

**STATE AND REGIONAL
INDICATORS**

VICTORIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 14 MAY 2009

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For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Steve Gelsi on Melbourne (03) 9615 7590.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
June 2009	10 August 2009
September 2009	5 November 2009



NOTE

State and Regional Indicators, Victoria provides a summary of statistical information for Victoria at the State and/or regional level. Included in each chapter is commentary on statistical highlights which provides analysis and graphs on selected indicators.

This issue contains a feature article titled *Measuring Victoria's Population*. A list of all previous feature articles published is contained in Appendix 2.

The statistics presented in this issue are the latest available as at 23 April 2009.

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

State and Regional Indicators, Victoria is released on a quarterly basis with chapters updated when new data are available. Chapters and tables are only included when new data are available, so chapter and table numbers may vary between issues.

A new chapter in this issue is Housing.

FORTHCOMING CHANGES

This issue is the final release for which both PDF and HTML versions of the publication will be produced. From the June quarter 2009, only the HTML version of the publication will be available.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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.

Users are advised that small area estimates presented in this publication should be used with care.

Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Carl Obst
Regional Director, Victoria

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC06	<i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006 Edition</i>
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
B	Borough
BoV	Balance of Victoria
C	City
CD	collection district
CPI	consumer price index
DEEWR	Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	estimated resident population
FT	full-time
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision
LGA	local government area
m	million
ML	megalitre
MMA	Melbourne Metropolitan Area
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
MSR	major statistical region
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
qtr	quarter
Qld	Queensland
RC	Rural City
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SEPP	State Environment Protection Policy
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria

ABBREVIATIONS

WA Western Australia

FEATURE ARTICLE MEASURING VICTORIA'S POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

Population estimates are one of the major outputs of any statistical office. They are critical for a wide range of planning and policy decisions. While population can be simply defined, such as the 'total number of persons living in an area', the concepts associated with its measurement are complex.

In Australia, the key population measure is estimated resident population (ERP), which is defined in terms of the number of people who usually live within Australia and its states and territories. The "usual residence" population concept refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months and excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

This article explains how the ABS derives ERP including the difference in the methodology used for national/state ERP and ERPs for geographic areas below the state level. The role of the Victorian regional office in producing these estimates is also discussed.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION

There are several legislative requirements for the ABS to produce population estimates. For example sub-section 9(2) of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* requires the quarterly estimation of the population for each state.

ERP is used in legislative decision making such as determining the number of seats each state/territory has in the House of Representatives and as the relative distributional basis for Commonwealth grants to states/territories and local government authorities. ERP is also used for per capita measures such as fertility and mortality rates, survey benchmarks, federal electoral boundary redistribution and budget planning.

The ABS conducts a Census of Population and Housing every 5 years, however this does not provide information about a population's size and composition in the years between Censuses, defined as the 'intercensal period'. The initial Census year estimate is determined after a process called 'rebasings' which involves a number of steps:

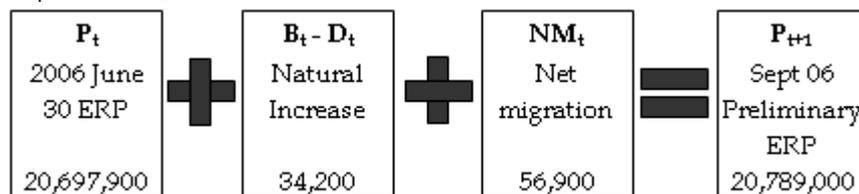
- obtaining place of usual residence data from the Census: in the Census usual residence means the address where a person has lived or intends to live for 6 months or more in the year of the Census (excluding overseas visitors in Australia for less than 12 months);
- adjusting for over or under enumeration;
- demographic adjustment;
- adjusting for residents temporarily overseas on Census night; and backdating to 30 June from Census night: this is necessary to get a consistent reference date for population estimates post Census.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION *continued*

After establishing the 30 June Census year base, quarterly ERP over the intercensal period are calculated by ageing the base and then adjusting for subsequent components of population growth, i.e. adding natural increase (births minus deaths) and net overseas migration (estimated using passenger cards), and for the states and territories, net interstate migration (estimated using Medicare data). This method is known as the 'cohort component method' and uses the 'demographic balancing equation', which is recognised as the ideal approach for estimating population.

Quarterly updating of the population estimates for Australia, states and territories continues until the next Census results are available and the rebasing process is repeated to obtain a new starting point for the next intercensal period. The diagram below shows how population estimates are updated for one quarter.

QUARTERLY PRELIMINARY POPULATION ESTIMATE, Australia—30 September 2006



Note: The first release of the September 2006 estimate was based on the 2001 Census. When the June 2006 ERP was available as 'rebased' from the 2006 Census, the September 2006 ERP was recalculated from this new start population. Following this, the estimates undergo several revisions as more up-to-date data on births, deaths and migration becomes available. Statistics in the above diagram are the latest available.

The Census year ERP based on the current Census also provides a measure of how accurate the ERP was for the previous intercensal period. For example, the preliminary population estimate at 30 June 2006 calculated from the 2001 Census base using births, deaths and migration as described above was compared to the rebased June 30 estimate calculated from the 2006 Census. Using the cohort component method over the 5 years between 2001 and 2006 resulted in an underestimation of Australia's population. This difference is known as the 'intercensal error'.

After the intercensal error is determined, all quarterly ERP data for the previous intercensal period are revised using information from the Census on interstate migration and then spreading the remaining discrepancy evenly across the quarters. The initial revisions are 'preliminary rebased' estimates which are then updated again due to revision of the components in the intercensal period. The intercensal estimates are then updated once more to produce 'final rebased' ERP and no subsequent revisions are made after this process.

For further information on the rebasing process, see the Feature Article *Final Rebasing and Revision of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2001 - June Quarter 2006* in *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Dec 2007 (cat. no. 3101.0).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION FOR
STATISTICAL LOCAL
AREAS

'Sub-state' or 'small area' population estimates relate to areas below the state/territory level of geographic disaggregation. They are widely used by all levels of government, as well as business and the community. Estimates are produced for statistical local areas (SLA) which build up to local government areas (LGA) and statistical divisions (SD). For further information, see *Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC)*, July 2008 (cat. no. 1216.0).

While the cohort component method is considered the ideal method for estimating population in non-Census years, there are no reliable migration data at the SLA, level making it very difficult to estimate SLA population using natural increase and net migration.

The method used to compile Census date SLA population estimates is similar to that used for national and state/territory estimates. However, as the demographic balancing equation can not be applied for post-Census estimates, mathematical models are used instead.

The models establish relationships between changes in population and changes in population indicator data between the two most recent Censuses for groups of SLAs. Post-censal changes in these indicators are then used to estimate changes in the population of SLAs for the years following the most recent Census.

Population indicators are data that can be used to estimate total population change over time. They need to be:

- available for the entire estimation period;
- consistently defined; available at the relevant geographic level (or able to be converted to the relevant level) and;
- timely (available soon after the reference period).

Models are revised after each Census to ensure that the indicators used and the relationships established are providing the best outcome for SLA population estimation in each state/territory. Results from the 2006 Census enabled the ABS to develop new models for the 2007-2011 period. The most statistically robust model for each area is selected (i.e. the one that produces the 'best' estimates). This is the model which provided estimates for 2006 that are closest to the final (rebased) 2006 estimates.

DEVELOPING THE MODELS

A number of factors are taken into account when determining the best models to use. For example, characteristics such as population growth rates may vary quite considerably between SLAs. In acknowledgment of these differences, SLAs within a state are separated into subsets (known as strata) based on factors such as location (urban or rural) and population growth (high or otherwise).

More accurate estimates may then be calculated based on similarities existing within these subsets of SLAs and their relationship to particular combinations of indicators. Some indicators are more closely related to population change for some SLAs than others and usually a combination of indicators work better than a single indicator.

The selection of indicators varies across states and territories. For Victoria, the current set of models use indicator data from ABS dwelling approvals, Medicare enrolments and Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) enrolments.

INDICATORS

Dwellings (approvals)

Dwelling counts from the last Census are used as the base number of dwellings by SLA. Updated estimates of dwellings are prepared by adding approvals to the Census base. Dwellings approvals are divided into houses and flats/apartments, which generally have different building lag times. A 6 month lag is applied to housing approvals and 12 months for flats/apartments.

Medicare

Medicare enrolments for men, women and children are provided by postcode to the ABS by Medicare Australia. Generally, changes to the number of Medicare enrolments provide a reasonable indication of total population change.

Again, there is an assumed discrepancy between the time a person moves and changes their address, therefore Medicare enrolments are lagged by 3 months from the reference date.

Australian Electoral Commission

Counts of people by sex on the Commonwealth electoral roll are provided to the ABS by the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC). The data are provided at collection district (CD) level and aggregated to the SLA level. AEC data are also lagged by 3 months and not all strata models use these data.

Different weights are applied to each indicator in different models, as the relative importance of each indicator changes according to the stratum to which an SLA belongs. For example, births can have a greater impact on population growth in the fast growing suburban areas of Melbourne that are attracting families. Therefore the model used for these SLAs may give a greater weight to the number of children enrolled in Medicare. Similarly, some models may use AEC data while others don't, as this indicator may have a closer relationship to population change in some areas compared with others.

LIMITATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Using the indicators to estimate change in population under various assumptions does have some limitations due to the time lag, coverage and quality of the indicator data sets:

- The length of lag time for dwelling approvals has been tested, however in some large building development projects a longer lag may occur;
- Accounting for permanent residents of serviced apartment buildings that were completed during the intercensal period is not incorporated in the models. Anecdotal evidence provided by state and local governments suggests that serviced apartment buildings in some inner Melbourne areas are being partially occupied by permanent residents. However, only approvals for residential buildings are used as inputs into models. Serviced apartment buildings are classified as 'non-residential buildings', therefore people who are usual residents of serviced apartments may not be directly picked up by the approvals data and may need to be accounted for in other indicator data;
- Even though people can only reside in occupied dwellings, the base dwellings count from the Census incorporates both occupied and unoccupied dwellings. This is consistent with the unknown eventual occupancy status of an approval. Using dwelling approvals as an indicator of population change assumes that the occupied/unoccupied ratio of approvals is the same as that of Census dwelling counts, which has limitations if the assumption does not hold over the estimation period;

LIMITATIONS AND
IMPLICATIONS *continued*

- Medicare data are currently only available by postcode and converted to SLA using a concordance. The quality of the data is highly dependent on the quality of the postcode to SLA concordance;
- The models rely on the accuracy of datasets maintained for administrative purposes by Medicare and the AEC. While adjustments are made to the data such as applying a time lag to the reference period, there may still be implications for the statistical quality of the data;
- Undercoverage of some sub-populations. There are issues for enumerating some sub-sections of the population in the Census, which affect the base population for ERP. These population groups may also be under-represented in the indicator data. Overseas students are one example, which may have an impact on Victoria due to the large volume of overseas migration for study purposes. For example, areas around Inner-Melbourne present a particular issue for enumerating growing populations of overseas students. The AEC and Medicare indicator data set may not capture overseas students who are considered to be usual residents of Australia for the purpose of ERP. They may also be left out of the Census base count depending on how the question for usual residence is interpreted;
- In using models, we are making an assumption that the relationship between past population change and indicator data will continue into the future - if the relationship breaks down during the intercensal period then the models cannot account for it.

Aside from these known issues and limitations, the models are generally effective and accurate for the majority of SLAs. The use of Medicare and/or AEC along with dwelling approvals data goes some way to counteracting some of the problems described. However, awareness of indicator data characteristics and the potential impact on estimates within each state is a crucial part of producing local level ERP. Therefore, validation of ERP produced by the models is a significant part of the process for estimating resident population.

ROLE OF THE ABS
VICTORIAN REGIONAL
OFFICE IN THE
VALIDATION PROCESS

After initial estimates of SLA ERP are produced by models it is considered vital to confront the results against local knowledge. The models have limitations as discussed above, so incorporating expertise in the regional offices of the ABS not only allows for local intelligence to be drawn into the process but also allows a wider use of resources for increased scrutiny of the initial estimates.

The validation process undertaken within the Victorian office is a major exercise. Significant effort is placed on gathering supplementary data and information leading up to the validation and analysis phases, prior to receiving modelled ERP.

The growth and contribution of indicator data to the population is considered more closely using trend analysis over time, local knowledge of the area and a number of validation resources. The key resources used are:

- *ERP Local Government Authority Survey*; each year the Victorian Regional Office sends a survey to all local government councils requesting information relevant to population change within their Local Government Area for the previous year;
- *Regional intelligence*; throughout the year information is gathered from media reports to develop an understanding of current proposals, completions and delays in housing developments to assist in assessing the underlying dwelling approvals data;

ROLE OF THE ABS
VICTORIAN REGIONAL
OFFICE IN THE
VALIDATION PROCESS
continued

- *Consultation* with state and local government agencies is undertaken as needed to further clarify the changes in population.

The models are used to estimate population for 200 SLAs in Victoria¹, so assessing all of them in detail would involve a high overhead of resources and time; therefore efforts are concentrated on areas of significant change. The first stage of the validation process is to short-list SLAs which will be subject to more detailed scrutiny. During preparation, some of these are selected based on the results of regional intelligence, the ERP Local Government Authority Survey or other factors identified in previous validation rounds. To ensure that the majority of SLAs are selected based on the significance of change since the previous year's estimate, a validation tool is used, which performs a series of tests on the data. Based on these tests, particular SLAs are selected for detailed scrutiny.

The validation data sources and local information may be used to adjust the modelled estimate for a particular SLA. The aim of validation is to account for population changes which may not be (directly or indirectly) picked up by the models. For example, a dwelling approval for a large block of flats may have been taken into account in the initial estimate of the ERP for an SLA. However, if local knowledge indicates that the building has not been completed and occupied within 12 months of the approval, the population estimate may need to be adjusted downwards.

The Victorian Regional Office of the ABS regularly assesses validation sources and investigates others that may be useful in understanding population growth for small areas in Melbourne and Regional Victoria.

REVISING SLA
POPULATION ESTIMATES

Part of the complex nature of estimating usual resident population is the revision cycle. To meet conflicting demands for accuracy and timeliness there are several versions of sub-state population estimates.

For sub-state estimates, preliminary data are normally available nine to ten months after the reference date, so for the year ended June 30 the data are released by April the following year.

Revised estimates are then provided 12 months later. This is because estimates at the SLA level are constrained to state/territory population estimates. When those estimates are revised following updates to components of natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration at the state and territory level, the sub-state SLA populations are also adjusted to add to the revised state and territory totals.

Preliminary Rebased and Final Rebased estimates are calculated after the next Census. Once a Census is held, new population estimates for each SLA at 30 June in the Census year are calculated as described above under 'Estimated Resident Population'. The models have also calculated preliminary 30 June SLA ERP for that year based on the previous Census, which allows an assessment of the performance of the models over the intercensal period. As a result, all ERP for all sub-state areas for the intercensal period are

¹ There are currently 210 SLAs in Victoria, however in areas where indicator data are unreliable and migration can be assumed to be insignificant, population change since the previous Census may be estimated by adding estimates of natural increase (births minus deaths) since the previous Census. In some very small areas population change since the previous Census may be assumed to be zero in the absence of any reliable indicator data for these areas.

REVISING SLA
POPULATION ESTIMATES
continued

rebased by apportioning the intercensal error evenly across the 5 years, but constraining it to state/territory totals.

A summary of the accuracy of the preliminary 2006 ERP is provided in paragraphs 12 to 15 of the Explanatory Notes of *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2007-08* (cat. no. 3218.0).

DATA AVAILABILITY

National and state/territory ERP is produced for each quarter and data are available five to six months after the reference date in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat.no.3101.0). The most recent release was for September quarter 2008, while ERP for the December quarter 2008 will be available in early June 2009.

The ABS publishes small area ERP annually in *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0). The most recent publication, released in April 2009, provides ERP by SLA, LGA and SD for the 2007-08 financial year. ERPs for other geographical areas are available on request.

ABS will also release an updated version of *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3328.0.55.001) in June 2009 which will provide further information on the ABS process for estimating resident population.

REFERENCES

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 1999, *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1999*, cat. no. 3228.0.

ABS 2008, Feature Article: *Final Rebasing and Revision of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2001 - June Quarter 2006*, in *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Dec 2007, cat. no. 3101.0.

ABS 2009, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2007-08*, cat. no. 3218.0.

ABS 2009, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Sep 2008, cat. no. 3101.0.

SUMMARY OF
STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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

2.1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

		Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
			Vic.	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	Aust.
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Dec qtr 08	23.3	1.6	1.6	3.7	4.8	5.9	2.9
Population								
Total population	Sep qtr 08	24.8	1.8	1.3	2.5	1.1	2.9	1.8
Natural increase (a)	Sep qtr 08	..	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7
Net overseas migration (a)	Sep qtr 08	..	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.1
Net interstate migration (a)	Sep qtr 08	..	—	-0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.3	—
Labour								
Number employed (trend)	Mar 09	24.6	-0.3	-1.1	2.4	0.2	2.4	0.4
Participation rate (trend)(b)	Mar 09	..	-0.6	-0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	—
Unemployment rate (trend)(b)	Mar 09	..	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	Nov qtr 08	..	4.6	2.3	8.3	6.4	8.1	5.0
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Dec qtr 08	..	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	5.7	4.3
Prices(c)								
Consumer price index	Mar qtr 08	..	2.1	2.4	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.5
Established house price index	Dec qtr 08	..	-3.2	-4.1	-1.4	2.0	-6.7	-3.3
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Feb 09	34.2	-7.3	-38.0	-53.4	-17.5	-26.9	-29.8
Total value of building approved (trend)	Feb 09	31.3	-23.5	-36.5	-49.4	-12.5	-48.1	-37.9
Value of new residential building approved (trend)	Feb 09	33.4	-8.9	-37.6	-53.5	-13.5	-38.2	-33.4
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure)	Dec qtr 08	28.8	-21.4	-21.1	-30.7	-5.5	-39.7	-25.0
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Dec qtr 08	28.5	13.0	-4.9	-4.6	7.8	12.0	3.2
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Mar 09	26.3	-20.1	-19.1	-22.7	-17.7	-21.5	-20.2
Retail turnover (trend)(d)	Nov 08	25.1	3.4	-2.3	3.0	7.9	3.4	1.9
Takings from tourist accommodation	Dec qtr 08	17.8	3.1	-0.2	0.7	5.2	6.2	2.2
International merchandise trade								
Value of imports	Feb 09	23.8	-15.2	-11.7	-16.7	-18.1	40.6	-0.2
Value of exports	Feb 09	8.5	-9.8	32.8	96.8	-1.1	42.6	38.8

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

(d) The retail trade trend series have been suspended as at November 2008 as it is not possible to determine the trend in retail turnover through the period affected by the Federal Government Economic Security Strategy Package and other influences associated with global economic conditions. For further details refer to the December 2008 issue of Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

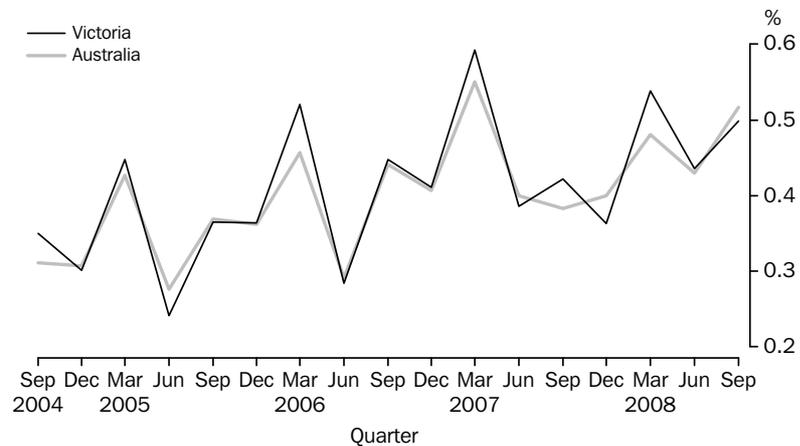
Victoria's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at the end of any given period is the estimated population at the beginning of the period plus the sum of three components: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

At the end of September quarter 2008, Victoria's ERP was 5,340,300 people, an increase of 26,500 (0.50%) since the end of June quarter 2008. Over the same period, Australia's ERP grew by 110,700 (0.52%). Victoria's ERP increased by 97,000 (1.85%) over the 12 months since the end of September quarter 2007.

