Australian Bureau of Statistics

JUNE QUARTER 2005

1367.2

STATE AND REGIONAL INDICATORS

VICTORIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 11 AUG 2005

CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

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100 years of STATISTICS

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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	*RELEASE DATE*
September 2005	10 November 2005
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 4 July 2005.

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

Vince Lazzaro
Regional Director, Victoria

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AUSTRALIA, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA

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

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

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

FEATURE ARTICLE

CRIMINAL COURT OUTCOMES 2003–04

Criminal courts are one part of the criminal justice system in Victoria (others include the police and the correctional facilities). They are responsible for trying and sentencing persons and organisations charged with criminal offences. Only offences reported to or detected by police, where an offender has been identified, can be dealt with by criminal courts.

There are three levels of court in Victoria — Magistrates', County and Supreme — and these sit at various locations throughout Victoria (see Attachment A). Magistrates' Courts have the most limited legal powers of all the state court levels. They are presided over by a Magistrate and have jurisdiction to try and sentence matters relating to summary offences (relatively less serious charges such as offensive behaviour and property damage).

This court level is also responsible for conducting preliminary (committal) hearings for indictable offences (more serious offences such as drug trafficking, murder and sexual assault). If the Magistrates' Court finds there is sufficient evidence to support the charges, the defendant will be committed for trial or sentence to either the County or Supreme Court (known collectively as the Higher Courts). Higher courts are presided over by a judge, and have the power to hear and sentence matters related to indictable offences. Trials are conducted before a judge and jury; the judge rules on questions of law; the jury is responsible for determining whether or not the defendant is guilty.

This article draws mainly on the national Criminal Courts collection conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It aims to provide a picture of the characteristics of defendants in criminal cases before the Higher Courts and Magistrates' Courts of Victoria, including information on the offences and sentences associated with those defendants. It does not cover civil matters, appeals or the Children's Court.

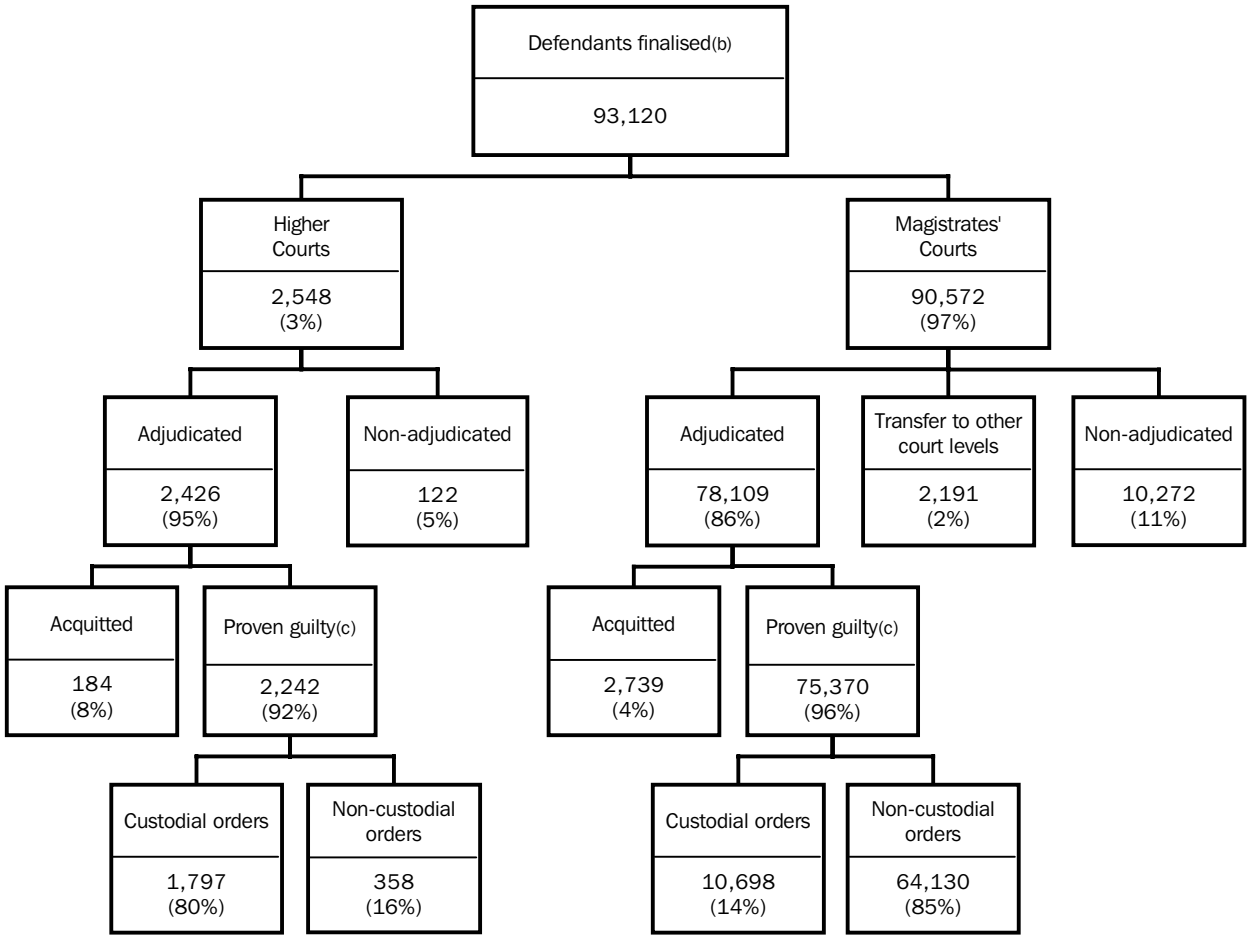
A defendant is a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid and which are heard together as the one unit of work (a case) by a court at a particular level.

If a person or organisation is a defendant in a number of criminal cases finalised within the courts during the twelve months, this person or organisation will be counted more than once.

Chart 1 shows outcomes for the 93,120 defendants whose cases were finalised between 1 July 2003 and 30 June 2004.

CHART 1

VICTORIA
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF DEFENDANTS(a)



(a) All percentages are subject to rounding.
(b) Defendants will be counted twice where they are transferred from the Magistrates' Court to a Higher Court and then finalised in the Higher Court within the same reference period.
(c) Includes defendants for whom a principal sentence is unknown.

The age of a defendant refers to age in years at the time his/her case was finalised.

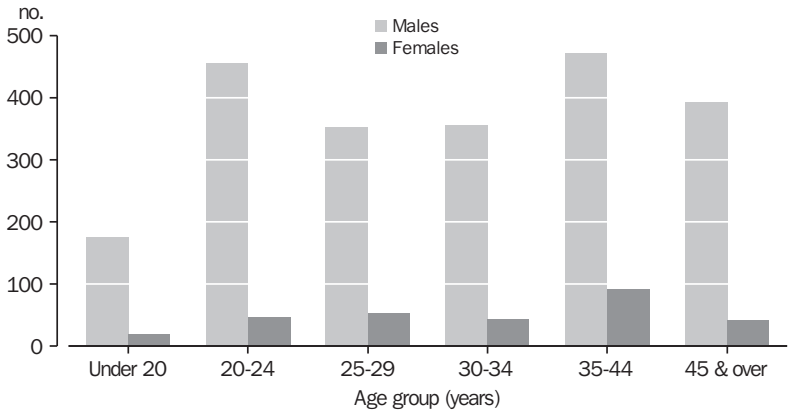
Young offenders generally have their cases heard in the Children's Court. However, depending on the severity of the charge(s) against them, the age group Under 20 years will include those whose criminal cases were heard in Magistrates' or Higher Courts.

WHOSE CASES WERE COMPLETED?

Of the 93,120 defendants finalised in 2003–04, 80% were men and 18% women. The remainder were organisations, or their sex was not recorded.

In the Higher Courts, 2,548 defendants were finalised (88% men and 12% women). The age group with the highest number of men was 35–44 years (471), followed by 20–24 years (456). The highest number of women (91) was in the 35–44 years age group.

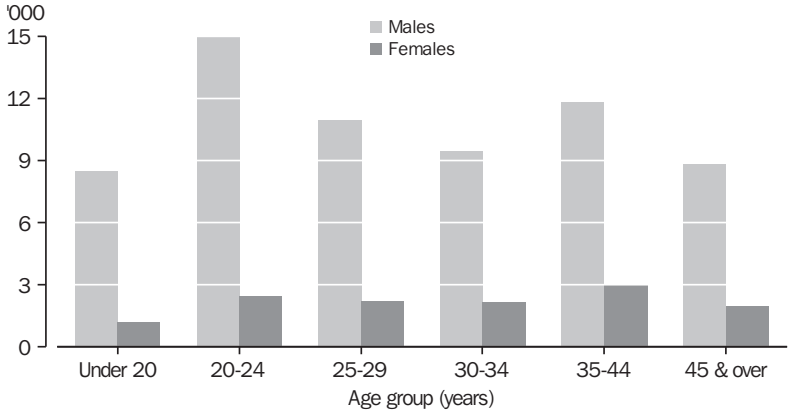
2 DEFENDANTS FINALISED, HIGHER COURTS, Victoria



The 90,572 defendants finalised in Magistrates' Courts (men 80% and women 18%) had a younger profile, with the greatest number of males being aged 20–24 years (14,986). However, as for the Higher Courts, the greatest number of females were aged 35–44 years (3,066).

In Magistrates' and Higher Courts combined, 80,535 defendants were adjudicated, i.e. the court made a judgement or decision as to whether the defendant was guilty as charged.

3 DEFENDANTS FINALISED, MAGISTRATES' COURTS, Victoria



There were 10,394 defendants whose cases were not adjudicated by the courts for reasons such as all charges withdrawn by prosecution, defendant unfit to plead or death of the defendant.

A jury usually consists of twelve people, but up to fifteen jurors may be selected where a trial is expected to be lengthy and jurors may need to be excused during the trial for reasons such as a death or illness.

WHAT WERE THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM?

Charges are grouped by the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC, see Attachment B). This is a hierarchical classification consisting of three levels. This section uses the top (broadest) level to describe a defendant's principal offence, which is the most serious one, as ranked by the National Offence Index (NOI). The NOI may be found in Appendix 3 of *Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0).

Higher Courts

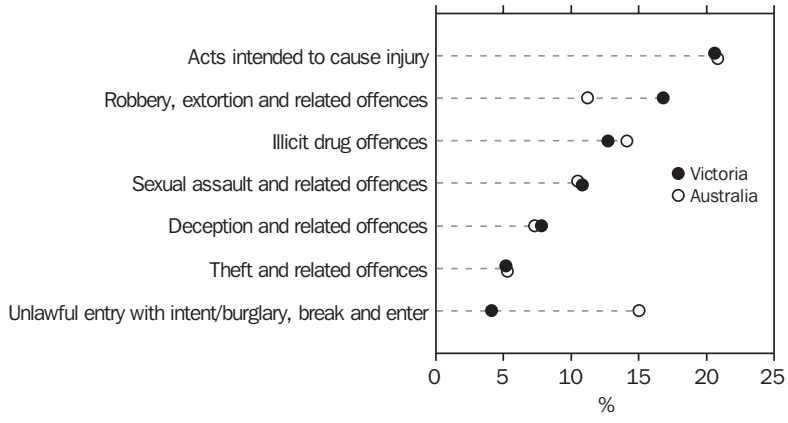
Defendants were most likely to appear before the Higher Courts for principal offences of:

- Acts intended to cause injury (21%);
- Robbery, extortion and related offences (17%)
- Illicit drug offences (13%); and
- Sexual assault and related offences (11%).

Of the defendants adjudicated by the Higher Courts, 1,476 (61%) had a principal offence in one of these four categories.

Chart 4 compares principal offences adjudicated in Higher Courts in Victoria and Australia. There is a noticeable difference between Victoria and Australia for two of the Principal Offence categories. One of the reasons for this may be the level of court in which the offences are heard. For example, in Victoria 'Unlawful entry' type of offences appear to be more likely to remain in the Magistrates' Court, rather than being committed to a Higher Court, whereas this is not the case in other states/territories.

4 ADJUDICATED DEFENDANTS, PRINCIPAL OFFENCE, Higher Courts



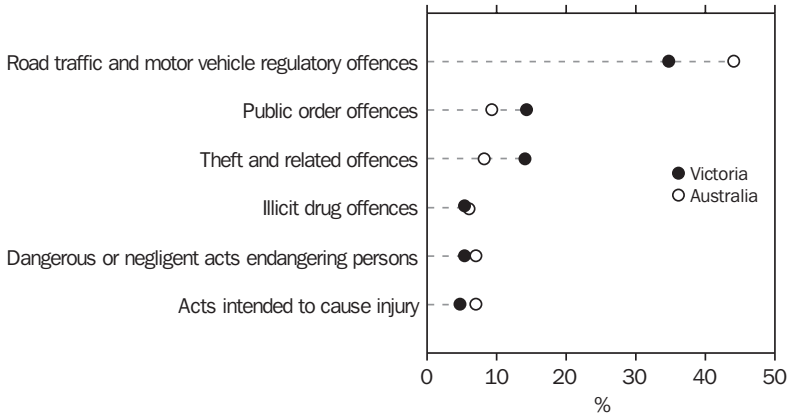
Magistrates' Courts

In the Magistrates' Courts, approximately three of every four of the 78,109 defendants adjudicated had one of the following five principal offences:

- Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences (35%, the lowest percentage of any state or territory);
- Public order offences (14%);
- Theft and related offences (14%);
- Illicit drug offences (5%); and
- Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons (5%).

Chart 5 compares principal offences from Magistrates' Courts in Victoria and Australia.

5 ADJUDICATED DEFENDANTS, PRINCIPAL OFFENCE, Magistrates' Courts



Did you know?
In Australia 205,672 defendants (44%) appeared before Magistrates' Courts on Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences in 2003–04.

WHAT WERE THE OUTCOMES?

Guilty or not guilty

Of the 2,426 people adjudicated in the Higher Courts, 8% were acquitted, 82% pleaded guilty and 10% were declared guilty at trial.

In Magistrates' Courts, the chances of being acquitted were even less — 4% of the 78,109 adjudicated defendants were acquitted, while 96% were proven guilty.

TABLE 1 DEFENDANTS PROVEN GUILTY, Principal sentence by age

	Age							
Principal sentence type	*Under 20*	*20–24*	*25–29*	*30–34*	*35–44*	*45+*	*Unknown or organisation*	*Total*
Higher Courts								
Custodial orders								
Custody in a correctional institution	70	227	188	188	263	203	6	1 145
Custody in community	9	25	15	13	13	7	0	82
Suspended sentence	25	110	80	80	114	101	9	519
Total(a)	*104*	*365*	*290*	*291*	*409*	*321*	*17*	*1 797*
Non-custodial orders								
Community supervision or work orders	59	61	32	27	24	9	3	215
Monetary orders	4	7	10	8	21	11	9	70
Other non-custodial orders	11	16	11	9	11	12	3	73
Total	*74*	*84*	*53*	*44*	*56*	*32*	*15*	*358*
Total(b)	**184**	**465**	**356**	**350**	**486**	**367**	**34**	**2 242**
Magistrates' Courts								
Custodial orders								
Custody in a correctional institution	308	948	1 119	900	933	331	37	4 576
Custody in community	46	281	260	250	258	125	5	1 225
Suspended sentence	151	984	1 077	985	1 128	550	22	4 897
Total(a)	*505*	*2 213*	*2 456*	*2 135*	*2 319*	*1 006*	*64*	*10 698*
Non-custodial orders								
Community supervision or work orders	946	1 241	802	751	946	427	26	5 139
Monetary orders	3 529	8 006	5 994	5 176	6 586	5 118	5 626	40 035
Other non-custodial orders	3 609	4 180	2 460	2 124	3 071	2 618	894	18 956
Total	*8 084*	*13 427*	*9 256*	*8 051*	*10 603*	*8 163*	*6 546*	*64 130*
Total(b)	**8 696**	**15 722**	**11 776**	**10 250**	**12 997**	**9 236**	**6 693**	**75 370**

(a) Includes custodial orders n.f.d.

(b) Includes defendants for whom a principal sentence type is unknown.

Source: ABS data available on request, Criminal Courts.

What penalties were imposed?

In Magistrates' and Higher Courts combined, 64,488 of the 77,612 defendants proven guilty (83%) were given non-custodial sentences (see Table 1).

Custodial orders

Custodial sentences in a correctional institution or in the community were given to 9% of those proven guilty, most commonly for Theft and related offences (1,772) and for Road traffic and motor vehicle offences (1,068).

Males represented 90% of those given custodial sentences.

Defendants proven guilty in the Higher Courts were more likely to receive a custodial order (1,797 or 80%) than those proven guilty in Magistrates' Courts (10,698 or 16%). This reflects the greater seriousness of offences heard in the higher levels of the court system.

Custody in the community includes:

- Intensive corrections order (which has a component of restricted liberty and requires a person to report to a correctional services officer on a specified basis);
- Home detention.

Prisoners

On 1 December 2004 there were 2,945 sentenced prisoners and 622 unsentenced prisoners in full time custody in Victoria. This was 16% of the nation's sentenced prisoners and 12% of those unsentenced.

During the December quarter 2004 the daily average number of people in secure custody (a medium or maximum security prison) in Victoria was 3,233. An average of 346 were in open custody (minimum security). For Australia, the numbers were 17,061 and 9,865 respectively.

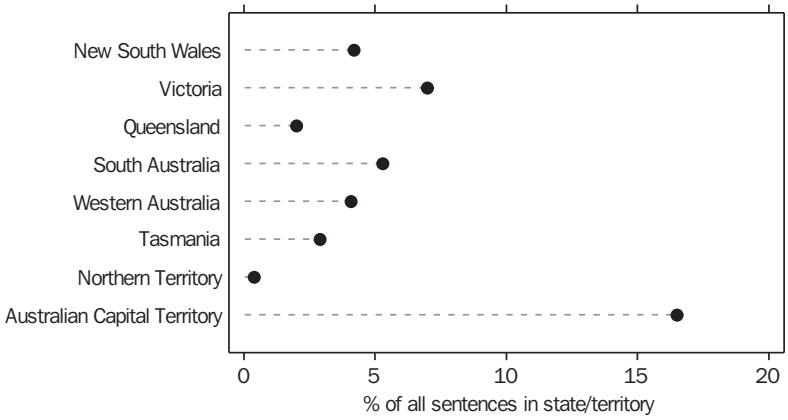
This information was taken from ABS, *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0).

Suspended sentences

Suspended sentences were given to 23% of guilty defendants in Higher Courts, but only 6% in Magistrates' Courts. As with custodial sentences, the most common principal offences were Road traffic and motor vehicle offences (1,624) and Theft and related offences (1,150).

Victoria's courts handed down a higher proportion of suspended sentences than Australia's courts as a whole (7% and 4% respectively).

6 GUILTY DEFENDANTS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, Combined Courts

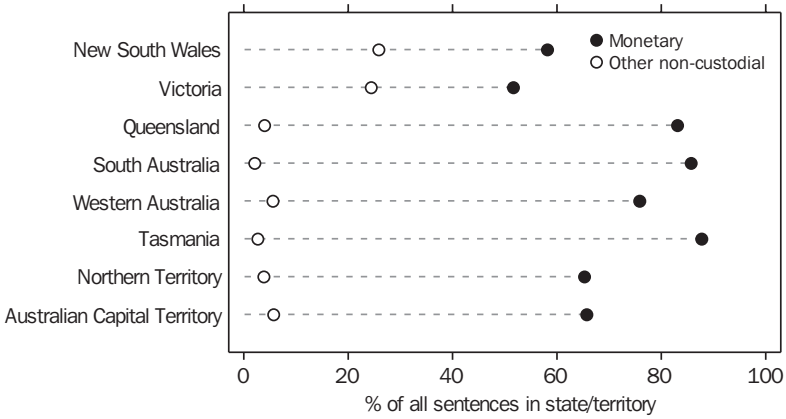


Non-custodial orders

Community supervision or work orders were given to 4,170 men and 1,184 women. This was 7% of those sentenced. The national average was 5%, with the lowest 1.5 % in Tasmania and the highest 8% in Western Australia.

Monetary orders were imposed on 70% of those sentenced in Australia, but only 52% in Victoria — the lowest of any state or territory.

7 GUILTY DEFENDANTS, NON-CUSTODIAL SENTENCES, Combined Courts



Community supervision or work orders includes community service orders, probation orders and treatment orders.

Monetary orders includes fines and orders to pay compensation.

Other non-custodial orders includes:
- Good behaviour bonds;
- Recognisance orders;
- Licence disqualification/suspension/ amendment;
- Forfeiture of property order; and
- Nominal penalties.

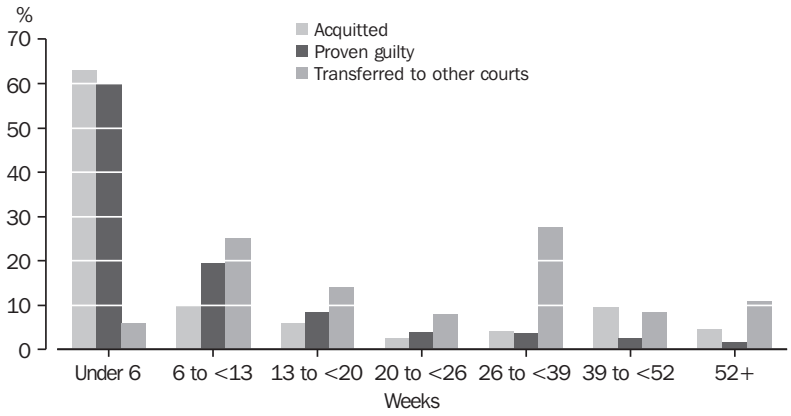
HOW LONG DID COURT CASES LAST?

Magistrates' Courts

Chart 8 shows that 63% of acquittals and 60% of proven guilty cases were finalised in less than 6 weeks. The corresponding figures for Australia were 22% and 61% respectively.

The complexity of cases transferred to other courts (which are mostly committals) is reflected in the duration of cases, with 28% taking between 26 and 39 weeks, and 11% taking over 12 months. Information about pleas is not available.

