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STATE AND REGIONAL INDICATORS

VICTORIA

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CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
June 2007	2 August 2007

NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled *Workplace Growth 2003–2005*. A list of all previous feature articles published is contained in the Appendix to this publication.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 5 April 2007.

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

Vince Lazzaro
Regional Director, Victoria

ABBREVIATIONS

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

INTRODUCTION

In 2003, the ABS investigated the development of an indicator of Victorian workplace growth and released the feature article *Estimating Workplace Growth from Victorian WorkCover Data 2000-2002* in the September 2003 edition of this publication.

In response to continuing demand from users for regional estimates of workplace activity, the ABS has undertaken further analysis of Victorian WorkCover Authority (VWA) data to estimate regional workplace numbers and workplace growth. The main interest for users is to obtain more information about regional economies and the changes occurring in them. WorkCover data is seen as a reliable source and is of particular interest due to the lack of readily accessible data sources measuring regional business location numbers.

This article summarises the findings from the analysis of VWA records (at 30 June 2003, 2004 and 2005), including a brief description of the methodology, data validation and main findings.

VICTORIAN WORKCOVER DATA

The population of the data comprises all Victorian WorkCover insuring workplaces which employ workers and have annual remuneration greater than $7,500 and all workplaces (regardless of remuneration) which employ trainees or apprentices.

The dataset excludes a number of workplaces such as Commonwealth employers and Commonwealth government trading enterprises, as they are insured through Comcare. Sole traders, self-employed and contractors are usually not included because they do not have employees. The dataset also excludes the 39 "self insurers". Self insurers are organisations approved by VWA to manage and be liable for their own workers compensation claims and are therefore not included in the VWA collection. The 39 self insurers (for the 2004–05 financial year) were large corporations, representing 10% of total remuneration for all Victorian workplaces, making their omission alone significant.

Despite these limitations, as workers' compensation is a compulsory requirement the VWA data was seen to be a valuable source for measuring workplace growth. Findings from the above-mentioned 2003 study supported that data items relating to workplace counts and remuneration were reliable. For these reasons, the ABS has continued using this data to produce experimental estimates of regional workplace growth.

It is important to acknowledge that there is no connection between the growth in the number of workplaces in a region and the region's economic performance. For example, an increase in the number of workplaces could be associated with a decrease in the region's contribution to Gross State Product if the new workplaces were making a net loss. Similarly, areas such as Melbourne may contain a large number of head office corporations, while regional areas may be dominated by agricultural workplaces. Simple comparisons in the number of workplaces between such disparate regions need to take these issues into consideration.

It is also worth noting that the analysis of total remuneration does not attempt to provide detailed industry or regional remuneration analysis. WorkCover remuneration growth can vary for reasons other than business closures or expansion, and can reflect businesses becoming self-insured or being acquired by another business that self-insures. The remuneration analysis aims to provide users with another regional economic indicator that compliments the estimates of workplace growth.

METHODOLOGY

Unit record files were obtained from the VWA containing data for all workplaces registered with WorkCover on 30 June 2003, 2004 and 2005. The records were then checked for consistency and errors. These checks included the accuracy of coding to correct Victorian postcodes, identification of blank or missing values and other anomalies in the data. Overall, these anomalies amounted to less than one percent of all records. Records that included Victorian postcodes or localities that could not be concorded to an LGA were only included in the Victorian level analysis. Therefore, the number of workplaces in Balance of Victoria (BoV) and Melbourne Major Statistical Regions (MSR) will not sum to the Victorian total.

The VWA collects workplace locality information by postcode only, and therefore a concordance needed to be applied to allow geographical analysis at the MSR, Statistical Division (SD) and Local Government Area (LGA) levels. In the absence of a business-based concordance, a population-based concordance was used. This introduces the assumption that distribution of human population and workplaces within any given LGA are the same, which can lead to possible sources of error. For example, an LGA boundary may cut across two postcodes dividing household residences from a commercial business park. In this case a population based concordance will incorrectly attribute all workplaces to the LGA containing the population. In addition, the use of this concordance means the estimates of the number of workplaces can be fractional.

The results obtained from the WorkCover dataset, for both workplace counts and total remuneration, were validated through data confrontation (comparison) with other data sources of similar scope and coverage. This includes the *ABS Business Register Business Counts* (cat. no. 8161.0.55.001), *ABS State Accounts* (cat. no. 5220.0) and *ABS Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003) . While differences were found between data from the various sources, they were consistent with known scope and coverage exclusions and definitional differences between the sources compared.

The resulting estimates produced by the ABS from the VWA datasets include:

- the number of VWA workplaces at 30 June for 2003, 2004 and 2005;
- the annual change in number of workplaces;
- a breakdown of the above by MSR, SD, LGA;
- workplaces by Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) Division; and
- remuneration growth (on a current price basis) for selected geographies and regions only.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The information and experimental results presented in this article summarise ABS Victoria's report *Estimating Workplace Growth from Victorian WorkCover Data 2003-2005*.