The largest component of Victoria's population growth in September quarter 2008 was net overseas migration (a gain of 17,900 people). Natural increase (births minus deaths) accounted for a further increase of 8,600 people.

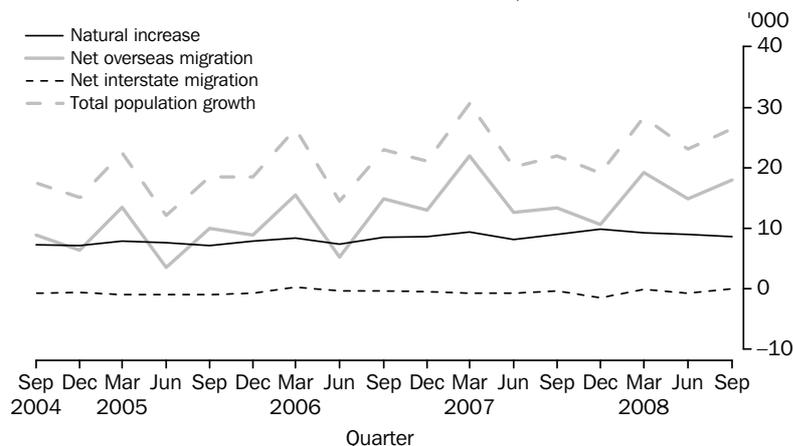
Net interstate migration has historically meant loss of population from Victoria to other states and territories. In the preceding five years the only population gain from this source was recorded in March quarter 2006. Net interstate migration for Victoria in September quarter 2008 was zero.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION *continued*

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, Victoria



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

3.1

	PERSONS AT END OF PERIOD			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Male	Female	Persons	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Total increase (c)	Victoria	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2002-03	2 428.6	2 494.9	4 923.5	27.1	26.8	-0.7	60.4	1.24	1.24
2003-04	2 458.9	2 522.6	4 981.5	28.3	25.0	-3.1	58.0	1.18	1.17
2004-05	2 494.0	2 554.6	5 048.6	29.9	32.3	-3.1	67.1	1.35	1.33
2005-06	2 535.1	2 591.5	5 126.5	30.7	39.6	-1.8	77.9	1.54	1.49
2006-07	2 585.2	2 636.1	5 221.3	34.7	62.5	-2.4	94.8	1.85	1.81
2007-08	2 632.0	2 681.8	5 313.8	37.2	58.1	-2.7	92.5	1.77	1.71
2006									
September	2 547.4	2 602.1	5 149.5	8.5	14.8	-0.4	22.9	1.63	1.56
December	2 558.2	2 612.4	5 170.6	8.6	13.0	-0.5	21.1	1.67	1.60
2007									
March	2 574.6	2 626.6	5 201.3	9.4	22.0	-0.8	30.6	1.75	1.70
June	2 585.2	2 636.1	5 221.3	8.2	12.6	-0.8	20.1	1.85	1.81
September	2 596.4	2 646.9	5 243.3	9.0	13.3	-0.3	22.0	1.82	1.75
December	2 605.7	2 656.6	5 262.4	9.9	10.6	-1.5	19.1	1.77	1.74
2008									
March	2 620.3	2 670.5	5 290.7	9.3	19.2	-0.1	28.3	1.72	1.67
June	2 632.0	2 681.8	5 313.8	9.0	14.9	-0.8	23.1	1.77	1.71
September	2 645.4	2 695.0	5 340.3	8.6	17.9	—	26.5	1.85	1.84

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration data up to June quarter 2006 are final. All ERP data from September quarter 2006 to June quarter 2007 are revised and from September quarter 2007 to September quarter 2008 are preliminary.

(b) An improved method for estimating net overseas migration has been applied from September quarter 2006 onwards.

(c) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

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

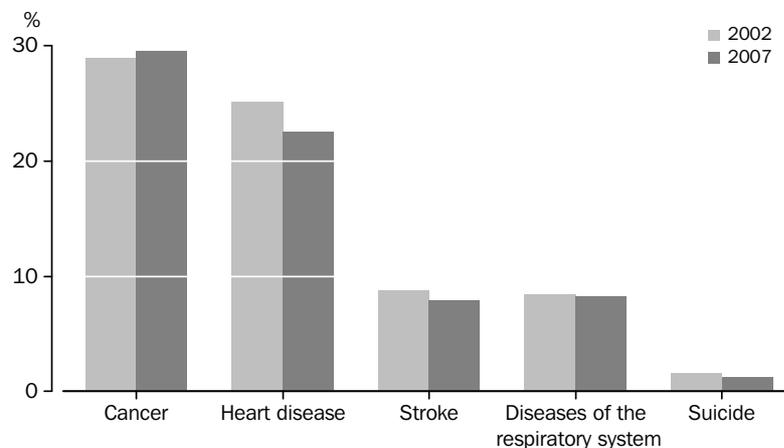
CAUSES OF DEATH

Statistics on causes of death are one of the oldest and most comprehensive set of health statistics available in Australia, and can provide insights into the impact of disease on Australian society. Causes of death are classified using the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). The data presented in this chapter relate to the underlying cause of death, which is the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Other contributing causes and conditions reported on the death certificate are also recorded, but as associated causes. In accidental and violent deaths, the underlying cause is classified according to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than to the nature of the injury.

In this chapter, 'Victorian deaths' relate to deaths of Victorian usual residents, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred and was registered, but also includes deaths registered in Victoria of persons usually resident overseas.

There were 33,930 Victorian deaths registered in Australia in 2007. This represented an increase of 158 deaths (0.5%) over the number registered in 2002. Almost 30% of deaths in 2007 were due to Cancer (Malignant neoplasms, ICD codes C00-C97) (29.5%, compared with 28.9% in 2002). The next most common underlying cause of death was Heart disease (ICD codes I05-I09, I11, I13, I20-I25, I27, I28, I30-I52) with 22.5% of deaths in 2007 (25.1% in 2002). Between 2002 and 2007, the number of deaths due to heart disease decreased by 10.0%, while deaths due to cancer increased by 2.7%. Stroke (Cerebrovascular diseases, ICD codes I60-I69), Diseases of the respiratory system (ICD codes J00-J99) and Suicide (Intentional self-harm, ICD codes X60-X84, Y87.0) were the underlying causes in 7.9%, 8.2% and 1.3% respectively of all deaths in 2007.

PERCENTAGE OF SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH, Victoria



4.1 DEATHS(a)(b)(c), By Selected Underlying Cause and Statistical Subdivision

	CANCER(d)		HEART DISEASE(e)		STROKE(f)		DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM(g)		SUICIDE(h)(i)		ALL CAUSES	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne												
Inner Melbourne	431	411	344	266	109	94	147	115	35	18	1 483	1 310
Western Melbourne	744	780	627	615	221	185	220	224	35	38	2 629	2 715
Melton-Wyndham	160	260	119	158	34	63	37	58	14	15	534	781
Moreland City	328	326	255	256	92	81	131	91	16	10	1 160	1 121
Northern Middle Melbourne	555	580	490	385	152	136	171	175	30	23	1 948	1 898
Hume City	191	192	125	133	24	44	42	48	12	13	547	646
Northern Outer Melbourne	200	249	153	179	58	52	48	60	17	14	677	822
Boroondara City	344	275	354	245	135	85	109	78	17	9	1 298	1 040
Eastern Middle Melbourne	877	872	725	638	305	251	206	242	35	30	2 903	2 895
Eastern Outer Melbourne	426	416	354	321	132	147	152	130	37	24	1 543	1 511
Yarra Ranges Shire Part A	236	235	168	158	65	59	53	57	16	21	715	744
Southern Melbourne	925	879	836	725	364	264	273	244	46	25	3 291	3 091
Greater Dandenong City	235	236	197	175	61	74	71	88	17	12	814	866
South Eastern Outer Melbourne	252	394	197	259	54	75	75	93	19	26	861	1 234
Frankston City	252	255	224	193	61	73	76	70	15	11	838	804
Mornington Peninsula Shire	368	394	324	281	139	116	103	110	9	14	1 224	1 297
Barwon												
Greater Geelong City Part A	401	403	349	355	147	111	114	110	20	17	1 389	1 442
East Barwon	152	128	101	106	34	29	33	35	4	8	433	442
West Barwon	92	83	57	58	11	23	14	23	7	3	248	256
Western District												
Warrnambool City	68	75	59	63	18	22	23	12	3	4	220	243
Hopkins	82	76	91	70	29	20	19	25	—	—	293	273
Gleneelg	101	104	116	94	41	24	43	33	3	5	396	364
Central Highlands												
Ballarat City	191	179	215	164	70	74	68	51	15	12	776	719
East Central Highlands	84	77	94	64	23	18	29	25	4	4	303	263
West Central Highlands	49	53	45	45	13	13	11	11	—	3	161	186
Wimmera												
South Wimmera	87	85	96	85	38	42	20	25	—	5	340	316
North Wimmera	49	50	51	43	19	13	14	12	—	—	191	161
Mallee												
Mildura RC Part A	99	106	95	86	31	17	25	30	—	4	345	346
West Mallee	34	51	33	25	8	10	12	13	—	—	131	153
East Mallee	84	94	70	70	32	15	20	23	3	5	294	302
Loddon												
Greater Bendigo City Part A	159	205	182	162	53	52	64	56	12	7	659	662
North Loddon	138	134	140	118	42	35	43	63	5	3	504	483
South Loddon	67	70	63	57	16	14	10	17	5	5	218	216

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Data relate to year of registration.

(c) Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result some totals will not equal the sum of their components. It is important to note that cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.

(d) Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97).

(e) All heart diseases (I05-09, I11, I13, I20-I25, I27, I28, I30-I52).

(f) Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69).

(g) Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99), incl. pneumonia and influenza.

(h) Intentional self-harm (X60-X84, Y87.0).

(i) Care needs to be taken in interpreting figures relating to suicide due to limitations in the data. For further information, see Technical note 2 and paragraphs 77-78 of the Explanatory notes in Causes of Death, Australia (cat.no. 3303.0).

Source: Causes of Death, ABS data available on request.

4.1 DEATHS (a)(b)(c), By Selected Underlying Cause and Statistical Subdivision *continued*

	CANCER (d)		HEART DISEASE (e)		STROKE (f)		DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (g)		SUICIDE (h) (i)		ALL CAUSES	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Goulburn												
Greater Shepparton City Part A	92	96	68	69	19	28	28	24	7	8	304	329
North Goulburn	202	185	157	172	59	37	52	49	5	9	664	661
South Goulburn	78	93	72	73	21	35	25	32	5	5	303	325
South West Goulburn	70	101	58	59	17	16	26	20	3	7	240	280
Ovens-Murray												
Wodonga	87	74	74	48	34	27	33	29	12	4	321	257
West Ovens-Murray	71	90	68	56	23	18	33	23	5	5	258	271
East Ovens-Murray	43	39	48	29	13	8	8	10	—	—	144	126
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland Shire	134	125	102	83	28	40	37	31	3	—	401	399
Wellington Shire	108	89	103	90	26	29	25	26	8	5	365	334
Gippsland												
West Gippsland	94	72	62	63	12	19	14	15	5	—	240	269
La Trobe Valley	162	173	163	108	43	37	56	52	12	5	599	540
South Gippsland	146	152	132	114	36	39	35	40	4	5	488	482
Undefined Victoria (j)	18	10	25	18	5	3	3	4	3	—	79	55
Victoria	9 766	10 026	8 481	7 634	2 967	2 668	2 849	2 799	528	438	33 772	33 930

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Data relate to year of registration.

(c) Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result some totals will not equal the sum of their components. It is important to note that cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.

(d) Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97).

(e) All heart diseases (I05-09, I11, I13, I20-I25, I27, I28, I30-I52).

(f) Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69).

(g) Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99), incl. pneumonia and influenza.

(h) Intentional self-harm (X60-X84, Y87.0).

(i) Care needs to be taken in interpreting figures relating to suicide due to limitations in the data. For further information, see Technical note 2 and paragraphs 77-78 of the Explanatory notes in Causes of Death, Australia (cat.no. 3303.0).

(j) Includes overseas and no fixed address.

Source: Causes of Death, ABS data available on request.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED
SOCIAL HOUSING

At 30 June 2008, there were 71,720 government-owned dwellings for use as long-term social housing in Victoria, equating to 13.5 dwellings per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. The total number of dwellings decreased by 1,242 or 1.7% from a year previously.

Data were provided by the Victorian Department of Human Services in aggregate at the Local Government Area (LGA) level. It was not possible to derive exact data for Melbourne and Balance of Victoria Major Statistical Regions (MSRs) as the Yarra Ranges LGA is split across the two MSRs. In this chapter, the Yarra Ranges LGA as a whole was included with the other LGAs in the Melbourne MSR to form a region referred to as Melbourne Metropolitan Area (MMA). Consequently, the Balance of Victoria presented here excludes Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B Statistical Local Area (SLA).

The MMA recorded a decrease of 1,011 dwellings (-2.0%) and the Balance of Victoria (BoV) a decrease of 231 dwellings (-1.0%). The majority of LGAs (53) recorded a decrease in dwellings between 2007 and 2008, while 18 recorded an increase. The number of dwellings did not change in the remaining 8 LGAs.

Within the MMA, the LGA of Yarra had the largest number of dwellings per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (59.5) followed by Port Phillip (34.2) and Moonee Valley (34.0), while Manningham and Nillumbik had the lowest (1.9 and 2.2, respectively). In the BoV, Wodonga recorded the highest number of dwellings per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (32.9) followed by Latrobe (26.3) and Warrnambool (25.0), while Golden Plains (0.2) had the lowest.

Between 30 June 2007 and 30 June 2008, the LGAs of Yarra (-330), Port Phillip (-155) and Darebin (-152) had the largest decrease in government-owned dwellings, while Greater Dandenong LGA had the largest increase (24). Outside the MMA, Mildura recorded the largest fall in dwellings (-34) and Moorabool had the largest increase (7).

5.1 GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK, By Local Government Area—As at 30 June 2008

	Occupied dwellings	Vacant dwellings	Total dwellings	Estimated resident population at 30 June 2008(a)	Dwellings per 1,000 population
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(b)					
Banyule (C)	2 118	43	2 161	121 409	17.8
Bayside (C)	1 189	31	1 220	94 618	12.9
Boroondara (C)	694	45	739	165 393	4.5
Brimbank (C)	1 616	34	1 650	181 115	9.1
Cardinia (S)	322	4	326	64 310	5.1
Casey (C)	1 923	38	1 961	238 336	8.2
Darebin (C)	3 142	91	3 233	137 360	23.5
Frankston (C)	1 662	65	1 727	125 728	13.7
Glen Eira (C)	557	15	572	133 807	4.3
Greater Dandenong (C)	2 214	87	2 301	135 243	17.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	1 139	36	1 175	86 121	13.6
Hume (C)	2 054	41	2 095	162 260	12.9
Kingston (C)	1 189	62	1 251	143 727	8.7
Knox (C)	1 158	23	1 181	153 988	7.7
Manningham (C)	214	5	219	116 983	1.9
Maribyrnong (C)	2 057	63	2 120	69 825	30.4
Maroondah (C)	977	35	1 012	104 297	9.7
Melbourne (C)(c)	1 850	58	1 908	84 047	22.7
Melton (S)	365	12	377	92 465	4.1
Monash (C)	1 313	64	1 377	172 740	8.0
Moonee Valley (C)(c)	3 653	239	3 892	114 621	34.0
Moreland (C)	1 911	75	1 986	145 900	13.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	1 202	26	1 228	145 356	8.4
Nillumbik (S)	132	7	139	63 181	2.2
Port Phillip (C)	3 045	165	3 210	93 752	34.2
Stonnington (C)	1 492	153	1 645	97 711	16.8
Whitehorse (C)	1 352	47	1 399	153 407	9.1
Whittlesea (C)	692	29	721	139 250	5.2
Wyndham (C)	695	12	707	132 793	5.3
Yarra (C)	4 363	186	4 549	76 402	59.5
Yarra Ranges (S)	559	23	582	146 886	4.0
Barwon					
Colac-Otway (S)	304	6	310	21 448	14.5
Golden Plains (S)	2	1	3	17 681	0.2
Greater Geelong (C)	3 413	62	3 475	211 841	16.4
Queenscliffe (B)	14	1	15	3 256	4.6
Surf Coast (S)	76	6	82	24 442	3.4
Western District					
Corangamite (S)	161	11	172	17 270	10.0
Glenelg (S)	354	16	370	20 871	17.7
Moyne (S)	76	2	78	16 405	4.8
Southern Grampians (S)	259	4	263	17 451	15.1
Warrnambool (C)	793	26	819	32 712	25.0
Central Highlands					
Ararat (RC)	171	10	181	11 752	15.4
Ballarat (C)	1 920	107	2 027	91 787	22.1
Hepburn (S)	137	6	143	14 489	9.9
Moorabool (S)	277	29	306	27 247	11.2
Pyrenees (S)	28	2	30	6 800	4.4

(a) Preliminary estimates.

(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 (S) LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

(c) All data in this table for Melbourne (C) and Moonee Valley (C) relate to the boundaries which existed prior to 1 July 2008. Therefore, estimated resident population data in this table for the two LGAs differ from that published in Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

Source: Office of Housing, Department of Human Services, <www.housing.vic.gov.au>.

5.1 GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK, By Local Government Area—As at 30 June 2008 *continued*

	Occupied dwellings	Vacant dwellings	Total dwellings	Estimated resident population at 30 June 2008(a)	Dwellings per 1,000 population
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Wimmera					
Hindmarsh (S)	31	3	34	6 179	5.5
Horsham (RC)	414	14	428	19 648	21.8
Northern Grampians (S)	173	19	192	12 322	15.6
West Wimmera (S)	13	1	14	4 597	3.0
Yarriambiack (S)	57	4	61	7 658	8.0
Mallee					
Buloke (S)	76	9	85	7 051	12.1
Gannawarra (S)	170	10	180	11 630	15.5
Mildura (RC)	1 121	27	1 148	53 122	21.6
Swan Hill (RC)	503	23	526	21 765	24.2
Loddon					
Central Goldfields (S)	245	9	254	12 766	19.9
Greater Bendigo (C)	1 844	30	1 874	100 054	18.7
Loddon (S)	51	17	68	8 073	8.4
Macedon Ranges (S)	197	1	198	40 939	4.8
Mount Alexander (S)	201	6	207	18 116	11.4
Goulburn					
Benalla (RC)	324	8	332	14 021	23.7
Campaspe (S)	715	24	739	38 339	19.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	1 227	27	1 254	61 014	20.6
Mansfield (S)	78	2	80	7 691	10.4
Mitchell (S)	432	11	443	33 374	13.3
Moira (S)	409	16	425	28 752	14.8
Murrindindi (S)	64	2	66	14 369	4.6
Strathbogje (S)	82	1	83	9 855	8.4
Ovens-Murray					
Alpine (S)	112	7	119	12 690	9.4
Indigo (S)	114	2	116	15 710	7.4
Towong (S)	42	—	42	6 273	6.7
Wangaratta (RC)	504	15	519	28 117	18.5
Wodonga (RC)	1 126	28	1 154	35 064	32.9
East Gippsland					
East Gippsland (S)	701	22	723	42 742	16.9
Wellington (S)	587	19	606	42 576	14.2
Gippsland(b)					
Bass Coast (S)	269	7	276	28 802	9.6
Baw Baw (S)	373	10	383	40 114	9.5
Latrobe (C)	1 852	93	1 945	73 982	26.3
South Gippsland (S)	204	5	209	27 165	7.7
Victoria(c)	69 145	2 575	71 720	5 313 823	13.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Preliminary estimates.