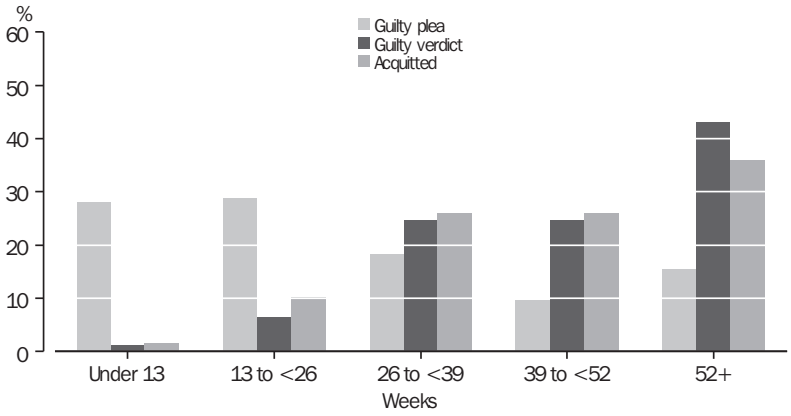
8 ADJUDICATED DEFENDANTS, DURATION OF CASE, Magistrates' Courts



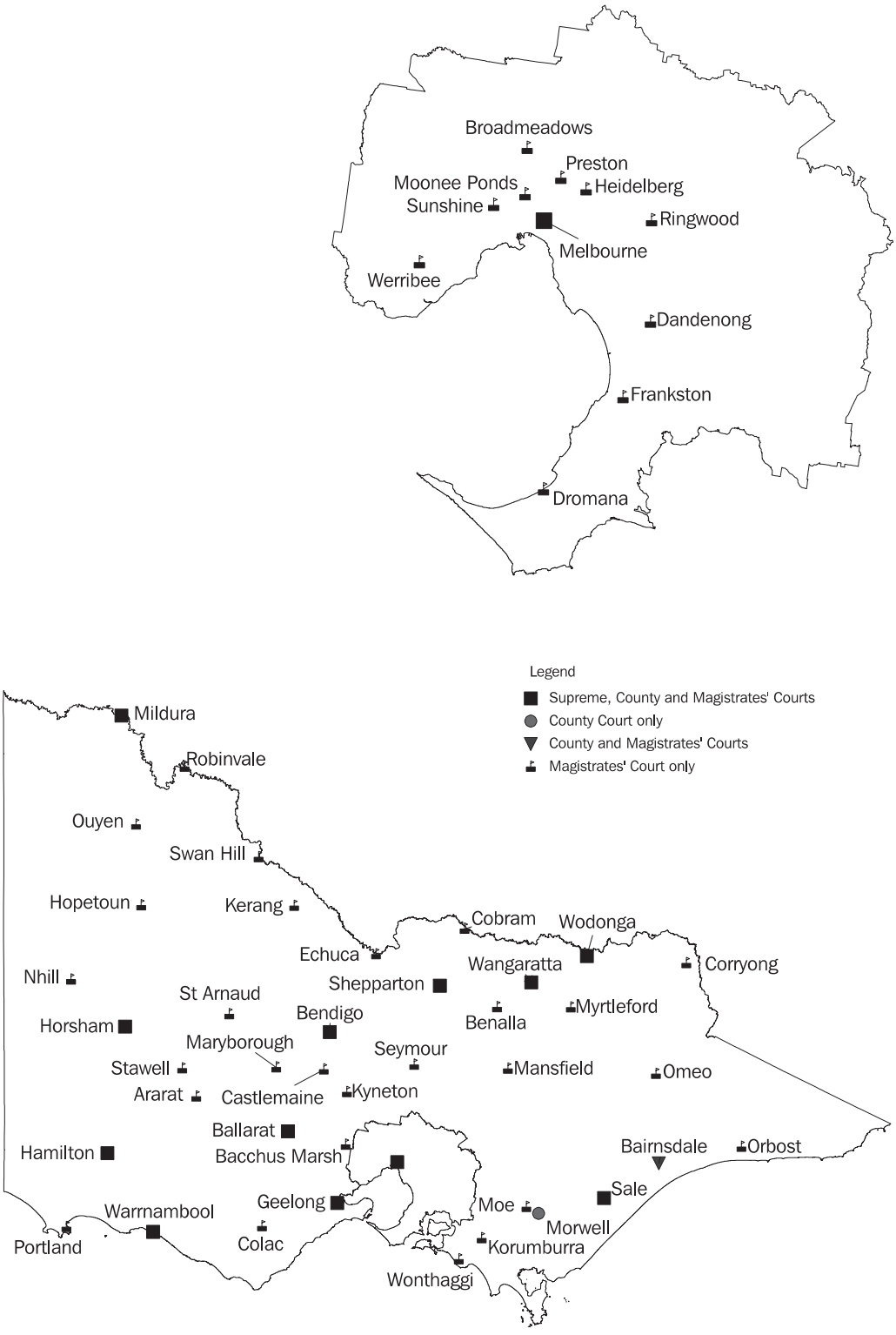
Higher Courts

Higher Court cases generally lasted longer than those in Magistrates' Courts. Approximately 43% of guilty verdicts and 36% of acquittals took more than 52 weeks. For Australia the figures were 53% and 40% respectively. Some of the longer durations for guilty plea cases may be the result of changes of plea during the trial.

9 ADJUDICATED DEFENDANTS, DURATION OF CASE, Higher Courts



ATTACHMENT A COURTS, MELBOURNE AND BALANCE OF VICTORIA



Source: Department of Justice website, <www.justice.vic.gov.au>

ATTACHMENT B AUSTRALIAN STANDARD OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION (cat. no. 1234.0)

Code	Division
01	Homicide and related offences
02	Acts intended to cause injury
03	Sexual assault and related offences
04	Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons
05	Abduction and related offences
06	Robbery, extortion and related offences
07	Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter
08	Theft and related offences
09	Deception and related offences
10	Illicit drug offences
11	Weapons and explosives offences
12	Property damage and environmental pollution
13	Public order offences
14	Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences
15	Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations
16	Miscellaneous offences

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1 STATE COMPARISON

1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: State comparison

			Per cent change from the same period in the previous year					
	Period	*Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %*	***Vic.***	*NSW*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Aust.*
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Mar qtr 05	24.8	**3.3**	3.2	5.4	2.8	4.7	3.8
Population								
Total population	Dec qtr 04	24.7	**1.2**	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.6	1.2
Natural increase(a)	Dec qtr 04	. .	**0.6**	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Net overseas migration(a)	Dec qtr 04	. .	**0.7**	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5
Net interstate migration(a)	Dec qtr 04	. .	**—**	–0.4	0.9	–0.2	0.1	. .
Labour								
Number employed (trend)	May 05	24.9	**3.5**	1.6	6.0	3.2	6.0	3.5
Unemployment rate (trend)(b)	May 05	. .	**–0.3**	–0.2	–1.0	–1.2	–0.4	–0.5
Participation rate (trend)(b)	May 05	. .	**1.2**	0.3	1.7	0.8	2.5	1.0
Job vacancies (original)	May 05	22.9	**3.0**	–5.7	39.1	22.3	37.8	12.3
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	Feb 05	. .	**7.3**	3.6	3.8	6.4	7.1	5.3
Wage cost index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Mar qtr 04	. .	**4.2**	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.5	3.9
Prices(c)								
Consumer price index	Mar qtr 05	. .	**2.0**	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.4	2.4
Established house price index	Mar qtr 05	. .	**–1.7**	–3.4	2.5	8.0	9.9	0.4
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	May 05	27.0	**–5.8**	–29.4	–10.3	–2.2	6.6	–13.3
Value of residential building approved (trend)	May 05	27.9	**2.5**	–22.1	0.6	10.6	20.9	–5.5
Total value of building approved (trend)	May 05	27.1	**–3.3**	–16.2	14.9	22.6	2.6	0.6
Value of building commenced (chain volume measure)	Dec 04	26.8	**–10.9**	–0.1	–5.7	–16.8	6.8	–5.3
Value of building work done (seas. adj., chain volume measure)	Dec 04	30.5	**4.9**	–6.2	–1.8	11.7	9.9	–0.3
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	May 05	25.6	**5.1**	3.1	9.1	6.4	10.6	5.9
Retail turnover (trend)	May 05	24.3	**3.5**	1.3	2.4	0.6	4.3	2.4
Takings from tourist accommodation	Mar qtr 04	19.1	**12.0**	10.6	6.5	2.8	9.7	9.1
International merchandise trade								
Imports	May 05	30.5	**22.7**	11.3	4.7	4.0	48.2	16.5
Exports	May 05	13.5	**–5.0**	11.6	31.0	–1.4	37.9	19.4

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

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

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

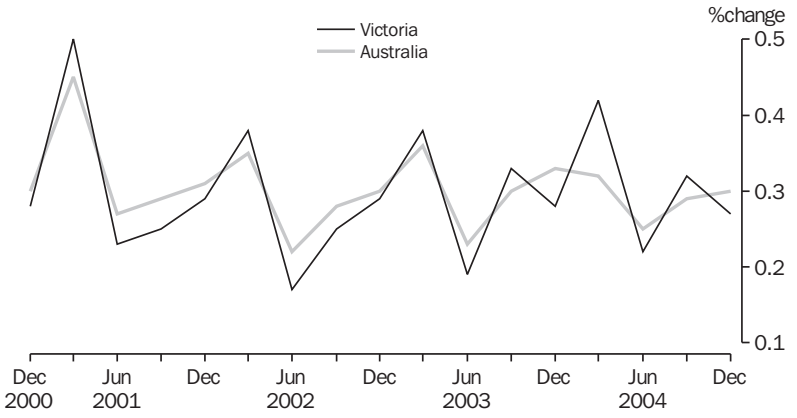
CHAPTER 2 POPULATION

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

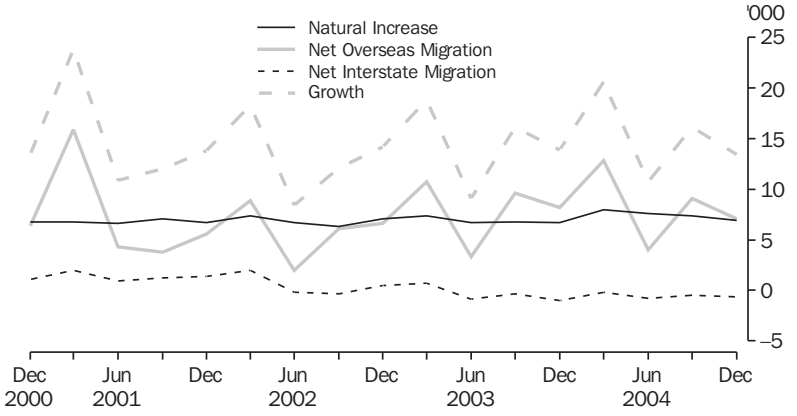
In December quarter 2004, Victoria's ERP grew by 13,400 persons or 0.27%. Australia's ERP grew by 0.30% (60,900 persons) over the same period.

The December quarter 2004 population growth rate for Victoria was driven by net overseas migration, which contributed 7,100 persons for the quarter, as well as natural increase which accounted for 6,900 persons. Net interstate migration has continued to show a negative trend with a net loss of 570 people from Victoria to other Australian states. Net interstate migration has been negative in Victoria for the last seven quarters.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



POPULATION, Components of Victorian population growth



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

	Population at end of period			*Components of population change*				*Change from previous 12 months*	
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Natural increase*	*Net overseas migration*	*Net interstate migration*	*Total increase*	*Victoria*	*Australia*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*%*	*%*
1998–99	2 309.4	2 377.0	4 686.4	27.1	24.7	2.5	48.6	1.05	1.15
1999–2000	2 335.5	2 405.8	4 741.3	27.7	27.0	5.2	54.9	1.17	1.20
2000–01	2 366.3	2 438.4	4 804.7	26.4	35.3	5.2	63.4	1.34	1.36
2001–02	2 393.6	2 463.7	4 857.2	27.9	20.3	4.4	52.5	1.09	1.17
2002–03	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	27.4	26.8	—	54.2	1.12	1.18
2003–04	2 453.1	2 519.6	4 972.8	29.1	34.6	–2.3	61.4	1.25	1.20
2002									
December	2 406.7	2 476.8	4 883.5	7.1	6.6	0.5	14.2	1.10	1.16
2003									
March	2 417.5	2 484.8	4 902.3	7.4	10.7	0.7	18.8	1.10	1.17
June	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	6.7	3.3	–0.9	9.1	1.12	1.18
September	2 430.3	2 497.2	4 927.5	6.8	9.6	–0.3	16.1	1.19	1.20
December	2 436.8	2 504.6	4 941.4	6.7	8.2	–1.0	13.9	1.18	1.23
2004									
March	2 447.8	2 514.2	4 962.0	8.0	12.8	–0.2	20.6	1.22	1.18
June	2 453.1	2 519.6	4 972.8	7.6	4.0	–0.8	10.7	1.25	1.20
September	2 461.5	2 527.3	4 988.8	7.4	9.1	–0.5	16.1	1.24	1.19
December	2 468.1	2 534.1	5 002.3	6.9	7.1	–0.6	13.4	1.23	1.16

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

(b) All ERP data from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2003 are revised and September quarter 2003 to December quarter 2004 are preliminary.

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

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

3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Males, By age group and Local Government Area — As at 30 June 2004

	Age group									
	0–14	*15–24*	*25–34*	*35–44*	*45–54*	*55–64*	*65–74*	*75–84*	*85 and above*	*Total persons*
Local Government Area	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
Melbourne(a)										
Banyule (C)	10 581	8 364	8 361	8 220	7 938	6 362	3 942	2 845	617	57 230
Bayside (C)	8 659	5 255	4 496	6 557	6 482	5 056	2 871	2 525	773	42 674
Boroondara (C)	13 957	12 496	10 206	10 907	10 925	7 954	4 626	3 443	1 158	75 672
Brimbank (C)	18 504	13 367	13 340	13 096	11 929	8 970	4 984	2 444	422	87 056
Cardinia (S)	6 764	3 725	3 713	4 294	3 770	2 631	1 458	798	186	27 339
Casey (C)	27 100	15 062	16 145	17 901	13 777	8 328	4 377	2 178	437	105 305
Darebin (C)	10 265	8 310	11 336	10 002	7 393	5 576	4 864	3 370	759	61 875
Frankston (C)	12 377	8 118	8 644	8 802	7 806	5 960	3 631	2 319	518	58 175
Glen Eira (C)	10 658	8 104	9 339	9 426	8 389	5 657	3 837	3 333	931	59 674
Greater Dandenong (C)	11 957	9 933	9 321	9 218	8 635	7 092	4 541	2 605	566	63 868
Hobsons Bay (C)	8 283	4 962	6 248	6 894	5 663	3 987	2 852	1 755	368	41 012
Hume (C)	18 481	11 028	11 070	12 226	9 236	6 719	3 526	1 494	249	74 029
Kingston (C)	12 150	8 888	10 130	10 324	9 136	7 259	4 832	3 327	797	66 843
Knox (C)	16 032	11 119	10 464	11 570	10 888	7 686	3 753	1 966	486	73 964
Manningham (C)	9 698	8 176	7 187	7 907	7 585	7 627	5 164	2 291	475	56 110
Maribyrnong (C)	5 196	4 359	6 053	5 477	3 948	2 477	1 880	1 436	317	31 143
Maroondah (C)	10 111	6 971	7 485	7 517	6 579	5 077	3 052	1 897	501	49 190
Melbourne (C)	2 278	9 760	8 335	3 947	2 822	2 112	1 228	633	243	31 358
Melton (S)	8 970	5 555	6 744	5 346	4 728	2 891	993	428	90	35 745
Monash (C)	12 467	12 974	11 699	11 023	10 011	9 570	7 145	4 091	820	79 800
Moonee Valley (C)	9 250	7 108	8 643	8 321	7 030	5 398	4 070	2 595	541	52 956
Moreland (C)	11 373	9 196	12 270	10 422	7 406	5 630	5 421	3 827	802	66 347
Mornington Peninsula (S)	13 546	8 712	7 483	9 168	9 080	8 096	6 410	4 448	938	67 881
Nillumbik (S)	7 206	4 631	3 323	4 887	5 050	3 257	1 190	526	150	30 220
Port Phillip (C)	4 401	5 100	11 128	7 660	5 072	3 941	2 437	1 410	383	41 532
Stonnington (C)	6 147	6 716	9 018	6 522	5 391	4 640	2 940	1 879	596	43 849
Whitehorse (C)	12 319	9 486	10 306	10 460	8 931	7 426	5 664	3 842	997	69 431
Whittlesea (C)	14 188	9 502	10 029	9 883	8 175	6 071	3 581	1 501	248	63 178
Wyndham (C)	13 213	8 026	9 089	9 164	7 184	4 370	1 985	944	188	54 163
Yarra (C)	4 104	4 927	9 409	5 984	3 950	2 911	1 745	1 079	269	34 378
Yarra Ranges (S)	15 949	10 355	9 290	10 929	10 603	7 958	3 762	2 019	484	71 349
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	2 226	1 423	1 227	1 481	1 558	1 246	860	592	128	10 741
Golden Plains (S)	1 978	1 007	855	1 302	1 422	1 036	527	205	31	8 363
Greater Geelong (C)	20 024	13 880	13 449	13 906	13 543	10 424	7 561	5 123	1 238	99 148
Queenscliffe (B)	233	134	124	165	217	202	205	174	48	1 502
Surf Coast (S)	2 446	1 327	1 415	1 759	1 734	1 214	811	454	113	11 273
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	1 946	1 013	912	1 214	1 240	1 041	816	453	92	8 727
Glenelg (S)	2 334	1 160	1 112	1 588	1 463	1 127	800	491	108	10 183
Moyne (S)	1 783	953	883	1 120	1 205	1 004	615	385	113	8 061
Southern Grampians (S)	1 734	1 107	833	1 089	1 226	1 022	731	497	144	8 383
Warrnambool (C)	3 471	2 213	1 812	2 156	1 956	1 441	1 011	640	191	14 891
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	1 157	570	624	816	914	798	575	326	66	5 846
Ballarat (C)	9 031	6 732	5 760	5 939	5 513	4 057	2 833	1 811	483	42 159
Hepburn (S)	1 449	844	697	1 047	1 198	986	645	391	85	7 342
Moorabool (S)	3 129	1 757	1 480	2 025	1 983	1 434	752	405	100	13 065
Pyrenees (S)	623	385	336	422	546	511	365	183	47	3 418

For footnotes see end of table.

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3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Males, By age group and Local Government Area — As at 30 June 2004 — *continued*

	Age group									
	0–14	*15–24*	*25–34*	*35–44*	*45–54*	*55–64*	*65–74*	*75–84*	*85 and above*	*Total persons*
Local Government Area	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	641	336	320	399	467	395	338	226	61	3 183
Horsham (RC)	2 040	1 204	1 134	1 296	1 259	997	748	468	119	9 265
Northern Grampians (S)	1 346	712	690	952	892	770	563	353	102	6 380
West Wimmera (S)	494	267	234	363	350	301	268	143	34	2 454
Yarriambiack (S)	850	406	359	545	574	454	471	299	79	4 037
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	690	374	319	460	561	496	388	256	57	3 601
Gannawarra (S)	1 243	660	565	745	861	738	604	381	87	5 884
Mildura (RC)	5 832	3 313	3 222	3 798	3 428	2 596	1 865	1 118	244	25 416
Swan Hill (RC)	2 450	1 340	1 335	1 473	1 540	1 129	865	519	116	10 767
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	1 273	710	630	795	921	882	712	473	113	6 509
Greater Bendigo (C)	9 782	6 898	5 805	6 254	6 447	4 824	3 347	2 040	555	45 952
Loddon (S)	793	460	365	568	662	597	509	289	80	4 323
Macedon Ranges (S)	4 741	2 418	2 103	3 216	3 152	2 441	1 217	586	112	19 986
Mount Alexander (S)	1 693	956	827	1 172	1 359	1 134	759	515	134	8 549
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	1 493	867	630	912	1 043	833	587	438	86	6 889
Campaspe (S)	4 192	2 212	2 103	2 623	2 551	2 247	1 492	961	272	18 653
Greater Shepparton (C)	6 735	3 999	4 219	4 368	4 065	3 048	1 935	1 157	346	29 872
Mansfield (S)	706	457	341	448	530	512	318	180	43	3 535
Mitchell (S)	3 855	2 391	2 094	2 523	2 141	1 566	849	469	85	15 973
Moira (S)	3 015	1 604	1 459	1 897	1 852	1 633	1 346	870	204	13 880
Murrindindi (S)	1 360	719	780	1 032	1 124	967	607	379	64	7 032
Strathbogie (S)	856	454	438	585	764	731	525	354	77	4 784
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	1 325	739	631	927	1 041	899	645	368	96	6 671
Indigo (S)	1 635	807	719	1 162	1 239	920	626	315	82	7 505
Towong (S)	600	280	274	460	514	443	325	189	60	3 145
Wangarratta (RC)	2 671	1 616	1 551	1 761	1 939	1 516	1 067	705	175	13 001
Wodonga (RC)	4 060	2 877	2 514	2 522	2 251	1 528	887	515	93	17 247
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	3 899	2 269	1 903	2 472	2 901	2 979	2 306	1 339	272	20 340
Wellington (S)	4 378	2 643	2 562	2 977	3 172	2 475	1 648	980	194	21 029
Gippsland(a)										
Bass Coast (S)	2 590	1 372	1 430	1 800	1 906	1 885	1 698	1 051	209	13 941
Baw Baw (S)	4 192	2 500	1 980	2 610	2 781	2 179	1 446	850	206	18 744
Latrobe (S)	7 663	4 887	4 133	4 965	4 930	3 777	2 380	1 460	294	34 489
South Gippsland (S)	2 703	1 585	1 393	1 853	1 990	1 727	1 240	727	182	13 400
Unincorporated Vic	29	64	47	34	36	25	18	9	1	263
Melbourne	**346 108**	**260 269**	**280 270**	**274 000**	**235 482**	**178 648**	**112 737**	**69 233**	**16 308**	**1 773 055**
Balance of Victoria	**145 465**	**88 917**	**80 662**	**96 050**	**96 991**	**77 228**	**53 730**	**33 127**	**7 922**	**680 092**
Victoria	**491 573**	**349 186**	**360 932**	**370 050**	**332 473**	**255 876**	**166 467**	**102 360**	**24 230**	**2 453 147**

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

Source: Population Estimates by Age and Sex , Australia and States (ABS cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Females, By age group and Local Government Area — as at 30 June 2004