State and Major Statistical Region

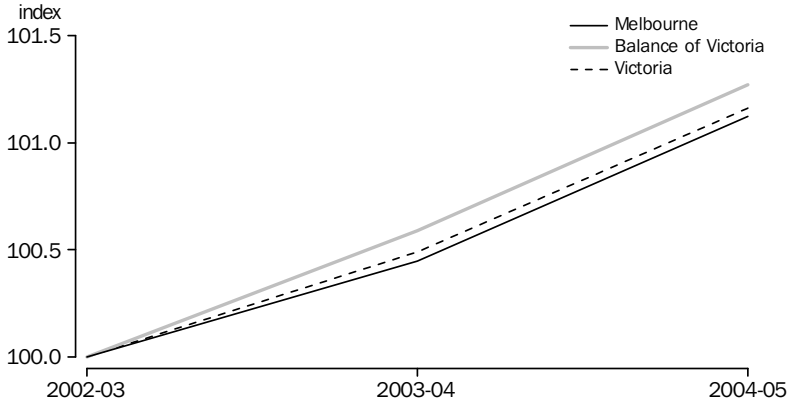
The total number of WorkCover workplaces across Victoria at 30 June 2005 was 213,690, increasing by 1,421 or 0.7% from June 2004. Similar growth occurred during the previous financial year (2003-04) at 1,038 or 0.5%. Growth in remuneration was strong over the two years, increasing by 7.1% in 2004-05 and 8.9% in 2003-04.

In Melbourne MSR there were 154,964 workplaces at 30 June 2005, or 72.5% of total workplaces in Victoria. Workplace numbers increased by 1,014 (0.7%) in 2004-05, and 695 (0.5%) in 2003-04, and remuneration grew by 7.5% in 2004-05 and 8.8% in 2003-04.

Balance of Victoria contained 58,298 workplaces at 30 June 2005, or 27.3% of the state's total workplaces. BoV had similar growth to Melbourne MSR gaining 393 workplaces (0.7%) in 2004-05, and 339 workplaces (0.6%) in 2003-04. Total remuneration growth was 5.0% in 2004-05, which was slower than the 2003-04 increase of 9.5%.

The following graph summarises workplace growth at the state and MSR level.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF WORKCOVER WORKPLACES, All Industries—Index Values (a)



(a) Base is 100 at 30 June 2003

Statistical Division and Local Government Area

The majority of the SDs outside Melbourne experienced an increase in workplaces for 2004-05 and 2003-04. Central Highlands recorded the largest increase in workplaces for 2004-05 of 191 workplaces (3.4%), followed by Ovens-Murray with 123 (3.1%) and Barwon with 94 workplaces (1.0%). The largest SD workplace growth for 2003-04 occurred in Loddon (116 workplaces or 1.8%), Central Highlands (60 or 1.1%), and Gippsland (42 or 0.7%).

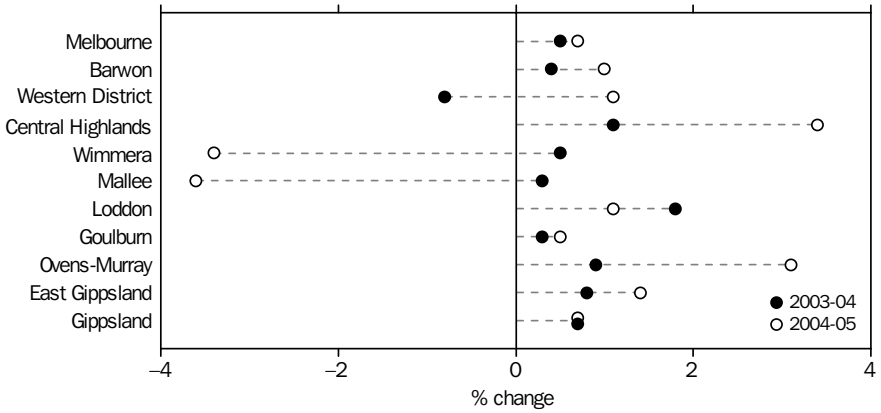
The fastest workplace growth across BoV for 2004-05 occurred in Central Highlands (3.4%), Ovens-Murray (3.1%) and East Gippsland (1.4%). This differed slightly in 2003-04 with the fastest growth being in Loddon (1.8%), followed by Central Highlands (1.1%) and Ovens-Murray (0.9%).

Despite increases in other SDs, Mallee and Wimmera experienced a decline in 2004-05 of 184 (3.6%) and 97 (3.4%) workplaces respectively. In 2003-04 Western District was the only SD to experience a decline (43 workplaces or 0.8%).