(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 (S) LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

(c) Victorian total includes Unincorporated Victoria.

Source: Office of Housing, Department of Human Services, <www.housing.vic.gov.au>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
SAMPLE SIZE REDUCTION

The sample size of the Labour Force Survey for July 2008 was reduced by 24% when compared with the June 2008 sample. The reduced sample is still representative, with selections made across all parts of Australia. However, there will be increased volatility in the estimates.

This reduction affects most tables in the chapter.

Detailed information about the sample reduction is provided in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design*, Nov 2007 (Second edition) (cat. no. 6269.0), which was released on 25 July 2008.

From February 2009, labour force estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Additionally, estimates for the period June 2001 to January 2009 have been revised. These changes have had minimal impact on the key aggregates. For further details, please refer to the February 2009 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6201.0).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE
BY REGION

Between March 2008 and March 2009, the Victorian labour force increased by 43,700 people (1.6%). During this period, the number of employed people fell by 1,300 and the number of unemployed increased by 45,100 (35.9%). The Victorian unemployment rate increased from 4.5% to 6.0% over the same period.

The labour force grew by 40,200 people (1.9%) in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and by 3,500 people (0.5%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The proportion of employed people who worked full-time fell from 70.5% to 69.9% in the Melbourne MSR and from 68.0% to 64.7% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

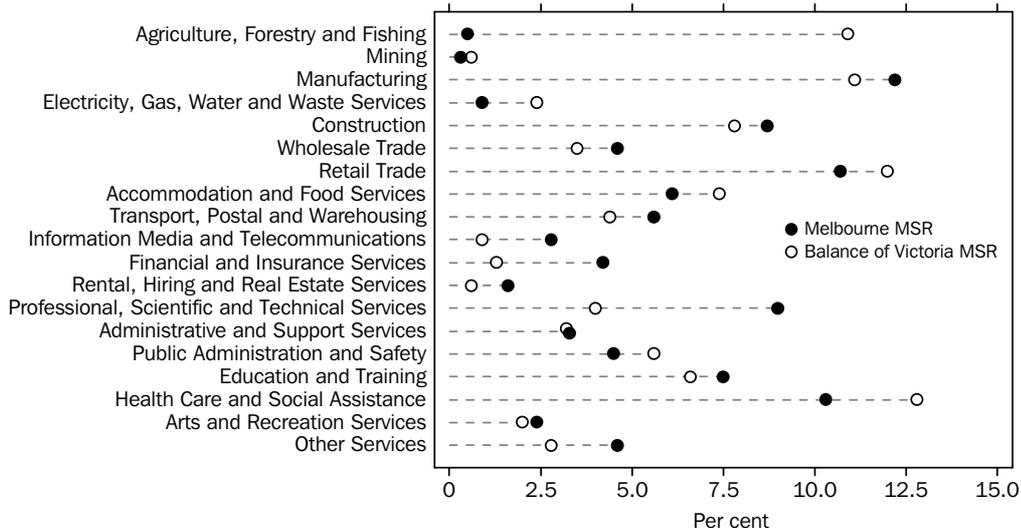
The number of unemployed people increased by 34,300 (36.6%) in the Melbourne MSR and by 10,600 (33.3%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR between March 2008 and March 2009. The labour force participation rate remained constant at 66.0% in the Melbourne MSR and fell from 62.3% to 61.7% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria MSR, the Loddon-Mallee Statistical Region (SR) recorded the largest increase in employment (5,400), followed by the Central Highlands-Wimmera SR (700). The largest falls in employment were recorded in the Barwon-Western District SR (-5,700), the All Gippsland SR (-4,600) and the Goulburn-Ovens-Murray SR (-2,900).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
INDUSTRY

In February quarter 2009, the largest proportion of people employed in the Melbourne MSR were in Manufacturing (12.2%), followed by Retail Trade (10.7%) and Health Care and Social Assistance (10.3%), while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the largest proportion of people were employed in Health Care and Social Assistance (12.8%), followed by Retail Trade (12.0%) and Manufacturing (11.1%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS (a), By Industry(b), Major Statistical Regions—February Quarter 2009



(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.
 (b) Data provided on ANZSIC06 basis.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY *continued*

In Victoria, Construction (88.6%) and Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (83.2%) recorded the highest proportions of total males employed, while the highest proportions of total females employed were in Health Care and Social Assistance (83.3%) and Education and Training (69.3%) in February quarter 2009.

In terms of full-time employment, Construction accounted for the highest proportion of males employed in Victoria (93.7%), and Health Care and Social Assistance accounted for the highest proportion of full-time females employed (77.8%).

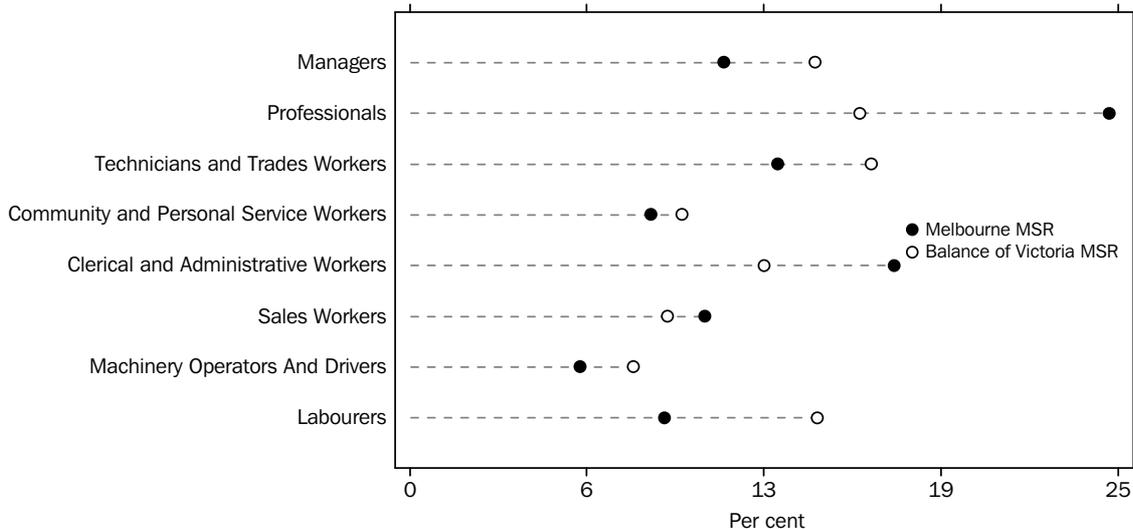
The largest proportion of male part-time workers were employed in Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (71.8%). Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services employed the largest proportion of part-time females (94.9%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION

In February quarter 2009, in the Melbourne MSR, almost a quarter of people were employed as Professionals (24.7%), with Clerical and Administrative Workers (17.1%) and Technicians and Trades Workers (13.0%) being the next largest groups. In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the highest proportion of people were employed as Technicians and Trades Workers (16.3%) followed by Professionals (15.9%), Labourers (14.4%) and Managers (14.3%).

Full-time workers in Victoria worked mainly as Professionals (25.0%), Technicians and Trades Workers (17.3%) and Clerical and Administrative Workers (15.2%), while part-time workers were mainly Sales Workers (19.4%), Professionals (16.8%) and Clerical and Administrative Workers (17.6%).

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Occupation(b), Major Statistical Regions—February Quarter 2009



(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.
 (b) Data provided on ANZSCO basis.

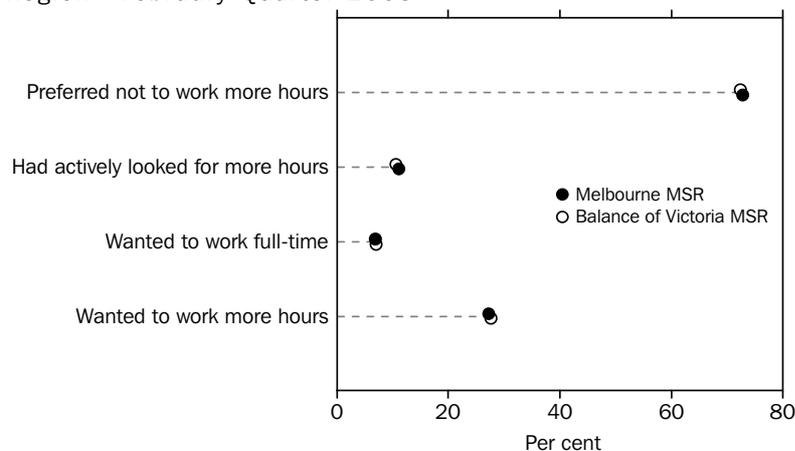
PART-TIME WORKERS

In February quarter 2009, there were 570,500 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. From February quarter 2008 to February quarter 2009, total part-time workers increased by 20,000 (3.6%) in the Melbourne MSR.

In February quarter 2009, females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (70.5%) in the Melbourne MSR. The majority of part-time workers (72.8%) preferred not to work additional hours, and this was a more common preference amongst females (75.7%) than males (66.0%).

In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the total number of part-time workers in February quarter 2009 was 234,600, an increase of 23,300 (11.0%) since February quarter 2008. The majority of these part-time workers (72.3%) preferred not to work more hours.

PART-TIME WORKERS' INTENTION, By Major Statistical Region—February Quarter 2009



DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

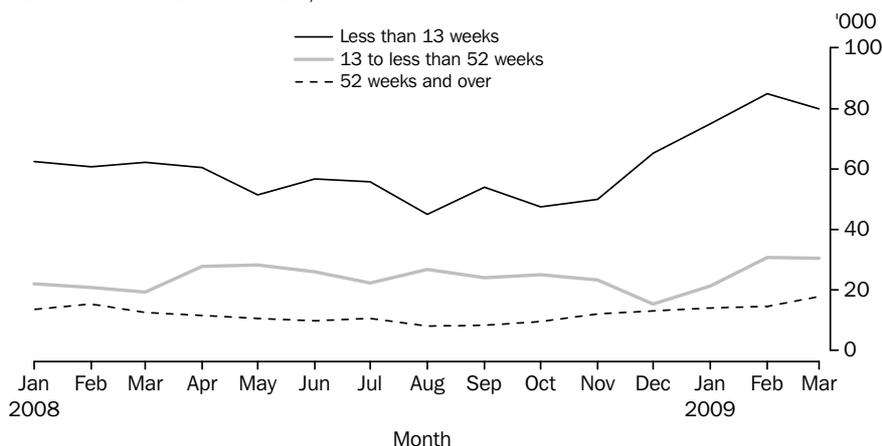
Between March 2008 and March 2009, the number of people classified as short-term unemployed (less than 13 weeks) increased by 28.7% or 17,800 people in the Melbourne MSR and 31.0% or 5,400 people in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

DURATION OF
UNEMPLOYMENT
continued

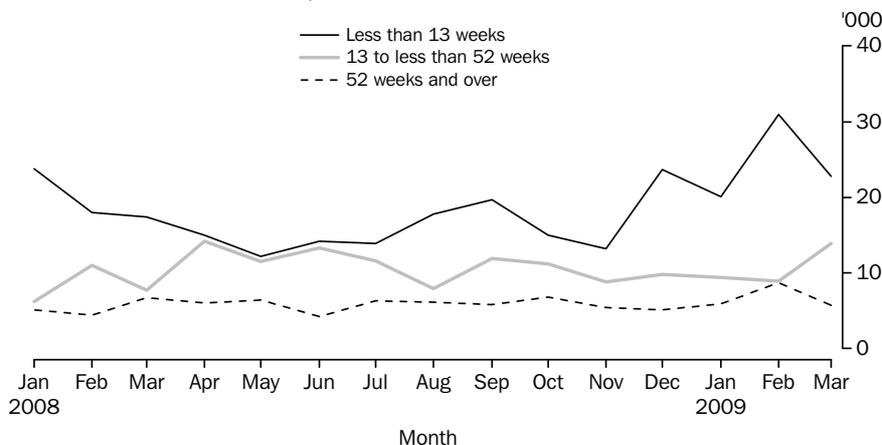
Over the same period, the number of people classified as medium-term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) increased by 59.3% or 11,400 people in the Melbourne MSR and by 80.5% or 6,200 people in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of people classified as long-term unemployed (52 weeks or more) increased by 41.6% or 5,200 people in the Melbourne MSR. For the Balance of Victoria MSR, the number of long-term unemployed decreased by 14.9% or 1,000 people, however this estimate is subject to a high relative standard error.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria MSR



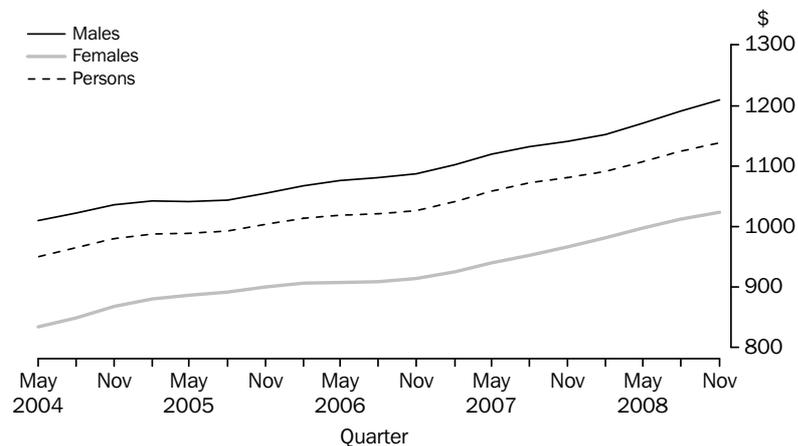
AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS

The definition of earnings currently used in the Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) survey is, broadly, current and regular payments in cash to employees for work done. Thus, earnings series from the AWE survey have historically excluded amounts salary sacrificed, as these have been considered conceptually as payments in kind. However, under the revised conceptual framework for measures of employee remuneration, as presented in *Information Paper: Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration* (cat. no. 6313.0), amounts salary sacrificed are now considered conceptually to be wages and salaries in cash.

AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS *continued*

In November quarter 2008, the trend estimate of average weekly full-time adult ordinary time earnings in Victoria was \$1,138.40, an increase of 5.3% from November quarter 2007. Over the same period, trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings increased by 6.0% for males and by 5.9% for females.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time, Victoria:
Trend



6.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a)(b), By Statistical Region

	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000				
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2008							
January	1 433.0	551.3	1 984.2	98.3	2 082.5	4.7	66.4
February	1 440.4	550.5	1 990.9	97.0	2 087.9	4.6	66.4
March	1 400.5	585.3	1 985.8	93.8	2 079.6	4.5	66.0
April	1 401.4	589.8	1 991.2	100.0	2 091.2	4.8	66.3
May	1 403.8	586.9	1 990.7	90.4	2 081.0	4.3	65.9
June	1 385.6	608.5	1 994.1	92.7	2 086.8	4.4	66.0
July	1 429.0	573.2	2 002.2	88.6	2 090.9	4.2	66.0
August	1 411.2	576.9	1 988.1	79.8	2 068.0	3.9	65.2
September	1 433.6	571.3	2 005.0	86.4	2 091.4	4.1	65.8
October	1 404.2	601.7	2 005.8	82.2	2 088.0	3.9	65.6
November	1 421.9	565.6	1 987.4	85.5	2 072.9	4.1	65.0
December	1 435.3	584.4	2 019.7	93.6	2 113.3	4.4	66.1
2009							
January	1 428.8	563.9	1 992.7	110.3	2 103.0	5.2	65.7
February	1 418.2	570.5	1 988.8	130.0	2 118.8	6.1	66.1
March	1 391.8	599.9	1 991.7	128.1	2 119.8	6.0	66.0
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2008							
January	128.0	64.0	192.1	*5.8	197.9	*3.0	64.9
February	133.7	63.9	197.6	*6.0	203.6	*2.9	66.7
March	126.4	66.4	192.8	*3.8	196.5	*1.9	64.3
April	123.2	69.3	192.5	8.2	200.6	4.1	65.5
May	127.3	66.9	194.2	6.4	200.6	3.2	65.5
June	121.4	68.0	189.4	7.7	197.1	3.9	64.2
July	122.6	68.5	191.1	*6.7	197.9	*3.4	64.4
August	119.5	71.8	191.3	*5.9	197.2	*3.0	64.1
September	122.5	67.0	189.5	9.2	198.7	4.6	64.5
October	120.5	71.2	191.8	*6.6	198.3	*3.3	64.3
November	119.2	75.3	194.5	*6.6	201.1	*3.3	65.1
December	119.1	72.4	191.5	8.7	200.2	4.4	64.8
2009							
January	113.8	66.6	180.4	9.4	189.8	5.0	61.3
February	112.1	75.6	187.7	14.3	202.1	7.1	65.2
March	113.7	73.3	187.1	13.4	200.5	6.7	64.6

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) The estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates prior to February 2009 have been revised to be on the same basis.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

6.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a)(b), By Statistical Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000				
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2008							
January	63.9	33.4	97.3	7.3	104.6	7.0	64.9
February	68.6	30.4	98.9	8.8	107.7	8.1	66.7
March	66.4	31.5	98.0	8.0	105.9	7.5	65.5
April	61.1	33.7	94.9	*5.3	100.2	*5.3	61.9
May	63.3	34.9	98.2	*3.1	101.3	*3.1	62.5
June	59.0	34.1	93.2	*3.8	97.0	*3.9	59.8
July	52.9	34.5	87.4	*6.0	93.3	*6.4	57.5
August	52.8	33.5	86.3	*7.6	93.9	*8.1	57.8
September	56.1	33.8	89.9	9.9	99.8	9.9	61.4
October	58.4	34.8	93.2	*7.1	100.4	*7.1	61.6
November	62.6	33.1	95.8	*6.0	101.8	*5.9	62.4
December	69.8	28.9	98.7	*7.7	106.4	*7.2	65.2
2009							
January	71.1	23.8	94.9	*7.7	102.6	*7.5	62.8
February	67.5	30.6	98.1	9.6	107.7	8.9	65.8
March	67.5	31.2	98.7	*6.5	105.2	*6.2	64.2
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2008							
January	84.0	37.1	121.1	9.4	130.5	7.2	60.7
February	88.7	36.7	125.4	6.8	132.2	5.1	61.4
March	88.3	32.5	120.8	*5.3	126.1	*4.2	58.5
April	86.1	37.0	123.1	8.0	131.1	6.1	60.7
May	86.7	41.8	128.5	*4.9	133.4	*3.7	61.7
June	91.4	37.1	128.5	7.8	136.4	5.7	63.0
July	87.4	36.1	123.5	8.7	132.2	6.6	61.0
August	90.0	38.6	128.6	*7.5	136.1	*5.5	62.8
September	91.1	39.1	130.2	*7.1	137.3	*5.2	63.3
October	86.6	37.8	124.4	*7.7	132.1	*5.8	60.8
November	83.8	45.6	129.3	*4.9	134.2	*3.6	61.7
December	90.7	40.6	131.3	11.1	142.4	7.8	65.4
2009							
January	77.4	43.4	120.7	8.8	129.5	6.8	59.4
February	85.4	44.5	130.0	12.2	142.1	8.6	65.1
March	83.0	43.2	126.2	*7.5	133.7	*5.6	61.1