	Age group								
	0–14	*15–24*	*25–34*	*35–44*	*45–54*	*55–64*	*65–74*	*75–84*	*85 and above*	*Total persons*
Local Government Area	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
Melbourne(a)										
Banyule (C)	10 114	8 011	8 075	8 581	8 727	6 693	4 517	3 903	1 472	60 093
Bayside (C)	8 226	5 188	4 790	7 224	7 047	5 021	3 486	3 796	1 780	46 558
Boroondara (C)	13 314	12 280	10 514	12 170	12 104	8 218	5 483	5 551	2 984	82 618
Brimbank (C)	17 820	12 785	13 604	13 366	12 196	8 354	5 115	3 309	821	87 370
Cardinia (S)	6 410	3 582	3 916	4 358	3 680	2 515	1 407	962	374	27 204
Casey (C)	25 335	14 448	17 292	18 345	13 317	7 996	4 634	2 852	865	105 084
Darebin (C)	9 859	8 673	11 765	10 121	7 478	6 044	5 571	4 435	1 700	65 646
Frankston (C)	11 976	7 872	8 745	9 213	8 027	6 287	4 130	3 216	1 310	60 776
Glen Eira (C)	9 943	7 890	9 471	9 623	8 546	5 861	4 723	5 074	2 096	63 227
Greater Dandenong (C)	11 132	9 514	9 252	8 459	8 675	6 819	4 952	3 433	1 126	63 362
Hobsons Bay (C)	7 910	4 976	6 495	7 010	5 576	3 899	3 213	2 377	731	42 187
Hume (C)	17 943	10 819	11 431	12 406	9 429	6 243	3 552	1 878	465	74 166
Kingston (C)	11 570	8 477	10 236	10 539	9 331	7 626	5 591	4 742	1 729	69 841
Knox (C)	15 552	10 416	10 587	12 144	11 554	7 493	4 103	3 002	1 229	76 080
Manningham (C)	9 340	7 743	6 832	8 364	8 612	8 178	4 883	2 754	1 104	57 810
Maribyrnong (C)	4 913	4 061	5 903	5 059	3 680	2 344	2 236	1 910	805	30 911
Maroondah (C)	9 624	6 797	7 389	7 750	7 107	5 490	3 608	2 819	1 169	51 753
Melbourne (C)	2 188	10 684	7 546	3 034	2 624	1 873	1 121	838	404	30 312
Melton (S)	8 412	5 245	6 943	5 762	4 967	2 470	984	659	163	35 605
Monash (C)	11 744	12 181	11 005	11 109	11 027	10 296	7 564	5 022	1 796	81 744
Moonee Valley (C)	9 017	7 330	8 901	8 527	7 384	5 787	4 482	3 535	1 246	56 209
Moreland (C)	10 648	9 392	12 438	10 466	7 576	6 065	6 432	4 979	1 500	69 496
Mornington Peninsula (S)	12 925	7 747	7 776	9 906	9 436	8 857	6 993	5 368	1 884	70 892
Nillumbik (S)	6 816	4 478	3 432	5 282	5 344	2 911	1 144	694	302	30 403
Port Phillip (C)	4 023	5 262	11 817	6 780	4 718	3 628	2 303	1 907	887	41 325
Stonnington (C)	5 842	7 151	9 429	6 395	5 831	4 861	3 291	2 857	1 397	47 054
Whitehorse (C)	11 996	9 458	10 474	10 785	9 835	8 410	6 660	5 629	2 257	75 504
Whittlesea (C)	13 390	9 107	10 142	10 265	8 506	5 881	3 616	1 684	528	63 119
Wyndham (C)	12 667	7 664	9 174	9 339	6 966	4 047	2 115	1 332	401	53 705
Yarra (C)	3 781	5 408	10 247	5 222	3 933	2 886	1 897	1 425	572	35 371
Yarra Ranges (S)	15 230	9 577	9 320	11 396	11 080	7 634	3 856	2 671	1 115	71 879
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	2 177	1 168	1 172	1 447	1 501	1 259	943	771	316	10 754
Golden Plains (S)	1 842	872	910	1 415	1 317	904	416	219	61	7 956
Greater Geelong (C)	18 753	13 719	13 422	14 584	13 977	11 050	8 573	6 955	2 434	103 467
Queenscliffe (B)	247	139	119	179	251	220	226	212	117	1 710
Surf Coast (S)	2 321	1 272	1 333	1 801	1 719	1 184	757	601	210	11 198
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	1 841	879	874	1 240	1 121	1 016	776	614	239	8 600
Glenelg (S)	2 129	984	1 162	1 518	1 413	1 096	823	664	248	10 037
Moyne (S)	1 660	805	869	1 159	1 150	919	586	462	180	7 790
Southern Grampians (S)	1 625	952	816	1 130	1 211	990	773	716	306	8 519
Warrnambool (C)	3 254	2 163	1 948	2 291	2 046	1 504	1 194	1 007	410	15 817
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	1 063	560	580	730	870	725	559	461	145	5 693
Ballarat (C)	8 683	6 888	5 950	6 279	5 734	4 329	3 245	2 802	1 079	44 989
Hepburn (S)	1 375	797	690	1 183	1 215	938	631	488	169	7 486
Moorabool (S)	3 008	1 589	1 615	2 182	1 889	1 335	785	500	170	13 073
Pyrenees (S)	545	303	277	431	497	476	313	202	70	3 114

For footnotes see end of table.

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4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Females, By age group and Local Government Area — as at 30 June 2004 — *continued*

	Age group									
	0–14	*15–24*	*25–34*	*35–44*	*45–54*	*55–64*	*65–74*	*75–84*	*85 and above*	*Total persons*
Local Government Area	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	611	324	301	394	407	385	319	323	160	3 224
Horsham (RC)	1 874	1 052	1 203	1 369	1 309	981	854	712	282	9 636
Northern Grampians (S)	1 257	635	694	889	855	769	570	481	219	6 369
West Wimmera (S)	451	203	207	337	300	302	232	187	68	2 287
Yarriambiack (S)	750	330	370	551	530	468	434	390	154	3 977
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	659	301	308	422	470	461	382	328	126	3 457
Gannawarra (S)	1 179	574	587	774	800	774	586	488	191	5 953
Mildura (RC)	5 731	3 105	3 367	3 813	3 293	2 490	1 956	1 567	525	25 847
Swan Hill (RC)	2 404	1 273	1 293	1 452	1 436	1 103	802	680	251	10 694
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	1 143	672	603	817	900	871	694	559	196	6 455
Greater Bendigo (C)	9 367	7 078	5 975	6 893	6 709	4 879	3 640	2 882	1 239	48 662
Loddon (S)	757	381	356	543	622	524	455	311	135	4 084
Macedon Ranges (S)	4 473	2 326	2 223	3 456	3 211	2 159	1 099	770	301	20 018
Mount Alexander (S)	1 640	804	788	1 226	1 363	1 091	823	680	278	8 693
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	1 340	786	696	998	1 088	827	671	568	204	7 178
Campaspe (S)	3 866	1 958	2 147	2 615	2 484	2 179	1 600	1 214	477	18 540
Greater Shepparton (C)	6 532	3 785	4 158	4 426	4 046	2 915	2 083	1 590	618	30 153
Mansfield (S)	678	414	345	459	541	457	274	211	83	3 462
Mitchell (S)	3 754	2 024	2 135	2 573	2 101	1 372	902	540	200	15 601
Moira (S)	2 809	1 323	1 487	1 790	1 822	1 659	1 344	979	371	13 584
Murrindindi (S)	1 340	633	819	1 080	1 053	883	558	379	131	6 876
Strathbogie (S)	793	413	405	665	733	702	530	407	184	4 832
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	1 250	541	630	1 001	982	873	619	441	160	6 497
Indigo (S)	1 582	771	706	1 148	1 260	901	586	440	192	7 586
Towong (S)	612	250	274	420	505	411	271	225	91	3 059
Wangarratta (RC)	2 647	1 536	1 515	1 872	1 913	1 600	1 159	970	428	13 640
Wodonga (RC)	3 816	2 733	2 508	2 687	2 347	1 559	1 018	694	222	17 584
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	3 672	2 052	1 891	2 741	3 007	2 866	2 240	1 517	500	20 486
Wellington (S)	4 161	2 488	2 123	2 995	3 027	2 282	1 658	1 252	435	20 421
Gippsland(a)										
Bass Coast (S)	2 484	1 367	1 435	1 851	1 960	2 074	1 757	1 269	374	14 571
Baw Baw (S)	4 061	2 311	2 170	2 826	2 783	2 145	1 441	1 053	401	19 191
Latrobe (S)	7 387	4 872	4 530	5 175	4 948	3 665	2 559	2 041	649	35 826
South Gippsland (S)	2 711	1 391	1 390	1 820	1 990	1 721	1 201	936	328	13 488
Unincorporated Vic	25	39	26	36	29	20	14	5	—	194
Melbourne	**329 597**	**254 193**	**284 902**	**278 954**	**244 274**	**180 649**	**123 645**	**94 599**	**36 212**	**1 827 025**
Balance of Victoria	**138 402**	**83 858**	**81 441**	**99 729**	**96 774**	**76 351**	**55 948**	**43 777**	**16 327**	**692 607**
Victoria	**467 999**	**338 051**	**366 343**	**378 683**	**341 048**	**257 000**	**179 593**	**138 376**	**52 539**	**2 519 632**

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

Source: Population Estimates by Age and Sex , Australia and States (ABS cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

5 CAUSES OF DEATH(a), By Statistical Subdivision — 2003

	Cancer(b)		Heart attack(c)		Stroke etc.(d)		Asthma etc.(e)		Suicide(f)		All causes	
Statistical Subdivision	*1999*	*2003*	*1999*	*2003*	*1999*	*2003*	*1999*	*2003*	*1999*	*2003*	*1999*	*2003*
Melbourne												
Inner Melbourne	437	385	397	377	138	131	115	126	35	30	1 597	1 481
Western Melbourne	779	770	686	712	219	204	198	210	34	34	2 604	2 644
Melton-Wyndham	130	200	119	128	36	33	37	26	14	17	476	543
Moreland City	311	321	303	271	87	93	91	108	17	12	1 129	1 096
Northern Middle Melbourne	513	515	491	443	155	151	152	174	32	28	1 874	1 840
Hume City	138	160	113	96	24	24	26	52	15	12	446	507
Northern Outer Melbourne	178	219	124	126	49	45	40	45	13	14	584	615
Boroondara City	364	335	364	293	180	121	99	107	14	12	1 415	1 190
Eastern Middle Melbourne	794	780	714	711	242	259	183	242	37	41	2 653	2 806
Eastern Outer Melbourne	399	452	322	361	115	138	90	134	21	30	1 331	1 511
Yarra Ranges Shire Pt A	200	245	172	166	63	60	43	57	23	21	676	728
Southern Melbourne	894	936	869	781	346	305	220	258	60	44	3 217	3 178
Greater Dandenong City	215	253	201	176	59	62	50	77	17	19	764	822
South Eastern Outer Melbourne	267	318	154	207	63	68	67	85	15	25	776	963
Frankston City	226	263	199	179	87	88	70	64	13	18	790	777
Mornington Peninsula Shire	307	359	321	290	123	114	78	104	15	15	1 091	1 175
Barwon												
Gr. Geelong City Pt A	373	373	338	365	118	128	82	123	19	15	1 244	1 375
East Barwon	124	138	100	111	35	32	22	52	10	7	392	445
West Barwon	55	83	71	57	20	20	13	16	4	n.p.	213	242
Western District												
Warnambool City(g)	n.a.	71	n.a.	79	n.a.	21	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	240
Hopkins	135	71	140	79	44	23	30	35	10	5	500	282
Glenelg	79	86	100	83	29	50	33	27	9	5	337	336
Central Highlands												
Ballarat City	177	187	202	190	73	57	62	77	7	13	716	708
East Central Highlands	68	77	67	75	27	16	20	19	3	6	249	258
West Central Highlands	35	51	63	47	7	20	15	10	3	4	170	180
Wimmera												
South Wimmera	84	109	94	98	36	32	25	23	9	n.p.	324	369
North Wimmera	49	59	50	38	15	13	12	13	n.p.	3	181	192
Mallee												
Mildura (RC) Pt A	97	105	79	87	21	32	29	44	4	5	337	370
West Mallee	33	34	39	28	9	10	10	9	n.p.	n.p.	125	123
East Mallee	68	85	65	63	29	14	17	22	n.p.	n.p.	255	259
Loddon												
Gr. Bendigo City Pt A	161	157	187	201	56	53	48	53	8	8	637	656
North Loddon	124	116	127	116	33	39	50	43	6	12	458	442
South Loddon	56	71	49	50	19	19	8	6	n.p.	3	203	192
Goulburn												
Gr. Shepparton (C) Pt A	74	92	61	62	25	28	24	25	8	4	288	300
North Goulburn	166	208	188	172	66	47	46	57	9	9	648	692
South Goulburn	78	73	54	72	19	20	29	32	9	3	274	274
South West Goulburn	66	94	55	57	16	21	22	16	7	8	244	260

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

5 CAUSES OF DEATH(a), By Statistical Subdivision — 2003 — *continued*

	Cancer(b)		*Heart attack(c)*		*Stroke etc.(d)*		*Asthma etc.(e)*		*Suicide(f)*		*All causes*	
Statistical Subdivision	*1999*	*2003*	*1999*	*2003*	*1999*	*2003*	*1999*	*2003*	*1999*	*2003*	*1999*	*2003*
Ovens-Murray												
Wodonga	69	95	76	70	21	21	18	23	6	5	272	287
West Ovens-Murray	79	73	62	66	19	33	21	20	5	4	268	259
East Ovens-Murray	38	57	43	39	10	10	14	12	n.p.	n.p.	140	158
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland Shire	115	122	107	121	32	29	36	26	6	5	393	396
Wellington Shire	79	116	91	86	29	19	18	31	11	7	324	336
Gippsland												
La Trobe Valley	175	155	181	149	35	42	24	69	10	11	559	583
West Gippsland	71	75	52	70	22	21	16	28	4	6	217	260
South Gippsland	124	141	116	140	46	37	32	35	3	9	454	517
Victoria(h)	**9 016**	**9 694**	**8 424**	**8 207**	**2 903**	**2 808**	**2 338**	**2 835**	**552**	**540**	**31 918**	**32 925**

(a) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD–10).

(b) Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97).

(c) All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52).

(d) Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69).

(e) Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99), incl. pneumonia and influenza.

(f) Intentional self-harm (X60–X84).

(g) In 1999 Warnambool was a part of Hopkins SSD.

(h) This includes deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and Victoria undefined.

Source: Causes of Death, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0), ABS data available on request.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Life expectancy is considered as an indicator of the particular health of any given population. For a child born today, life expectancy is calculated as the average life span of the child, on the assumption that currently observed age-and-sex specific death rates continue indefinitely into the future.

Life expectancy at birth for all Victorians has continued to rise over the periods 1997–2001 and 1999–2003. A male child born in Victoria during 1999–03 is expected to live 78.1 years in comparison to a female child who may live 5.2 years longer to 83.3 years. The highest life expectancy for a male born in Victoria during 1999–03 was recorded in the LGA of Nilumbik (81.5). Melbourne LGA recorded the highest female life expectancy (85.7). By contrast, Latrobe LGA recorded the lowest life expectancy (75.3) for a male during this period, which was 2.8 years below the male life expectancy for Victoria (78.1). Melton LGA recorded the lowest life expectancy (80.8) for a female, which was 2.5 years below the female life expectancy for Victoria (83.3).

The gap between the highest and lowest male life expectancy in LGAs has widened over the period 1997–2001 to 1999–2003 from 5.8 to 6.2 years. Similarly for females the gap has increased slightly from 4.7 to 4.9 years.

The largest percentage change in life expectancy for males over the period 1997–2001 and 1999–2003 was recorded in both Gannawarra (2.8%) and Swan Hill (2.8%) LGAs. For females, the percentage change was highest in Melbourne (1.7%), Bass Coast (1.7%) and South Gippsland (1.7%) LGAs.

6 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(a)(b), By Local Government Area

	Males			Females		
Local Government Area	*1997–01*	*1999–03*	*% Change between 1997–01 and 1999–03*	*1997–01*	*1999–03*	*% Change between 1997–01 and 1999–03*
Melbourne(c)						
Banyule (C)	77.8	79.1	1.7	82.6	83.4	1.0
Bayside (C)	79.5	80.3	0.9	83.9	84.7	1.0
Boroondara (C)	79.2	80.0	1.0	83.4	83.9	0.6
Brimbank (C)	77.2	77.6	0.5	82.8	83.2	0.5
Cardinia (S)	78.2	79.0	1.1	81.9	82.4	0.7
Casey (C)	78.6	79.5	1.1	83.6	84.3	0.8
Darebin (C)	76.5	77.1	0.7	82.9	83.3	0.4
Frankston (C)	76.2	77.0	1.0	82.2	82.6	0.4
Glen Eira (C)	78.6	78.9	0.4	83.8	84.7	1.0
Greater Dandenong (C)	76.1	77.5	1.8	82.4	83.3	1.1
Hobsons Bay (C)	76.8	77.6	1.1	82.3	82.9	0.7
Hume (C)	77.4	77.9	0.6	82.9	82.9	0.0
Kingston (C)	78.2	78.7	0.7	82.5	82.9	0.5
Knox (C)	78.1	78.1	0.0	82.6	82.6	0.0
Manningham (C)	80.6	80.6	0.0	84.0	84.4	0.4
Maribyrnong (C)	74.8	75.8	1.3	82.3	82.9	0.8
Maroondah (C)	78.0	78.5	0.6	82.7	83.2	0.7
Melbourne (C)	76.8	78.1	1.6	84.3	85.7	1.7
Melton (S)	77.1	78.1	1.3	80.2	80.8	0.8
Monash (C)	79.6	80.4	1.0	84.1	84.6	0.5
Moonee Valley (C)	77.2	78.2	1.3	83.5	84.3	1.0
Moreland (C)	77.2	77.6	0.6	82.3	82.8	0.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	77.5	78.5	1.3	83.0	83.6	0.8
Nillumbik (S)	79.6	81.5	2.4	84.9	85.2	0.4
Port Phillip (C)	75.7	76.6	1.2	81.6	82.0	0.5
Stonnington (C)	79.0	80.1	1.5	83.2	84.4	1.4
Whitehorse (C)	79.3	79.9	0.7	84.0	84.7	0.8
Whittlesea (C)	78.6	79.3	0.9	83.0	83.9	1.0
Wyndham (C)	76.5	77.9	1.8	82.2	83.1	1.1
Yarra (C)	75.8	77.2	1.8	81.8	81.9	0.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	78.0	78.5	0.7	83.8	84.0	0.2
Barwon						
Colac-Otway (S)	77.1	78.3	1.5	83.3	84.6	1.6
Golden Plains (S)	76.9	77.7	1.1	82.3	82.6	0.4
Greater Geelong (C)	77.1	77.7	0.8	82.4	82.7	0.4
Queenscliffe (B)	77.1	77.7	0.8	82.4	82.7	0.4
Surf Coast (S)	77.1	78.3	1.5	83.3	84.6	1.6
Western District						
Corangamite (S)	76.0	77.0	1.4	81.6	81.9	0.4
Glenelg (S)	75.8	75.7	0.0	81.7	82.3	0.7
Moyne (S)	76.0	77.0	1.4	81.6	81.9	0.4
Southern Grampians (S)	75.8	75.7	0.0	81.7	82.3	0.7
Warrnambool (C)	76.2	77.4	1.6	82.9	83.7	1.0
Central Highlands						
Ararat (RC)	75.8	76.4	0.9	81.6	82.1	0.6
Ballarat (C)	75.8	76.4	0.8	81.5	81.6	0.1
Hepburn (S)	76.9	77.7	1.1	82.3	82.6	0.4
Moorabool (S)	76.9	77.7	1.1	82.3	82.6	0.4
Pyrenees (S)	75.8	76.4	0.9	81.6	82.1	0.6

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

6 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(a)(b), By Local Government Area — *continued*

	Males			Females		
Local Government Area	*1997–01*	*1999–03*	*% Change between 1997–01 and 1999–03*	*1997–01*	*1999–03*	*% Change between 1997–01 and 1999–03*
Wimmera						
Hindmarsh (S)	76.5	76.8	0.3	82.0	82.3	0.3
Horsham (RC)	76.5	76.8	0.3	82.0	82.3	0.3
Northern Grampians (S)	75.8	76.4	0.9	81.6	82.1	0.6
West Wimmera (S)	76.5	76.8	0.3	82.0	82.3	0.3
Yarriambiack (S)	76.5	76.8	0.3	82.0	82.3	0.3
Mallee						
Buloke (S)	76.1	76.7	0.9	82.3	81.9	–0.4
Gannawarra (S)	75.3	77.4	2.8	82.6	83.3	0.8
Mildura (RC)	75.8	76.4	0.8	81.8	82.4	0.8
Swan Hill (RC)	75.3	77.4	2.8	82.6	83.3	0.8
Loddon						
Central Goldfields (S)	76.1	76.7	0.9	82.3	81.9	–0.4
Greater Bendigo (C)	76.5	77.4	1.2	82.1	82.4	0.4
Loddon (S)	76.1	76.7	0.9	82.3	81.9	–0.4
Macedon Ranges (S)	76.7	77.3	0.7	82.5	83.2	0.9
Mount Alexander (S)	76.7	77.3	0.7	82.5	83.2	0.9
Goulburn						
Benalla (RC)	77.2	77.6	0.6	82.7	83.3	0.7
Campaspe (S)	75.5	76.9	1.8	82.0	81.9	–0.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	77.4	78.0	0.7	83.1	83.4	0.4
Mansfield (S)	77.2	77.6	0.6	82.7	83.3	0.7
Mitchell (S)	76.5	76.9	0.6	82.4	83.0	0.7
Moira (S)	76.1	76.0	0.0	81.9	82.6	0.8
Murrindindi (S)	76.5	76.9	0.6	82.4	83.0	0.7
Strathbogie (S)	76.1	76.0	0.0	81.9	82.6	0.8
Ovens-Murray						
Alpine (S)	77.2	77.6	0.6	82.7	83.3	0.7
Indigo (S)	76.2	77.1	1.2	82.0	82.2	0.1
Towong (S)	76.2	77.1	1.2	82.0	82.2	0.1
Wangarratta (RC)	77.2	77.6	0.6	82.7	83.3	0.7
Wodonga (RC)	76.2	77.1	1.2	82.0	82.2	0.1
East Gippsland						
East Gippsland (S)	75.5	75.8	0.4	81.3	82.1	0.9
Wellington (S)	76.3	76.4	0.1	81.7	82.1	0.4
Gippsland(c)						
Bass Coast (S)	76.5	77.1	0.7	81.7	83.1	1.7
Baw Baw (S)	76.2	77.1	1.2	82.5	82.5	–0.1
Latrobe (S)	75.2	75.3	0.1	80.9	81.4	0.6
South Gippsland (S)	76.5	77.1	0.7	81.7	83.1	1.7
Unincorporated Vic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria	**77.4**	**78.1**	**1.0**	**82.7**	**83.3**	**0.7**

(a) All-cause mortality by 5-year age groups and sex was used to create abridged life tables according to Chiang method. Contiguous LGAs with populations less than 30 000 were aggregated. Thus, the 79 LGAs in Victoria were collapsed to 56 small areas with an aggregated population size of at least 120 000 for both five year periods 1997–01 and 1999–03.

(b) Life expectancy at birth is calculated using deaths data for both five year periods 1997–01 and 1999–03.

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

Source: Department of Human Services, Victoria, <www.health. vic.gov.au>.

CHAPTER 3 LABOUR MARKET

For the year ending May 2005, the Victorian labour force grew by 102,800 people (4.1%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 96,300 (4.0%) and the number of unemployed persons rose by 6,500 (4.7%). The actual unemployment rate increased slightly from 5.4% to 5.5%.