Statistical Division and Local Government Area continued

Growth rates across Victoria by SD are summarised in the graph below.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF WORKCOVER WORKPLACES, Growth by Statistical Division—Percentage

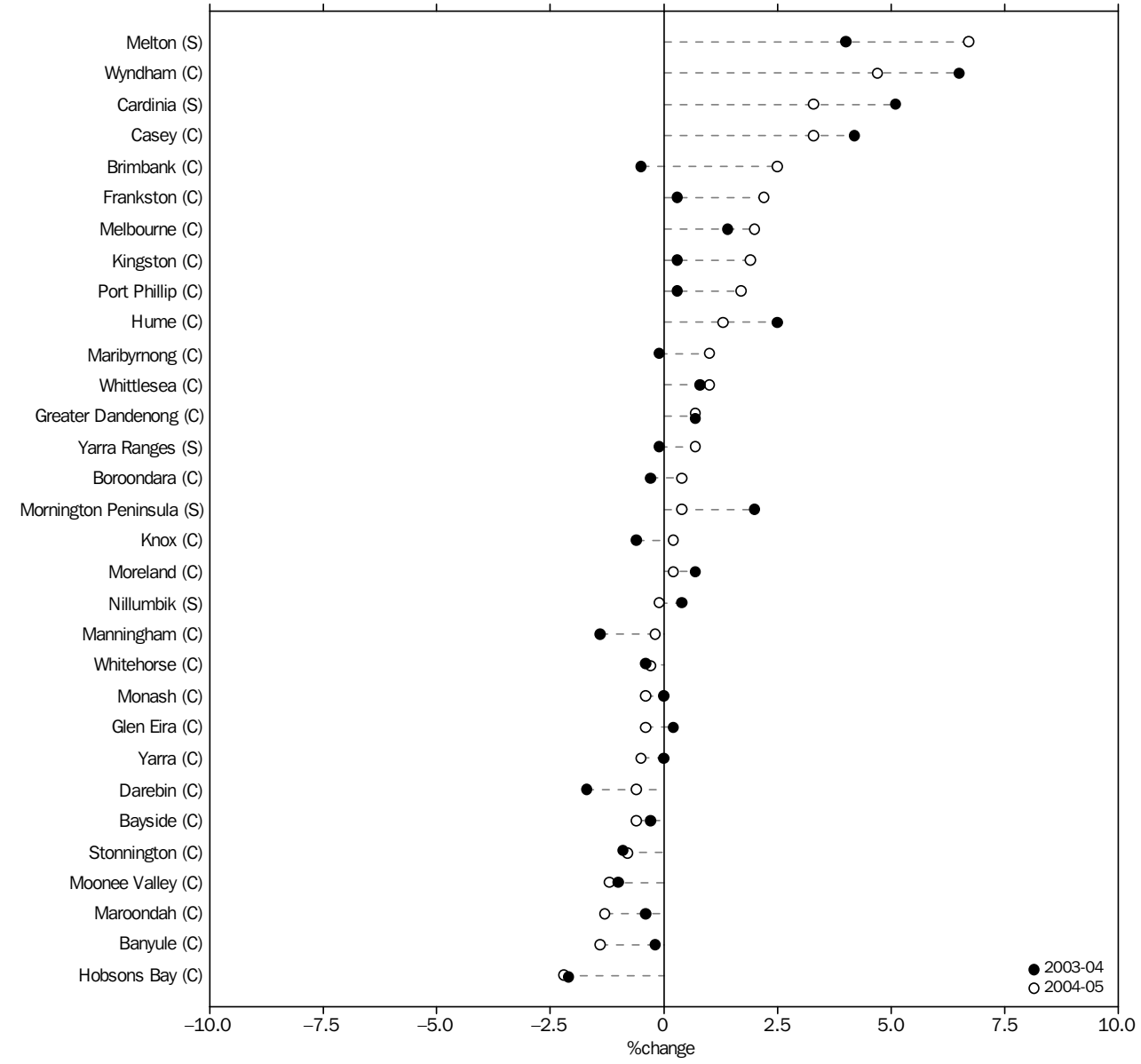


Note: The Off-Shore Areas and Migratory SD has been excluded from this analysis.