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) The estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates prior to February 2009 have been revised to be on the same basis.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

6.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a)(b), By Statistical Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000				
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2008							
January	96.7	42.2	138.9	*7.2	146.1	*5.0	61.1
February	94.7	42.5	137.2	*4.6	141.8	*3.3	59.2
March	96.2	40.9	137.1	*6.9	144.0	*4.8	60.0
April	103.0	44.2	147.3	8.3	155.6	5.3	64.7
May	101.4	39.1	140.5	10.6	151.1	7.0	62.8
June	102.8	41.2	144.0	*6.7	150.7	*4.5	62.6
July	97.0	44.7	141.7	*6.2	147.9	*4.2	61.4
August	93.7	39.7	133.4	*6.7	140.1	*4.8	58.0
September	96.3	39.7	136.0	*6.0	142.0	*4.2	58.8
October	92.3	36.2	128.5	*6.3	134.8	*4.7	55.7
November	85.3	38.4	123.8	*4.8	128.5	*3.7	53.1
December	84.1	40.6	124.7	*5.2	129.9	*4.0	53.6
2009							
January	87.3	41.1	128.4	*4.6	133.0	*3.5	54.8
February	88.6	43.2	131.8	*6.6	138.4	*4.8	56.9
March	89.3	44.9	134.2	*7.9	142.1	*5.5	58.3
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2008							
January	79.7	37.6	117.3	*5.2	122.4	*4.2	60.2
February	78.5	37.7	116.2	7.2	123.4	5.8	60.6
March	78.5	43.3	121.8	7.8	129.6	6.0	63.6
April	78.3	39.4	117.8	*5.4	123.2	*4.4	60.4
May	78.0	35.7	113.7	*5.0	118.6	*4.2	58.1
June	78.0	41.4	119.5	*5.6	125.1	*4.5	61.2
July	83.8	36.7	120.4	*4.2	124.7	*3.4	60.9
August	85.5	34.6	120.1	*4.1	124.2	*3.3	60.6
September	81.5	40.8	122.3	*5.2	127.6	*4.1	62.2
October	83.6	38.3	121.9	*5.3	127.3	*4.2	61.9
November	82.6	37.1	119.6	*5.1	124.7	*4.1	60.6
December	80.6	42.1	122.7	*5.8	128.6	*4.5	62.4
2009							
January	79.6	42.2	121.8	*4.8	126.6	*3.8	61.4
February	77.2	40.7	117.8	*5.8	123.6	*4.7	59.8
March	75.8	41.3	117.2	*7.1	124.3	*5.7	60.1

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) The estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates prior to February 2009 have been revised to be on the same basis.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

6.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a)(b), By Statistical Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000				
BALANCE OF VICTORIA STATISTICAL REGION							
2008							
January	452.3	214.3	666.6	35.0	701.6	5.0	62.4
February	464.1	211.3	675.4	33.4	708.8	4.7	63.0
March	455.8	214.7	670.4	31.8	702.2	4.5	62.3
April	451.7	223.7	675.4	35.2	710.6	5.0	63.0
May	456.7	218.3	675.0	30.1	705.1	4.3	62.4
June	452.7	221.9	674.6	31.7	706.2	4.5	62.5
July	443.7	220.5	664.2	31.9	696.0	4.6	61.5
August	441.6	218.1	659.7	31.8	691.5	4.6	61.0
September	447.5	220.4	668.0	37.4	705.4	5.3	62.2
October	441.4	218.4	659.8	33.0	692.8	4.8	61.0
November	433.5	229.5	663.0	27.4	690.3	4.0	60.7
December	444.3	224.6	668.9	38.6	707.5	5.5	62.1
2009							
January	429.1	217.2	646.2	35.3	681.6	5.2	59.8
February	430.8	234.6	665.4	48.5	713.9	6.8	62.5
March	429.3	234.0	663.3	42.4	705.7	6.0	61.7
VICTORIA							
2008							
January	1 885.3	765.6	2 650.8	133.3	2 784.1	4.8	65.4
February	1 904.6	761.7	2 666.3	130.4	2 796.7	4.7	65.5
March	1 856.3	800.0	2 656.3	125.5	2 781.8	4.5	65.0
April	1 853.2	813.4	2 666.6	135.2	2 801.8	4.8	65.4
May	1 860.4	805.2	2 665.7	120.4	2 786.1	4.3	65.0
June	1 838.3	830.4	2 668.7	124.4	2 793.0	4.5	65.0
July	1 872.7	793.7	2 666.4	120.5	2 786.9	4.3	64.8
August	1 852.8	795.0	2 647.8	111.6	2 759.5	4.0	64.1
September	1 881.1	791.8	2 672.9	123.9	2 796.8	4.4	64.9
October	1 845.5	820.0	2 665.6	115.2	2 780.8	4.1	64.4
November	1 855.4	795.0	2 650.4	112.8	2 763.2	4.1	63.9
December	1 879.6	809.0	2 688.6	132.2	2 820.8	4.7	65.1
2009							
January	1 857.9	781.0	2 638.9	145.6	2 784.6	5.2	64.1
February	1 849.0	805.1	2 654.1	178.6	2 832.7	6.3	65.1
March	1 821.1	833.8	2 655.0	170.6	2 825.5	6.0	64.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) The estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates prior to February 2009 have been revised to be on the same basis.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

6.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a)(b), By Industry and Major Statistical Region—February Quarter 2009

ANZSIC06	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	*4.3	*1.4	*5.7	*2.2	*1.6	*3.8	6.4	*3.0	9.5
Mining	*5.5	*1.5	6.9	—	—	—	*5.5	*1.5	6.9
Manufacturing	158.3	48.2	206.5	16.1	19.5	35.5	174.3	67.7	242.0
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	12.8	*3.2	16.0	*2.4	*0.5	*2.9	15.2	*3.6	18.8
Construction	142.5	10.9	153.4	10.5	9.5	20.0	152.9	20.4	173.4
Wholesale Trade	59.8	16.2	76.0	*6.0	10.2	16.3	65.8	26.4	92.3
Retail Trade	59.3	46.4	105.7	31.2	76.4	107.6	90.5	122.8	213.3
Accommodation and Food Services	30.5	18.9	49.4	28.2	43.7	72.0	58.8	62.6	121.4
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	63.0	24.7	87.6	13.4	10.9	24.3	76.4	35.5	111.9
Information Media and Telecommunications	27.9	19.1	47.0	*3.2	*6.3	9.5	31.0	25.4	56.5
Financial and Insurance Services	39.2	33.1	72.3	*3.1	9.0	12.1	42.2	42.1	84.4
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	13.7	10.1	23.8	*0.4	7.0	7.4	14.1	17.1	31.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	92.5	48.9	141.4	10.5	26.7	37.2	103.0	75.6	178.6
Administrative and Support Services	25.1	16.9	42.0	7.0	16.6	23.6	32.1	33.5	65.6
Public Administration and Safety	45.2	30.7	75.9	*3.9	8.9	12.8	49.1	39.6	88.7
Education and Training	38.9	61.7	100.6	8.1	40.6	48.7	47.0	102.3	149.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	25.8	86.5	112.3	11.1	82.2	93.4	36.9	168.7	205.6
Arts and Recreation Services	21.5	6.5	28.0	8.1	11.9	20.0	29.5	18.5	48.0
Other Services	46.1	21.7	67.7	*2.9	20.7	23.6	49.0	42.4	91.4
Total	911.6	506.7	1 418.2	168.3	402.2	570.5	1 079.9	908.9	1 988.8

BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	43.2	7.5	50.6	8.3	13.7	22.0	51.5	21.1	72.6
Mining	*3.8	*0.4	*4.2	—	—	—	*3.8	*0.4	*4.2
Manufacturing	55.5	10.8	66.3	*2.6	*4.8	7.4	58.1	15.6	73.7
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	13.6	*1.7	15.3	*0.4	*0.6	*1.0	14.0	*2.3	16.3
Construction	41.9	*1.4	43.4	*5.0	*3.8	8.8	47.0	*5.2	52.2
Wholesale Trade	13.8	*3.8	17.5	*4.0	*2.0	*6.0	17.8	*5.8	23.5
Retail Trade	22.1	15.1	37.2	13.6	28.9	42.4	35.7	43.9	79.6
Accommodation and Food Services	8.0	8.3	16.3	11.3	21.9	33.1	19.3	30.2	49.5
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	17.3	*0.6	17.9	*5.0	6.4	11.4	22.3	6.9	29.3
Information Media and Telecommunications	*3.3	*1.5	*4.8	*0.5	*0.8	*1.3	*3.9	*2.2	*6.1
Financial and Insurance Services	*2.3	*4.3	6.5	—	*2.0	*2.0	*2.3	6.2	8.5
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	*2.3	*1.5	*3.8	—	*0.5	*0.5	*2.3	*2.0	*4.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.2	7.2	19.4	*1.5	*5.4	6.9	13.8	12.6	26.4
Administrative and Support Services	6.4	*3.6	10.1	*4.2	6.9	11.1	10.6	10.5	21.1
Public Administration and Safety	16.4	12.8	29.2	*1.4	6.7	8.1	17.9	19.5	37.4
Education and Training	10.7	15.9	26.6	*1.6	15.5	17.1	12.3	31.4	43.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	8.6	33.8	42.4	*3.2	39.6	42.8	11.8	73.4	85.2
Arts and Recreation Services	*4.0	*2.0	*6.1	*2.1	*4.9	7.0	*6.1	7.0	13.1
Other Services	9.3	*3.7	13.0	*1.7	*3.9	5.7	11.0	7.7	18.7
Total	294.9	135.9	430.8	66.5	168.1	234.6	361.4	303.9	665.4

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) The estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

6.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a)(b), By Industry and Major Statistical Region—February Quarter 2009
continued

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ANZSIC06	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	47.5	8.9	56.4	10.4	15.3	25.7	57.9	24.2	82.1
Mining	9.3	*1.9	11.2	—	—	—	9.3	*1.9	11.2
Manufacturing	213.8	59.0	272.8	18.6	24.3	42.9	232.4	83.3	315.7
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	26.4	*4.8	31.2	*2.8	*1.1	*3.9	29.2	*5.9	35.1
Construction	184.4	12.3	196.7	15.5	13.3	28.8	199.9	25.6	225.5
Wholesale Trade	73.6	20.0	93.5	10.0	12.2	22.3	83.6	32.2	115.8
Retail Trade	81.4	61.5	142.9	44.8	105.2	150.0	126.2	166.7	292.9
Accommodation and Food Services	38.6	27.2	65.8	39.5	65.6	105.1	78.1	92.8	170.9
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	80.2	25.3	105.5	18.5	17.2	35.7	98.7	42.5	141.2
Information Media and Telecommunications	31.2	20.5	51.8	*3.7	7.1	10.8	34.9	27.6	62.6
Financial and Insurance Services	41.4	37.4	78.8	*3.1	11.0	14.1	44.5	48.4	92.9
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	16.0	11.6	27.6	*0.4	7.5	7.9	16.5	19.1	35.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	104.8	56.1	160.9	12.0	32.1	44.1	116.8	88.1	205.0
Administrative and Support Services	31.5	20.5	52.1	11.2	23.5	34.7	42.7	44.0	86.7
Public Administration and Safety	61.6	43.5	105.1	*5.4	15.6	21.0	67.0	59.1	126.1
Education and Training	49.6	77.7	127.2	9.7	56.1	65.8	59.3	133.7	193.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	34.4	120.3	154.7	14.3	121.8	136.1	48.7	242.1	290.8
Arts and Recreation Services	25.5	8.6	34.1	10.2	16.9	27.0	35.6	25.4	61.1
Other Services	55.3	25.4	80.7	*4.6	24.7	29.3	60.0	50.1	110.0
Total	1 206.5	642.5	1 849.0	234.8	570.3	805.1	1 441.3	1 212.8	2 654.1

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) The estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

6.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a)(b), By Occupation and Major Statistical Region—February Quarter 2009

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ANZSCO	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Managers	138.7	58.4	197.1	8.2	16.3	24.5	147.0	74.7	221.6
Professionals	225.3	164.8	390.2	27.3	74.7	102.0	252.6	239.6	492.2
Technicians and Trades Workers	211.5	17.2	228.7	19.6	11.1	30.6	231.1	28.3	259.3
Community and Personal Service Workers	33.0	47.2	80.1	17.9	72.0	89.9	50.9	119.2	170.0
Clerical and Administrative Workers	79.7	151.9	231.6	13.2	94.6	107.8	92.8	246.5	339.3
Sales Workers	53.0	36.4	89.5	26.8	90.2	117.0	79.9	126.6	206.5
Machinery Operators And Drivers	92.2	11.3	103.5	12.0	*4.5	16.4	104.2	15.7	119.9
Labourers	78.1	19.4	97.5	43.4	38.9	82.3	121.5	58.4	179.9
Total	911.6	506.7	1 418.2	168.3	402.2	570.5	1 079.9	908.9	1 988.8
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Managers	57.6	17.7	75.3	7.6	12.2	19.8	65.3	29.9	95.2
Professionals	33.7	38.4	72.1	*5.7	27.9	33.6	39.4	66.3	105.7
Technicians and Trades Workers	84.2	6.8	91.0	8.5	8.7	17.2	92.7	15.5	108.2
Community and Personal Service Workers	9.4	18.0	27.4	*4.3	32.3	36.6	13.7	50.3	64.0
Clerical and Administrative Workers	15.8	33.1	49.0	*0.9	33.3	34.1	16.7	66.4	83.1
Sales Workers	9.9	11.4	21.3	10.0	29.4	39.3	19.9	40.7	60.6
Machinery Operators And Drivers	42.9	*1.4	44.3	6.9	*1.6	8.5	49.8	*3.0	52.8
Labourers	41.3	9.2	50.5	22.6	22.8	45.4	63.9	32.0	95.9
Total	294.9	135.9	430.8	66.5	168.1	234.6	361.4	303.9	665.4
VICTORIA									
Managers	196.4	76.0	272.4	15.8	28.5	44.4	212.2	104.6	316.8
Professionals	259.0	203.2	462.2	33.0	102.6	135.6	292.0	305.9	597.9
Technicians and Trades Workers	295.7	24.0	319.7	28.1	19.8	47.8	323.8	43.7	367.5
Community and Personal Service Workers	42.4	65.1	107.5	22.2	104.3	126.5	64.6	169.4	234.0
Clerical and Administrative Workers	95.5	185.0	280.5	14.0	127.9	141.9	109.5	312.9	422.4
Sales Workers	63.0	47.8	110.8	36.8	119.5	156.3	99.7	167.3	267.1
Machinery Operators And Drivers	135.2	12.7	147.8	18.9	*6.0	24.9	154.0	18.7	172.7
Labourers	119.4	28.6	148.0	66.0	61.7	127.7	185.4	90.4	275.7
Total	1 206.5	642.5	1 849.0	234.8	570.3	805.1	1 441.3	1 212.8	2 654.1

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) The estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

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

	2007	2008				2009
	November Qtr	February Qtr	May Qtr	August Qtr	November Qtr	February Qtr
MALES						
Preferred not to work more hours	111.5	116.6	141.4	123.6	118.0	111.1
Preferred to work more hours						
Had looked for more hours and was available to start ('000)	21.7	21.9	16.6	20.5	15.1	24.9
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	17.2	17.2	11.7	15.1	12.0	16.9
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	59.1	56.7	45.0	47.3	55.1	57.2
Total part-time workers ('000)	170.7	173.3	186.4	171.0	173.1	168.3
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	34.6	32.7	24.1	27.7	31.8	34.0
FEMALES						
Preferred not to work more hours	313.8	302.4	321.3	328.0	316.6	304.4
Preferred to work more hours						
Had looked for more hours and was available to start ('000)	28.9	27.3	33.0	28.2	26.6	39.1
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	17.7	12.5	16.5	15.8	13.2	22.3
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	73.8	74.8	79.2	77.9	75.9	97.9
Total part-time workers ('000)	387.6	377.2	400.5	405.9	392.4	402.2
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	19.0	19.8	19.8	19.2	19.3	24.3
PERSONS						
Preferred not to work more hours ('000)	425.4	419.0	462.7	451.6	434.6	415.4
Preferred to work more hours						
Had looked for more hours and was available to start ('000)	50.6	49.3	49.6	48.7	41.8	64.0
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	34.9	29.8	28.2	31.0	25.2	39.2
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	132.9	131.5	124.2	125.3	131.0	155.1
Total part-time workers ('000)	558.3	550.5	586.9	576.9	565.6	570.5
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	23.8	23.9	21.2	21.7	23.2	27.2

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

(b) The estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates prior to February 2009 have been revised to be on the same basis.

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

	2007	2008				2009
	November Qtr	February Qtr	May Qtr	August Qtr	November Qtr	February Qtr
MALES						
Preferred not to work more hours ('000)	38.9	37.4	35.6	39.5	38.0	41.9
Preferred to work more hours						
Had looked for more hours and was available to start ('000)	8.1	7.2	9.1	6.8	9.3	12.8
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	7.4	6.6	8.3	*5.5	8.1	10.3
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	21.4	18.0	25.1	21.6	25.5	24.6
Total part-time workers ('000)	60.3	55.4	60.6	61.1	63.5	66.5
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	35.5	32.5	41.4	35.4	40.2	37.0
FEMALES						
Preferred not to work more hours ('000)	118.3	118.7	117.0	119.2	124.0	127.6
Preferred to work more hours						
Had looked for more hours and was available to start ('000)	17.2	16.7	16.6	17.0	15.0	12.0
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	10.6	11.3	12.7	7.0	8.5	6.4
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	39.2	37.1	40.6	37.9	41.9	40.5
Total part-time workers ('000)	157.5	155.8	157.7	157.0	166.0	168.1
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	24.9	23.8	25.7	24.1	25.2	24.1
PERSONS						
Preferred not to work more hours ('000)	157.2	156.1	152.6	158.7	162.1	169.5
Preferred to work more hours						
Had looked for more hours and was available to start ('000)	25.3	24.0	25.8	23.8	24.3	24.9
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	18.0	17.8	21.1	12.4	16.6	16.7
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	60.6	55.1	65.7	59.4	67.4	65.0
Total part-time workers ('000)	217.8	211.3	218.3	218.1	229.5	234.6
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	27.8	26.1	30.1	27.2	29.4	27.7

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over

(b) The estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates prior to February 2009 have been revised to be on the same basis.