In the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR), the labour force grew by 72,200 persons or 3.9% between May 2004 and May 2005 and by 30,600 persons (4.7%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. Over this period, the proportion of full-time employed persons fell from 68.8% to 68.1% of the labour force in the Melbourne MSR and the proportion of part-time employed grew from 26.3% to 26.7%. In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the proportion of full-time employed fell from 63.9% to 62.2% whereas part-time employment grew from 29.1% to 31.4%. The number of unemployed people increased by 7,900 (8.7%) in the Melbourne MSR and decreased by 1,400 (3.1%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate increased from 4.9% to 5.1% in Melbourne MSR and fell from 6.9% to 6.4% in Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate increased from 64.0% to 65.6% in Melbourne MSR and from 60.4% to 62.3% in Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Central Highlands-Wimmera region and Barwon-Western District displayed the biggest increases in employment for the period May 2004 to May 2005. During this period, in Central Highlands-Wimmera region, the labour force grew by 15,000 persons (16.5%) and total employment grew by 15,000 persons (17.8%). The actual unemployment rate fell from 7.1% to 6.0%. In Barwon-Western District, the labour force grew by 9,400 persons (5.6%) and total employment grew by 10,600 persons (6.9%). The unemployment rate remained fell from 8.3% to 7.2%. Both regions also experienced rises in the participation rate over this period.

Goulburn-Ovens-Murray was the only region which displayed a reduced labour force in May 2005 compared to May 2004, as well as reduced levels of employment. In Goulburn-Ovens-Murray, the number of unemployed persons increased by 37.7% over this period. The corresponding unemployment rate increased from 3.9% to 5.6%.

7 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By region

Month	Employed: Full-time '000	Employed: Part-time '000	Employed: Total '000	Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
March	1 277.0	496.4	1 773.4	107.7	1 881.1	5.7	64.6
April	1 278.5	484.4	1 762.9	107.3	1 870.2	5.7	64.1
May	1 286.3	491.5	1 777.8	91.3	1 869.1	4.9	64.0
June	1 285.7	489.7	1 775.4	92.2	1 867.6	4.9	63.9
July	1 289.5	501.5	1 791.0	93.2	1 884.2	4.9	64.3
August	1 285.0	498.6	1 783.5	102.1	1 885.6	5.4	64.3
September	1 299.5	512.9	1 812.4	116.3	1 928.7	6.0	65.7
October	1 296.3	512.0	1 808.3	99.6	1 907.9	5.2	64.9
November	1 307.6	505.4	1 813.0	91.1	1 904.1	4.8	64.7
December	1 339.3	519.0	1 858.3	95.1	1 953.5	4.9	66.3
2005							
January	1 323.0	487.2	1 810.2	101.8	1 912.1	5.3	64.9
February	1 339.3	495.9	1 835.2	110.9	1 946.1	5.7	66.0
March	1 319.2	519.8	1 839.0	102.9	1 941.9	5.3	65.8
April	1 313.1	519.9	1 833.0	99.5	1 932.5	5.1	65.4
May	1 322.9	519.2	1 842.1	99.2	1 941.3	5.1	65.6
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
March	106.5	49.8	156.2	11.5	167.8	6.9	57.4
April	104.9	51.7	156.6	14.5	171.0	8.5	58.5
May	105.3	49.3	154.7	14.0	168.7	8.3	57.6
June	110.6	51.7	162.3	14.9	177.2	8.4	60.4
July	105.4	49.9	155.3	13.7	169.0	8.1	57.5
August	104.0	47.8	151.8	13.4	165.2	8.1	56.2
September	110.6	56.6	167.2	13.5	180.7	7.5	61.4
October	109.1	58.4	167.5	14.3	181.8	7.9	61.7
November	112.3	54.3	166.7	10.3	176.9	5.8	59.9
December	120.3	52.7	173.0	12.3	185.3	6.7	62.7
2005							
January	116.4	51.7	168.1	12.5	180.7	6.9	61.1
February	112.8	51.5	164.3	15.9	180.2	8.8	60.9
March	113.6	56.5	170.1	11.5	181.6	6.4	61.3
April	115.2	54.3	169.5	12.2	181.7	6.7	61.3
May	112.2	53.2	165.3	12.8	178.1	7.2	60.0
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
March	58.4	29.4	87.9	4.4	92.3	4.8	58.6
April	59.3	31.6	91.0	5.6	96.6	5.8	61.3
May	56.7	27.6	84.3	6.4	90.7	7.1	57.5
June	53.7	30.5	84.2	7.2	91.4	7.9	57.9
July	51.0	28.0	79.0	8.3	87.3	9.5	55.2
August	48.9	28.2	77.1	10.4	87.4	11.8	55.2
September	49.9	29.4	79.2	8.9	88.1	10.1	55.5
October	48.2	31.6	79.8	7.7	87.5	8.8	55.1
November	56.3	30.1	86.4	7.6	94.0	8.1	59.1
December	57.7	29.4	87.1	8.3	95.4	8.7	59.9
2005							
January	62.3	31.2	93.5	4.3	97.8	4.4	61.4
February	61.6	30.2	91.8	6.6	98.4	6.7	61.7
March	69.9	28.5	98.4	8.3	106.8	7.8	66.9
April	70.2	28.7	98.9	6.4	105.4	6.1	66.0
May	66.4	33.0	99.3	6.3	105.7	6.0	66.1

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

7 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By region — *continued*

Month	Employed: Full-time '000	Employed: Part-time '000	Employed: Total '000	Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
March	78.8	38.1	116.9	7.9	124.8	6.3	59.6
April	76.6	36.2	112.8	8.1	120.8	6.7	57.6
May	78.0	34.6	112.6	9.8	122.4	8.0	58.3
June	76.3	35.7	112.1	9.3	121.3	7.6	57.7
July	80.5	37.9	118.4	8.3	126.7	6.5	60.2
August	79.9	35.8	115.7	11.3	127.0	8.9	60.3
September	77.8	37.5	115.4	11.9	127.2	9.3	60.3
October	76.1	39.6	115.7	11.0	126.7	8.7	60.0
November	78.4	35.2	113.5	11.7	125.2	9.4	59.2
December	79.9	36.4	116.3	11.5	127.8	9.0	60.4
2005							
January	73.9	41.2	115.1	10.9	126.1	8.7	59.5
February	75.3	40.2	115.5	11.4	126.9	9.0	59.8
March	74.8	40.7	115.5	7.8	123.4	6.3	58.1
April	75.6	40.0	115.5	8.3	123.8	6.7	58.3
May	78.3	41.7	120.0	8.3	128.3	6.5	60.3
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
March	106.0	46.8	152.8	4.7	157.5	3.0	68.2
April	103.4	44.0	147.4	6.9	154.3	4.5	66.7
May	108.5	40.9	149.4	6.1	155.4	3.9	67.1
June	104.7	45.0	149.7	6.8	156.4	4.3	67.5
July	106.4	39.8	146.1	4.3	150.4	2.8	64.8
August	102.8	45.8	148.6	4.8	153.5	3.2	66.0
September	101.6	47.7	149.3	6.2	155.5	4.0	66.8
October	100.8	45.8	146.5	7.0	153.5	4.6	65.9
November	101.6	41.9	143.5	7.6	151.0	5.0	64.7
December	98.4	42.2	140.7	9.5	150.1	6.3	64.3
2005							
January	96.4	41.8	138.2	10.7	148.9	7.2	63.7
February	96.7	45.4	142.1	7.1	149.2	4.8	63.8
March	98.9	48.1	147.0	5.6	152.6	3.7	65.2
April	96.1	46.0	142.1	8.2	150.3	5.5	64.1
May	94.6	46.7	141.3	8.4	149.7	5.6	63.7
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
March	71.9	41.8	113.6	8.2	121.9	6.7	62.1
April	75.1	40.7	115.8	7.7	123.5	6.2	62.9
May	71.4	39.0	110.4	9.4	119.8	7.8	60.9
June	75.2	37.0	112.2	7.8	120.0	6.5	61.0
July	78.6	37.4	116.0	9.0	125.1	7.2	63.5
August	78.5	35.0	113.4	10.8	124.3	8.7	63.0
September	78.9	31.8	110.8	6.9	117.7	5.8	59.5
October	78.5	37.4	115.9	7.4	123.4	6.0	62.3
November	79.3	37.3	116.6	6.7	123.3	5.4	62.2
December	77.1	38.4	115.5	11.1	126.6	8.7	63.8
2005							
January	77.8	38.4	116.2	9.6	125.8	7.7	63.4
February	73.7	35.6	109.3	10.1	119.4	8.5	60.1
March	72.1	39.6	111.7	10.0	121.7	8.2	61.2
April	74.4	39.4	113.7	11.2	124.9	8.9	62.8
May	76.2	41.2	117.4	8.5	125.9	6.8	63.2

For footnotes see end of table.

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7 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), 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						
2004							
March	421.5	205.9	627.4	36.8	664.2	5.5	61.2
April	419.2	204.3	623.5	42.7	666.2	6.4	61.3
May	420.0	191.4	611.4	45.7	657.0	6.9	60.4
June	420.5	199.9	620.5	46.0	666.4	6.9	61.1
July	421.9	193.0	614.9	43.6	658.5	6.6	60.3
August	414.1	192.6	606.7	50.7	657.4	7.7	60.1
September	418.8	203.1	621.9	47.3	669.2	7.1	61.1
October	412.6	212.8	625.4	47.5	672.9	7.1	61.4
November	427.9	198.8	626.7	43.9	670.5	6.5	61.1
December	433.5	199.1	632.6	52.6	685.2	7.7	62.4
2005							
January	426.9	204.3	631.2	48.2	679.4	7.1	61.8
February	420.3	202.8	623.1	51.1	674.2	7.6	61.3
March	429.4	213.4	642.8	43.3	686.1	6.3	62.3
April	431.4	208.4	639.8	46.3	686.1	6.7	62.2
May	427.6	215.7	643.3	44.3	687.6	6.4	62.3
	VICTORIA						
2004							
March	1 698.5	702.4	2 400.9	144.5	2 545.4	5.7	63.6
April	1 697.8	688.6	2 386.4	150.1	2 536.4	5.9	63.3
May	1 706.3	682.9	2 389.2	137.0	2 526.1	5.4	63.0
June	1 706.3	689.6	2 395.9	138.2	2 534.1	5.5	63.1
July	1 711.4	694.5	2 405.9	136.8	2 542.7	5.4	63.2
August	1 699.0	691.2	2 390.2	152.8	2 543.0	6.0	63.2
September	1 718.3	716.0	2 434.3	163.6	2 597.9	6.3	64.4
October	1 708.9	724.8	2 433.7	147.1	2 580.9	5.7	63.9
November	1 735.5	704.2	2 439.7	135.0	2 574.7	5.2	63.7
December	1 772.8	718.2	2 490.9	147.8	2 638.7	5.6	65.2
2005							
January	1 749.9	691.6	2 441.5	150.0	2 591.4	5.8	64.0
February	1 759.6	698.7	2 458.3	161.9	2 620.2	6.2	64.7
March	1 748.6	733.2	2 481.7	146.2	2 628.0	5.6	64.8
April	1 744.5	728.3	2 472.8	145.8	2 618.5	5.6	64.5
May	1 750.5	734.9	2 485.5	143.5	2 628.9	5.5	64.7

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

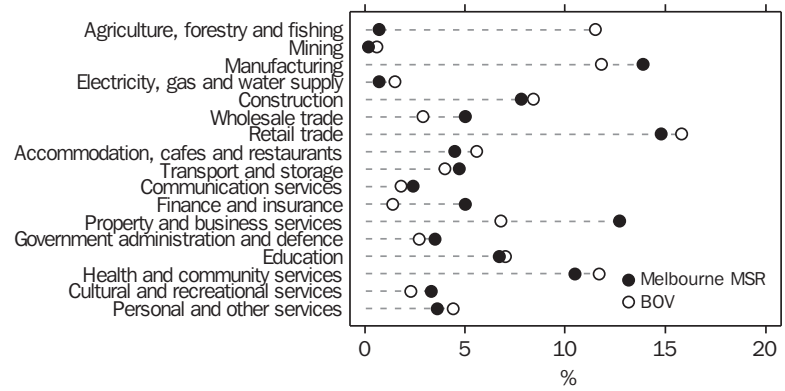
Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In May 2005, the industries that employed the most people in the Melbourne MSR were Retail Trade and Manufacturing. Retail Trade accounted for 14.8% of total employment whereas Manufacturing accounted for 13.9%. The next largest employing industry was Property and Business Services (12.7%). Within Manufacturing, the majority of employees (70.7%) in Melbourne MSR were males. In Retail Trade and Property and Business Services, the proportions of males and females employed were more evenly spread.

For the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (15.8%), Manufacturing (11.8%) and Health and Community Services (11.7%). Within these industries, Manufacturing had the largest proportion of males (76.9%) whereas Health and Community Services employed a higher proportion of females (74.0%) than males.

INDUSTRY BY PER CENT EMPLOYED, MAY 2005,
Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria



8 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry(a) and Major Statistical Region — May 2005

Industry division	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
Melbourne(b)			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.8	4.5	12.3
Mining	2.1	1.1	3.3
Manufacturing	181.3	75.2	256.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	9.3	3.0	12.2
Construction	124.9	19.5	144.4
Wholesale trade	60.2	31.1	91.4
Retail trade	134.8	137.8	272.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	40.5	42.9	83.4
Transport and storage	65.1	21.0	86.1
Communication services	30.9	13.0	43.9
Finance and insurance	44.7	47.2	92.0
Property and business services	133.2	100.3	233.5
Government administration and defence	30.0	35.1	65.1
Education	38.0	85.2	123.1
Health and community services	41.5	152.4	193.8
Cultural and recreational services	30.7	30.9	61.6
Personal and other services	34.4	32.5	66.9
Balance of Victoria			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.4	22.6	74.0
Mining	3.7	–	3.7
Manufacturing	58.3	17.5	75.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.9	2.5	9.4
Construction	47.1	6.7	53.8
Wholesale trade	14.6	3.9	18.5
Retail trade	45.1	56.6	101.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	12.5	23.6	36.1
Transport and storage	21.6	4.4	25.9
Communication services	7.2	4.6	11.8
Finance and insurance	3.4	5.6	9.0
Property and business services	23.0	20.6	43.6
Government administration and defence	7.3	9.8	17.1
Education	13.5	31.5	45.0
Health and community services	19.4	55.5	75.0
Cultural and recreational services	7.9	6.9	14.8
Personal and other services	14.9	13.2	28.0
Victoria			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	59.2	27.1	86.3
Mining	5.9	1.1	7.0
Manufacturing	239.5	92.8	332.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	16.1	5.4	21.6
Construction	172.1	26.2	198.3
Wholesale trade	74.9	35.0	109.9
Retail trade	179.8	194.4	374.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	53.0	66.5	119.6
Transport and storage	86.7	25.4	112.0
Communication services	38.1	17.7	55.7
Finance and insurance	48.1	52.9	101.0
Property and business services	156.3	120.9	277.2
Government administration and defence	37.3	44.9	82.2
Education	51.5	116.7	168.1
Health and community services	60.9	207.9	268.8
Cultural and recreational services	38.6	37.8	76.4
Personal and other services	49.3	45.7	94.9

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

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

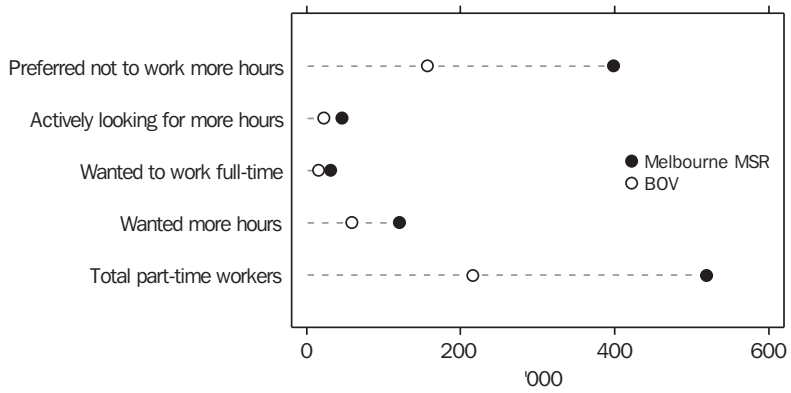
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS, BY SEX

In May 2005, there were an estimated 519,200 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. This represents an increase of 5.6% from May 2004. Females accounted for the majority of all part-time workers (69.5%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (76.8%) prefer not to work more hours, and this is more common amongst females than males.

For the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in May 2005 was 215,700. This represents a rise of 12.7% in the number of part-time workers since May 2004. The majority of these part-time workers (72.6%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females (73.2%) than males (70.7%).

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



9 PART-TIME WORKERS(a), By sex — Melbourne

Month	Preferred not to work more hours '000	Preferred to work more hours: Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours '000	Preferred to work more hours: Wanted to work full-time '000	Preferred to work more hours: All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours '000	Total part-time workers '000	Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours %
			MALES			
2004						
February	88.3	19.4	11.9	43.7	132.0	33.1
May	105.3	20.0	14.9	42.8	148.1	28.9
August	91.0	18.8	14.7	51.5	142.5	36.1
November	93.8	18.0	12.1	48.7	142.5	34.2
2005						
February	84.9	22.1	17.1	53.9	138.8	38.8
May	109.0	19.0	15.1	49.5	158.6	31.2
			FEMALES			
2004						
February	248.8	29.8	16.7	75.0	323.9	23.2
May	274.7	24.5	14.8	68.7	343.4	20.0
August	284.6	17.3	11.8	71.4	356.0	20.1
November	280.0	24.7	17.9	82.9	362.9	22.8
2005						
February	272.7	32.4	21.0	84.4	357.1	23.6
May	289.7	26.4	16.1	70.9	360.6	19.7
			PERSONS			
2004						
February	337.2	49.2	28.6	118.7	455.9	26.0
May	380.0	44.5	29.6	111.5	491.5	22.7
August	375.7	36.1	26.5	122.9	498.6	24.6
November	373.8	42.8	30.1	131.6	505.4	26.0
2005						
February	357.6	54.4	38.1	138.2	495.9	27.9
May	398.8	45.5	31.2	120.5	519.2	23.2

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

		Preferred to work more hours				
Month	Preferred not to work more hours '000	Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours '000	Wanted to work full-time '000	All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours '000	Total part-time workers '000	Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours %
			MALES			
2004						
February	39.3	6.3	5.1	13.0	52.2	24.8
May	38.8	* 4.1	* 3.4	12.5	51.2	24.4
August	33.3	7.9	5.2	20.4	53.7	38.0
November	34.3	4.8	* 3.0	18.2	52.5	34.6
2005						
February	35.0	7.4	6.5	23.3	58.3	40.0
May	38.4	6.2	4.7	15.8	54.3	29.2
			FEMALES			
2004						
February	109.5	12.4	6.9	37.5	147.0	25.5
May	102.8	15.6	10.2	37.4	140.1	26.7
August	102.7	12.1	9.0	36.2	138.9	26.0
Novemner	111.1	11.3	7.8	35.2	146.3	24.0
2005						
February	108.7	12.9	8.2	35.8	144.5	24.8
May	118.2	15.8	11.1	43.3	161.5	26.8
			PERSONS			
2004						
February	148.8	18.7	12.0	50.5	199.2	25.3
May	141.5	19.6	13.6	49.9	191.4	26.0
August	136.0	20.0	14.1	56.6	192.6	29.4
November	145.4	16.1	10.8	53.4	198.8	26.8
2005						
February	143.7	20.4	14.7	59.1	202.8	29.1
May	156.6	22.0	15.8	59.1	215.7	27.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

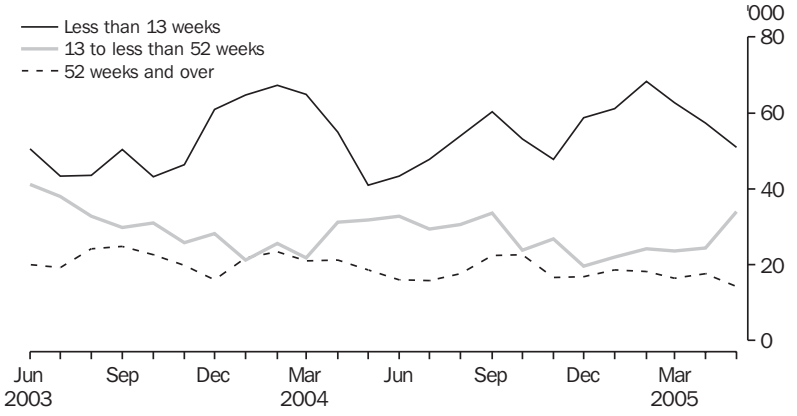
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between May 2004 and May 2005, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) rose by 24.4% in the Melbourne MSR. For the Balance of Victoria MSR, the increase was 1.6%.

