	402	49	539	75	515
Brazil	37	237	64	288	62	252
Canada	213	571	235	469	251	521
China	1 868	6 335	1 779	7 169	2 022	8 518
Fiji	127	80	143	71	103	68
Finland	16	256	13	232	16	258
France	93	1 751	111	1 813	162	1 189
Germany	497	3 542	411	3 238	390	3 317
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	531	354	551	375	540	387
India	205	433	203	463	377	486
Indonesia	474	996	504	922	526	1 010
Italy	226	1 393	276	1 405	239	1 688
Japan	1 776	5 067	1 664	4 908	1 780	4 967
Korea, Republic of	1 048	1 426	1 027	1 571	1 383	1 431
Malaysia	466	1 341	454	1 641	527	1 631
Mexico	142	276	198	340	154	379
Netherlands	138	445	129	429	167	531
New Zealand	2 374	2 126	2 139	2 219	2 150	2 184
Pakistan	96	73	55	69	95	69
Papua New Guinea	133	68	146	60	165	36
Philippines	295	223	250	217	199	189
Saudi Arabia	892	103	1 016	152	1 028	68
Singapore	556	1 418	582	2 080	622	2 276
South Africa	237	380	326	495	216	436
Sweden	55	533	93	678	66	724
Switzerland	38	351	68	371	49	438
Taiwan	561	1 169	539	1 157	555	1 325
Thailand	478	1 115	589	1 363	627	1 965
United Kingdom	572	1 603	667	1 610	744	1 652
United States of America	1 963	6 692	1 868	7 120	1 880	7 069
Other and unknown	2 471	4 439	2 806	5 092	3 127	5 420
Total(c)	**18 629**	**45 199**	**18 956**	**48 558**	**20 299**	**50 999**

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

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

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

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

HOSPITALS

PUBLIC HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND EMERGENCY PATIENTS

	ADMISSIONS(a)			PATIENTS TREATED IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS(b)		
	January to June 2006	*July to December 2006*	*Per cent change*	*January to June 2006*	*July to December 2006*	*Per cent change*
Hospital	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Major metropolitan						
Alfred	28 853	29 562	2.5	21 809	22 609	3.7
Angliss	12 032	12 601	4.7	19 751	20 879	5.7
Austin(c)	40 463	42 880	6.0	24 425	26 747	9.5
Box Hill	23 002	23 714	3.1	20 121	20 647	2.6
Casey	11 762	12 624	7.3	17 184	19 221	11.9
Dandenong	19 585	21 506	9.8	20 780	22 570	8.6
Frankston	24 226	24 637	1.7	24 229	25 222	4.1
Maroondah	13 683	14 454	5.6	22 891	24 085	5.2
Mercy Hospital for Women	9 933	10 466	5.4	6 231	6 717	7.8
Mercy Werribee Hospital	11 291	11 977	6.1	16 947	16 147	–4.7
Monash Medical Centre	38 448	40 786	6.1	28 190	30 057	6.6
Northern Hospital	18 382	19 238	4.7	32 779	32 209	–1.7
Rosebud	5 368	5 852	9.0	10 688	10 399	–2.7
Royal Children's	16 435	17 795	8.3	27 848	31 246	12.2
Royal Melbourne	47 617	49 883	4.8	25 220	26 429	4.8
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear	6 919	7 065	2.1	20 599	21 251	3.2
Royal Women's	15 717	15 784	0.4	14 345	15 120	5.4
Sandringham	8 835	8 884	0.6	11 292	12 340	9.3
St Vincent's	25 040	26 168	4.5	17 684	18 898	6.9
Sunshine	19 146	21 183	10.6	29 968	31 373	4.7
Western	20 559	21 186	3.0	15 627	16 645	6.5
Williamstown	4 357	5 076	16.5	10 868	10 051	–7.5
Major regional						
Ballarat Health Services	15 083	15 652	3.8	19 420	19 920	2.6
Barwon Health	29 123	29 860	2.5	20 240	21 412	5.8
Bendigo Health Care Group	13 095	13 900	6.1	17 244	19 211	11.4
Goulburn Valley Health	11 973	12 434	3.9	17 471	17 927	2.6
Latrobe Regional	12 319	12 838	4.2	12 785	13 699	7.1

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

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

(c) Includes both Austin and Repatriation campuses.