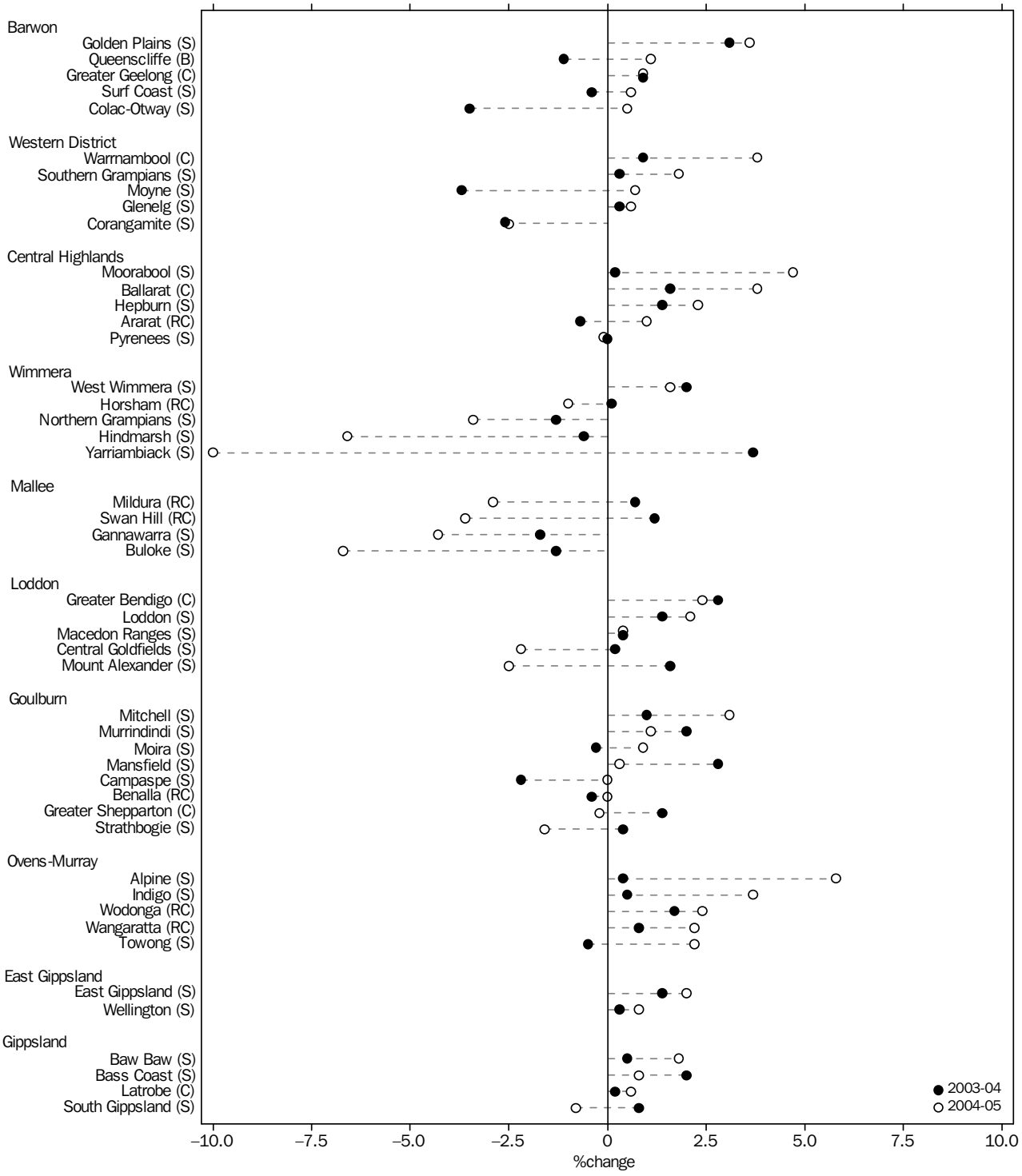
Outside Melbourne, the fastest rates of remuneration growth in 2004-05 were in Western District and Ovens-Murray (both 7.5%), and in Central Highlands (6.6%). In 2003-04, total remuneration growth was fastest in Barwon, Ovens-Murray and Loddon SDs with growth rates of 10.6%, 10.5% and 10.2% respectively.

Workplace growth varied considerably across LGAs over the 12-month periods analysed. The following graph presents workplace growth by LGA, broken down by SD. These estimates give an indication of where high and low growth is occurring within each SD.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF WORKCOVER WORKPLACES, Growth by LGA, Melbourne—Percentage



EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF WORKCOVER WORKPLACES, Balance of Victoria, Growth by LGA—Percentage



CONCLUDING COMMENTS

Although the VWA WorkCover data was found to be comparable to ABS data sources at the state-level it was not possible to validate the sub-state estimates included in this article. It is for these reasons that the results published in this article have been flagged as experimental and caution should be exercised when using these estimates in analysing regional workplace growth.