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

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

	MELBOURNE			BALANCE OF VICTORIA			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2008									
January	30.2	32.3	62.5	9.8	14.0	23.8	39.9	46.3	86.3
February	26.6	34.1	60.8	6.7	11.3	18.0	33.3	45.4	78.8
March	33.4	28.8	62.1	7.8	9.6	17.4	41.2	38.4	79.5
April	26.5	34.1	60.6	5.9	9.1	15.0	32.4	43.2	75.5
May	25.3	26.1	51.4	5.9	6.4	12.2	31.2	32.4	63.6
June	29.4	27.3	56.7	7.9	6.2	14.2	37.3	33.6	70.9
July	26.9	28.7	55.6	7.5	6.4	13.9	34.4	35.1	69.5
August	22.3	22.6	44.9	9.5	8.3	17.8	31.8	30.9	62.7
September	25.6	28.3	53.9	10.8	8.9	19.7	36.3	37.2	73.6
October	22.6	25.0	47.6	7.1	8.0	15.0	29.6	33.0	62.6
November	20.5	29.6	50.0	6.2	7.0	13.2	26.7	36.6	63.2
December	34.2	31.0	65.2	12.5	11.1	23.7	46.7	42.1	88.8
2009									
January	45.0	30.0	75.0	7.6	12.5	20.1	52.6	42.5	95.1
February	41.8	43.0	84.8	16.0	15.0	31.0	57.8	58.0	115.8
March	42.5	37.4	79.9	9.4	13.4	22.8	51.9	50.8	102.7
PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2008									
January	11.5	10.5	22.0	*3.4	*2.8	6.2	14.9	13.3	28.2
February	10.6	10.3	20.9	*3.6	7.4	11.0	14.2	17.7	31.9
March	11.6	7.5	19.2	*2.9	*4.8	7.7	14.5	12.4	26.9
April	14.0	13.8	27.8	9.0	5.3	14.2	23.0	19.1	42.1
May	13.2	15.1	28.2	5.7	5.8	11.5	18.9	20.9	39.7
June	12.4	13.7	26.1	7.3	6.0	13.3	19.7	19.8	39.5
July	10.1	12.3	22.3	*5.4	6.2	11.6	15.5	18.4	33.9
August	14.5	12.2	26.7	*3.3	*4.6	7.9	17.8	16.8	34.6
September	12.6	11.5	24.1	*5.7	*6.1	11.9	18.3	17.7	36.0
October	13.6	11.4	25.0	*4.9	6.3	11.2	18.5	17.7	36.2
November	13.5	9.9	23.4	*4.2	*4.6	8.8	17.7	14.5	32.2
December	10.0	*5.4	15.4	*4.4	*5.4	9.8	14.5	10.7	25.2
2009									
January	12.9	8.3	21.2	*6.1	*3.3	9.4	18.9	11.6	30.5
February	18.1	12.6	30.7	*4.6	*4.3	8.9	22.7	16.8	39.6
March	19.1	11.4	30.6	*5.6	8.3	13.9	24.8	19.7	44.5

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) The estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates prior to February 2009 have been revised to be on the same basis.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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

	MELBOURNE			BALANCE OF VICTORIA			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2008									
January	7.5	6.2	13.7	*3.1	*2.0	*5.1	10.7	8.2	18.8
February	8.9	6.4	15.3	*3.6	*0.7	*4.4	12.6	7.1	19.7
March	6.5	6.0	12.5	*4.0	*2.7	6.7	10.5	8.7	19.1
April	7.5	*4.1	11.6	*2.8	*3.2	6.0	10.3	7.3	17.6
May	5.6	5.1	10.7	*3.5	*2.8	6.4	9.1	7.9	17.1
June	5.9	*4.0	9.8	*1.8	*2.4	*4.2	7.7	6.4	14.0
July	*5.7	*5.0	10.7	*3.3	*3.1	6.3	9.0	8.1	17.1
August	*3.3	*5.0	8.2	*1.8	*4.3	*6.1	*5.1	9.2	14.3
September	*5.2	*3.3	8.4	*2.5	*3.3	*5.8	7.7	6.6	14.3
October	*5.8	*3.9	9.6	*2.7	*4.1	*6.8	8.5	7.9	16.4
November	6.6	*5.4	12.0	*3.8	*1.6	*5.4	10.4	7.0	17.4
December	8.2	*4.8	13.0	*2.4	*2.7	*5.1	10.6	7.5	18.2
2009									
January	8.4	*5.8	14.1	*2.5	*3.4	*5.9	10.8	9.2	20.0
February	9.3	*5.3	14.6	*1.6	7.1	8.7	10.9	12.4	23.3
March	10.9	6.8	17.7	*2.5	*3.2	*5.7	13.4	10.0	23.4
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT									
2008									
January	49.2	49.1	98.3	16.3	18.7	35.0	65.5	67.8	133.3
February	46.1	50.9	97.0	14.0	19.4	33.4	60.1	70.3	130.4
March	51.5	42.3	93.8	14.7	17.1	31.8	66.1	59.4	125.5
April	47.9	52.1	100.0	17.7	17.6	35.2	65.6	69.6	135.2
May	44.1	46.2	90.4	15.1	15.0	30.1	59.2	61.3	120.4
June	47.7	45.0	92.7	17.0	14.7	31.7	64.7	59.7	124.4
July	42.7	45.9	88.6	16.2	15.7	31.9	58.9	61.6	120.5
August	40.0	39.8	79.8	14.6	17.2	31.8	54.7	57.0	111.6
September	43.4	43.1	86.4	19.0	18.4	37.4	62.4	61.5	123.9
October	41.9	40.3	82.2	14.7	18.3	33.0	56.6	58.6	115.2
November	40.5	44.9	85.5	14.2	13.1	27.4	54.7	58.1	112.8
December	52.4	41.2	93.6	19.4	19.2	38.6	71.9	60.3	132.2
2009									
January	66.2	44.1	110.3	16.1	19.2	35.3	82.4	63.3	145.6
February	69.2	60.8	130.0	22.2	26.4	48.5	91.4	87.2	178.6
March	72.5	55.6	128.1	17.6	24.9	42.4	90.1	80.5	170.6

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) The estimates are based on population benchmarks derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates prior to February 2009 have been revised to be on the same basis.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

6.7 ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)(b)(c), By Local Government Area: Smoothed Series

	2006				2007				2008			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Melbourne(d)												
Banyule (C)	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9
Bayside (C)	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9
Boroondara (C)	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9
Brimbank (C)	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.7	7.1	7.0	6.8
Cardinia (S)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.5
Casey (C)	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.0
Darebin (C)	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.6
Frankston (C)	5.9	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
Glen Eira (C)	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0
Greater Dandenong (C)	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.7	7.3
Hobsons Bay (C)	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2
Hume (C)	8.8	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.6
Kingston (C)	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.3
Knox (C)	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manningham (C)	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6
Maribyrnong (C)	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.2	6.9
Maroondah (C)	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8
Melbourne (C)	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.0
Melton (S)	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.6
Monash (C)	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1
Moonee Valley (C)	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
Moreland (C)	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Nillumbik (S)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Port Phillip (C)	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8
Stonnington (C)	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Whitehorse (C)	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.5
Whittlesea (C)	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	3.9	5.0	4.7
Wyndham (C)	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	3.6	5.8	5.9
Yarra (C)	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.0
Yarra Ranges (S)	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.5	3.6	3.7
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0
Golden Plains (S)	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
Greater Geelong (C)	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9
Queenscliffe (B)	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Surf Coast (S)	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9
Glenelg (S)	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.7	6.0	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.9
Moyne (S)	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2
Southern Grampians (S)	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3
Warrnambool (C)	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

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

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

6.7 ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)(b)(c), By Local Government Area: Smoothed Series *continued*

	2006				2007				2008			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	6.4	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.6	5.6	6.2	6.2
Ballarat (C)	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.5	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.1	7.9	8.0
Hepburn (S)	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.1	7.9	6.7	7.3	7.4
Moorabool (S)	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.9	4.9
Pyrenees (S)	7.5	8.5	9.0	8.8	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.0	6.6	6.5
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.8	3.8	4.0	3.7
Horsham (RC)	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	5.6	6.1	6.1
Northern Grampians (S)	6.6	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.0	5.9	6.5	6.2
West Wimmera (S)	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.2	3.2
Yarriambiack (S)	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.4	3.2	4.7	4.4
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Gannawarra (S)	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Mildura (RC)	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.6	6.8	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.4
Swan Hill (RC)	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	11.1	11.6	11.0	10.5	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0
Loddon (S)	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6
Macedon Ranges (S)	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Mount Alexander (S)	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5
Goulburn												
Campaspe (S)	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.2
Delatite (S)	6.4	6.1	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.9	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.0
Mitchell (S)	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.5	4.8
Moira (S)	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.6
Murrindindi (S)	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.7	3.9
Strathbogie (S)	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.5
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.8
Indigo (S)	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.3
Towong (S)	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8
Wangaratta (RC)	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.9
Wodonga (RC)	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.3	5.6	4.4	4.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

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

6.7 ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)(b)(c), By Local Government Area: **Smoothed Series**
continued

	2006				2007				2008			
	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	7.5	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.3	4.9
Wellington (S)	6.2	5.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	2.8	4.1	3.7
Gippsland(d)												
Bass Coast (S)	7.7	7.0	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.6	4.9	4.5
Baw Baw (S)	4.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.2
La Trobe (S)	9.3	8.3	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.5	5.9
South Gippsland (S)	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.4
Unincorporated Vic(e)	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	4.2	3.2	3.2

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

6.8 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, By Sex, Victoria(a): All Series

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All males total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All females total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
ORIGINAL (\$)									
2007									
August	1 143.41	1 207.42	1 044.12	957.79	974.40	649.52	1 082.95	1 131.53	858.48
November	1 132.93	1 206.15	1 027.10	959.13	975.92	654.83	1 072.29	1 125.83	844.13
2008									
February	1 150.20	1 220.73	1 043.32	983.31	1 000.56	680.16	1 091.37	1 143.12	864.77
May	1 169.48	1 236.56	1 044.14	1 002.06	1 017.23	683.06	1 107.68	1 155.60	862.49
August	1 201.59	1 263.40	1 069.83	1 010.35	1 025.60	700.72	1 129.54	1 173.81	881.84
November	1 201.27	1 265.58	1 062.40	1 022.11	1 039.65	707.51	1 133.26	1 179.82	880.25
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$)									
2007									
August	1 138.89	1 208.08	1 039.78	958.64	975.63	648.87	1 081.74	1 135.24	854.62
November	1 136.42	1 204.30	1 032.44	959.83	975.21	658.64	1 073.57	1 124.00	850.59
2008									
February	1 149.72	1 219.03	1 036.86	981.63	999.55	674.22	1 090.37	1 138.93	857.83
May	1 171.09	1 239.89	1 049.66	1 002.04	1 017.59	685.49	1 108.45	1 158.00	866.57
August	1 196.03	1 262.92	1 065.14	1 011.52	1 027.18	700.91	1 128.01	1 177.34	878.12
November	1 205.67	1 264.30	1 068.28	1 022.58	1 038.58	710.86	1 135.03	1 178.40	887.07
TREND (\$)									
2007									
August	1 132.04	1 198.18	1 031.73	952.67	968.82	651.71	1 072.59	1 122.50	850.87
November	1 140.98	1 209.76	1 036.13	966.25	982.92	659.37	1 081.08	1 132.00	853.75
2008									
February	1 152.59	1 222.33	1 040.32	981.70	998.27	672.34	1 091.62	1 141.86	858.36
May	1 171.19	1 239.41	1 049.69	998.02	1 014.23	686.55	1 107.68	1 156.67	866.96
August	1 191.25	1 256.51	1 061.20	1 012.39	1 028.28	699.48	1 124.38	1 171.99	877.26
November	1 209.45	1 269.65	1 071.44	1 023.32	1 038.83	711.01	1 138.40	1 183.81	886.74
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM AUGUST 2008 TO NOVEMBER 2008) (%)									
Original	—	0.2	-0.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.5	-0.2
Seasonally Adjusted	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	1.0
Trend	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM NOVEMBER 2007 TO NOVEMBER 2008) (%)									
Original	6.0	4.9	3.4	6.6	6.5	8.0	5.7	4.8	4.3
Seasonally Adjusted	6.1	5.0	3.5	6.5	6.5	7.9	5.7	4.8	4.3
Trend	6.0	5.0	3.4	5.9	5.7	7.8	5.3	4.6	3.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Movements in average weekly earnings can be affected by both changes in the level of earnings per employee and changes in the composition of the labour force. For example, changes in the proportions of full-time, part-time, casual and junior employees and variations in the distribution of occupations can affect movements in earnings series. For more information, see paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

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

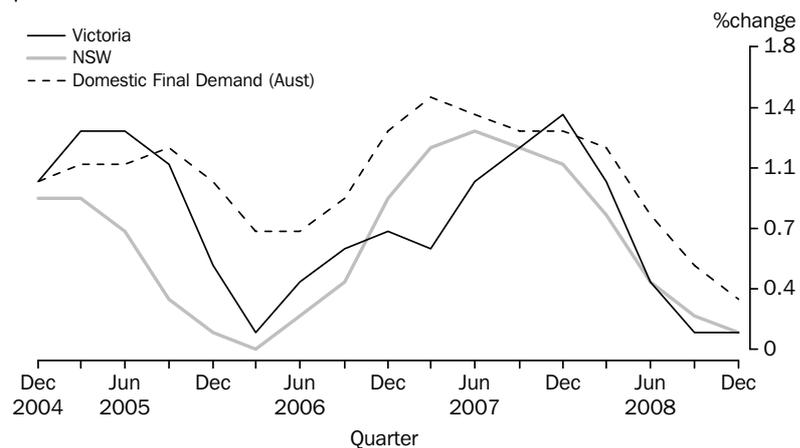
STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand is the estimate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government.

In December quarter 2008, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was \$66,192 million, an increase of 0.1% from September quarter 2008. This was the same as the trend growth for New South Wales (0.1%) and below the growth in Australian domestic final demand over the same period (0.3%).

Household final consumption expenditure is the largest component of state final demand, and accounted for 56.8% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand in December quarter 2008. The trend volume estimate of household final consumption expenditure decreased by 0.4% from September quarter 2008. This was the third consecutive quarterly decrease. In the past two decades the only other time there was a decrease was in the four quarters from June quarter 1990 to March quarter 1991. The other main contributors to trend state final demand in December quarter 2008 were private gross fixed capital formation (23.7%) and government final consumption expenditure (16.4%).

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



7.1 STATE FINAL DEMAND(a), Victoria, Chain Volume Measures—Seasonally Adjusted and Trend

	2006		2007				2008			
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ m)										
Final consumption expenditure										
General government	10 285	10 393	10 366	10 530	10 642	10 685	10 802	10 838	10 891	
Households	36 584	36 897	37 080	37 409	37 878	38 092	37 954	37 552	37 682	
Gross fixed capital formation										
Private										
Machinery and equipment	4 617	5 009	4 747	4 979	5 237	4 857	5 612	5 338	5 597	
Non-dwelling construction	3 096	3 307	3 709	3 830	4 011	4 123	4 256	3 805	3 909	
Livestock	132	132	132	128	128	128	128	149	149	
Intangible fixed assets	758	793	863	861	893	938	1 001	1 027	1 005	
Dwellings	3 657	3 603	3 597	3 733	3 751	3 835	3 953	3 913	4 207	
Ownership transfer costs	995	973	1 133	1 166	1 096	1 098	1 096	975	914	
Total private	13 268	13 822	14 126	14 697	15 116	14 977	16 045	15 208	15 782	
Public	2 267	1 684	1 857	1 596	1 708	1 682	1 858	1 953	2 008	
State final demand	62 405	62 804	63 437	64 231	65 344	65 436	66 658	65 551	66 362	
International trade—exports of goods	5 385	5 172	5 255	5 392	5 272	5 320	5 325	5 369	5 388	
International trade—imports of goods	12 488	13 041	13 427	13 271	14 134	14 649	14 974	15 094	13 281	

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ m)(b)

Final consumption expenditure										
General government	10 357	10 345	10 412	10 514	10 618	10 713	10 781	10 842	10 888	
Households	36 542	36 845	37 137	37 476	37 837	38 000	37 898	37 726	37 569	
Gross fixed capital formation										
Private										
Machinery and equipment	4 739	np								
Non-dwelling construction	3 175	np								
Livestock	132	130	131	129	126	127	134	143	151	
Intangible fixed assets	756	815	840	867	899	944	988	1 014	1 026	
Dwellings	3 672	3 625	3 629	3 688	3 772	3 836	3 909	4 010	4 126	
Ownership transfer costs	984	1 025	1 096	1 135	1 134	1 102	1 057	995	931	
Total private	13 474	13 804	14 184	14 611	15 019	15 331	15 502	15 606	15 670	
Public	2 092	np								
State final demand	62 431	62 836	63 494	64 276	65 146	65 767	66 013	66 108	66 192	
International trade—exports of goods	5 388	5 279	5 254	5 304	5 324	5 314	5 330	5 363	5 384	
International trade—imports of goods	12 612	12 964	13 245	13 584	14 047	14 690	14 890	14 564	13 946	

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006–07.

(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).

7.1 STATE FINAL DEMAND(a), Victoria, Chain Volume Measures—Seasonally Adjusted and Trend
continued

	2006		2007				2008			
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)										
Final consumption expenditure										
General government	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	
Households	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	
Gross fixed capital formation										
Private										
Machinery and equipment	0.5	np								
Non-dwelling construction	1.5	np								
Livestock	-8.2	-2.0	0.8	-1.4	-2.0	0.8	5.2	6.6	5.9	
Intangible fixed assets	1.6	7.7	3.1	3.3	3.7	5.0	4.6	2.6	1.2	
Dwellings	0.5	-1.3	0.1	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.9	
Ownership transfer costs	-2.1	4.1	6.9	3.5	-0.1	-2.8	-4.1	-5.8	-6.4	
Total private	0.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	
Public	4.3	np								
State final demand	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	
International trade—exports of goods	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5	0.9	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	
International trade—imports of goods	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.4	4.6	1.4	-2.2	-4.2	

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006–07.

7.2 STATE FINAL DEMAND(a), Victoria: Original

	2006		2007				2008			
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	
CURRENT PRICES (\$ m)										
Final consumption expenditure										
General government	10 342	10 333	10 577	10 739	11 123	10 990	11 511	11 452	11 828	
Households	38 094	35 730	37 010	38 156	40 747	38 172	39 326	39 916	41 967	
Gross fixed capital formation										
Private										
Machinery and equipment	5 210	4 586	4 719	4 660	5 597	4 254	5 335	4 876	6 141	
Non-dwelling construction	3 228	3 008	3 769	4 329	4 474	4 067	4 667	4 615	4 420	
Livestock	132	132	132	174	174	174	174	193	193	
Intangible fixed assets	802	763	842	821	884	855	931	960	998	
Dwellings	3 758	3 266	3 695	4 002	4 059	3 674	4 290	4 432	4 617	
Ownership transfer costs	1 016	972	1 180	1 151	1 134	1 251	1 196	1 016	1 059	
Total private	14 146	12 727	14 337	15 137	16 322	14 276	16 595	16 092	17 428	
Public	2 257	1 685	2 069	1 472	1 744	1 705	2 146	1 859	2 142	
State final demand	64 839	60 475	63 994	65 505	69 936	65 143	69 578	69 319	73 365	
International trade—exports of goods	5 611	4 822	5 394	5 516	5 642	5 091	5 647	5 765	6 400	
International trade—imports of goods	13 054	12 251	13 015	13 271	14 256	13 837	14 694	15 965	16 160	
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (\$ m)(b)										
Final consumption expenditure										
General government	10 369	10 303	10 433	10 472	10 731	10 580	10 876	10 771	10 981	
Households	38 371	35 621	36 538	37 422	39 749	36 731	37 446	37 576	39 538	
Gross fixed capital formation										
Private										
Machinery and equipment	5 169	4 606	4 783	4 773	5 824	4 459	5 629	5 107	6 252	
Non-dwelling construction	3 263	2 987	3 667	4 103	4 185	3 714	4 217	4 096	4 075	
Livestock	132	132	132	128	128	128	128	149	149	
Intangible fixed assets	796	769	857	855	934	909	994	1 020	1 050	
Dwellings	3 785	3 253	3 648	3 915	3 898	3 448	4 010	4 112	4 361	
Ownership transfer costs	1 002	973	1 138	1 141	1 108	1 100	1 106	951	926	
Total private	14 178	12 720	14 171	14 915	16 077	13 758	16 085	15 436	16 812	
Public	2 263	1 680	2 054	1 445	1 683	1 643	2 044	1 756	1 988	
State final demand	65 203	60 322	63 163	64 254	68 240	62 712	66 451	65 539	69 320	
International trade—exports of goods	5 622	4 760	5 351	5 472	5 520	4 899	5 419	5 465	5 642	
International trade—imports of goods	13 031	12 393	13 218	13 623	14 730	13 927	14 747	15 483	13 833	

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

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006–07.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

CHAPTER 8

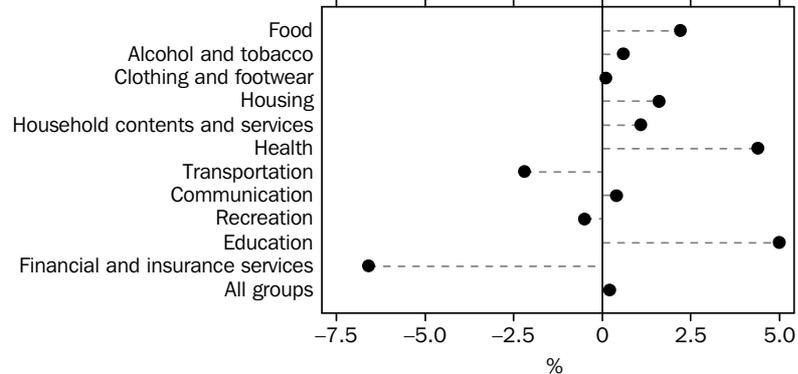
PRICE INDEXES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between December quarter 2008 and March quarter 2009, the All groups CPI for Melbourne increased by 0.2%. The groups which recorded the largest increases were Education (5.0%), Health (4.4%) and Food (2.2%). The groups which recorded decreases were Financial and insurance services (-6.6%), Transportation (-2.2%), and Recreation (-0.5%).