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

HOSPITALS *continued*

TIMELINESS OF ELECTIVE SURGERY

	SEMI-URGENT CASES ADMITTED WITHIN 90 DAYS DURING THE HALF YEAR			NUMBER OF NON-URGENT PATIENTS ADMITTED WITHIN A YEAR		
	July to December 2005	*January to June 2006*	*July to December 2006*	*July to December 2005*	*January to June 2006*	*July to December 2006*
Hospital	%	%	%	%	%	%
Metropolitan						
Alfred	69.0	62.0	77.0	94.0	86.0	92.0
Angliss	76.0	76.0	92.0	95.0	94.0	97.0
Austin	61.0	59.0	60.0	83.0	89.0	93.0
Box Hill	61.0	55.0	60.0	70.0	69.0	81.0
Casey	61.0	56.0	77.0	80.0	84.0	94.0
Dandenong	58.0	53.0	66.0	91.0	92.0	96.0
Frankston	44.0	38.0	37.0	69.0	82.0	86.0
Maroondah	67.0	65.0	80.0	71.0	70.0	75.0
Mercy Hospital for Women	92.0	85.0	89.0	100.0	100.0	98.0
Mercy Werribee Hospital	98.0	99.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monash Medical Centre	51.0	52.0	70.0	68.0	64.0	72.0
Northern Hospital	77.0	73.0	77.0	88.0	87.0	89.0
Rosebud	na	na	na	na	na	na
Royal Children's	82.0	79.0	88.0	95.0	93.0	91.0
Royal Melbourne	63.0	57.0	58.0	72.0	70.0	68.0
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear	97.0	95.0	98.0	98.0	97.0	98.0
Royal Women's	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	97.0	98.0
Sandringham	72.0	75.0	81.0	92.0	92.0	93.0
St Vincent's	56.0	50.0	58.0	57.0	70.0	70.0
Sunshine	95.0	84.0	85.0	98.0	98.0	97.0
Western	80.0	72.0	72.0	91.0	96.0	90.0
Williamstown	95.0	93.0	91.0	99.0	99.0	97.0
Regional						
Ballarat Health Services	80.0	76.0	75.0	87.0	84.0	79.0
Barwon Health	71.0	68.0	72.0	81.0	87.0	91.0
Bendigo Health Care Group	77.0	82.0	88.0	89.0	95.0	87.0
Goulburn Valley Health	78.0	78.0	77.0	87.0	100.0	96.0
Latrobe Regional	96.0	97.0	97.0	99.0	99.0	99.0

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

HEALTH RISK FACTORS

A range of lifestyle behaviours influences the health status and health risk profile of individuals. Lifestyle–related risk factors contribute significantly to the burden of disease in Australia via their effect on the onset, maintenance and prognosis of a variety of diseases and health conditions and their complications.

This section presents information on lifestyle–related risk factors for persons aged 18 years and over, sourced from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2005. Definitions provided here are from the Victorian Government Health Information website,<www.health.vic.gov.au>, where further information can also be found if required.

Exercise

The level of health benefit achieved from physical activity depends partly on the intensity of the activity. In general, obtaining a health benefit from physical activity requires participation in moderate intensity activities (at least). Accruing 150 or more minutes of moderate intensity physical activity (such as walking) on a regular basis over one week is believed to be sufficient for health benefits and is the recommended threshold of physical activity according to the National physical activity guidelines for Australians. Individuals are classified as doing insufficient physical activity if they reported undertaking physical activity during the week before the survey, but did not accrue 150 minutes and/or did fewer than five sessions. Individuals are considered to be sedentary if they reported no physical activity for the relevant time period

ADEQUACY OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, Victoria—2005

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	%	%	%
Sedentary	6.4	5.3	5.8
Insufficient time and/or sessions	27.5	29.1	28.3
Sufficient time and sessions	64.3	63.3	63.8

Nutrition

Inadequate consumption of fruit and vegetables has been identified as a risk factor in the development of a number of chronic diseases. Current Australian guidelines recommend a daily vegetable intake of three serves for persons aged 12–18 years and five serves for persons aged 19 years or over. The recommended daily fruit intake is three serves for persons aged 12–18 years and two serves for persons aged 19 years or over. The recommended number of fruit and vegetable servings is higher for pregnant and breastfeeding women.