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1. STATE COMPARISON

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

			PER CENT CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
		Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %	*Vic.*	*NSW*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Aust.*
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Dec qtr 06	24.4	3.2	1.4	6.1	2.6	7.2	3.5
Population								
Total population	Sep qtr 06	24.7	1.4	0.9	1.9	0.9	2.0	1.3
Natural increase(a)	Sep qtr 06	. .	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6
Net overseas migration(a)	Sep qtr 06	. .	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7
Net interstate migration(a)	Sep qtr 06	. .	—	–0.4	0.6	–0.2	0.2	—
Labour								
Number unemployed (trend)	Feb 07	24.7	2.5	2.1	5.7	1.6	2.5	2.9
Unemployment rate(b)	Feb 07	—	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.6	–0.5	0.4
Participation rate(b)	Feb 07	—	–0.4	–0.4	–1.1	0.3	–1.0	–0.6
Job vacancies (original)	Feb qtr 07	19.6	1.8	3.5	19.8	17.2	21.3	11.2
Average weekly full-time adult total earnings (trend)	Nov 06	—	0.9	0.8	4.1	6.1	7.1	2.6
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Dec qtr 06	—	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.7	4.6	4.0
Prices(c)								
Consumer price index	Dec qtr 06	—	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.0	4.4	3.3
Established house price index	Dec qtr 06	—	8.1	–0.1	7.1	6.4	36.9	8.3
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Feb 07	24.5	1.4	–0.8	21.1	2.7	–17.2	2.0
Total value of building approved (trend)	Feb 07	27.2	20.2	2.6	20.1	–13.5	10.4	12.3
Value of new residential building approved (trend)	Feb 07	25.2	10.7	7.9	28.2	3.6	2.9	12.0
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure)	Sep qtr 06	30.1	10.2	–9.5	12.2	11.5	–0.5	3.1
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Sep qtr 06	27.8	–1.3	–11.4	5.5	6.1	15.2	—
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Feb 07	25.2	4.1	5.6	9.0	0.1	14.8	6.7
Retail turnover (trend)	Feb 07	23.9	6.5	4.9	5.4	6.9	12.8	6.4
Takings from tourist accommodation	Dec qtr 06	17.7	13.9	12.5	11.7	8.1	19.3	13.1
International merchandise trade								
Imports	Feb 07	27.7	10.1	11.1	–7.5	35.6	31.9	10.9
Exports	Feb 07	12.3	5.5	–5.0	–2.2	16.1	20.3	7.0

. . not applicable
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Percentage change figures for components of population increase indicate the contribution of each component to the total population increase.
(b) Percentage change columns indicate the difference between the percentage rate for the reference period, and the percentage rate for the same period in the previous year.
(c) Data relates to capital cities.

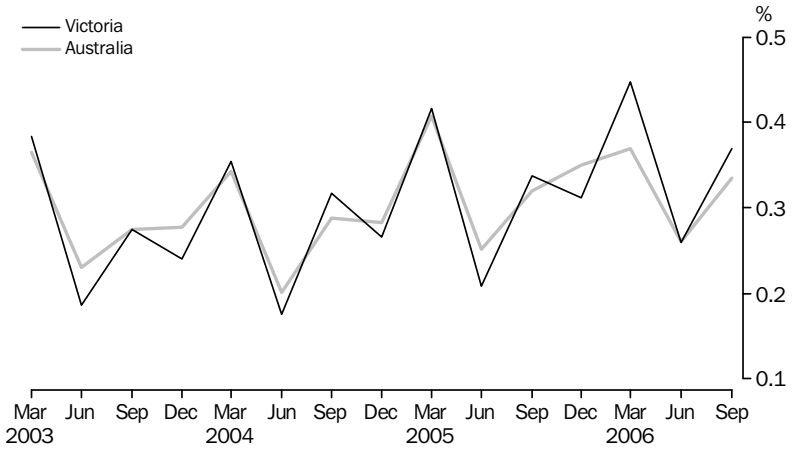
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

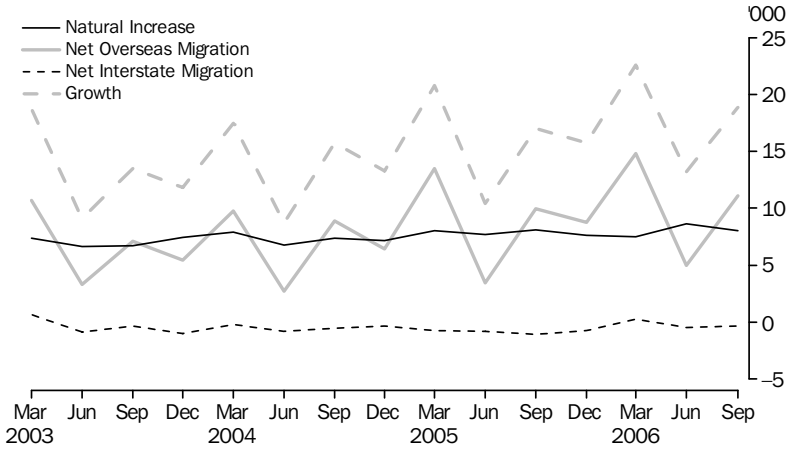
In September quarter 2006, Victoria's ERP grew by 18,800 persons or 0.37%. Australia's ERP grew by 0.33% (69,000 persons) over the same period.