Between March quarter 2008 and March quarter 2009, the All groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 2.1%. The CPI All groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 2.5% over the same period. The biggest annual increases for Melbourne were recorded in Food (6.1%), Health (5.4%) and Alcohol and tobacco (5.1%). The groups which recorded a decrease for the year were Transportation (-5.0%) and Financial and insurance services (-2.6%).

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne—December quarter 2008 to March quarter 2009



HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

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

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

During 2007 and 2008, the ABS undertook a review of the house price index. As a result, the housing stock weights have been updated using quantity data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing and the method of stratification used to compile the index has been refined. For further details, please refer to the Appendix in the December 2008 issue of *House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (cat. no. 6416.0).

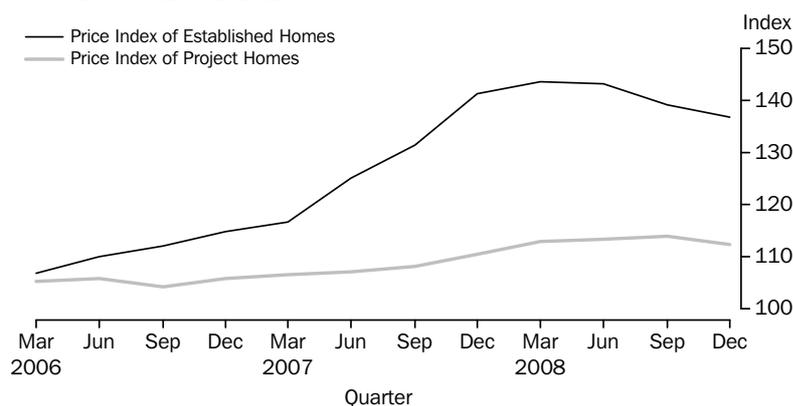
HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

continued

In December quarter 2008, the price of project homes in Melbourne decreased by 1.4% from the previous quarter. Based on preliminary estimates, the price of established homes decreased by 1.7% over the same period. Preliminary estimates of the weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a decrease of 0.8% in established house prices and an increase of 0.2% in project home prices in December quarter 2008.

From December quarter 2007 to December quarter 2008, established home prices in Melbourne decreased by 3.2% while project home prices rose by 1.8%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES—Melbourne



(a) Base of each index: four quarter average 2003-04 = 100.0.

8.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), By Group, Melbourne and Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES	
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Percentage change from previous quarter	Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Percentage change from previous quarter
	Qtr 2008	Qtr 2008	Qtr 2008	Qtr 2008	Qtr 2009				
	index	index	index	index	index	%	%	%	%
Food	177.4	177.6	181.0	184.3	188.3	6.1	2.2	5.7	2.2
Alcohol and tobacco	254.2	259.1	260.8	265.5	267.2	5.1	0.6	5.7	1.0
Clothing and footwear	106.7	110.3	108.9	109.9	110.0	3.1	0.1	2.1	-0.5
Housing	125.9	126.4	129.2	129.3	131.4	4.4	1.6	5.5	0.9
Household contents and services	124.1	125.6	124.4	124.3	125.7	1.3	1.1	1.9	0.8
Health	247.8	253.7	254.2	250.3	261.2	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.4
Transportation	166.5	171.8	174.2	161.7	158.2	-5.0	-2.2	-4.6	-1.5
Communication	110.7	110.8	111.0	111.3	111.7	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.4
Recreation	136.5	135.4	137.2	138.3	137.6	0.8	-0.5	0.5	-1.1
Education	265.2	265.3	264.2	264.2	277.3	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.4
Financial and insurance services(b)	111.7	115.1	117.1	116.5	108.8	-2.6	-6.6	-1.4	-6.3
All groups	160.6	162.5	164.4	163.5	163.9	2.1	0.2	2.5	0.1

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

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

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

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

	MELBOURNE				WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES			
	<i>Established homes</i>		<i>Project homes</i>		<i>Established homes</i>		<i>Project homes</i>	
	<i>Percentage change from previous period</i>		<i>Percentage change from previous period</i>		<i>Percentage change from previous period</i>		<i>Percentage change from previous period</i>	
	index	%	index	%	index	%	index	%
2005-06	106.4	4.5	105.9	2.5	105.1	3.8	110.3	4.0
2006-07	117.2	10.1	105.9	—	115.5	9.9	113.3	2.7
2007-08	139.9	19.4	111.2	5.0	129.0	11.7	118.8	4.8
2007								
September	131.5	5.1	108.2	1.0	124.8	3.7	116.2	1.1
December	141.3	7.5	110.4	2.0	130.1	4.2	117.8	1.4
2008								
March	143.6	1.6	112.9	2.3	131.0	0.7	119.9	1.8
June	143.2	-0.3	113.3	0.4	129.9	-0.8	121.1	1.0
September	p139.1	p-2.9	114.0	0.6	p126.8	p-2.4	122.8	1.4
December	p136.8	p-1.7	112.4	-1.4	p125.8	p-0.8	123.1	0.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) Base of each index: four quarter average 2003-04 = 100.0.

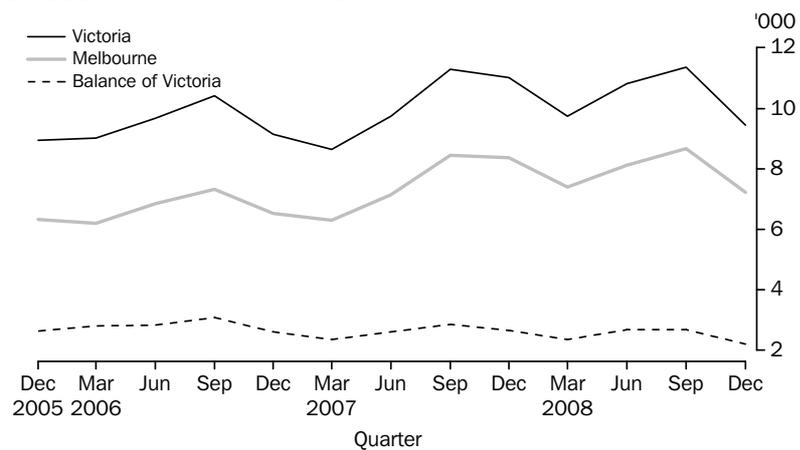
Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

BUILDING APPROVALS

In December quarter 2008, there were 9,444 new dwelling units approved in Victoria, 1,911 less than in September quarter 2008 (a 16.8% decrease). In the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) there was a decrease of 16.7%, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR there was a decrease of 17.2%.

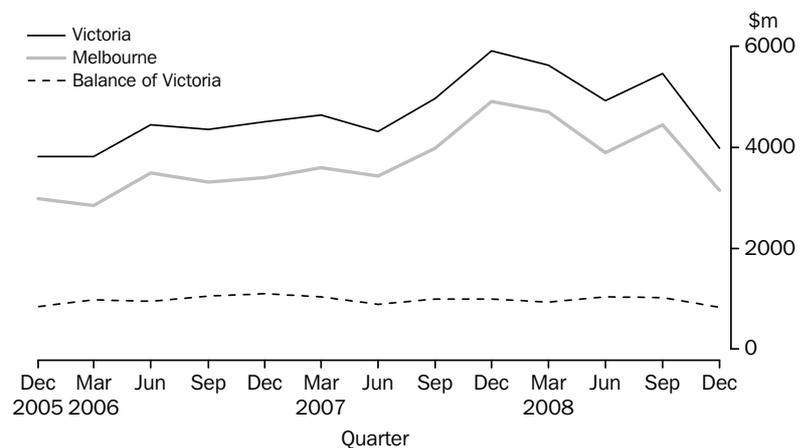
In the Melbourne MSR, the highest number of new dwelling units approved in December quarter 2008 were in the LGAs of Wyndham (824), Whittlesea (693) and Casey (577). Compared to the previous quarter, the largest fall in the number of new dwelling unit approvals was recorded in the LGAs of Stonnington (-242), Maribyrnong (-207) and Bayside (-145). The largest increases were recorded in the LGAs of Boroondara (161), Mornington Peninsula (71) and Moreland (54).

DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS



The total value of building approvals in Victoria was \$1,489.6m lower in December quarter 2008 than in the previous quarter.

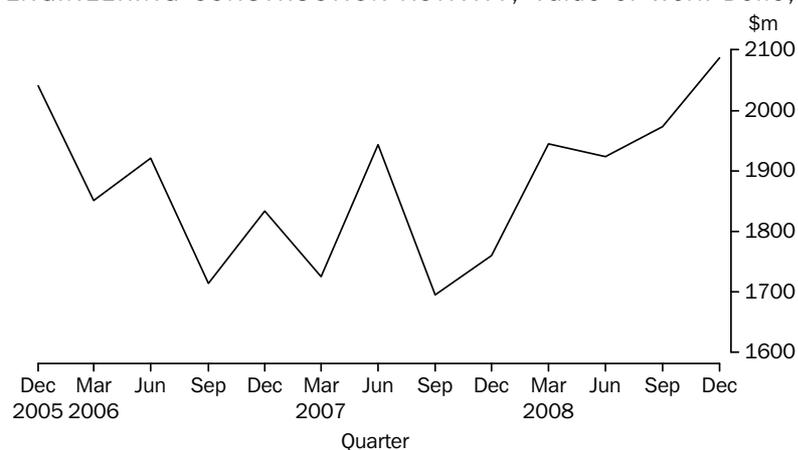
VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

For Victoria, the total value of engineering construction activity (work) done during December quarter 2008 was \$2,087.3 million, an increase of 5.8% from September quarter 2008. The overall increase in December quarter 2008 was mainly due to increases in the value of work done for Roads, highways and subdivisions (\$54.7m), Heavy Industry (\$44.5m), Telecommunications (\$25.9m), Recreation and other (\$22.6m) and Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines (\$18.6m). The value of work done decreased for Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage (-\$42.5m) and Bridges, railways and harbours (-\$10.1m).

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Value of Work Done, Victoria



9.1 BUILDING APPROVALS (a), By Local Government Area

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS (b)						VALUE OF APPROVALS (c)					
	2007		2008				2007		2008			
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne(d)												
Banyule (C)	158	256	128	117	82	75	68.4	87.6	65.3	55.3	148.4	39.5
Bayside (C)	130	126	91	194	236	91	124.9	153.6	80.3	94.4	183.6	103.7
Boroondara (C)	155	302	166	134	168	329	151.5	187.3	176.4	153.3	212.0	308.7
Brimbank (C)	385	289	200	315	405	305	143.8	104.4	127.6	111.0	123.6	95.2
Cardinia (S)	331	342	332	361	338	253	75.5	71.8	73.2	89.7	87.6	53.7
Casey (C)	565	543	520	790	708	577	156.9	191.6	139.2	202.0	170.5	153.0
Darebin (C)	326	195	158	209	210	194	192.3	65.1	49.2	68.9	75.1	69.1
Frankston (C)	276	169	205	268	150	109	82.5	95.7	65.8	72.2	61.7	51.4
Glen Eira (C)	130	165	183	250	171	156	88.9	97.9	98.8	102.9	77.1	72.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	124	139	180	200	166	152	86.0	63.2	118.1	199.1	80.3	88.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	90	140	60	85	122	136	41.5	39.3	44.1	63.4	54.3	57.5
Hume (C)	345	348	392	325	377	289	152.3	147.7	223.1	248.0	257.3	103.8
Kingston (C)	267	239	266	266	230	209	133.6	85.0	89.4	91.9	92.1	101.7
Knox (C)	146	194	113	115	176	118	64.9	65.6	50.0	68.7	104.4	49.8
Maribyrnong (C)	234	173	199	180	308	101	63.6	91.4	105.4	61.6	134.5	42.0
Manningham (C)	107	112	68	101	85	87	54.2	51.5	70.3	83.3	60.9	45.2
Maroondah (C)	112	98	85	155	85	113	52.2	38.2	36.3	44.1	32.9	31.2
Melbourne (C)(e)	938	790	287	16	436	298	848.3	1 802.7	1 512.1	399.5	832.0	350.6
Melton (S)	549	599	492	679	613	513	180.1	128.7	115.7	143.8	157.9	118.3
Monash (C)	265	263	283	266	209	186	82.1	108.7	137.8	227.4	109.8	119.7
Moonee Valley (C)(e)	164	148	145	166	104	116	80.4	98.9	109.6	74.5	76.3	65.3
Moreland (C)	377	303	375	255	180	234	99.4	91.1	92.0	81.1	57.6	82.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	400	398	325	318	337	408	144.1	164.7	128.3	155.3	155.3	162.0
Nilumbik (S)	42	69	58	76	92	46	19.6	23.6	23.9	23.5	27.6	20.5
Port Phillip (C)	121	182	146	266	149	107	82.3	127.9	103.8	182.3	97.4	83.3
Stonnington (C)	114	119	55	108	371	129	114.7	206.8	215.4	242.8	193.6	105.3
Whitehorse (C)	171	155	265	207	124	104	96.9	83.9	75.7	85.7	90.1	59.9
Whittlesea (C)	496	563	495	546	763	693	139.2	138.9	174.7	153.6	206.5	158.9
Wyndham (C)	737	721	764	865	906	824	201.9	167.8	183.9	201.1	254.7	211.5
Yarra (C)	28	52	177	123	213	173	93.1	71.8	177.4	72.0	191.2	100.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	171	179	214	177	168	107	70.8	66.0	70.5	56.4	59.3	64.7
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	50	37	34	28	95	31	13.9	10.8	16.7	17.0	23.8	10.3
Golden Plains (S)	38	47	32	36	44	30	9.6	11.1	8.8	11.1	13.7	8.6
Greater Geelong (C)	476	498	352	490	314	335	141.0	224.3	151.4	200.4	157.2	128.6
Queenscliffe (B)	17	16	11	18	9	12	12.4	7.7	4.8	7.3	17.2	6.8
Surf Coast (S)	104	126	83	145	128	62	39.2	46.1	39.3	50.6	46.0	26.8
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	34	23	20	14	16	12	12.4	7.3	13.6	9.3	8.6	7.2
Glennelg (S)	21	25	15	29	24	42	7.4	7.3	15.4	10.8	7.6	9.6
Moyne (S)	29	33	29	23	38	24	9.5	10.7	21.3	9.7	15.5	9.3
Southern Grampians (S)	16	22	10	11	21	13	9.6	10.7	8.9	5.8	9.5	6.2
Warrnambool (C)	64	68	45	38	66	52	28.0	28.9	26.2	23.0	26.1	26.3

(a) Data for periods earlier than the latest quarter may have been revised as a result of new or updated information.

(b) Valued at \$10,000 and over.

(c) Current prices.

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

(e) Since September quarter 2008, building approvals have been classified to the 2008 Edition of the ASGC, which incorporated a boundary change between Melbourne (C) and Moonee Valley (C).

Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

9.1 BUILDING APPROVALS (a), By Local Government Area *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS (b)						VALUE OF APPROVALS (c)					
	2007		2008				2007		2008			
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	21	30	12	14	11	5	4.5	7.4	5.4	5.5	3.3	1.6
Ballarat (C)	262	163	174	214	195	166	113.6	52.7	65.4	69.8	77.3	62.3
Hepburn (S)	39	46	37	25	28	24	8.4	14.0	8.1	9.3	10.2	8.3
Moorabool (S)	59	52	45	51	60	55	14.1	12.9	11.2	12.6	19.5	18.0
Pyrenees (S)	8	8	2	10	8	7	2.6	1.9	0.8	3.3	1.5	2.3
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	—	2	4	4	—	—	1.9	3.3	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.5
Horsham (RC)	23	19	14	28	26	10	8.7	8.1	5.6	8.2	9.1	4.9
Northern Grampians (S)	9	10	10	6	8	11	3.7	3.8	17.4	2.7	5.2	5.8
West Wimmera (S)	2	1	—	1	1	1	1.1	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.6
Yarriambiack (S)	—	2	3	4	4	5	0.6	0.8	0.7	3.1	1.4	1.6
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	2	3	1	3	5	3	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.6	0.8
Gannawarra (S)	8	7	8	11	6	8	3.6	2.0	2.6	4.1	4.8	3.2
Mildura (RC)	104	64	97	63	63	46	27.4	24.8	23.1	24.6	30.9	20.4
Swan Hill (RC)	22	25	34	17	33	21	10.6	7.5	8.4	5.4	10.7	8.3
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	11	9	14	15	6	6	5.1	2.2	3.8	5.4	4.0	2.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	197	157	166	136	183	151	64.0	90.0	66.0	64.0	81.3	74.6
Loddon (S)	5	6	3	2	2	1	1.5	7.9	1.3	0.7	2.7	0.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	75	90	74	90	84	79	28.0	32.2	30.8	27.1	28.3	32.4
Mount Alexander (S)	26	15	28	17	25	27	7.4	6.7	7.9	8.0	8.6	9.1
Goulburn												
Benalla (RC)	17	19	13	18	15	10	6.7	4.7	8.7	4.2	4.7	2.6
Campaspe (S)	38	50	31	39	43	27	22.4	15.0	11.3	16.7	26.9	9.6
Greater Shepparton (C)	110	87	94	114	111	80	47.1	24.9	33.6	44.1	35.9	35.2
Mansfield (S)	28	19	24	18	22	19	10.8	11.3	8.3	7.4	6.5	6.7
Mitchell (S)	70	66	56	69	60	76	16.2	16.2	16.0	30.2	25.1	17.7
Moira (S)	52	37	45	44	41	37	14.6	12.7	14.1	25.6	19.2	13.8
Murrindindi (S)	34	30	19	28	27	22	12.0	10.0	7.7	8.3	7.3	6.3
Strathbogie (S)	20	12	18	20	13	14	5.2	6.7	6.1	6.4	11.0	5.5
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	18	26	13	20	11	18	6.3	10.6	5.0	6.4	5.1	8.2
Indigo (S)	31	18	35	19	36	15	14.4	12.5	13.3	8.7	8.3	5.2
Towong (S)	3	1	6	11	2	5	1.7	1.1	3.0	2.4	0.8	2.4
Wangaratta (RC)	74	24	26	38	28	20	23.5	8.2	14.4	21.4	12.5	27.0
Wodonga (RC)	54	75	50	59	56	61	32.2	24.6	13.6	27.2	23.2	18.8
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	102	81	84	79	102	107	31.7	34.2	21.5	23.5	32.5	33.2
Wellington (S)	65	84	67	81	88	58	23.8	22.1	23.4	26.9	28.2	26.6
Gippsland(d)												
Bass Coast (S)	158	112	126	176	109	103	43.5	30.3	34.1	52.6	36.1	30.9
Baw Baw (S)	105	108	107	105	220	166	31.0	26.8	49.1	48.1	48.8	48.9
Latrobe (C)	100	115	119	128	124	77	33.1	40.0	59.4	42.0	45.3	30.9
South Gippsland (S)	46	68	51	67	62	58	18.1	20.3	22.2	21.9	16.6	16.5
Unincorporated Vic	—	12	5	6	—	—	2.5	20.4	1.6	2.4	0.2	0.3
Victoria	11 301	11 019	9 773	10 815	11 355	9 444	4 973.4	5 916.6	5 667.4	4 939.4	5 486.3	4 013.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data for periods earlier than the latest quarter may have been revised as a result of new or updated information.