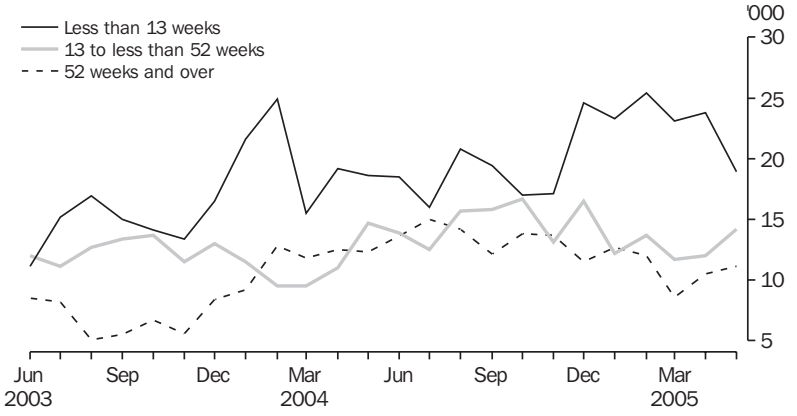
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) increased by 7.3% in the Melbourne MSR and fell by 3.4% for the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 23.7% in the Melbourne MSR and by 9.7% in the Balance of Victoria MSR for the year ending May 2005.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, MELBOURNE MSR



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, BALANCE OF VICTORIA



11 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*
Month	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2004									
March	31.6	33.3	64.9	4.8	10.7	15.5	36.3	44.1	80.4
April	32.7	22.2	54.9	8.4	10.8	19.2	41.1	33.0	74.1
May	25.0	16.0	41.0	11.1	7.5	18.6	36.1	23.5	59.6
June	25.5	17.9	43.4	11.0	7.5	18.5	36.4	25.5	61.9
July	24.3	23.5	47.8	8.5	7.5	16.0	32.8	31.1	63.8
August	27.1	26.9	54.0	11.3	9.5	20.8	38.4	36.4	74.8
September	32.3	28.1	60.4	9.8	9.6	19.4	42.1	37.7	79.8
October	28.0	25.1	53.2	7.9	9.1	17.0	35.9	34.2	70.1
November	23.7	23.9	47.7	7.9	9.2	17.1	31.7	33.1	64.8
December	27.1	31.6	58.8	13.0	11.6	24.6	40.1	43.3	83.4
2005									
January	28.9	32.3	61.2	13.0	10.2	23.3	41.9	42.6	84.5
February	32.5	35.8	68.3	12.9	12.5	25.4	45.4	48.3	93.7
March	30.7	32.0	62.7	10.2	12.9	23.1	40.9	44.9	85.8
April	29.5	27.9	57.4	12.9	10.9	23.8	42.4	38.8	81.2
May	26.3	24.7	51.0	9.9	9.1	18.9	36.1	33.8	69.9
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2004									
March	13.3	8.5	21.8	7.2	*2.3	9.5	20.5	10.8	31.3
April	17.6	13.7	31.3	5.7	5.3	11.0	23.3	19.0	42.3
May	20.2	11.6	31.7	8.4	6.3	14.7	28.6	17.9	46.5
June	20.0	12.8	32.8	8.0	5.9	13.9	28.0	18.7	46.7
July	18.5	11.0	29.5	6.1	6.4	12.5	24.6	17.4	42.0
August	17.4	13.1	30.5	7.2	8.5	15.7	24.6	21.6	46.2
September	18.8	14.8	33.6	9.5	6.3	15.8	28.3	21.0	49.3
October	15.6	8.2	23.9	9.1	7.5	16.7	24.8	15.8	40.6
November	16.9	9.9	26.8	6.5	6.6	13.1	23.3	16.5	39.9
December	11.6	8.0	19.6	9.1	7.4	16.5	20.6	15.5	36.1
2005									
January	12.0	10.0	22.0	8.4	*3.8	12.2	20.5	13.7	34.2
February	12.4	11.9	24.3	7.7	5.9	13.7	20.1	17.9	37.9
March	11.4	12.3	23.7	7.5	4.2	11.7	18.9	16.4	35.4
April	11.1	13.4	24.5	7.6	4.5	12.0	18.7	17.9	36.5
May	15.9	18.1	34.0	7.3	6.9	14.2	23.3	24.9	48.2

...continued

11 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*
Month	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2004									
March	12.3	8.7	21.0	6.6	5.2	11.8	18.9	13.9	32.8
April	13.5	7.6	21.1	7.5	5.1	12.5	21.0	12.7	33.7
May	11.4	7.2	18.6	6.1	6.2	12.3	17.5	13.4	30.9
June	9.0	7.0	16.0	6.6	7.0	13.6	15.6	14.0	29.6
July	8.5	7.3	15.9	7.4	7.7	15.0	15.9	15.0	30.9
August	12.7	4.9	17.6	7.0	7.2	14.2	19.7	12.1	31.8
September	14.0	8.3	22.3	6.6	5.5	12.1	20.6	13.8	34.5
October	12.5	10.0	22.6	9.3	4.5	13.8	21.9	14.6	36.4
November	10.6	6.1	16.7	9.0	4.7	13.7	19.6	10.8	30.3
December	10.2	6.5	16.8	7.7	*3.9	11.5	17.9	10.4	28.3
2005									
January	11.7	6.9	18.6	8.7	*4.0	12.7	20.4	10.9	31.3
February	10.5	7.7	18.2	8.3	*3.8	12.0	18.7	11.5	30.3
March	11.0	5.5	16.5	5.3	3.3	8.6	16.3	8.8	25.1
April	11.1	6.5	17.6	4.3	6.1	10.5	15.5	12.6	28.1
May	8.7	5.5	14.2	6.4	4.8	11.1	15.1	10.2	25.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2004									
March	57.2	50.5	107.7	18.5	18.2	36.8	75.7	68.8	144.5
April	63.8	43.5	107.3	21.6	21.1	42.7	85.4	64.6	150.1
May	56.6	34.7	91.3	25.6	20.1	45.7	82.2	54.8	137.0
June	54.5	37.7	92.2	25.5	20.4	46.0	80.0	58.2	138.2
July	51.3	41.9	93.2	22.0	21.6	43.6	73.3	63.5	136.8
August	57.2	45.0	102.1	25.5	25.2	50.7	82.7	70.1	152.8
September	65.2	51.2	116.3	25.9	21.4	47.3	91.1	72.5	163.6
October	56.2	43.4	99.6	26.4	21.1	47.5	82.6	64.5	147.1
November	51.2	39.9	91.1	23.4	20.5	43.9	74.6	60.4	135.0
December	48.9	46.2	95.1	29.7	22.9	52.6	78.6	69.1	147.8
2005									
January	52.7	49.2	101.8	30.1	18.0	48.2	82.8	67.2	150.0
February	55.3	55.5	110.9	28.9	22.2	51.1	84.2	77.7	161.9
March	53.1	49.8	102.9	23.0	20.3	43.3	76.2	70.1	146.2
April	51.7	47.7	99.5	24.8	21.5	46.3	76.5	69.2	145.8
May	50.9	48.3	99.2	23.6	20.7	44.3	74.5	69.0	143.5

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

12 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, Victoria(a), By sex — 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 ($)					
2003									
November	1 000.7	1 073.0	923.9	834.6	852.4	587.2	944.3	998.0	767.1
2004									
February	1 014.6	1 080.3	919.4	844.3	860.9	590.6	956.1	1 004.9	765.1
May	1 009.4	1 069.0	912.8	839.5	857.4	584.7	950.5	995.6	755.3
August	1 025.8	1 095.0	936.7	861.2	879.1	598.1	971.0	1 023.2	778.9
November	1 052.6	1 135.5	954.6	882.0	898.8	590.4	996.2	1 057.2	779.7
2005									
February	1 052.8	1 145.0	978.8	902.9	918.1	617.1	1 002.5	1 068.8	804.5
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($)					
2003									
November	1 003.4	1 069.2	924.0	834.2	850.9	590.8	945.7	995.8	768.8
2004									
February	1 011.3	1 079.6	916.2	845.0	862.1	590.4	953.5	1 003.7	763.0
May	1 009.9	1 070.9	915.5	840.4	859.0	586.2	952.1	998.1	758.6
August	1 026.2	1 098.2	937.3	859.8	877.9	593.2	970.8	1 024.6	776.1
November	1 054.6	1 130.2	954.2	881.7	897.3	593.9	997.0	1 053.9	780.9
2005									
February	1 049.5	1 144.3	975.3	903.6	919.3	616.8	999.9	1 067.5	802.4
				TREND ESTIMATES ($)					
2003									
November	1 000.3	1 065.8	916.5	837.7	853.7	587.5	944.4	993.1	761.7
2004									
February	1 007.3	1 072.9	918.3	839.1	856.5	589.0	949.4	998.5	763.4
May	1 016.6	1 082.0	921.8	846.2	864.3	588.9	958.7	1 007.8	764.9
August	1 029.4	1 099.6	935.3	860.9	878.4	591.8	972.8	1 025.3	772.3
November	1 044.0	1 123.3	954.5	880.5	897.0	599.8	989.3	1 047.9	785.0
2005									
February	1 057.4	1 148.6	974.6	902.8	918.0	610.5	1 005.5	1 071.5	798.7
				PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM NOVEMBER 2004 TO FEBRUARY 2005)					
Original	—	0.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	4.5	0.6	1.1	3.2
Seasonally Adjusted	–0.5	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.9	0.3	1.3	2.7
Trend	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.8
				PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM FEBRUARY 2004 TO FEBRUARY 2005)					
Original	3.8	6.0	6.5	6.9	6.6	4.5	4.9	6.4	5.1
Seasonally Adjusted	3.8	6.0	6.5	6.9	6.6	4.5	4.9	6.4	5.2
Trend	5.0	7.1	6.1	7.6	7.2	3.7	5.9	7.3	4.6

(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).

13 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES, By Local Government Area, Smooth series(a)(b)

Unemployment rate

Local Government Area	Mar 02	Jun 02	Sep 02	Dec 02	Mar 03	Jun 03	Sep 03	Dec 03	Mar 04	Jun 04	Sep 04	Dec 04
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Melbourne(c)												
Banyule (C)	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0
Bayside (C)	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9
Boroondara (C)	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2
Brimbank (C)	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.3	9.9
Cardinia (S)	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2
Casey (C)	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.2
Darebin (C)	10.3	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.8	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.3	8.9	9.3
Frankston (C)	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.5
Glen Eira (C)	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.5	8.3	7.6
Hobsons Bay (C)	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7
Hume (C)	9.4	9.1	8.4	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.7
Kingston (C)	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.1
Knox (C)	4.9	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1
Manningham (C)	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7
Maribyrnong (C)	12.8	13.0	12.5	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	10.7
Maroondah (C)	4.9	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2
Melbourne (C)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.2	6.9
Melton (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2
Monash (C)	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.7
Moonee Valley (C)	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8
Moreland (C)	9.7	9.2	8.3	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.2
Nillumbik (S)	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Port Phillip (C)	5.5	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.1
Stonnington (C)	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4
Whitehorse (C)	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7
Whittlesea (C)	7.9	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.1
Wyndham (C)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9
Yarra (C)	7.4	6.5	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.3	6.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.6
Golden Plains (S)	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.8
Greater Geelong (C)	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.6
Queenscliffe (B)	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.5	5.3	5.7
Surf Coast (S)	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.9
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.3
Glenelg (S)	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.3	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.2
Moyne (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6
Southern Grampians (S)	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.5
Warrnambool (C)	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.4	7.9
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.8
Ballarat (C)	9.4	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.9	9.5
Hepburn (S)	10.1	11.4	11.1	10.2	9.9	8.5	7.8	8.2	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.4
Moorabool (S)	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.5
Pyrenees (S)	7.0	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.3

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

13 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES, By Local Government Area, Smooth series(a)(b) — *continued*

Unemployment rate

Local Government Area	*Mar 02* %	*Jun 02* %	*Sep 02* %	*Dec 02* %	*Mar 03* %	*Jun 03* %	*Sep 03* %	*Dec 03* %	*Mar 04* %	*Jun 04* %	*Sep 04* %	*Dec 04* %
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.3
Horsham (RC)	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.2
Northern Grampians (S)	6.1	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.4
West Wimmera (S)	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7
Yarriambiack (S)	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.2
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.1
Gannawarra (S)	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7
Mildura (RC)	8.5	7.8	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.7	9.6
Swan Hill (RC)	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	7.0
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	12.2	11.2	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.9	13.4
Greater Bendigo (C)	9.2	8.3	7.3	7.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.9	8.9
Loddon (S)	7.4	6.7	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.9	7.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7
Mount Alexander (S)	10.7	9.4	8.1	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.2	7.7	8.9	9.9
Goulburn												
Campaspe (S)	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7
Delatite (S)	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.4
Mitchell (S)	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0
Moira (S)	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0
Murrindindi (S)	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.8
Strathbogie (S)	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1
Indigo (S)	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9
Towong (S)	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4
Wangarratta (RC)	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4
Wodonga (RC)	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.6	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6
Wellington (S)	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5
Gippsland(c)												
Bass Coast (S)	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.1	7.2	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.5
Baw Baw (S)	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Latrobe (S)	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.8	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.4
South Gippsland (S)	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
Unincorporated Vic	8.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
Victoria	**6.4**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**6.0**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.6**	**5.7**	**5.8**

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4 ROAD CONDITION

Measures of road condition include roughness, rutting and cracking. Roughness less than 110nrm (NAASRA roughness measure), is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads. Municipalities outside Melbourne with the highest percentages of rough main roads in 2003–04 were Yarriambiack (24.5%), Pyrenees (21.6%) and West Wimmera (19.8%). The lowest percentages were found in Queenscliffe (0.0%), Warrnambool (2.1%) and Alpine (2.6%), however the former two municipalities have less than 10 kilometres of main roads. Other low percentages occurred in Moyne (3.7%), Glenelg (4.1%) and Mildura (4.2%).

With lower travel speeds in urban areas, roughness less than 140nrm is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads. Municipalities within Melbourne with the highest percentage of rough main roads in 2003–04 were Yarra (14.2%), Manningham (13.5%) and Hobsons Bay (9.6%). The lowest percentage was found in Whittlesea (1.8%), while Casey, Hume and Melton (all 2.8%) were the second lowest.

14 CONDITION OF MAIN ROADS, By Local Government Area — 2003–04

Local Government Area	Total length of main roads km	Roughness(a) % greater than 110nrm	Roughness(a) % greater than 140nrm	% with rut depth(b) greater than 10mm	% with cracking	Distressed(c) length km
Melbourne(d)						
Banyule (C)	55.5	13.5	4.1	6.0	12.5	0.8
Bayside (C)	46.6	12.6	4.1	12.0	7.9	2.1
Boroondara (C)	78.9	15.8	4.6	7.0	7.4	2.3
Brimbank (C)	87.5	20.8	4.8	14.0	14.7	6.3
Cardinia (S)	183.5	13.1	5.0	13.0	3.5	6.1
Casey (C)	113.4	9.7	2.8	16.0	3.6	4.1
Darebin (C)	52.0	14.3	4.0	10.0	29.0	4.0
Frankston (C)	36.8	11.1	3.7	10.0	3.4	0.6
Glen Eira (C)	34.5	9.9	3.7	8.0	2.5	0.3
Greater Dandenong (C)	56.2	10.8	3.4	10.0	7.6	2.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	62.4	24.2	9.6	14.0	27.0	6.6
Hume (C)	122.9	11.2	2.8	19.0	14.2	10.3
Kingston (C)	82.5	12.1	4.5	9.0	6.0	3.0
Knox (C)	105.4	18.3	5.4	14.0	7.9	6.0
Manningham (C)	99.2	30.7	13.5	13.0	6.6	3.4
Maribyrnong (C)	29.5	22.5	7.4	12.0	25.0	2.3
Maroondah (C)	60.8	18.2	6.7	7.0	9.9	0.8
Melbourne (C)(e)	54.7	24.2	8.9	14.0	20.5	4.4
Melton (S)	46.5	12.5	2.8	18.0	6.7	2.9
Monash (C)	81.2	19.1	6.1	13.0	8.6	4.3
Moonee Valley (C)	55.5	17.3	4.3	12.0	21.0	4.2
Moreland (C)	41.6	20.0	4.8	15.0	30.4	4.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	186.3	10.8	3.1	12.0	2.9	3.7
Nillumbik (S)	101.8	20.7	7.0	18.0	6.4	2.3
Port Phillip (C)	49.3	12.4	4.8	14.0	20.4	4.4
Stonnington (C)	47.3	19.0	7.9	12.0	20.7	5.5
Whitehorse (C)	66.7	17.3	6.7	6.0	10.1	1.4
Whittlesea (C)	143.3	7.9	1.8	11.0	10.9	7.6
Wyndham (C)	99.0	18.6	6.0	19.0	15.3	10.5
Yarra (S)	30.3	34.6	14.2	15.0	24.3	2.8
Yarra Ranges (C)	312.2	24.1	6.9	11.0	2.6	4.9
Barwon						
Colac-Otway (S)	317.3	5.6	1.1	33.0	3.3	16.0
Golden Plains (S)	194.6	5.6	0.9	15.0	2.2	3.8
Greater Geelong (C)	256.7	9.7	2.6	17.0	7.1	14.8
Queenscliffe (B)	4.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	17.0	0.2
Surf Coast (S)	107.4	11.6	2.1	26.0	2.4	4.2
Western District						
Corangamite (S)	423.8	7.4	1.9	29.0	5.6	34.4
Glenelg (S)	352.0	4.1	0.8	24.0	3.4	15.7
Moyne (S)	364.6	3.7	0.8	24.0	6.1	36.9
Southern Grampians (S)	311.9	5.1	0.9	16.0	3.7	15.4
Warrnambool (C)	9.7	2.1	0.0	16.0	4.1	0.2
Central Highlands						
Ararat (RC)	222.0	11.7	2.5	11.0	1.6	2.8
Ballarat (C)	123.8	13.8	5.2	13.0	3.2	2.3
Hepburn (S)	163.3	18.4	5.0	17.0	1.8	4.1
Moorabool (S)	150.1	14.8	3.7	15.0	4.0	7.2
Pyrenees (S)	152.2	21.6	5.9	12.0	0.8	1.1

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

14 CONDITION OF MAIN ROADS, By Local Government Area — 2003–04 — *continued*

Local Government Area	Total length of main roads km	Roughness(a) % greater than 110nrm	Roughness(a) % greater than 140nrm	% with rut depth(b) greater than 10mm	% with cracking	Distressed(c) length km
Wimmera						
Hindmarsh (S)	257.0	14.5	3.0	10.0	1.8	2.7
Horsham (RC)	151.7	14.4	3.5	21.0	1.8	3.9
Northern Grampians (S)	248.6	18.8	4.7	12.0	1.4	2.7
West Wimmera (S)	419.2	19.8	4.6	21.0	1.2	5.2
Yarriambiack (S)	400.5	24.5	6.7	13.0	5.6	13.6
Mallee						
Buloke (S)	433.2	14.9	3.5	20.0	12.5	46.5
Gannawarra (S)	204.4	5.2	0.8	13.0	9.2	8.9
Mildura (RC)	188.7	4.2	1.1	10.0	2.7	7.0
Swan Hill (RC)	201.2	7.9	1.1	20.0	17.3	26.3
Loddon						
Central Goldfields (S)	131.9	14.9	3.5	10.0	1.2	1.0
Greater Bendigo (C)	257.5	13.2	2.8	16.0	4.4	9.1
Loddon (S)	394.1	9.4	2.3	16.0	6.8	16.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	177.2	9.9	2.3	18.0	3.7	7.0
Mount Alexander (S)	93.0	15.1	3.9	14.0	5.2	5.2
Goulburn						
Benalla (RC)	91.0	9.3	1.9	16.0	3.8	1.3
Campaspe (S)	367.8	11.4	2.4	21.0	3.3	17.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	261.5	8.9	1.8	15.0	5.0	13.4
Mansfield (S)	131.7	12.6	2.4	16.0	1.2	0.8
Mitchell (S)	135.3	11.0	2.0	16.0	1.8	3.2
Moira (S)	270.1	10.0	2.6	20.0	2.9	6.5
Murrindindi (S)	110.3	6.0	1.2	21.0	1.1	1.7
Strathbogie (S)	171.3	18.7	5.0	24.0	2.4	3.9
Ovens-Murray						
Alpine (S)	126.6	2.6	0.2	12.0	1.2	1.4
Indigo (S)	217.9	8.3	1.5	12.0	4.4	4.6
Towong (S)	185.2	4.3	0.8	10.0	1.6	1.1
Wangarratta (RC)	221.3	13.0	2.7	18.0	3.1	5.7
Wodonga (RC)	33.0	4.3	0.3	11.0	2.9	0.5
East Gippsland						
East Gippsland (S)	350.7	19.1	4.9	12.0	0.3	0.7
Wellington (S)	403.7	12.4	3.2	10.0	0.4	2.0
Gippsland(d)						
Bass Coast (S)	43.5	14.5	4.1	19.0	1.4	1.1
Baw Baw (S)	301.8	15.1	4.2	12.0	1.2	3.1
Latrobe (C)	195.3	18.9	5.5	17.0	1.8	3.8
South Gippsland (S)	248.2	13.7	3.2	18.0	2.0	8.1
Victoria	**13 114.3**	**12.7**	**3.3**	**16.0**	**4.9**	**518.9**

(a) Roughness <140nrm is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads. Roughness <110nrm is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads.

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

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

(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) Excluding Docklands Authority.

Source: Pavement Inventory and Condition Report, VicRoads.

CHAPTER 5 STATE FINAL DEMAND

STATE FINAL DEMAND

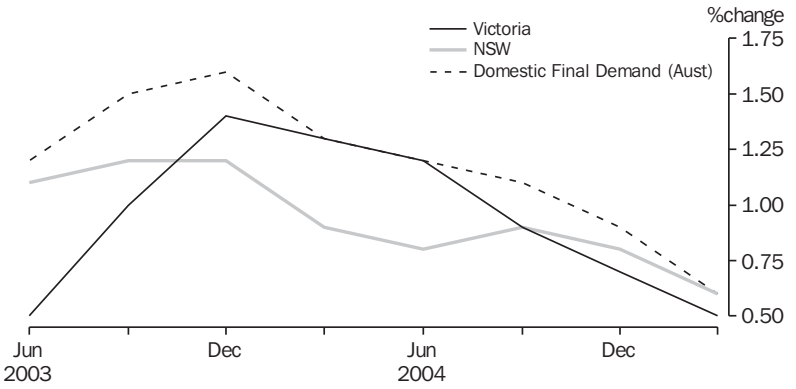
State final demand measures the total value of goods and services that are sold to buyers in a state, who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation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

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

For the March quarter 2005, the trend estimate for Victorian state final demand, in volume terms, was $52,970m, an increase of 0.5% on the December quarter 2004. This was below the trend growth level for New South Wales (0.6%) and the Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which also increased by 0.6% over the same period. The growth rates of the trend estimate for these three series has continuously declined since the December quarter 2003.

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand and consistently represents between 59 and 60 per cent of Victoria's state final demand (trend) in volume terms. In March quarter 2005, this component accounted for over 60% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand and recorded an increase of 0.8% on the December quarter 2004. The other main contributors are private gross fixed capital formation (approximately 21.3%), increased by 0.4% and government final consumption expenditure (approximately 15.9%) increased by 0.6% over the same period.