Net overseas migration contributed most to Victoria's population growth in the September quarter 2006 (11,100 persons), while natural increase was 8,100 persons. Net interstate migration was a loss of 300 people. With the exception of March quarter 2006, Victoria has experienced a net loss in population to other Australian states in thirteen of the last fourteen quarters.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



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

	PERSONS			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Male	*Female*	*Persons*	*Natural increase*	*Net overseas migration*	*Net interstate migration*	*Total increase*	*Victoria*	*Australia*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2000–01	2 366.3	2 438.4	4 804.7	26.4	35.3	5.2	66.9	1.34	1.36
2001–02	2 393.6	2 463.7	4 857.2	27.9	20.3	4.4	52.5	1.09	1.17
2002–03	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	27.4	26.8	—	54.2	1.12	1.18
2003–04	2 448.9	2 514.0	4 963.0	28.8	25.0	–2.3	51.5	1.05	1.10
2004–05	2 480.3	2 542.8	5 023.2	30.3	32.3	–2.4	60.2	1.21	1.24
2005–06	2 514.9	2 576.8	5 091.7	31.9	38.6	–1.9	68.5	1.36	1.31
2004									
September	2 457.3	2 521.4	4 978.7	7.3	8.9	–0.5	15.7	1.09	1.11
December	2 463.9	2 528.1	4 992.0	7.2	6.4	–0.4	13.3	1.12	1.12
2005									
March	2 474.9	2 537.9	5 012.7	8.0	13.5	–0.7	20.8	1.18	1.18
June	2 480.3	2 542.8	5 023.2	7.7	3.5	–0.8	10.4	1.21	1.24
September	2 488.9	2 551.3	5 040.1	8.1	10.0	–1.1	17.0	1.23	1.27
December	2 496.4	2 559.4	5 055.9	7.7	8.8	–0.7	15.7	1.28	1.34
2006									
March	2 508.4	2 570.1	5 078.5	7.5	14.8	0.3	22.6	1.31	1.30
June	2 514.9	2 576.8	5 091.7	8.7	5.0	–0.4	13.2	1.36	1.31
September	2 524.9	2 585.6	5 110.5	8.1	11.1	–0.3	18.8	1.40	1.32

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

SMALL AREA POPULATION GROWTH

During 2005-06, Melbourne SD experienced the largest growth of all capital city Statistical Divisions in Australia, increasing by 48,953 people (1.3%). Melbourne SD is home to 72.4% of Victorians.

In 2005-06 the largest and fastest growth in Victoria occurred in the Melbourne suburban fringe LGAs of Melton (6,814 people or 8.9%) and Wyndham (6,660 people, 5.7%).

All Statistical Divisions in BoV experienced population growth in 2005-06. The largest growth occurred in Barwon SD, which increased by 4,301 people (1.6%). Goulburn SD increased by 3,480 people (1.7%), Loddon SD by 2,790 (1.6%) and Gippsland SD by 2,684 (1.6%). Wimmera SD continued to experience the lowest growth in population, increasing by 99 people (0.2%).

Of Victorian regional centres, Greater Geelong (C) experienced the largest increase in population (2,640 people or 1.3%), followed by Greater Bendigo (C) (1,919 people, 2%) and Ballarat (C) (1,685 people, 1.9%).

The Balance of Victoria (BoV) experienced faster population growth in 2005-06 (1.4%) than Melbourne SD (1.3%). Fastest growth in BoV occurred in the Shire of Surf Coast with an increase of 4.8% (1,105 people). Next fastest growth was 2.9% in both Mansfield (S) and Baw Baw (S) (211 people and 1,107 people respectively).

All the Victorian LGAs that experienced declines in population in 2005-06 were in regional Victoria. The largest and fastest declines occurred in Wimmera SD, where Northern Grampians (S) declined by 157 people (–1.2%), and Yarriambiack (S) by 60 people (–0.8%).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By Local Government Area—As at 30 June