(b) Valued at \$10,000 and over.

(c) Current prices.

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

Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

9.2 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY(a), By Type, Victoria: Original

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Tele- communi- cations	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED								
2005-06	2 328.1	279.1	728.4	348.3	1 098.2	443.8	769.5	5 995.4
2006-07	2 084.1	231.8	1 193.1	575.6	945.6	605.1	799.9	6 435.2
2007-08	1 953.9	1 183.2	1 290.9	988.4	1 006.7	720.1	978.5	8 121.8
2007								
September	^ 617.3	138.4	505.2	213.2	210.0	235.8	*319.1	2 239.0
December	331.6	**39.1	227.4	89.6	225.1	153.9	*213.0	1 279.5
2008								
March	^ 414.3	913.7	172.3	*413.0	231.0	^ 159.5	*231.6	2 535.4
June	^ 590.7	**92.0	386.0	^ 272.7	340.7	170.9	*214.9	2 067.9
September	543.6	264.6	547.4	1 126.5	245.7	^ 256.0	*177.3	3 161.0
December	^ 479.3	76.0	241.6	*147.4	273.4	^ 217.9	*183.2	1 618.8
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
2005-06	2 591.0	427.9	1 040.7	377.1	1 102.9	1 280.2	586.1	7 406.0
2006-07	3 345.4	286.8	941.5	370.3	960.7	814.8	496.9	7 216.5
2007-08	2 498.6	491.7	1 148.7	811.3	1 017.4	897.9	458.6	7 324.2
2007								
September	649.7	^ 58.0	231.9	^ 212.8	209.5	231.6	^ 101.5	1 695.1
December	681.7	^ 58.7	278.9	^ 164.7	226.8	247.6	^ 102.0	1 760.5
2008								
March	581.9	249.5	299.6	^ 213.3	233.0	248.7	^ 118.6	1 944.7
June	585.2	125.5	338.3	^ 220.4	348.2	170.0	^ 136.5	1 924.0
September	^ 499.8	155.4	437.5	^ 316.0	246.5	197.0	*121.3	1 973.5
December	^ 554.5	145.3	456.1	273.5	272.4	241.5	^ 143.9	2 087.3
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2005-06	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.8	17.2	315.9	28.2	3 423.7
2006-07	1 132.9	108.1	612.0	355.2	9.2	194.0	190.2	2 601.5
2007-08	866.4	685.7	1 335.3	378.2	15.7	166.3	61.3	3 508.8
2007								
September	1 150.5	212.2	1 044.1	^ 461.2	11.1	223.9	**330.4	3 433.4
December	904.7	178.7	1 045.1	505.4	6.3	^ 217.0	**271.2	3 128.4
2008								
March	767.7	820.9	719.7	*718.4	13.0	^ 177.8	**284.9	3 502.4
June	866.4	685.7	1 335.3	378.2	15.7	166.3	^ 61.3	3 508.8
September	735.2	773.5	1 268.8	1 309.0	14.0	188.2	^ 69.9	4 358.7
December	648.7	703.0	976.3	857.7	57.8	^ 154.8	^ 73.9	3 472.4

^ 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

(a) Data for the periods earlier than the latest quarter may have been revised as a result of new or updated information.

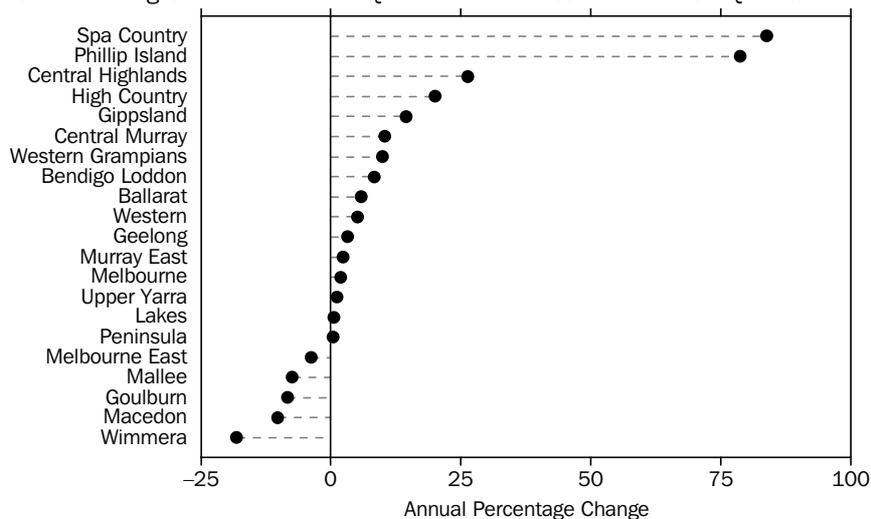
Source: Engineering Construction Activity (cat. no. 8762.0).

TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION

In December quarter 2008, total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments in Victoria with 15 or more rooms were \$364.2m, an increase of 3.1% from December quarter 2007. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (78.3%).

The highest percentage growth in accommodation takings between December quarter 2007 and December quarter 2008 was recorded in the Tourism Region of Spa Country (83.8%), followed by Phillip Island (78.7%) and Central Highlands (26.3%). The largest decreases in accommodation takings were recorded in the Tourism Regions of Wimmera (-18.1%), Macedon (-10.2%) and Goulburn (-8.4%).

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (a), By Tourism Region—December Quarter 2007 to December Quarter 2008



(a) Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.

TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION
continued

10.1 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region—December
Quarter 2008

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS (a)

	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights	Guest arrivals	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	%	'000	'000	days	\$'000
Melbourne	75.7	2 653.8	1 150.5	2.3	285 283
Wimmera	28.2	4.3	3.0	1.4	236
Mallee	47.8	94.2	58.3	1.6	5 759
Western	53.0	172.6	108.5	1.6	11 457
Western Grampians	54.1	36.4	27.5	1.3	2 675
Bendigo Loddon	59.2	74.8	46.8	1.6	4 896
Peninsula	52.8	72.7	42.1	1.7	5 257
Central Murray	50.0	47.3	26.7	1.8	2 725
Goulburn	48.9	56.3	36.6	1.5	3 761
High Country	37.3	105.9	60.8	1.7	5 815
Lakes	51.4	63.3	34.2	1.8	3 459
Gippsland	50.4	77.6	42.2	1.8	5 088
Melbourne East	41.8	38.8	23.4	1.7	3 882
Geelong	57.3	86.0	52.6	1.6	6 375
Macedon	29.5	5.7	3.0	1.9	863
Spa Country	46.3	22.9	14.0	1.6	2 998
Ballarat	54.9	89.3	52.3	1.7	5 320
Central Highlands	42.2	23.1	14.0	1.6	1 204
Upper Yarra	26.0	11.4	6.7	1.7	1 396
Murray East	43.9	34.4	21.0	1.6	1 894
Phillip Island	47.1	57.9	19.5	3.0	3 902
Victoria	65.4	3 828.7	1 843.7	2.1	364 246

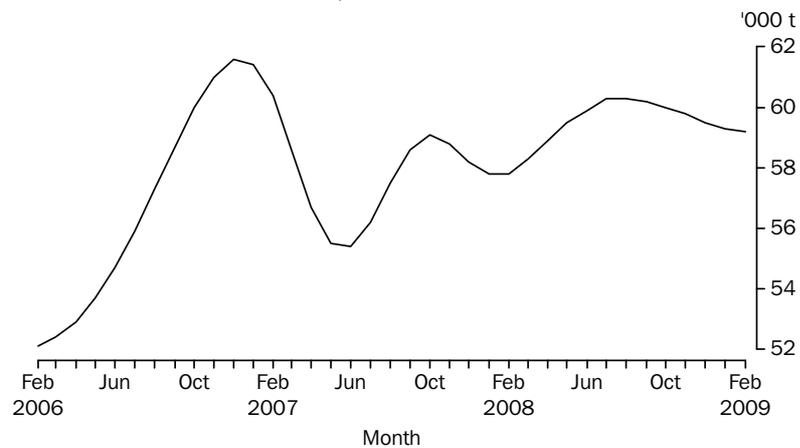
(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms.

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

LIVESTOCK
SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT
PRODUCTION

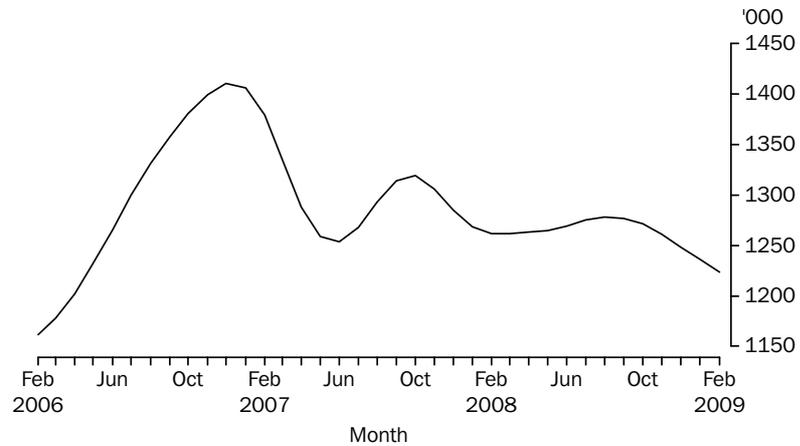
Between February 2008 and February 2009, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria increased by 2.4% from 57,807.5 tonnes to 59,184.6 tonnes. The production of Veal, Pig meat and Beef increased by 49.2%, 16.9% and 6.5% respectively, while decreases were recorded for Mutton (-25.4%) and Lamb (-1.5%) over the same period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: Trend



The trend estimate for numbers of livestock slaughtered decreased by 38,600 (3.1%) between February 2008 and February 2009. Slaughtering of Pigs, Calves and Cattle increased by 19.7%, 17.3% and 6.1% respectively, while Sheep and Lamb slaughtering decreased by 20.5% and 0.6% respectively over this period.

TOTAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING, Victoria: Trend



11.1 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: All Series

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING(a)					MEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT)						
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Total	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL												
2008												
January	126.4	7.8	355.7	777.7	53.0	1 320.6	31 419.0	247.4	7 660.6	16 409.7	4 155.1	59 891.8
February	135.2	10.9	368.5	736.0	46.9	1 297.5	33 031.4	341.4	7 677.5	15 894.2	3 678.2	60 622.7
March	121.0	23.7	303.9	689.8	45.6	1 184.0	29 988.9	556.9	6 139.7	14 427.7	3 404.7	54 517.8
April	143.5	41.5	291.3	795.7	55.5	1 327.5	35 437.6	938.6	5 664.0	16 364.6	4 088.2	62 493.0
May	143.4	45.3	262.4	771.4	65.9	1 288.4	35 070.7	971.6	5 055.8	15 474.1	4 824.4	61 396.6
June	129.6	54.2	229.7	629.0	61.8	1 104.3	32 218.8	1 124.7	4 304.4	12 609.7	4 710.6	54 968.3
July	129.4	66.8	242.6	627.8	69.3	1 135.9	31 401.5	1 383.0	4 798.2	12 309.0	5 244.0	55 135.6
August	119.4	120.1	259.6	597.4	60.0	1 156.5	28 829.3	2 440.2	5 190.5	11 654.9	4 542.9	52 657.7
September	131.4	95.3	329.0	742.0	62.0	1 359.7	32 521.2	2 095.6	6 552.3	14 493.9	4 612.0	60 275.1
October	156.7	49.7	353.4	852.7	60.9	1 473.4	39 084.0	1 247.8	7 392.1	17 061.3	4 536.5	69 321.7
November	r143.9	21.5	286.0	822.4	54.9	r1 328.7	r35 845.3	727.4	5 749.8	16 260.7	4 097.3	r62 680.5
December	127.5	9.5	278.6	759.0	69.9	1 244.5	31 830.9	424.5	5 674.2	15 279.0	4 840.2	58 048.7
2009												
January	130.3	9.1	266.3	713.4	55.7	1 174.8	32 927.2	401.5	5 341.0	15 025.8	4 084.8	57 780.4
February	141.5	12.8	307.4	749.5	55.7	1 266.9	35 160.4	388.0	5 927.3	15 820.2	4 179.9	61 475.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
2008												
January	122.2	44.3	298.3	777.5	53.2	1 295.5	30 148.2	979.5	6 421.2	16 158.3	4 207.8	57 915.1
February	124.7	48.2	291.8	697.7	52.0	1 214.4	30 476.2	1 301.1	6 127.1	14 941.9	4 041.8	56 888.1
March	123.6	49.7	290.2	726.8	50.2	1 240.5	30 880.7	1 122.1	6 075.7	14 868.4	3 666.1	56 613.0
April	133.4	49.6	311.9	760.9	53.6	1 309.4	33 306.8	1 114.9	6 412.3	15 838.2	4 006.7	60 678.9
May	137.5	46.9	294.4	753.7	58.5	1 291.0	33 726.3	998.0	6 172.1	15 160.4	4 281.9	60 338.7
June	136.0	48.6	308.3	701.9	59.1	1 253.9	34 366.0	1 056.8	6 270.0	13 835.7	4 465.9	59 994.5
July	136.3	47.7	314.6	663.3	60.8	1 222.7	33 958.7	1 049.6	6 533.0	13 175.2	4 599.8	59 316.3
August	139.9	44.7	323.0	707.7	62.2	1 277.5	34 203.8	976.5	6 352.6	13 693.8	4 605.0	59 831.6
September	139.3	42.2	358.8	728.5	63.3	1 332.1	34 551.6	965.3	6 183.5	14 612.6	4 657.6	60 970.6
October	138.0	39.2	283.4	748.5	60.5	1 269.6	34 097.3	925.2	5 689.7	15 006.1	4 487.6	60 205.9
November	141.9	47.9	256.4	765.8	61.0	1 273.0	34 437.0	1 305.3	5 034.2	15 339.7	4 548.0	60 664.2
December	131.4	50.4	246.9	734.4	65.1	1 228.2	32 267.2	1 663.0	4 880.8	14 893.7	4 759.2	58 463.9
2009												
January	129.6	53.6	232.6	719.3	61.3	1 196.4	32 240.3	1 621.6	4 689.2	14 993.5	4 513.0	58 057.6
February	135.3	57.3	257.5	741.9	63.1	1 255.1	33 698.0	1 499.5	4 975.3	15 529.1	4 782.8	60 484.8
TREND												
2008												
January	123.7	46.0	297.6	748.0	53.3	1 268.6	30 385.0	1 057.1	6 354.3	15 886.5	4 093.1	57 776.1
February	124.9	46.9	294.7	743.3	52.4	1 262.2	30 834.8	1 093.2	6 261.8	15 619.9	3 997.8	57 807.5
March	127.5	47.9	294.9	738.7	52.6	1 261.6	31 635.2	1 114.2	6 226.2	15 320.0	3 980.2	58 275.8
April	131.0	48.8	299.1	730.1	54.2	1 263.2	32 574.1	1 112.6	6 253.2	14 934.0	4 064.3	58 938.3
May	134.0	48.7	306.1	719.6	56.6	1 265.0	33 352.5	1 079.8	6 316.6	14 518.0	4 216.6	59 483.4
June	136.5	47.5	314.7	711.8	58.8	1 269.3	33 971.6	1 023.6	6 375.8	14 191.4	4 375.0	59 937.4
July	138.4	45.7	320.8	709.8	60.5	1 275.2	34 369.2	977.8	6 365.3	14 036.6	4 508.1	60 256.9
August	139.3	44.2	320.0	713.3	61.6	1 278.4	34 447.2	978.5	6 232.1	14 069.1	4 588.6	60 315.6
September	139.0	43.8	310.2	721.5	62.1	1 276.6	34 258.9	1 041.0	5 972.5	14 290.8	4 608.8	60 172.0
October	138.0	44.7	294.0	732.6	62.2	1 271.5	33 950.4	1 149.8	5 646.2	14 638.3	4 603.0	59 987.7
November	136.7	46.7	275.1	740.5	62.3	1 261.3	33 617.9	1 283.6	5 317.1	14 953.3	4 607.4	59 779.5
December	135.2	49.4	258.0	743.0	62.5	1 248.1	33 299.9	1 418.2	5 036.5	15 159.9	4 624.8	59 539.2
2009												
January	133.8	52.2	244.6	742.7	62.6	1 235.9	33 040.3	1 535.4	4 817.5	15 306.2	4 647.9	59 347.3
February	132.5	55.0	234.4	739.0	62.7	1 223.6	32 831.5	1 631.4	4 670.1	15 377.9	4 673.7	59 184.6

r revised

Source: Livestock Products, ABS data available on request.

(a) Data related to slaughtering for human consumption only.

11.2 OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (a), Victoria

		2007		2008			
		Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
Milk							
Factory intake	million litres	1 556.8	2 053.8	1 374.0	1 117.3	1 576.4	2 110.7
Market sales by factories	million litres	132.9	130.0	128.8	134.9	134.8	132.7
Milk products							
Cheese(b)	tonnes	75 802	103 033	87 216	67 975	69 446	85 513
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	48 652	66 486	25 094	24 670	55 098	85 401
Butter/buttermilk	tonnes	21 435	32 100	21 233	18 161	23 838	41 665
Whole milk powder(c)	tonnes	40 992	52 013	25 452	23 517	37 812	49 058
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	25 975	33 724	24 831	21 438	22 069	27 368
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	27 117	27 200	25 015	26 337	23 142	22 199
Trend	tonnes	27 609	26 580	26 000	25 019	23 729	22 647
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	114 247	141 534	197 454	134 112	90 080	162 015
Gross Weight	tonnes	6 147	7 844	10 844	7 026	4 555	8 501
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	30 704.8	32 886.6	29 543.0	30 445.6	31 716.0	32 700.6
Seasonally Adjusted	'000	31 066.8	32 072.5	29 687.1	30 723.5	32 101.9	31 852.4
Trend	'000	31 396.2	31 007.4	30 684.6	30 890.5	31 473.2	32 196.8
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	57 002	61 849	54 459	58 091	60 271	61 657
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	58 060	59 863	55 504	57 912	61 292	59 725
Trend	tonnes	58 766	57 910	57 531	58 279	59 554	60 882

(a) Original series, unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Includes processed cheese.