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



15 STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures(a) — Seasonally adjusted and Trend

	Jun qtr 2003	*Sep qtr 2003*	*Dec qtr 2003*	*Mar qtr 2004*	*Jun qtr 2004*	*Sep qtr 2004*	*Dec qtr 2004*	*Mar qtr 2005*
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)							
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	8 066	8 122	8 188	8 228	8 213	8 280	8 430	8 405
Households	29 408	29 766	30 177	30 849	30 904	31 431	31 639	31 811
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 013	3 313	3 386	3 507	3 509	3 414	3 442	3 063
Non-dwelling construction	1 852	1 795	1 924	1 993	1 965	1 928	2 038	1 982
Machinery and equipment	3 553	3 783	3 577	3 739	3 736	3 840	4 284	4 297
Livestock	115	139	139	139	139	153	153	153
Intangible fixed assets	785	785	821	833	845	869	924	913
Ownership transfer costs	783	788	790	795	726	719	667	663
Total private	*10 063*	*10 602*	*10 636*	*11 006*	*10 918*	*10 924*	*11 509*	*11 070*
Public	1 693	1 374	1 532	1 694	1 604	1 604	1 518	1 382
State final demand	**49 224**	**49 864**	**50 533**	**51 777**	**51 639**	**52 239**	**53 096**	**52 668**
International trade—exports of goods	4 744	5 036	4 934	5 142	5 646	5 371	5 191	4 748
International trade—imports of goods	10 936	10 737	11 334	11 685	12 127	12 407	12 557	12 815
	TREND ESTIMATES(b) ($m)							
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	8 070	8 127	8 180	8 206	8 242	8 305	8 375	8 425
Households	29 397	29 791	30 239	30 677	31 057	31 352	31 616	31 877
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 185	3 249	3 388	3 488	3 507	3 449	3 328	3 183
Non-dwelling construction	1 808	1 861	1 910	1 955	1 973	1 974	1 987	2 000
Machinery and equipment	3 677	3 643	3 600	3 579	3 684	3 934	4 164	4 288
Livestock	122	132	138	140	143	149	153	155
Intangible fixed assets	792	796	811	829	851	877	904	927
Ownership transfer costs	799	786	789	777	745	707	678	666
Total private	*10 363*	*10 454*	*10 634*	*10 770*	*10 903*	*11 084*	*11 211*	*11 260*
Public	1 547	1 519	1 543	1 606	1 647	1 583	1 500	1 445
State final demand	**49 376**	**49 888**	**50 596**	**51 259**	**51 850**	**52 327**	**52 705**	**52 970**
International trade—exports of goods	4 853	4 858	5 032	5 257	5 437	5 392	5 149	4 887
International trade—imports of goods	10 821	10 982	11 255	11 691	12 099	12 369	12 599	12 792

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

15 STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures(a) — Seasonally adjusted and Trend — *continued*

	Jun qtr 2003	*Sep qtr 2003*	*Dec qtr 2003*	*Mar qtr 2004*	*Jun qtr 2004*	*Sep qtr 2004*	*Dec qtr 2004*	*Mar qtr 2005*
	TREND ESTIMATES (PER CENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER)							
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6
Households	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	–0.4	2.0	4.3	3.0	0.5	–1.7	–3.5	–4.4
Non-dwelling construction	0.3	2.9	2.6	2.4	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.7
Machinery and equipment	0.4	–0.9	–1.2	–0.6	2.9	6.8	5.8	3.0
Livestock	8.0	8.2	4.5	1.4	2.1	4.2	2.7	1.3
Intangible fixed assets	–0.5	0.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.5
Ownership transfer costs	–4.2	–1.6	0.4	–1.5	–4.1	–5.1	–4.1	–1.8
Total private	*–0.3*	*0.9*	*1.7*	*1.3*	*1.2*	*1.7*	*1.1*	*0.4*
Public	–1.5	–1.8	1.6	4.1	2.6	–3.9	–5.2	–3.7
State final demand	**0.5**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.5**
International trade—exports of goods	–2.9	0.1	3.6	4.5	3.4	–0.8	–4.5	–5.1
International trade—imports of goods	1.8	1.5	2.5	3.9	3.5	2.2	1.9	1.5

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

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

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

16 STATE FINAL DEMAND — Original(a)

	Jun qtr 2003	*Sep qtr 2003*	*Dec qtr 2003*	*Mar qtr 2004*	*Jun qtr 2004*	*Sep qtr 2004*	*Dec qtr 2004*	*Mar qtr 2005*
	CURRENT PRICES ($M)							
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	8 341	8 017	8 393	8 395	8 601	r 8 556	r 8 867	8 784
Households	29 350	30 117	r 32 053	r 29 942	r 31 170	r 32 119	r 34 078	31 131
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 166	3 566	3 559	3 430	3 819	r 3 784	r 3 766	3 119
Non-dwelling construction	1 910	1 830	2 115	1 956	2 145	r 2 106	r 2 430	2 101
Machinery and equipment	3 522	3 463	3 595	2 955	3 299	r 3 202	r 4 115	3 315
Livestock	115	145	145	145	145	r 179	179	179
Intangible fixed assets	753	753	814	770	766	r 789	r 875	804
Ownership transfer costs	813	945	946	928	864	r 894	r 832	839
Total private	*10 280*	*r 10 702*	*r 11 174*	*r 10 185*	*r 11 039*	*r 10 954*	*r 12 196*	*10 357*
Public	2 076	1 104	1 621	1 494	1 926	r 1 286	r 1 608	1 228
State final demand	**50 046**	**49 941**	**r 53 241**	**r 50 016**	**52 736**	**r 52 915**	**r 56 750**	**51 499**
International trade—exports of goods	4 509	4 678	4 783	4 516	5 356	5 156	r 5 253	4 346
International trade—imports of goods	10 077	10 198	10 429	9 674	10 427	r 11 589	11 564	10 601
Compensation of employees	23 439	23 936	24 967	23 926	24 900	r 25 483	r 26 615	25 332
	CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(B) ($M)							
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	8 183	r 8 010	r 8 219	r 8 189	r 8 333	r 8 268	r 8 452	8 346
Households	29 164	29 881	r 31 778	r 29 420	r 30 617	r 31 534	r 33 356	30 212
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 088	3 427	3 412	3 270	3 604	r 3 526	r 3 477	2 856
Non-dwelling construction	1 879	1 783	r 2 037	r 1 862	1 995	r 1 913	r 2 165	1 850
Machinery and equipment	r 3 640	3 683	3 955	3 367	3 829	r 3 721	r 4 762	3 899
Livestock	115	139	139	139	139	r 153	153	153
Intangible fixed assets	770	780	855	820	828	r 864	r 964	899
Ownership transfer costs	754	818	793	790	698	753	679	651
Total private	*10 207*	*10 632*	*r 11 191*	*r 10 247*	*11 092*	*r 10 931*	*r 12 199*	*10 307*
Public	2 069	1 110	1 635	1 517	1 940	r 1 293	r 1 610	1 226
State final demand	**49 625**	**r 49 633**	**r 52 823**	**r 49 373**	**r 51 982**	**r 52 026**	**r 55 617**	**50 091**
International trade—exports of goods	4 694	4 987	5 227	4 932	5 612	r 5 332	r 5 499	4 553
International trade—imports of goods	10 561	11 087	11 740	11 336	11 721	r 12 813	13 002	12 124

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

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

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

CHAPTER 6 PRICE INDEXES

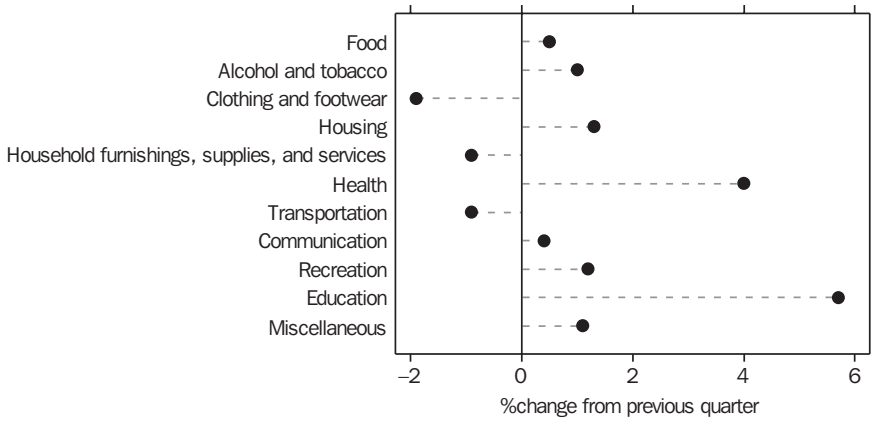
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services that are representative of the expenditure of private households in each capital city. Between December quarter 2004 and March quarter 2005, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 0.8%. This is slightly more than the increase in the weighted average for the eight capital cities (0.7%).

In Melbourne, the largest quarterly increases were seen in the Education (5.7%) and Health (4.0%) groups. The groups which recorded price decreases were Clothing and footwear (1.9%), Transportation (0.9%) and Household furnishings, supplies and services (0.9%).

For the year ending March quarter 2005 the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose 2.0%. This compares to a corresponding increase of 2.4% in the CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in Education (5.8%), Health (5.4%) and Housing (3.2%) groups. The price falls for the year occurred in the Clothing (2.3%), Food (0.3%) and Household furnishings, supplies and services (0.2%) groups.

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



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

17 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), By group — Melbourne and weighted average of eight capital cities

Group	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Sep qtr 2004	Dec qtr 2004	Mar qtr 2005	Per cent change from Dec qtr 2004 to Mar qtr 2005 Melbourne	Per cent change from Dec qtr 2004 to Mar qtr 2005 Weighted average of eight capital cities	Per cent change from Mar qtr 2004 to Marc qtr 2005 Melbourne	Per cent change from Mar qtr 2004 to Marc qtr 2005 Weighted average of eight capital cities
Food	154.5	152.9	151.5	153.3	154.1	0.5	0.9	–0.3	0.8
Alcohol and tobacco	219.9	220.7	222.3	224.3	226.5	1.0	1.3	3.0	3.7
Clothing and footwear	112.9	113.0	113.4	112.4	110.3	–1.9	–1.4	–2.3	–1.9
Housing	110.5	110.7	112.0	112.5	114.0	1.3	1.0	3.2	4.0
Household furnishings, supplies and services	121.1	120.8	121.0	122.0	120.9	–0.9	–1.3	–0.2	–0.8
Health	209.3	214.7	213.2	212.0	220.5	4.0	4.0	5.4	5.7
Transportation	141.3	144.1	144.7	146.7	145.4	–0.9	–1.0	2.9	2.9
Communication	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5
Recreation	130.3	129.4	129.8	131.1	132.7	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.6
Education	221.6	221.6	221.7	221.7	234.4	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.2
Miscellaneous	173.6	174.0	175.8	177.1	179.1	1.1	0.9	3.2	2.6
All groups	**143.5**	**143.9**	**144.2**	**145.3**	**146.4**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**2.0**	**2.4**

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

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

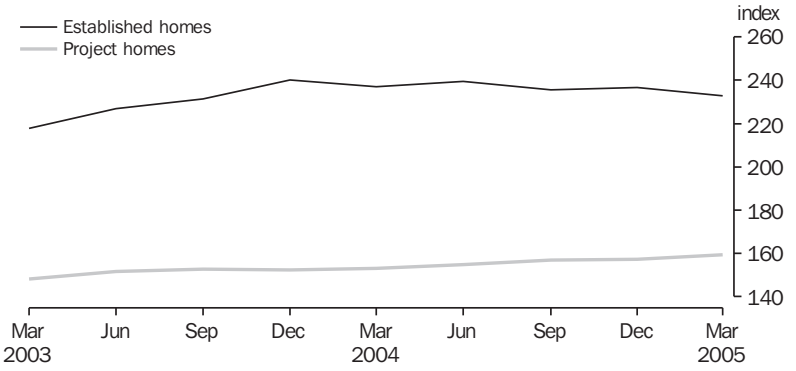
HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

The price of established homes in Melbourne declined by 1.6% during the March quarter 2005. This follows an increase of 0.4% in the previous quarter. Established house prices rose in all other capital cities except NSW (0.0%) during the March quarter. Project homes rose by 1.3% in Melbourne over the same period. This is the fifth consecutive quarter for which project home prices have risen.

In annual terms (year ended March quarter 2005), established home prices in Melbourne fell by 1.7% whereas project home prices rose by 4.1%.

The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a 0.2% increase in established home prices in March quarter 2005 and a 1.5% increase in project home prices over the same period. For the year ended March quarter 2005, established and projected home prices rose by 0.4% and 6.4% respectively in the weighted average for the eight capital cities.

QUARTERLY HOUSE PRICES(a), Melbourne



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

18 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a) — Melbourne and weighted average of eight capital cities

	Melbourne				*Weighted average of eight capital cities*			
	Established homes		*Project homes*		*Established homes*		*Project homes*	
Period	*Index number*	*Per cent change from previous period*	*Index number*	*Per cent change from previous period*	*Index number*	*Per cent change from previous period*	*Index number*	*Per cent change from previous period*
2001–02	193.7	21.7	142.1	3.8	178.0	16.5	138.1	2.4
2002–03	216.4	11.7	147.2	3.6	209.9	17.9	144.1	4.3
2003–04	237.0	9.5	153.1	4.0	245.0	16.7	154.8	7.4
2003								
December	240.2	3.8	152.2	–0.2	245.1	6.0	153.7	1.7
2004								
March	237.0	–1.3	153.0	0.5	251.3	2.5	155.8	1.4
June	239.4	1.0	154.6	1.0	252.1	0.3	158.4	1.7
September	235.6	–1.6	156.7	1.4	250.3	–0.7	160.3	1.2
December	236.6	0.4	157.2	0.3	251.7	0.6	r 163.2	r 1.8
2005								
March	232.9	–1.6	159.3	1.3	252.2	0.2	165.7	1.5

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

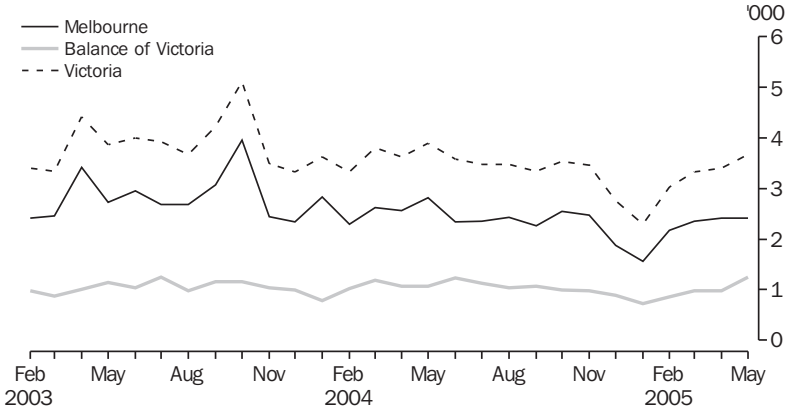
Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

CHAPTER 7 CONSTRUCTION

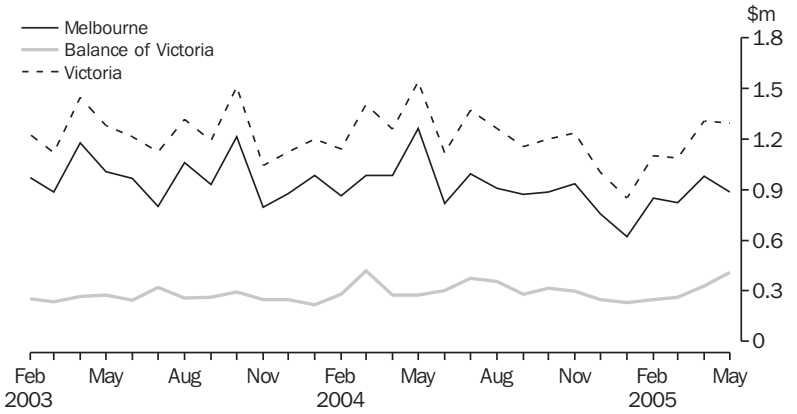
BUILDING APPROVALS

From February 2005 to May 2005, there was an increase of 21.1% in the number of new dwelling approvals in Victoria. This increase was evident in both the Melbourne MSR (11.2%) and the Balance of Victoria MSR (46.4%), however the increase was more pronounced in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The value of all building approvals also rose for both regions over this period.

NEW BUILDING APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region



VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region



19 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region

	Number of new dwelling units(a)(b)				Value of building approvals				
			All new dwelling units					All building	
Period	Private sector no.	Public sector no.	no.	Proportion of state total %	New dwelling units(a) $m	Residential alterations, additions and conversions(a)(c) $m	Non-residential building(d) $m	$m	Proportion of state total %
					MELBOURNE				
2001–02	35 611	636	36 247	75.0	5 930.1	1 153.8	3 843.4	10 927.4	80.8
2002–03	r 34 966	r 574	r 35 540	75.3	r 6 574.7	1 215.5	4 243.6	r 12 033.8	80.6
2003–04	32 267	391	32 658	71.6	6 323.8	1 301.9	3 963.5	11 589.2	77.4
2004									
March	2 588	37	2 625	68.9	491.9	110.2	383.5	985.7	70.1
April	2 525	32	2 557	70.5	488.0	107.7	389.8	985.6	78.2
May	2 779	44	2 823	72.6	678.8	113.1	472.4	1 264.4	82.1
June	2 321	21	2 342	65.4	442.6	120.6	255.5	818.7	73.1
July	2 249	106	2 355	67.6	r 447.1	134.2	r 413.2	r 994.5	r 72.6
August	2 355	72	2 427	69.9	477.0	129.8	r 300.7	r 907.6	r 71.9
September	r 2 250	18	r 2 268	r 67.9	r 474.5	96.2	303.7	r 874.5	r 75.8
October	r 2 534	19	r 2 553	72.1	r 495.9	97.1	r 292.2	r 885.2	r 73.8
November	r 2 314	168	r 2 482	r 71.7	r 493.4	r 103.5	r 338.6	r 935.5	r 75.8
December	r 1 844	32	r 1 876	r 67.9	r 409.0	r 86.6	r 258.6	r 754.2	r 75.2
2005									
January	r 1 538	31	r 1 569	68.3	r 305.2	81.6	r 233.7	r 620.5	72.9
February	2 152	22	2 174	71.8	r 462.6	r 115.4	r 272.0	r 850.0	r 77.3
March	2 325	24	2 349	70.6	464.1	104.3	255.3	823.7	75.8
April	2 399	11	2 410	71.0	463.7	111.6	403.4	978.8	75.0
May	2 393	25	2 418	66.0	511.1	125.7	248.4	885.3	68.4
					BALANCE OF VICTORIA				
2001–02	11 818	260	12 078	25.0	1 687.4	238.3	675.6	2 601.3	19.2
2002–03	11 485	155	11 640	24.7	1 833.2	267.3	794.0	2 894.6	19.4
2003–04	r 12 826	118	r 12 944	28.4	r 2 193.0	321.0	875.4	r 3 389.4	22.6
2004									
March	1 181	3	1 184	31.1	202.2	27.1	190.8	420.1	29.9
April	1 069	3	1 072	29.5	191.5	26.3	56.7	274.5	21.8
May	r 1 055	9	r 1 064	27.4	r 188.1	25.3	61.6	r 274.9	17.9
June	1 205	33	1 238	34.6	217.5	29.6	54.5	301.6	26.9
July	1 127	1	1 128	32.4	r 200.4	29.7	146.1	r 376.1	r 27.4
August	1 022	21	1 043	30.1	184.8	30.9	139.4	355.1	r 28.1
September	r 1 065	5	r 1 070	r 32.1	r 198.2	29.8	50.7	r 278.8	r 24.2
October	r 976	11	r 987	27.9	r 185.6	31.9	97.2	r 314.7	r 26.2
November	r 974	8	r 982	r 28.3	r 182.6	26.4	r 90.2	r 299.2	r 24.2
December	r 879	6	r 885	r 32.1	r 164.0	24.9	r 59.3	r 248.2	r 24.8
2005									
January	720	r 8	r 728	31.7	r 137.6	23.3	r 69.7	r 230.6	27.1
February	r 852	0	r 852	28.2	r 153.6	26.5	69.9	r 250.0	r 22.7
March	978	1	979	29.4	176.6	27.6	59.2	263.4	24.2
April	979	6	985	29.0	185.7	31.8	109.6	327.0	25.0
May	1 242	5	1 247	34.0	222.7	33.7	152.7	409.1	31.6

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

19 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region — *continued*

	Number of new dwelling units(a)(b)				*Value of building approvals*				
			All new dwelling units					*All building*	
Period	*Private sector* no.	*Public sector* no.	no.	*Proportion of state total* %	*New dwelling units(a)* $m	*Residential alterations, additions and conversions(a)(c)* $m	*Non-residential building(d)* $m	$m	*Proportion of state total* %
					VICTORIA				
2001–02	47 429	896	48 325	100.0	7 617.5	1 392.1	4 519.0	13 528.7	100.0
2002–03	r 46 451	r 729	r 47 180	100.0	r 8 407.9	1 482.9	5 037.6	r 14 928.4	100.0
2003–04	r 45 093	509	r 45 602	100.0	r 8 516.8	1 622.9	4 838.9	r 14 978.6	100.0
2004									
March	3 769	40	3 809	100.0	694.1	137.3	574.4	1 405.8	100.0
April	3 594	35	3 629	100.0	679.5	134.0	446.5	1 260.1	100.0
May	r 3 834	53	r 3 887	100.0	r 866.9	138.4	534.0	r 1 539.3	100.0
June	3 526	54	3 580	100.0	660.1	150.2	310.0	1 120.3	100.0
July	3 376	107	3 483	100.0	647.5	163.9	r 559.3	r 1 370.6	100.0
August	3 377	93	3 470	100.0	661.8	160.7	r 440.1	r 1 262.6	100.0
September	3 315	23	3 338	100.0	672.8	126.1	354.4	1 153.2	100.0
October	3 510	30	3 540	100.0	681.6	128.9	r 389.4	r 1 199.9	100.0
November	r 3 288	176	r 3 464	100.0	r 676.0	r 129.9	r 428.7	r 1 234.6	100.0
December	r 2 723	38	r 2 761	100.0	r 573.0	r 111.4	r 318.0	r 1 002.4	100.0
2005									
January	r 2 258	r 39	r 2 297	100.0	r 442.9	104.9	r 303.3	r 851.1	100.0
February	r 3 004	22	r 3 026	100.0	r 616.2	r 141.9	r 341.9	r 1 100.0	100.0
March	3 303	25	3 328	100.0	640.7	131.9	314.5	1 087.1	100.0
April	3 378	17	3 395	100.0	649.4	143.4	513.0	1 305.8	100.0
May	3 635	30	3 665	100.0	733.9	159.4	401.1	1 294.4	100.0

(a) Valued at $10,000 and over.

(b) Excludes dwelling units created as a result of conversions or construction of non-residential buildings.

(c) Includes alterations and additions creating dwellings, alterations and additions not creating dwellings, and conversions.

(d) Valued at $50,000 and over.

Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0); ABS data available on request, Building Approvals collection.