	1996	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(b)							
Banyule (C)	117 901	118 696	118 320	118 042	117 130	117 455	117 930
Bayside (C)	86 365	88 808	89 078	89 221	89 056	89 335	89 852
Boroondara (C)	153 860	157 214	157 588	157 696	157 977	158 320	158 878
Brimbank (C)	155 584	168 247	171 080	172 783	174 082	175 953	177 807
Cardinia (S)	42 716	47 010	48 602	51 228	54 436	57 134	60 276
Casey (C)	148 957	181 562	191 035	201 668	209 973	216 995	223 424
Darebin (C)	127 405	127 855	127 447	127 130	127 230	127 911	129 114
Frankston (C)	109 190	114 008	115 519	116 937	118 716	120 539	122 247
Glen Eira (C)	120 271	123 105	123 013	122 621	122 658	122 908	123 567
Greater Dandenong (C)	131 796	128 516	127 801	127 225	126 979	127 297	128 745
Hobsons Bay (C)	77 764	83 367	83 705	83 756	83 035	83 252	83 502
Hume (C)	120 819	135 986	139 913	144 138	147 902	151 850	155 829
Kingston (C)	129 655	133 887	135 033	135 831	136 414	136 966	137 751
Knox (C)	136 825	147 433	148 959	149 974	149 748	149 822	150 444
Manningham (C)	110 506	113 893	114 153	114 059	113 695	113 607	113 825
Maribyrnong (C)	61 329	61 226	61 422	61 788	61 932	62 285	62 986
Maroondah (C)	95 879	100 279	100 618	100 678	100 744	101 071	101 229
Melbourne (C)	39 716	50 673	53 786	57 960	61 548	65 044	67 193
Melton (S)	40 612	52 830	58 580	65 427	71 210	76 188	83 002
Monash (C)	160 677	163 141	162 399	161 644	161 225	161 980	162 838
Moonee Valley (C)	110 004	110 511	109 952	109 434	108 949	108 943	109 248
Moreland (C)	136 733	136 381	136 036	135 597	135 575	135 877	136 596
Mornington Peninsula (S)	117 800	132 387	135 329	137 299	138 500	140 062	141 777
Nillumbik (S)	57 219	60 818	60 810	60 512	60 504	60 834	61 090
Port Phillip (C)	76 089	80 552	81 592	82 230	82 693	83 489	84 136
Stonnington (C)	88 562	89 978	90 186	90 087	90 724	90 302	90 587
Whitehorse (C)	143 013	147 085	146 290	145 278	144 649	144 566	145 137
Whittlesea (C)	106 212	118 118	120 506	123 247	126 048	127 590	130 171
Wyndham (C)	76 239	87 141	92 313	99 490	107 655	115 914	122 574
Yarra (C)	67 136	68 947	69 263	69 450	69 611	69 927	70 573
Yarra Ranges (S)	137 173	142 553	143 300	143 462	142 946	142 668	142 701
Barwon							
Colac-Otway (S)	20 710	21 005	21 079	21 290	21 452	21 676	21 802
Golden Plains (S)	13 783	15 101	15 312	15 747	16 287	16 862	17 255
Greater Geelong (C)	183 728	194 478	197 542	199 824	202 216	204 875	207 515
Queenscliffe (B)	3 453	3 276	3 253	3 222	3 206	3 193	3 230
Surf Coast (S)	17 845	20 872	21 549	22 072	22 427	23 090	24 195
Western Districe							
Corangamite (S)	17 812	17 558	17 482	17 286	17 293	17 297	17 344
Glenelg (S)	20 848	20 392	20 282	20 144	20 180	20 265	20 337
Moyne (S)	16 288	15 763	15 776	15 786	15 819	15 901	16 060
Southern Grampians (S)	17 548	17 132	17 016	16 934	16 869	16 883	16 831
Warrnambool (C)	27 372	29 629	30 020	30 317	30 647	31 048	31 569
Central Highlands							
Ararat (RC)	11 965	11 721	11 714	11 618	11 516	11 435	11 424
Ballarat (C)	79 109	83 599	84 580	85 851	86 977	88 618	90 303
Hepburn (S)	13 984	14 488	14 518	14 566	14 799	14 809	14 959
Moorabool (S)	22 934	25 087	25 332	25 737	26 087	26 688	27 150
Pyrenees (S)	6 978	6 641	6 585	6 539	6 519	6 549	6 576
Wimmera							
Hindmarsh (S)	6 864	6 596	6 544	6 461	6 394	6 349	6 316
Horsham (RC)	17 939	18 586	18 647	18 670	18 864	19 165	19 528
Northern Grampians (S)	13 292	13 055	12 982	12 831	12 724	12 683	12 526
West Wimmera (S)	5 187	4 882	4 819	4 786	4 732	4 711	4 697
Yarriambiack (S)	8 922	8 311	8 210	8 107	7 998	7 913	7 853

(a) All ERP up to 2001 are final, from 2001 to 2005 are revised and 2006 are preliminary.