(c) As state data are not available, data are for Australia.

Source: Dairy Australia <www.dairyaustralia.com.au>;

Merchandise Exports, ABS data available on request;

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

CONFIDENTIALITY OF
MERCHANDISE TRADE
STATISTICS

The release of statistics for certain merchandise trade commodities is restricted in order to prevent the identification of the activities of an individual business, where this is requested by the business concerned. These restrictions do not affect the total value of exports and imports for Australia, but they can affect statistics at disaggregated levels, including by state.

Prior to September 2008, import commodities with confidentiality restrictions 'No commodity details' or 'No value details' contributed to the relevant state and country totals, so that these totals showed the correct level of trade. To ensure the confidentiality of data, this treatment changed in September 2008. Import commodities with these confidentiality restrictions are now excluded from all state-level data. Therefore, data on imports for Victoria may understate the actual amount of trade in Victoria, including the amount of trade with the state's major trading partners.

From December 2008, some additional commodities have had a restriction of 'No commodity details' applied, and care should be taken when interpreting the data on Machinery and transport equipment in the commodity table in this chapter.

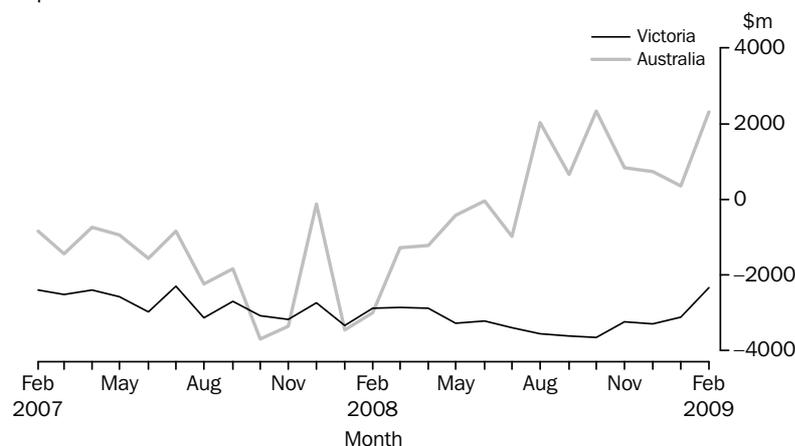
BALANCE OF
MERCHANDISE TRADE

In February 2009, the balance of international merchandise trade (i.e. the value of exports less the value of imports) for Victoria was a deficit of \$2,336m. The value of the state's merchandise exports was \$1,607m, while merchandise imports totalled \$3,944m. Compared with February 2008, Victoria's trade deficit in February 2009 was \$535m (18.6%) lower, with a decline in the value of exports (down \$175m, 9.8%) being more than offset by a larger fall in the value of imports (down \$709m, or 15.2%). Victoria recorded an average monthly trade deficit of \$3,200m for the 12 months ending February 2008.

At the national level, the value of imports was 0.2% lower in February 2009 than in February 2008, while the value of exports (including re-exports) was 38.8% higher between these two months.

BALANCE OF
MERCHANDISE TRADE
continued

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, Exports minus Imports



For the year ended February 2009, Victoria's trade deficit was \$38,406m, an increase of \$4,617m (13.7%) over the year ended February 2008. A rise of \$5,595m (10.3%) in the value of the state's imports was partly offset by a rise of \$978m (4.8%) in the value of exports.

TRADE BY COMMODITY

More than a quarter of Victoria's exports (27.3%) in the year ended February 2009 were Food and live animals. Machinery and transport equipment was next, contributing 21.6% of total exports. Compared with the year ended February 2008, exports of Food and live animals rose \$931m, while Chemicals and related products, n.e.c. rose \$235m, and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials rose \$172m. The largest decreases in exports over the same period were in Machinery and transport equipment (-\$261m) and Beverages and tobacco (-\$101m).

In the year ended February 2009, imports of Machinery and transport equipment comprised 39.4% of total Victorian imports, more than twice the size of the next largest category (Miscellaneous manufactured articles, 15.9%). Increases were recorded in all of the import commodity categories when compared with the previous 12-month period. The largest increases were in Miscellaneous manufactured articles (\$1,151m), Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (\$1,015m) and Machinery and transport equipment (\$943m).

MAJOR TRADING
PARTNERS

Based on the volume of trade with the state, Victoria's biggest trading partner in the year ended February 2009 was China, with combined exports and imports of \$13,127m. The next biggest trading partners were the United States of America, Japan, New Zealand and Germany. With the exception of New Zealand (a trade deficit of \$540m), Victoria's largest trade deficits in the year ended February 2009 were recorded with its biggest trading partners – China (\$8,813m), the United States of America (\$5,748m), Germany (\$3,580m) and Japan (\$3,514m). Over the same period, trade surpluses were recorded with 5 of the 30 countries listed in the major trading partners table. The largest of these was with Saudi Arabia (\$1,071m).

12.1 BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA			Victorian exports	Victorian imports
	Exports	Imports(b)	Excess of exports	Exports(c)	Imports	Excess of exports	as a proportion of Australia	as a proportion of Australia
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
2005–06	18 929	49 010	-30 081	152 492	167 503	-15 011	12.4	29.3
2006–07	20 049	51 326	-31 277	168 099	180 801	-12 703	11.9	28.4
2007–08	20 539	56 058	-35 520	180 857	202 307	-21 451	11.4	27.7
2007								
December	1 867	4 603	-2 736	15 582	15 699	-117	12.0	29.3
2008								
January	1 289	4 614	-3 325	13 422	16 875	-3 453	9.6	27.3
February	1 782	4 653	-2 871	13 614	16 607	-2 992	13.1	28.0
March	1 722	4 570	-2 847	15 436	16 716	-1 280	11.2	27.3
April	1 733	4 610	-2 877	16 352	17 567	-1 215	10.6	26.2
May	1 829	5 111	-3 282	17 792	18 205	-413	10.3	28.1
June	1 764	4 973	-3 209	r18 101	18 135	-34	9.7	27.4
July	r1 812	5 200	-3 388	r18 645	r19 617	-972	9.7	26.5
August	r1 618	5 164	r-3 546	r20 472	r18 437	r2 035	7.9	r28.0
September	r1 986	5 601	r-3 614	r21 607	r20 942	r665	9.2	r26.7
October	r2 122	5 784	r-3 663	r24 153	r21 813	r2 340	r8.8	26.5
November	r1 922	r5 159	r-3 236	r21 762	r20 923	r839	8.8	24.7
December	1 906	5 201	-3 295	20 893	20 160	733	9.1	25.8
2009								
January	1 251	4 362	-3 111	17 545	17 186	359	7.1	25.4
February	1 607	3 944	-2 336	18 898	16 577	2 321	8.5	23.8

r revised

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

(b) From September 2008, excludes imports with commodity restrictions of 'no commodity details' or 'no value details'. However these are included in the totals for Australia.

(c) Includes re-exports.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0).

12.2 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a), Victoria, By Commodity(b)

	YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2007		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2008		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2009	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports(c)
<i>Section and Division of the SITC Rev4</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0 Food and live animals(d)	5 074	2 290	4 874	2 709	5 805	3 198
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	737	350	383	386	282	482
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(d)(e)	1 917	701	1 601	747	1 630	882
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	920	4 925	958	5 525	1 130	6 540
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	62	218	85	266	138	276
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(d)(e)	1 904	4 703	2 096	4 880	2 331	5 707
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	3 046	5 851	2 962	6 129	2 930	6 746
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	4 405	20 790	4 848	22 589	4 587	23 532
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	965	8 200	968	8 366	1 061	9 517
9 Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	94	16	37	19	13	26
98 Combined confidential items of trade	681	2 148	1 250	2 454	1 149	2 761
Other Section 9	211	10	231	14	217	12
Total Section 9	985	2 174	1 518	2 487	1 380	2 799
Total	20 016	50 202	20 295	54 084	21 273	59 679

(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) From September 2008, excludes imports with commodity restriction of 'no commodity details' or 'no value details'.

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

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

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

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

MAJOR TRADING
PARTNERS *continued***12.3** INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a)(b), Victoria, By
Major Trading Partner

	YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2007		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2008		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2009	
	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports(c)</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Belgium	71	494	81	567	66	622
Brazil	52	261	96	251	112	375
Canada	259	482	211	555	195	627
China	1 899	8 299	2 272	9 126	2 157	10 970
Fiji	113	67	95	62	102	61
Finland	14	242	17	281	16	325
France	132	1 168	159	1 964	151	1 675
Germany	411	3 284	389	3 446	333	3 913
Hong Kong (Sar of China)	549	394	442	363	510	389
India	325	480	276	496	281	602
Indonesia	530	989	515	1 071	542	1 275
Italy	284	1 624	239	1 661	178	1 731
Japan	1 820	4 805	1 758	5 097	1 957	5 471
Korea, Republic of	1 302	1 419	1 272	1 427	1 238	1 466
Malaysia	501	1 533	555	1 876	618	1 971
Mexico	169	376	145	443	127	564
Netherlands	157	507	138	474	248	608
New Zealand	2 140	2 158	2 197	2 402	2 135	2 675
Pakistan	78	70	84	72	68	82
Papua New Guinea	163	63	159	11	186	34
Philippines	210	185	215	198	284	199
Saudi Arabia	1 061	76	1 093	102	1 182	111
Singapore	594	2 301	701	2 422	907	2 754
South Africa	216	460	190	424	164	416
Sweden	76	798	58	630	76	559
Switzerland	62	397	63	480	85	518
Taiwan	549	1 299	577	1 259	598	1 221
Thailand	626	1 768	622	2 324	678	2 562
United Kingdom	720	1 608	640	1 617	496	1 581
United States of America	1 860	6 955	1 781	7 048	1 831	7 579
Other and unknown	3 073	5 639	3 253	5 933	3 750	6 743
Total	20 016	50 202	20 295	54 084	21 273	59 679

- (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) From September 2008, excludes imports with commodity restriction of 'no commodity details' or 'no value details'.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0).

AIR QUALITY

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

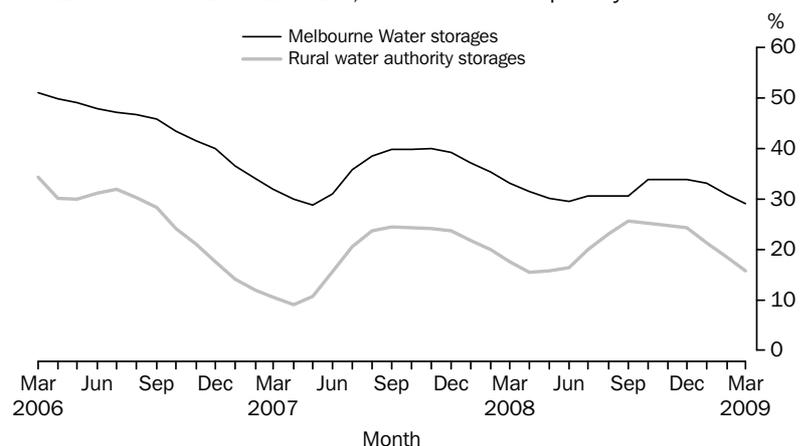
The Visibility Pollutant Index is an indicator of visibility reduction, and is measured by the concentration of airborne particles relative to Victorian standards. Incidents of poor visibility are generally higher during the cooler months of Autumn and Winter (from May to September), whereas ozone levels are generally higher during the warmer months of Spring and Summer (from November to February).

WATER RESOURCES

At the end of March 2009, Victoria's water storages were at 16.1% of capacity. This was 2.7 percentage points lower than the level in February 2009, and 1.4 percentage points lower than in March 2008.

Melbourne's water storage level at the end of March 2009 was 29.1% of capacity. This was 1.8 percentage points lower than the level in February 2009 and 4.1 percentage points lower than in March 2008. Rural water storages held 15.8% of their capacity at the end of March 2009, 2.7 percentage points lower than in February 2009, and 1.8 percentage points lower than the level in March 2008.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of Capacity



13.1 AIR QUALITY(a), Victoria, By Region

	PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH OZONE POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL(b)(c)(d)								PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH VISIBILITY POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL							
	2006		2007				2008		2006		2007				2008	
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(e)																
Very Good	70	40	34	59	29	28	45	82	54	59	48	47	62	52	45	44
Good	30	52	51	41	71	66	47	18	39	22	31	35	30	36	44	27
Fair	—	5	13	—	—	5	8	—	7	4	6	10	3	7	11	15
Poor	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	3	3	—	5
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	1	1	2	—	8
East(e)																
Very Good	64	40	30	69	61	33	42	88	17	35	26	8	19	32	27	14
Good	36	49	47	31	39	63	48	12	44	41	46	42	55	55	51	27
Fair	—	8	22	—	—	4	10	—	31	4	19	24	20	10	19	30
Poor	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	4	14	4	3	1	18
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	12	2	—	2	11
City(e)																
Very Good	100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	54	na	52	34	52	63	53	41
Good	—	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	33	na	29	45	37	29	41	31
Fair	—	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13	na	10	10	9	4	7	15
Poor	—	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	—	na	5	10	—	3	—	4
Very Poor	—	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	—	na	5	1	2	—	—	9
Geelong(e)																
Very Good	85	62	58	89	68	41	65	90	64	63	49	54	67	66	52	52
Good	15	34	39	11	32	55	30	10	31	23	31	33	28	23	41	23
Fair	—	2	2	—	—	3	5	—	3	3	8	10	2	9	7	14
Poor	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	2	2	2	—	2
Very Poor	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	1	9
Latrobe Valley(e)																
Very Good	76	46	53	82	79	65	67	98	18	53	40	22	22	54	55	12
Good	4	46	41	18	21	34	33	2	49	24	34	36	50	35	38	38
Fair	—	4	6	—	—	1	—	—	25	3	11	22	17	8	3	30
Poor	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	6	11	10	2	—	8
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	9	1	1	3	12

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

- (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) Data for the 'City' region are not available from December quarter 2006 due to the loss of a weather station.
- (e) 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, <www.epa.vic.gov.au>.

13.2 WATER STORAGE LEVELS, By River Basin, Victoria

	CAPACITY AT FULL SERVICE LEVEL	STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE IN STORAGE LEVELS (PERCENTAGE POINTS)	
		2008			2009		
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	in last month	in last year
		ML						%	%
Goulburn	3 833 500	23.1	20.6	17.6	20.5	18.1	15.3	-2.8	-2.3
Broken	405 000	11.3	9.2	7.3	4.2	2.9	1.7	-1.3	-5.6
Campaspe	387 060	8.3	8.4	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.8	-0.1	-0.8
Loddon	284 300	20.0	20.4	20.5	18.1	18.8	18.7	—	-1.8
Murray	711 321	18.8	17.3	15.7	22.2	19.2	15.9	-3.2	-0.2
Ovens	37 500	98.2	95.9	80.5	89.0	65.3	46.4	-18.9	-24.1
Werribee	68 999	11.4	10.5	9.4	7.4	6.6	6.5	-0.1	-2.9
Maribyrnong	25 368	4.4	4.2	3.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	-0.1	-1.1
Glanelg/Wimmera	746 560	4.3	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.2	3.8	-0.3	-0.3
Thomson/Latrobe	1 483 840	42.2	40.5	36.5	36.4	32.8	30.4	-0.3	-6.1
Victoria (a)	14 385 337	21.3	19.6	17.5	21.4	18.7	16.1	-2.7	-1.4
Total volume of water									
In Melbourne Water storages(b)	1 772 500	37.2	35.4	33.2	33.2	30.9	29.1	-1.8	-4.1
In rural water authority storages(c)	9 760 732	21.7	20.0	17.6	21.3	18.5	15.8	-2.7	-1.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes volume of storage in the Murray system shared with NSW.

(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 Primary Industries, <<http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/vro>>.

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2006



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

Local Government Areas, Victoria

2006



A2.1

1	March Quarter 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria
2	June Quarter 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues
3	September Quarter 2002	Population Change in Victoria 1991–2001
4	June Quarter 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999–2002
5	September Quarter 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
6	March Quarter 2004	Children aged 0-8 years in Victoria
7	June Quarter 2004	Building Activity and Interest Rates
8	September Quarter 2004	Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
9	June Quarter 2005	Criminal Court Outcomes 2003–2004
10	September Quarter 2005	The Victorian Population 1836–2005
11	December Quarter 2005	Profile of Senior Victorians
12	March Quarter 2006	Victorian Community Indicators
13	June Quarter 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics
14	September Quarter 2006	Trends in Fertility
15	December Quarter 2006	Waste and Recycling
16	March Quarter 2007	Workplace Growth 2003–2005
17	June Quarter 2007	Personal Safety Survey
18	June Quarter 2007	Water — Sources and Usages
19	September Quarter 2007	Regional Victoria: Census Profile
20	December Quarter 2007	Child Care Usage in Victoria
21	March Quarter 2008	Workplace Growth in Victoria 2000-2007
22	June Quarter 2008	Adult Literacy and Life Skills
23	September Quarter 2008	Victorian Household Preparedness for Emergencies
24	March Quarter 2009	Measuring Victoria's Population

GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures	<p>Annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres volume price 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.</p> <p>Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do. In order to minimize the impact of this property, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity exists for the period following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the years immediately preceding. A change in reference year changes levels but not growth rates, although some revision to recent growth rates can be expected because of the introduction of a more recent base year (and revisions to the current price estimates underlying the chain volume measures).</p>
Deficit and surplus	<p>A deficit occurs when the sum of all debit entries exceeds the sum of all credit entries, and a surplus occurs when the sum of all credit entries exceeds the sum of all debit entries. The term deficit (or surplus) can therefore be used in relation to various balances, e.g. balance of trade.</p>
Duration of unemployment	<p>The elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for two weeks or more, whichever is the shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than two weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.</p>
Employed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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	<p>Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.</p>
Particles as PM₁₀	<p>Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.</p>
Photochemical oxidants and ozone	<p>'Photochemical oxidants' is the technical term for the type of smog found in Australian cities during the warmer months of the year. This type of smog can be invisible or it can appear as a whitish haze.</p>

Photochemical oxidants and ozone <i>continued</i>	<p>Photochemical oxidants are formed when sunlight falls on a mixture of chemicals in the air. Ozone is one of the main photochemical oxidants. Other chemicals such as formaldehyde are also found and, like ozone, have adverse health effects. Environment agencies measure the level of ozone because it indicates the total amount of photochemical oxidants in the air. Cities that have abundant sunshine over periods of time, together with moderate winds and high temperatures, are most likely to experience high levels of photochemical oxidants.</p> <p>Ozone is a gas that is formed when nitrogen oxides react with a group of air pollutants known as 'reactive organic substances' in the presence of sunlight. The chemicals that react to form ozone come from sources such as: motor vehicle exhaust, oil refining, printing, petrochemicals, lawn mowing, aviation, bushfires and burning off. Motor vehicle exhaust fumes produce as much as 70% of the nitrogen oxides and 50% of the organic chemicals that form ozone. (Source: Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, <http://www.environment.gov.au>)</p>
Re-exports	<p>Re-exports are defined as goods, materials or articles originally imported into Australia which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing some minor operations (e.g. blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting) which leave them essentially unchanged. Included in international merchandise export statistics.</p>
Seasonal adjustment	<p>A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).</p>
State final demand	<p>Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation).</p> <p>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 <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).</p>
Trend estimates	<p>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.</p>
Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were available for work in the reference week; ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

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