20 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	March quarter 2005			12 months ending March quarter 2005			
Local Government Area	Number of dwelling units(a) no.	Number of dwelling jobs no.	Value of all approvals $m	Number of dwelling units(a) no.	Number of dwelling jobs no.	Value of all approvals $m	Number of dwelling units per '000 population(b)
Melbourne(c)							
Banyule (C)	120	210	43.7	487	928	172.3	4.2
Bayside (C)	134	220	63.0	529	951	266.6	5.9
Boroondara (C)	185	347	101.1	924	1 564	550.5	5.8
Brimbank (C)	206	285	60.1	1 025	1 312	346.4	5.9
Cardinia (S)	202	285	48.3	1 029	1 292	228.4	18.9
Casey (C)	564	698	132.8	2 380	3 064	558.9	11.3
Darebin (C)	174	252	49.4	863	1 104	241.1	6.8
Frankston (C)	221	259	59.6	993	1 284	358.6	8.3
Glen Eira (C)	127	221	45.9	549	1 022	212.9	4.5
Greater Dandenong (C)	170	233	98.2	702	962	345.4	5.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	94	168	43.3	487	683	207.5	5.9
Hume (C)	375	508	99.7	1 551	2 051	461.1	10.5
Kingston (C)	149	275	89.1	705	1 184	309.8	5.2
Knox (C)	91	218	39.6	520	1 081	202.1	3.5
Manningham (C)	78	160	33.4	335	742	132.7	2.9
Maribyrnong (C)	83	128	37.4	469	586	198.5	7.6
Maroondah (C)	84	173	28.5	436	810	160.8	4.3
Melbourne (C)	729	272	279.0	2 250	1 527	1 348.5	36.5
Melton (S)	460	521	91.8	2 120	2 251	407.0	29.7
Monash (C)	198	307	114.3	921	1 359	464.2	5.7
Moonee Valley (C)	104	182	55.3	640	868	241.0	5.9
Moreland (C)	170	234	38.8	829	1 006	212.8	6.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	344	514	138.1	1 467	2 415	513.7	10.6
Nillumbik (S)	52	121	19.9	255	548	92.3	4.2
Port Phillip (C)	59	151	92.5	901	659	522.4	10.9
Stonnington (C)	65	191	57.1	362	888	337.0	4.0
Whitehorse (C)	147	235	45.7	588	1 186	276.8	4.1
Whittlesea (C)	245	297	57.2	1 033	1 209	249.6	8.2
Wyndham (C)	452	551	127.0	2 582	2 835	642.3	23.9
Yarra (C)	54	156	50.7	359	692	256.2	5.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	108	278	53.8	512	1 229	197.7	3.6
Barwon							
Colac-Otway (S)	36	80	11.1	191	335	53.8	8.9
Golden Plains (S)	31	74	8.6	206	373	47.9	12.6
Greater Geelong (C)	402	581	111.9	1 901	2 576	538.6	9.4
Queenscliffe (B)	11	18	4.2	40	73	15.4	12.5
Surf Coast (S)	92	147	27.6	539	698	172.8	24.0
Western District							
Corangamite (S)	14	62	6.1	67	224	24.7	3.9
Glenelg (S)	28	76	7.1	141	310	35.6	7.0
Moyne (S)	25	48	8.7	110	229	35.5	6.9
Southern Grampians (S)	23	49	5.0	69	190	29.0	4.1
Warrnambool (C)	66	93	17.2	228	404	81.0	7.4
Central Highlands							
Ararat (RC)	12	33	5.0	63	130	16.9	5.5
Ballarat (C)	167	276	54.8	827	1 201	216.6	9.5
Hepburn (S)	33	53	7.7	128	245	30.1	8.6
Moorabool (S)	56	83	12.4	289	403	63.7	11.1
Pyrenees (S)	9	20	1.7	43	77	6.9	6.6

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

20 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area — *continued*

	March quarter 2005			12 months ending March quarter 2005			
Local Government Area	*Number of dwelling units(a)* no.	*Number of dwelling jobs* no.	*Value of all approvals* $m	*Number of dwelling units(a)* no.	*Number of dwelling jobs* no.	*Value of all approvals* $m	*Number of dwelling units per '000 population(b)*
Wimmera							
Hindmarsh (S)	2	9	0.6	8	44	14.2	1.2
Horsham (RC)	44	68	20.2	175	282	49.6	9.3
Northern Grampians (S)	11	33	4.8	46	135	14.7	3.6
West Wimmera (S)	1	7	1.1	8	34	4.6	1.7
Yarriambiack (S)	3	9	0.6	8	32	3.0	1.0
Mallee							
Buloke (S)	3	12	0.8	17	38	3.9	2.4
Gannawarra (S)	8	33	2.8	51	118	18.1	4.3
Mildura (RC)	100	161	24.8	432	696	121.9	8.4
Swan Hill (RC)	17	60	9.2	87	245	34.8	4.1
Loddon							
Central Goldfields (S)	20	42	4.5	84	168	31.5	6.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	201	311	50.2	860	1 347	217.9	9.1
Loddon (S)	4	12	4.5	22	64	9.2	2.6
Macedon Ranges (S)	64	129	18.8	374	645	103.5	9.3
Mount Alexander (S)	25	59	6.3	125	276	28.2	7.2
Goulburn							
Benalla (RC)	29	47	12.3	73	130	24.3	5.2
Campaspe (S)	62	98	15.7	307	486	81.4	8.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	82	130	26.1	364	628	111.6	6.1
Mansfield (S)	20	43	5.7	134	196	25.8	19.2
Mitchell (S)	55	113	17.2	380	538	87.3	12.0
Moira (S)	65	85	12.9	287	394	71.5	10.5
Murrindindi (S)	47	62	8.9	183	283	36.6	13.2
Strathbogie (S)	13	26	4.4	64	137	21.0	6.7
Ovens-Murray							
Alpine (S)	40	58	9.2	136	213	32.7	10.3
Indigo (S)	25	50	6.5	106	212	28.7	7.0
Towong (S)	6	18	1.9	23	62	8.5	3.7
Wangarratta (RC)	32	65	10.3	188	336	55.5	7.1
Wodonga (RC)	34	64	14.9	144	336	136.5	4.1
East Gippsland							
East Gippsland (S)	69	125	22.9	405	650	104.5	9.9
Wellington (S)	63	124	17.5	316	607	66.3	7.6
Gippsland(c)							
Bass Coast (S)	153	194	34.0	614	915	160.1	21.5
Baw Baw (S)	108	171	28.1	446	697	114.5	11.8
Latrobe (S)	90	169	39.6	457	783	180.5	6.5
South Gippsland (S)	57	98	14.1	288	475	66.5	10.7
Unincorporated Victoria	9	7	3.2	53	36	28.7	116.0
Victoria	**8 811**	**13 035**	**3 038.2**	**40 910**	**58 998**	**14 181.3**	**8.2**

(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) Preliminary Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2004 based on ASGC 2004.

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The value of total engineering work done in Victoria in December quarter 2004 was $1369.1m. This represents an increase of 13.2% from September quarter 2004. The December quarter 2004 estimates were characterised by increases across most of the major types of engineering construction work done. The largest of these was an increase of 46.8% in Bridges, railways and harbours, as well as a 25.1% increase in Recreation and other. The sectors which recorded a decrease in the value of work done in December quarter 2004 were Heavy Industry (14.5%) and Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage (9.1%).

21 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, By type – Victoria, Original

Period	*Roads, highways and subdivisions* m	*Bridges, railways and harbours* m	*Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines* m	*Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage* m	*Telecom-munication* m	*Heavy industry* m	*Recreation and other* m	*Total* m
				VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED DURING PERIOD				
2001–02	836.5	105.6	941.5	160.7	721.9	405.5	319.2	3 490.8
2002–03	1 080.0	633.5	1 123.4	274.2	684.2	675.1	416.3	4 886.8
2003–04	1 259.2	419.3	1 171.9	326.5	769.0	312.5	324.6	4 583.0
2003								
September	381.8	304.9	248.4	^86.6	134.9	97.4	^95.2	1 349.3
December	^272.6	**8.3	185.3	*78.2	199.3	^51.9	^77.3	872.9
2004								
March	^326.8	74.0	544.0	*78.2	153.7	78.6	^67.2	1 322.6
June	^277.9	32.0	194.2	^83.5	281.1	84.7	r^84.9	1 038.2
September	r^378.1	*41.1	r178.5	r^110.2	188.3	*62.8	r^117.7	r1076.6
December	373.0	29.6	^212.1	^61.0	^203.9	^96.2	^138.0	1 113.8
				VALUE OF WORK DONE DURING PERIOD				
2001–02	997.4	108.7	785.6	178.9	760.8	221.5	336.1	3 389.0
2002–03	1 137.3	164.1	1 144.6	176.4	726.3	493.5	402.1	4 244.3
2003–04	1 285.1	483.7	1 090.1	370.6	731.5	698.0	324.3	4 983.3
2003								
September	^281.2	98.2	288.8	^57.6	136.6	151.0	^83.8	1 097.2
December	^301.0	76.7	278.1	^105.2	198.9	201.0	^85.4	1 246.2
2004								
March	335.6	140.3	268.9	^98.0	170.0	187.6	^68.9	1 269.3
June	367.4	168.5	254.4	^109.8	226.1	158.4	^86.3	1 370.7
September	r^340.3	116.8	r239.1	r102.3	200.6	112.1	r^98.1	r1 209.3
December	392.7	171.5	271.0	^93.0	222.3	95.9	^122.7	1 369.1
				VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE				
2001–02	284.8	35.0	385.4	55.1	150.4	359.0	22.8	1 292.4
2002–03	295.5	515.8	413.0	123.8	18.3	545.8	3.7	1 916.0
2003–04	291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	12.2	1 658.7
2003								
September	367.8	743.9	385.2	145.6	4.5	580.7	^18.7	2 246.4
December	^353.3	691.4	313.6	^132.6	5.1	465.8	^14.5	1 976.5
2004								
March	^378.6	620.3	631.5	88.2	**29.6	364.1	^11.5	2 123.7
June	^291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	^12.2	1 658.7
September	r^379.0	551.9	r401.5	r81.5	44.8	^125.5	*11.0	r1 595.1
December	^368.7	459.4	332.7	68.8	^81.2	^134.4	*21.4	1 466.6

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

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

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

Source: Engineering Construction Activity (cat. no. 8762.0); ABS data available on request, Engineering Construction Activity collection.

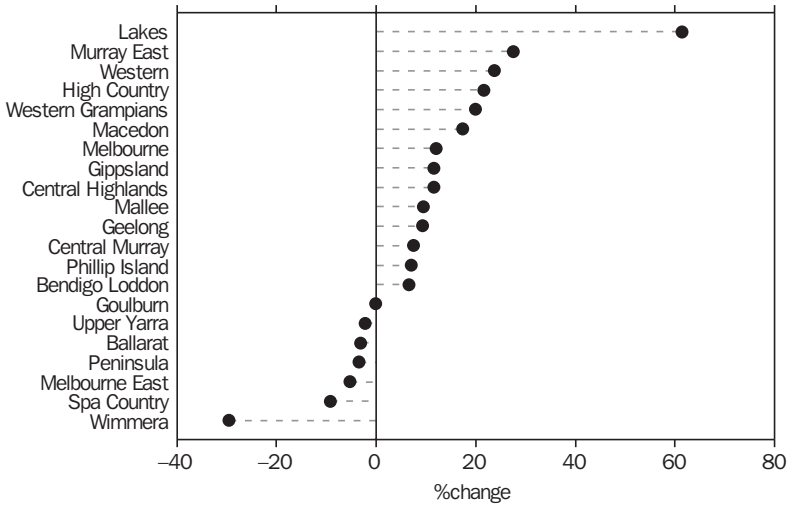
CHAPTER 8 TOURISM

In March quarter 2005, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were approximately $291.7m. This represents an increase of 12.0% over March quarter 2004.

Although the Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (77.0%), the highest growth in accommodation takings between March quarter 2004 and March quarter 2005 occurred in the Lakes Tourism Region (61.4%), followed by Murray East (27.5%) and Western (23.7%) Tourism Regions. These regions experienced both increases in the number of guest arrivals and guest nights stayed.

Over the same period, many tourism regions experienced decreases in accommodation takings. Wimmera Tourism Region saw the largest fall in takings (29.6%) followed by Spa Country (9.2%) and Melbourne East (5.3%).

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



22 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By tourism region, March quarter 2005

	Hotels, motels and serviced apartments(a)				
Tourism region	Room occupancy rate %	Guest nights '000	Guest arrivals '000	Average length of stay days	Takings from accommodation $'000
Melbourne	75.8	2 516.3	957.8	2.6	224 529
Melbourne East	41.1	29.3	18.8	1.6	2 566
Peninsula	50.6	67.4	40.0	1.7	4 487
Geelong	60.6	87.3	47.6	1.8	5 817
Western	65.0	205.3	120.6	1.7	12 055
Western Grampians	55.8	40.3	29.6	1.4	2 228
Central Highlands	38.3	20.2	12.2	1.7	1 044
Ballarat	53.2	81.9	49.0	1.7	3 822
Macedon	43.8	6.7	3.5	1.9	547
Spa Country	46.9	7.7	4.5	1.7	957
Bendigo Loddon	55.5	71.7	41.0	1.7	4 081
Wimmera	25.1	4.3	3.1	1.4	169
Mallee	50.4	98.3	60.6	1.6	4 940
Central Murray	55.6	51.4	33.1	1.6	2 395
Goulburn	51.3	63.6	37.2	1.7	3 577
Upper Yarra	31.1	14.6	8.7	1.7	1 088
High Country	38.0	113.2	70.5	1.6	4 977
Murray East	43.4	35.2	22.0	1.6	1 590
Lakes	63.4	94.6	51.1	1.9	4 529
Gippsland	44.2	68.3	42.4	1.6	3 509
Phillip Island	62.9	48.2	21.0	2.3	2 772
Total Victoria	**66.3**	**3 726.0**	**1 674.0**	**2.2**	**291 678**

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

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

23 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION — All series

	Livestock slaughterings					*Meat (carcass weight)*				
	Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Beef*	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Lamb*	*Pigmeat*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*
					ORIGINAL					
2004										
April	133.4	33.9	285.9	582.5	81.2	31 205	908	5 250	11 938	5 929
May	137.4	46.7	287.0	573.9	80.4	32 170	1 066	5 323	11 736	5 932
June	135.9	54.9	240.9	465.3	86.1	31 634	1 088	4 350	9 381	6 389
July	123.9	67.7	212.9	459.6	79.9	29 263	1 520	3 972	8 918	5 933
August	121.4	142.8	226.3	440.7	77.2	28 689	2 730	4 291	8 926	5 667
September	129.8	97.5	233.5	493.3	78.1	29 892	2 043	4 591	9 490	5 957
October	131.8	54.4	283.2	645.0	73.4	32 112	1 152	5 859	12 731	5 450
November	134.1	18.5	308.8	615.5	66.6	32 342	488	6 397	12 229	4 891
December	115.7	7.9	294.6	579.1	70.3	28 822	218	6 141	11 563	4 890
2005										
January	120.4	6.8	300.6	515.8	68.3	28 723	210	5 970	10 559	5 220
February	126.6	6.6	326.2	606.1	58.2	29 668	196	6 310	12 594	4 323
March	123.6	15.3	318.5	570.8	72.1	30 095	336	6 128	11 713	5 144
April	129.7	31.6	313.5	643.4	62.8	31 385	639	6 137	12 201	4 673
May	133.6	42.3	343.8	616.1	72.3	32 431	942	6 600	12 862	r 5 427
					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
2004										
April	134.7	52.4	291.9	568.2	82.4	31 411	1 335	5 535	11 444	5 915
May	135.6	53.1	301.7	570.8	76.3	31 605	1 166	5 770	11 232	5 656
June	137.0	45.0	296.7	471.7	81.2	33 187	922	5 539	9 691	5 976
July	132.9	46.1	274.6	501.5	80.1	31 235	1 016	5 223	9 429	5 818
August	129.7	47.0	283.5	497.8	78.2	31 182	967	5 389	10 031	5 701
September	133.3	41.6	260.2	490.6	76.0	30 733	909	5 048	9 945	5 788
October	126.2	45.8	260.3	628.8	78.7	30 991	1 035	5 150	12 555	5 637
November	124.0	42.7	260.2	538.9	68.2	29 430	965	5 173	10 767	5 023
December	122.6	41.3	276.9	540.7	63.6	29 805	941	5 480	10 940	4 615
2005										
January	124.4	40.5	262.6	559.9	76.9	29 390	893	5 284	11 296	5 905
February	123.8	41.6	275.7	629.3	63.4	28 960	874	5 362	13 045	4 819
March	119.5	42.5	296.0	564.4	68.3	27 719	828	5 899	11 481	4 807
April	129.3	49.7	328.2	625.7	65.8	33 069	934	6 645	11 952	4 930
May	126.6	46.0	347.2	606.0	66.6	30 493	983	6 992	11 948	4 981
					TREND ESTIMATES					
2004										
April	135.3	55.9	289.2	546.6	80.3	31 843	1 338	5 540	10 980	5 875
May	135.5	48.8	293.1	532.3	80.2	31 976	1 185	5 560	10 623	5 875
June	135.0	46.0	291.0	518.7	80.1	31 927	1 061	5 500	10 302	5 876
July	133.8	45.7	284.2	511.8	79.4	31 708	987	5 391	10 144	5 826
August	131.8	45.0	275.7	512.9	78.1	31 360	958	5 280	10 175	5 730
September	129.6	44.1	268.4	523.6	76.3	30 936	955	5 200	10 427	5 602
October	127.2	43.1	263.1	539.4	74.1	30 391	957	5 156	10 815	5 457
November	125.1	42.3	261.3	555.3	71.8	29 846	948	5 160	11 210	5 306
December	123.8	41.8	264.8	567.6	69.9	29 493	928	5 252	11 504	5 177
2005										
January	123.3	42.0	273.6	576.6	68.6	29 389	908	5 437	11 677	5 088
February	123.5	42.8	286.4	585.4	67.7	29 512	896	5 703	11 806	5 025
March	124.2	43.9	301.2	595.0	67.0	29 816	895	6 015	11 921	4 977
April	125.0	45.1	316.4	603.1	66.5	30 205	901	6 338	11 988	4 937
May	125.9	46.4	330.5	615.0	66.5	30 667	918	6 642	12 126	4 930

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

24 OTHER PRODUCTION(a)

	Units	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Sep qtr 2004	Dec qtr 2004	Mar qtr 2005
Livestock products							
Milk							
Factory intake	million litres	2 325.7	1 546.3	1 070.0	1 535.4	2 314.0	1 620.2
Market sales by factories(a)	million litres	120.3	119.2	120.1	121.3	r 121.0	115.1
Milk products							
Cheese(b)	tonnes	97 487	84 748	90 750	94 504	r 139 473	123 898
Whole milk powder(c)	tonnes	65 263	34 127	18 837	40 072	59 223	32 602
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	84 814	34 829	r 22 438	47 004	85 657	46 327
Butter/butteroil	tonnes	42 142	29 037	18 584	24 134	43 133	32 705
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	38 987	29 160	24 001	29 087	36 591	28 547
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	28 762	31 529	34 607	28 455	27 091	30 601
Trend(d)	tonnes	29 268	31 634	31 805	30 100	28 746	28 470
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	177 012	76 077	126 215	16 972	27 740	72 115
Gross weight	tonnes	9 211	4 314	6 690	854	1 612	4 164
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	31 092.4	30 319.2	29 621.5	29 496.7	33 740.6	30 463.9
Seasonally adjusted	'000	30 110.1	29 952.7	29 908.8	30 298.5	32 774.3	30 132.4
Trend(d)	'000	30 005.0	29 878.6	30 194.5	30 829.1	31 251.6	31 294.4
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	51 857	54 627	49 810	50 354	56 172	54 924
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	49 514	54 744	50 436	52 056	53 683	54 912
Trend(d)	tonnes	51 200	51 916	52 033	52 363	53 294	54 847

(a) Original series.

(b) Includes processed cheese.

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

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

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

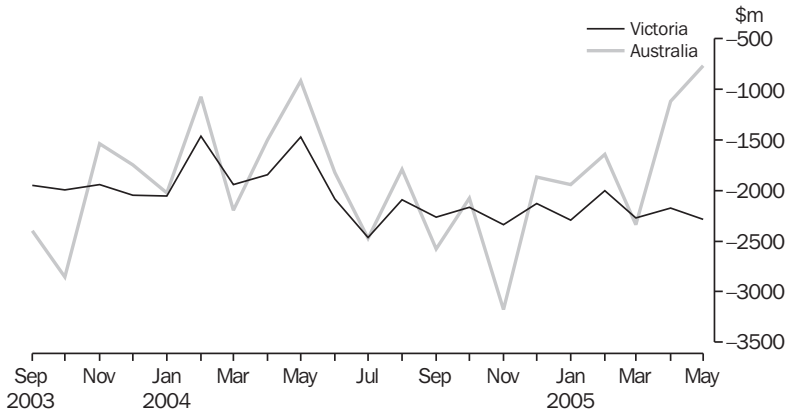
CHAPTER 10 TRADE

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

The period May 2004 to May 2005 saw a decline in the net trade performance for Victoria. Exports in May 2005 were 5.0% lower than in May 2004, whereas imports rose by 22.7% over the same period. The overall net trade position declined by $811m or 55.1%.

At the national level, in May 2005, exports (including re-exports) rose by 19.4% compared to May 2004, while imports rose 16.5% over the same period. This resulted in an overall improvement in Australia's trade deficit position.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



25 BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	Victoria(a)			Australia				
Period	Exports $m	Imports $m	Excess of exports $m	Exports (including re-exports) $m	Imports $m	Excess of exports $m	Victoria exports as a proportion of Australia %	Victoria imports as a proportion of Australia %
2001–02	22 242	37 558	–15316	121 108	119 649	1 460	18.4	31.4
2002–03	18 904	42 129	–23225	115 479	133 129	–17650	16.4	31.6
2003–04	18 012	40 727	–22715	109 049	130 997	–21947	16.5	31.1
2004								
March	1 609	3 550	–1941	9 220	11 415	–2196	17.5	31.1
April	1 562	3 405	–1843	9 341	10 844	–1502	16.7	31.4
May	1 719	3 191	–1472	10 110	11 022	–913	17.0	29.0
June	1 747	3 831	–2084	10 484	12 306	–1822	16.7	31.1
July	1 546	4 011	–2465	10 070	12 546	–2475	15.4	32.0
August	1 601	3 691	–2089	r 10 388	12 183	r –1795	15.4	30.3
September	1 626	r 3 887	r –2261	r 10 476	r 13 053	r –2577	r 15.5	29.8
October	r 1 672	r 3 840	r –2168	r 10 714	r 12 789	r –2075	r 15.6	30.0
November	r 1 567	r 3 903	r –2336	r 10 037	r 13 210	r –3173	r 15.6	r 29.5
December	r 1 653	r 3 782	r –2129	r 10 639	r 12 509	r –1870	r 15.5	r 30.2
2005								
January	1 107	r 3 402	–2 294	9 203	r 11 146	–1943	12.0	r 30.5
February	1 480	3 485	–2 005	9 471	r 11 112	–1641	15.6	31.4
March	1 440	3 707	–2 267	10 369	12 707	–2338	13.9	29.2
April	1 579	3 755	–2 176	11 465	12 586	–1121	13.8	29.8
May	1 633	3 916	–2 283	12 068	12 837	–768	13.5	30.5

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

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

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, BY COMMODITY

For the year ending May 2005, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by $1,027m (5.8%) in comparison to the year ending May 2004, in spite of a fall of $242m in exports of Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials. The main items which contributed to this rise were increases in exports of Food and live animals chiefly for food ($506m), Manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material ($193m) and Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. ($186m).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by $4,942m (12.3%), with increases recorded in all of the major import commodity categories. The most significant increases were in Machinery and transport equipment ($1,727m) and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials at $1,099m.