MEETING GUIDELINES FOR CONSUMPTION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—2005

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	%	%	%
Fruit and vegetables	4.4	10.2	7.3
Vegetables only, not fruit	1.7	2.7	2.2
Fruit only, not vegetables	38.7	48.1	43.5
Neither fruit or vegetables	54.7	38.8	46.6

Smoking

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION—2005

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	%	%	%
Current smoker(a)	21.9	18.9	20.4
Ex-smoker	28.5	20.9	24.6
Non smoker	49.5	60.0	54.9

(a) A person who smokes daily or occasionally is categorised as a current smoker

Alcohol

For the purpose of determining the risk of alcohol-related harm, the short term risk is defined in terms of the number of standard drinks consumed per drinking occasion. The guidelines for the whole population indicate that males who drink up to six standard drinks and females who drink up to four standard drinks are at low risk of alcohol-related harm in the short term. Males who drink 11 or more drinks and females who consume seven or more drinks when they consume alcohol are categorised as being at high risk. Between these levels, alcohol consumption behaviour is classified as risky in the short term. In specifying these short term risks, it is assumed that heavier drinking days occur on a maximum of three occasions per week and remain within the levels of long term harm.

FREQUENCY OF DRINKING ALCOHOL AT ABOVE SHORT-TERM RISK LEVELS BY SEX

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	%	%	%
Low risk	31.2	39.8	35.6
Risky to high risk			
At least yearly	24.0	20.3	22.1
At least monthly	16.2	10.8	13.4
At least weekly	13.3	6.4	9.8

Obesity

ALL PERSONS, BODY MASS INDEX—2005

Body mass index	*Persons*
	%
Underweight	2.5
Normal	45.0
Overweight	32.3
Obese	15.6

Local Government Areas, Victoria

2006

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2006

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

APPENDIX INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

1	March Quarter 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria
2	June Quarter 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues
3	September Quarter 2002	Population Change in Victoria 1991–2001
4	June Quarter 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999–2002
5	September Quarter 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
6	March Quarter 2004	Children aged 0-8 years in Victoria
7	June Quarter 2004	Building Activity and Interest Rates
8	September Quarter 2004	Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
9	June Quarter 2005	Criminal Court Outcomes 2003–2004
10	September Quarter 2005	The Victorian Population 1836–2005
11	December Quarter 2005	Profile of Senior Victorians
12	March Quarter 2006	Victorian Community Indicators
13	June Quarter 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics
14	September Quarter 2006	Trends in Fertility
15	December Quarter 2006	Waste and Recycling
16	March Quarter 2007	Workplace Growth 2003–2005
17	June Quarter 2007	Personal Safety Survey
18	June Quarter 2007	Water — sources and usages

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).

Distributed water Distributed water is water supplied to a user including through a non-natural network (piped or open channel), and where an economic transaction has occurred for the exchange of this water.

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 PM_{10} Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.

Reuse water Drainage, waste or storm water that has been used again without first being discharged to the environment. It may have been treated to some extent.

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).

Self extracted water

Water extracted directly from the environment for use (including rivers, lakes, groundwater and other bodies). Some of this water may be then distributed via water providers to others. Excludes water supplied by water providers via regulated systems.

State final demand

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

National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the 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.

Water extracted from environment

Water extracted directly from the environment for use (including rivers, lakes, groundwater and other bodies). Some of this water may then be distributed via water providers to others. Excludes water supplied by water providers via regulated systems.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET	**www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.
LIBRARY	A range of ABS publications are available from public and tertiary libraries Australia wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our website for a list of libraries.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website, or purchase a hard copy publication. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE	1300 135 070
EMAIL	client.services@abs.gov.au
FAX	1300 135 211
POST	Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

WEB ADDRESS	www.abs.gov.au

2136720006072
ISSN 1445 6710

RRP $34.00