26 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a), By commodity(b)(c)

	Year ending May 2003		Year ending May 2004		Year ending May 2005	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Section and Division of the SITC Rev3	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
0 Food and live animals chiefly for food(e)	4 940	1 684	4 603	1 601	5 108	1 877
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	346	254	440	227	564	252
2 Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)(d)(e)	1 984	665	1 607	664	1 731	720
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials(e)	1 002	2 347	1 098	2 222	856	3 321
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	108	125	106	123	114	126
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(d)(e)	1 308	4 175	1 310	4 157	1 496	4 389
6 Manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 645	5 377	2 371	5 240	2 564	5 626
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	3 824	18 727	3 905	18 181	4 017	19 908
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	1 298	6 799	1 207	6 520	1 141	7 308
9 Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	658	165	36	6	9	7
98 Combined confidential items of trade	889	1 474	733	1 318	832	1 667
Other Section 9	244	7	208	8	220	7
Total Section 9	1 790	1 646	978	1 332	1 062	1 681
Total	**19 245**	**41 801**	**17 625**	**40 266**	**18 652**	**45 208**

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

(b) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

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

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

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

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

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

27 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a), By major trading partners(b)

	Year ending May 2003		Year ending May 2004		Year ending May 2005	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Country	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Belgium(c)	n.p.	n.p.	50	399	55	402
Brazil	36	174	31	182	37	237
Canada	230	460	190	438	213	571
China	1 621	5 063	1 795	5 171	1 868	6 336
Fiji	202	104	123	75	127	80
Finland	8	221	11	223	16	256
France	126	1 658	112	1 696	93	1 751
Germany	457	3 282	464	3 271	496	3 542
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	664	348	492	353	531	354
India	196	382	198	367	205	433
Indonesia	356	1 087	426	780	474	994
Italy	421	1 351	253	1 358	228	1 394
Japan	1 832	5 176	1 589	4 971	1 778	5 067
Korea, Republic of (South)	941	969	873	1 069	1 050	1 424
Malaysia	464	1 137	439	1 045	468	1 338
Mexico	139	123	113	137	142	276
Netherlands	113	440	99	433	138	445
New Zealand	2 178	1 829	2 124	1 915	2 380	2 129
Pakistan	41	95	42	78	96	73
Papua New Guinea	128	10	103	43	134	69
Philippines	365	205	288	210	295	222
Saudi Arabia	1 092	120	926	221	887	103
Singapore	673	934	477	996	554	1 417
South Africa	224	315	192	378	238	380
Sweden	40	568	50	474	55	533
Switzerland	54	342	43	318	38	351
Taiwan	709	999	620	969	561	1 169
Thailand	624	980	438	989	479	1 115
United Kingdom	651	1 945	570	1 685	572	1 603
United States of America	1 825	7 560	1 892	6 604	1 965	6 696
Other and unknown(c)	2 837	3 926	2 603	3 419	2 476	4 445
Total(d)	**19 245**	**41 801**	**17 625**	**40 266**	**18 652**	**45 208**

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

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

(c) Before June 2003, items for Belgium and Luxembourg were reported together. The Other and unknown figures include Belgium-Luxembourg exports of $66.5m in 2003 and $5.1m in 2004 and imports of $382.7m and $36.3m.

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

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

28 MEAN TAXABLE INCOME, By Local Government Area — 2002–03

		Taxpayers				
Local Government Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 2003 no.(a)	no.	Percent of population(c)	Mean Taxable income $	Mean Net Tax $	Net Tax Ratio(d)
Melbourne(b)						
Banyule (C)	118 005	55 993	47.4	42 389	10 672	25.2
Bayside (C)	89 221	46 244	51.8	61 683	19 252	31.2
Boroondara (C)	157 696	80 883	51.3	61 025	19 025	31.2
Brimbank (C)	172 783	71 150	41.2	35 829	8 078	22.5
Cardinia (S)	51 228	22 165	43.3	37 291	8 691	23.3
Casey (C)	201 668	88 542	43.9	37 056	8 548	23.1
Darebin (C)	127 167	52 323	41.1	37 236	8 678	23.3
Frankston (C)	116 937	50 842	43.5	36 258	8 178	22.6
Glen Eira (C)	122 621	60 158	49.1	44 897	11 816	26.3
Greater Dandenong (C)	127 225	50 797	39.9	33 591	7 185	21.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	83 756	35 672	42.6	41 186	10 184	24.7
Hume (C)	144 138	57 735	40.1	36 541	8 350	22.9
Kingston (C)	135 831	60 557	44.6	39 559	9 520	24.1
Knox (C)	149 974	71 695	47.8	38 639	9 171	23.7
Manningham (C)	114 059	55 703	48.8	46 040	12 304	26.7
Maribyrnong (C)	61 788	24 657	39.9	37 713	8 815	23.4
Maroondah (C)	100 678	48 365	48.0	38 924	9 215	23.7
Melbourne (C)	57 960	25 934	44.7	54 052	16 302	30.2
Melton (S)	65 427	26 316	40.2	36 263	8 195	22.6
Monash (C)	161 644	74 597	46.1	41 377	10 239	24.7
Moonee Valley (C)	109 434	52 807	48.3	42 474	10 758	25.3
Moreland (C)	135 597	55 762	41.1	37 305	8 674	23.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	137 299	57 812	42.1	39 990	9 728	24.3
Nillumbik (S)	60 512	30 917	51.1	44 397	11 614	26.2
Port Phillip (C)	82 230	44 210	53.8	54 549	16 243	29.8
Stonnington (C)	90 087	50 059	55.6	69 122	22 809	33.0
Whitehorse (C)	145 278	67 234	46.3	42 767	10 798	25.2
Whittlesea (C)	123 247	51 631	41.9	35 081	7 780	22.2
Wyndham (C)	99 490	44 683	44.9	38 614	9 065	23.5
Yarra (C)	69 450	35 147	50.6	47 467	13 125	27.7
Yarra Ranges (S)	143 462	66 314	46.2	37 172	8 628	23.2
Barwon						
Colac-Otway (S)	21 290	9 096	42.7	33 080	6 999	21.2
Golden Plains (S)	15 747	6 046	38.4	36 621	8 315	22.7
Greater Geelong (C)	199 824	84 831	42.5	38 182	9 005	23.6
Queenscliffe (B)	3 222	1 478	45.9	40 476	9 414	23.3
Surf Coast (S)	22 072	9 150	41.5	39 479	9 660	24.5
Western District						
Corangamite (S)	17 286	7 110	41.1	32 973	6 962	21.1
Glenelg (S)	20 144	8 428	41.8	37 040	8 478	22.9
Moyne (S)	15 786	7 163	45.4	34 209	7 455	21.8
Southern Grampians (S)	16 934	7 670	45.3	34 236	7 314	21.4
Warrnambool (C)	30 317	13 447	44.4	34 358	7 571	22.0
Central Highlands						
Ararat (RC)	11 618	4 650	40.0	34 664	7 412	21.4
Ballarat (C)	85 851	36 086	42.0	35 976	8 179	22.7
Hepburn (S)	14 566	5 364	36.8	32 958	6 884	20.9
Moorabool (S)	25 737	10 900	42.4	37 339	8 622	23.1
Pyrenees (S)	6 539	2 253	34.5	31 882	6 509	20.4

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

28 MEAN TAXABLE INCOME, By Local Government Area — 2002–03 — *continued*

		Taxpayers				
Local Government Area	*Estimated resident population at 30 June 2003* *no.(a)*	*no.*	*Percent of population(c)*	*Mean Taxable income* *$*	*Mean Net Tax* *$*	*Net Tax Ratio(d)*
Wimmera						
Hindmarsh (S)	6 461	2 615	40.5	35 987	7 855	21.8
Horsham (RC)	18 670	8 255	44.2	34 222	7 365	21.5
Northern Grampians (S)	12 831	5 429	42.3	33 159	7 015	21.2
West Wimmera (S)	4 786	2 087	43.6	36 310	7 795	21.5
Yarriambiack (S)	8 107	3 266	40.3	33 314	6 877	20.6
Mallee						
Buloke (S)	7 133	2 736	38.4	31 351	6 315	20.1
Gannawarra (S)	11 873	4 792	40.4	32 027	6 347	19.8
Mildura (RC)	50 619	20 448	40.4	33 538	7 148	21.3
Swan Hill (RC)	21 389	9 088	42.5	33 210	7 013	21.1
Loddon						
Central Goldfields (S)	13 054	4 431	33.9	31 062	6 245	20.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	92 960	38 233	41.1	34 113	7 389	21.7
Loddon (S)	8 476	2 856	33.7	30 536	6 063	19.9
Macedon Ranges (S)	38 907	16 642	42.8	41 070	10 202	24.8
Mount Alexander (S)	17 252	6 603	38.3	32 862	6 892	21.0
Goulburn						
Benalla (RC)	14 049	5 734	40.8	33 812	7 193	21.3
Campaspe (S)	36 882	14 821	40.2	33 625	7 224	21.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	59 517	24 967	41.9	34 006	7 423	21.8
Mansfield (S)	6 807	2 681	39.4	31 693	6 508	20.5
Mitchell (S)	30 503	12 148	39.8	36 379	8 200	22.5
Moira (S)	27 104	10 845	40.0	32 617	6 734	20.6
Murrindindi (S)	13 812	5 948	43.1	33 565	7 168	21.4
Strathbogie (S)	9 632	3 739	38.8	32 211	6 814	21.2
Ovens-Murray						
Alpine (S)	13 090	5 075	38.8	33 397	7 100	21.3
Indigo (S)	14 959	6 066	40.6	36 907	8 338	22.6
Towong (S)	6 202	2 409	38.8	32 279	6 825	21.1
Wangarratta (RC)	26 625	11 680	43.9	34 369	7 516	21.9
Wodonga (RC)	33 759	15 652	46.4	36 021	8 033	22.3
East Gippsland						
East Gippsland (S)	40 018	15 509	38.8	32 566	6 744	20.7
Wellington (S)	41 134	16 618	40.4	35 815	8 114	22.7
Gippsland(b)						
Bass Coast (S)	27 612	9 266	33.6	32 405	6 708	20.7
Baw Baw (S)	37 193	15 522	41.7	35 368	7 958	22.5
Latrobe (S)	70 116	28 032	40.0	37 907	8 905	23.5
South Gippsland (S)	26 612	11 537	43.4	32 946	6 946	21.1
Unincorporated Vic	456	32	7.0	32 216	7 019	21.8
Unknown	n.a.	6 016	n.a.	43 303	11 502	26.6
Victoria	**4 911 425**	**2 182 354**	**44.4**	**40 805**	**10 175**	**24.9**

(a) Revised Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2003.

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

(d) Net tax ratio for each LGA is calculated as the mean net tax per LGA($) divided by mean taxable income ($) per LGA multiplied by 100.

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

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

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

In relation to ozone pollutants, the air quality for September quarter 2004 was predominantly "very good" across all regions. In terms of visible pollutants, the Latrobe Valley region recorded the lowest percentage of "very good" days (27%), as well as being the only region to record "very poor" days (2.0%) for the quarter. Prescribed burns largely contribute to visibility reductions across the Latrobe Valley region.

29 AIR QUALITY(a)

	Proportion of days per quarter with Ozone Pollutant Index(b) at stated level(c)								*Proportion of days per quarter with Visibility Pollutant Index(b) at stated level(c)*							
	2002				*2003*			*2004*	*2002*				*2003*			*2004*
	Dec	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	60	51	91	96	54	62	88	88	59	50	41	61	72	69	55	67
Good	37	40	9	4	35	37	12	12	34	28	34	35	24	27	34	23
Fair	3	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	6	8	19	2	4	2	7	10
Poor	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	7	5	1	—	—	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	—	1	—	—
East(d)																
Very Good	46	49	93	94	59	57	88	90	61	52	26	39	63	r 66	32	40
Good	50	40	7	6	38	42	12	10	35	23	35	39	33	r 31	44	42
Fair	4	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	10	26	16	3	1	18	14
Poor	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	11	3	1	1	4	3
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	2	—	1	2	—
City(d)																
Very Good	89	77	98	100	74	91	98	99	74	59	51	72	78	84	64	70
Good	11	20	2	—	26	8	2	1	23	22	32	25	21	13	29	27
Fair	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	14	1	1	3	5	3
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	2	—	—	2	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	77	71	92	97	73	86	97	89	85	72	61	81	85	r 86	68	73
Good	23	21	8	3	22	13	3	11	15	13	34	16	11	r 13	24	23
Fair	—	8	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	5	3	2	2	r 1	8	2
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	60	61	97	92	65	65	90	71	84	56	21	29	62	r 70	26	27
Good	40	36	3	8	34	35	10	29	15	20	48	42	35	r 27	37	48
Fair	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	19	21	2	1	21	21
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	8	—	1	9	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	1	—	7	2

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

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

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

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

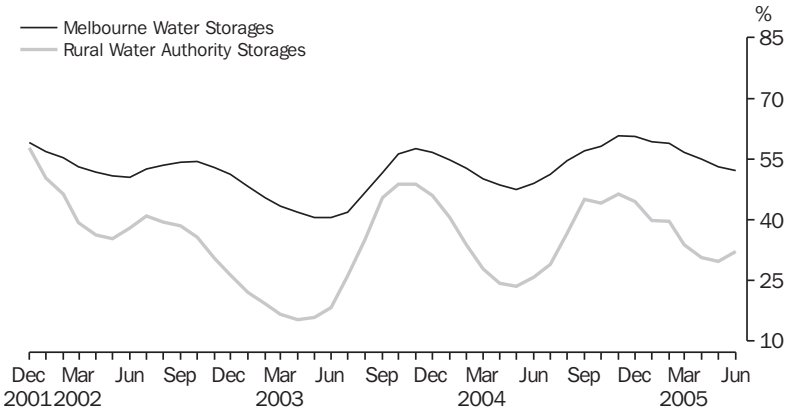
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

WATER RESOURCES

Victoria's water storages at the end of June 2005 were at 34.8% of capacity. Total water storage levels rose by 2.2% in June 2005, and they remain 6.2% higher than in June 2004.

Melbourne's water storages held below 60% of capacity in both May and June 2005. Melbourne's water storage levels have not reached over 60% capacity since December 2000. Rural Water Authority storages have exhibited a greater volatility over time with storage levels at 32.1% of capacity in June 2005.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of capacity—Monthly



30 STORAGE VOLUMES IN VICTORIAN WATER STORAGES, By river basin

		Storage levels at end of month (per cent of capacity)							
		2004			*2005*			*Change (per cent of capacity) from*	
Basin	*Capacity at full service level ML*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*May 2005 to Jun 2005*	*Jun 2004 to Jun 2005*
Goulburn	3 833 500	20.1	19.0	22.0	27.9	26.3	28.4	2.1	6.4
Broken	405 000	27.1	26.5	27.1	29.7	27.9	30.0	2.1	2.9
Campaspe	387 060	8.8	7.6	7.9	11.2	10.0	10.7	0.7	2.8
Loddon	284 300	21.1	19.5	19.8	30.3	27.6	28.4	0.7	8.6
Murray	7 113 210	31.4	31.6	33.0	35.0	36.3	39.4	3.1	6.4
Ovens	37 500	40.0	32.4	68.7	55.7	27.6	74.6	47.0	5.9
Werribee	68 999	7.4	7.0	6.3	36.2	33.1	32.1	–1.1	25.8
Maribyrnong	25 368	7.0	6.5	6.5	14.5	14.0	14.0	0.0	7.5
Glenelg/Wimmera(a)	746 560	9.3	9.2	9.6	11.2	10.6	10.9	0.3	1.3
Thomson/Latrobe	1 466 200	41.6	39.9	42.2	53.8	50.1	49.3	–0.8	7.1
Total	**14 367 697**	**27.2**	**26.7**	**28.6**	**32.9**	**32.5**	**34.8**	**2.2**	**6.2**
Total Volume of Water									
In Melbourne Water storages(b)	1 772 500	48.5	47.5	49.0	55.0	53.0	52.2	–0.8	3.2
In rural water authority storages(c)	9 743 092	24.2	23.6	25.8	30.6	29.7	32.1	2.4	6.3

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

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

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

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

31 IRRIGATION ACTIVITY, By Statistical Division — 2002–03

Statistical Division	Agricultural establishments no.	Agricultural establishments irrigating no.	Area of agricultural land '000 ha.	Area irrigated '000 ha.	Volume applied ML	Application rate MLa.
Melbourne	2 594	1 189	217	26	^ 68305	2.6
Barwon	1 785	* 227	467	* 3	* 7430	2.5
Western District	4 305	^ 731	1 617	* 28	* 109282	3.8
Central Highlands	1 971	^ 353	759	^ 8	^ 22536	2.9
Wimmera	2 806	* 196	2 466	* 17	* 65712	3.9
Mallee	4 097	2 748	2 599	142	731 131	5.1
Loddon	2 035	726	1 034	^ 55	^ 166719	3.0
Goulburn	5 781	3 302	1 636	209	947 408	4.5
Oven-Murray	2 132	^ 792	710	^ 17	^ 60073	3.6
East Gippsland	2 364	^ 1058	^ 1433	^ 76	^ 255338	3.4
Gippsland	3 343	* 681	477	* 12	* 30422	2.5
Victoria	**33 212**	**12 005**	**13 413**	**593**	**2 464 357**	**4.2**

Source: Water Use in Australian Farms (cat. no. 4618.0).

DRINKING WATER QUALITY BY WATER AUTHORITY

Victoria's drinking water is of a high quality as measured against official water quality standards. In 2003-04, the State average compliance with drinking water standards for E.Coli was 99%, turbidity 95%, colour 97% and pH 87%.

Key Measures

		E. coli			*Turbidity*			*Colour*			*pH*		
		Zones that compiled with drinking water quality standard(a)			*Zones that compiled with drinking water quality standard(a)*			*Zones that compiled with drinking water quality standard(a)*			*Zones that compiled with drinking water quality standard(a)*		
Water Authority	*Total number of zones*	*2001–02*	*2002–03*	*2003–04*	*2001–02*	*2002–03*	*2003–04*	*2001–02*	*2002–03*	*2003–04*	*2001–02*	*2002–03*	*2003–04*
	no.	*%.*	*%.*	*%.*	*%.*	*%.*	*%.*	*%.*	*%.*	*%.*	*%.*	*%.*	*%.*
Barwon	22	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	99	95	100
Central Highlands	35	81	88	91	47	47	94	84	88	91	44	53	84
Coliban	36	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	93	94	98
Gippsland	36	94	100	100	97	100	100	92	100	100	83	86	89
Goulburn Valley	52	94	98	100	78	85	89	80	83	96	70	63	91
North East	40	85	93	98	90	80	75	87	88	98	77	73	83
Western	16	94	100	100	88	94	88	94	94	100	56	94	75
East Gippsland	20	90	100	100	50	85	95	85	60	100	45	65	85
Glenelg	13	92	100	100	77	100	85	77	85	85	69	62	62
Grampians	17	100	94	100	93	100	95	67	100	99	87	71	100
Lower Murray	14	100	100	100	86	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93
Portland Coast	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	75	50
South Gippsland	21	90	95	100	100	86	95	100	100	81	62	62	90
South West	17	99	100	100	100	94	100	100	88	94	100	88	83
Westernport	19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	95
City West	11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	91	91	91
South East	30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100
Yarra Valley	35	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan	—	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	97	97
Regional>35 000	—	82	97	98	74	86	91	79	93	98	65	80	89
Regional<35 000	—	94	99	99	88	96	97	91	92	95	79	77	82
Victoria	**—**	**88**	**98**	**99**	**83**	**93**	**95**	**86**	**94**	**97**	**75**	**81**	**87**

(a) Tested samples in Regional Urban water businesses comply with normal World Health Organization (WHO) 1984 guidelines and in metropolitian and Melbourne Water businesses comply with National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) 1987 guidelines.

Source: Victorian Water Industry Authority.

WATER SUPPLY PER PROPERTY

In Victoria, the average water consumption per residential property decreased by 10% in 2003-04, to a State average of 208 kL per residential property. The decrease in residential water consumption in 2003-04 was influenced by the placement of water restrictions over the period. The State average for water supplied per commercial and industrial properties also decreased by 10.6% to a State average of 1207 kL per commercial property.

33 WATER SUPPLY PER PROPERTY, By Water Authority

	Water supplied per residential property (kL/property)				*Water supplied per commercial and industrial property (kL/property)*				*Water supplied per total property (kL/property)*			
Water Authority	*2000–01*	*2001–02*	*2002–03*	*2003–04*	*2000–01*	*2001–02*	*2002–03*	*2003–04*	*2000–01*	*2001–02*	*2002–03*	*2003–04*
Barwon	207	200	219	218	1 288	1 289	1 402	1 264	347	334	351	336
Central Highlands	242	219	218	181	1 061	1 060	1 041	892	395	367	334	296
Coliban	314	349	287	230	1 413	895	1 300	1 118	552	622	462	432
Gippsland	229	209	233	230	8 805	8 733	8 924	8 839	1 151	1 104	1 138	1 144
Goulburn Valley	343	357	362	316	1 983	1 998	1 932	1 831	641	653	621	555
North East	313	327	365	323	1 747	1 712	1 720	1 544	577	570	602	535
Western	250	229	225	178	685	713	921	407	330	287	304	229
East Gippsland	196	174	217	204	561	551	647	675	300	267	376	326
Glenelg	238	226	254	248	640	625	494	473	320	306	320	314
Grampians	290	358	255	261	529	253	639	378	328	341	317	279
Lower Murray	563	572	599	558	1 194	1 294	1 349	1 240	734	744	774	714
Portland Coast	229	215	217	215	1 479	1 414	1 351	1 304	458	400	376	369
South Gippsland	158	165	182	164	1 253	801	1 110	1 135	401	379	419	434
South West(a)	227	263	302	278	2 290	1 574	1 665	1 726	549	509	511	488
Westernport	144	100	106	103	372	701	771	608	196	169	172	161
City West	232	213	213	189	2 025	1 828	1 796	1 600	472	423	424	370
South East	235	210	209	186	924	848	878	745	329	298	297	264
Yarra Valley	244	215	225	204	853	755	781	690	335	298	306	272
Metropolitan	238	212	217	194	1 149	1 043	1 059	930	359	322	325	288
Regional>35 000	260	258	261	233	2 431	2 315	2 438	2 168	540	530	517	476
Regional<35 000	288	303	302	288	997	818	991	906	445	433	450	422
Victoria	**246**	**228**	**231**	**208**	**1 411**	**1 297**	**1 351**	**1 207**	**403**	**375**	**374**	**336**

(a) Annual data includes water supplied to rural customers. The water supplied per residential property in solely urban zones was 210 kiloliters in 2003–04.

Source: Victorian Water Industry Authority.

Local Government Areas, Victoria

2004

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004.

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2004

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004.

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

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

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

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

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

National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the System of National Accounts, 1993, but for regional (including state) estimates there is no separate international standard. Although national concepts are generally applicable to state accounts, there remain several conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant nationally. Most of the problems arise in the measurement of gross state product for the transport and storage, communication services, and finance and insurance industries, where production often takes place across state borders. In these cases, a number of conceptual views can be applied to the allocation of value added by state. For more information, see chapter 28 of *Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0).

Trend estimates Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by removing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. Readers are reminded that trend estimates are subject to revision as subsequent months' data become available.

Unemployed Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
  - were available for work in the reference week;
  - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

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