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

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By Local Government Area—As at 30 June *continued*

	1996	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Mallee							
Buloke (S)	7 927	7 331	7 238	7 133	7 044	7 017	6 981
Gannawarra (S)	12 565	12 055	11 970	11 873	11 814	11 811	11 851
Mildura (RC)	45 811	49 616	50 302	50 619	51 162	51 937	52 972
Swan Hill (RC)	20 868	21 349	21 375	21 389	21 419	21 513	21 611
Loddon							
Central Goldfields (S)	12 914	13 087	13 090	13 054	12 939	12 994	13 041
Greater Bendigo (C)	84 515	90 449	91 545	92 960	94 427	95 855	97 774
Loddon (S)	9 098	8 604	8 547	8 476	8 390	8 367	8 351
Macedon Ranges (S)	34 087	37 672	38 264	38 907	39 925	40 800	41 586
Mount Alexander (S)	16 721	17 142	17 114	17 252	17 208	17 285	17 339
Goulburn							
Benalla (RC)	13 800	14 017	14 029	14 049	14 039	14 055	14 134
Campaspe (S)	34 708	36 349	36 622	36 882	37 120	37 786	38 261
Greater Shepparton (C)	54 179	58 150	58 830	59 517	59 907	60 463	61 420
Mansfield (S)	6 102	6 781	6 773	6 807	6 983	7 249	7 460
Mitchell (S)	25 655	28 406	29 222	30 503	31 512	32 532	33 144
Moira (S)	25 856	26 810	26 893	27 104	27 409	27 925	28 671
Murrindindi (S)	12 896	13 640	13 736	13 812	13 881	14 071	14 367
Strathbogie (S)	9 285	9 648	9 611	9 632	9 597	9 618	9 722
Ovens-Murray							
Alpine (S)	12 037	12 904	12 999	13 090	13 142	13 312	13 427
Indigo (S)	14 183	14 716	14 844	14 959	15 061	15 282	15 487
Towong (S)	6 489	6 311	6 266	6 202	6 192	6 175	6 181
Wangaratta (RC)	26 039	26 664	26 599	26 625	26 589	26 736	26 959
Wodonga (RC)	30 200	32 456	33 087	33 759	34 762	34 958	35 280
East Gippsland							
East Gippsland (S)	39 094	39 439	39 679	40 018	40 746	41 411	42 075
Wellington (S)	41 545	41 462	41 244	41 134	41 368	41 684	42 147
Gippsland(b)							
Bass Coast (S)	21 543	25 631	26 690	27 612	28 456	29 512	30 191
Baw Baw (S)	34 470	36 399	36 709	37 193	37 860	38 658	39 765
Latrobe (C)	71 115	70 643	70 332	70 116	70 177	70 416	71 073
South Gippsland (S)	25 488	26 159	26 289	26 612	26 834	27 187	27 440
Unincorporated Vic	397	457	459	456	457	461	457
Melbourne	***3 283 278***	***3 471 625***	***3 513 051***	***3 555 321***	***3 592 975***	***3 635 508***	***3 684 461***
Balance of Victoria	***1 276 877***	***1 333 101***	***1 344 177***	***1 356 104***	***1 369 995***	***1 387 656***	***1 407 205***
Victoria	**4 560 155**	**4 804 726**	**4 857 228**	**4 911 425**	**4 962 970**	**5 023 164**	**5 091 666**

(a) All ERP up to 2001 are final, from 2001 to 2005 are revised and 2006 are preliminary.

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

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

In the year ended February 2007, the Victorian labour force grew by 56,300 people (2.1%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 70,100 (2.8%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 13,700 (–8.6%). The unemployment rate decreased from 6.0% to 5.4%.

Between February 2006 and February 2007, the labour force grew by 28,800 persons (1.5%) in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and by 27,600 persons (4.0%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The proportion of employed persons who worked full-time increased from 72.1% to 72.5% in the Melbourne MSR, but decreased from 69.7% to 68.4% in Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of unemployed people increased by 1,100 (1.0%) in the Melbourne MSR but decreased by 14,900 (–29.0%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate remained constant at 5.5% in the Melbourne MSR, but in the Balance of Victoria MSR the unemployment rate decreased from 7.4% to 5.1%. The labour force participation rate was virtually unchanged in the Melbourne MSR (65.8% to 65.7%), but rose from 62.1% to 63.5% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Loddon-Mallee statistical region displayed the largest increase in employment (20,900 persons) followed by Barwon-Western District (12,700 persons). Goulburn-Ovens-Murray and All Gippsland statistical regions experienced falls in employment of 700 persons and 100 persons respectively. All statistical regions experienced a fall in their unemployment rate.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
December	1 340.0	531.7	1 871.7	99.4	1 971.1	5.0	66.1
2006							
January	1 329.0	495.3	1 824.3	103.1	1 927.4	5.3	64.6
February	1 338.8	518.5	1 857.2	108.2	1 965.5	5.5	65.8
March	1 313.0	545.0	1 858.1	101.2	1 959.2	5.2	65.5
April	1 309.8	550.8	1 860.6	99.2	1 959.8	5.1	65.5
May	1 302.7	552.6	1 855.3	90.5	1 945.8	4.7	64.9
June	1 306.3	559.4	1 865.7	89.8	1 955.5	4.6	65.2
July	1 321.1	544.9	1 866.0	89.9	1 955.9	4.6	65.1
August	1 302.0	547.0	1 848.9	81.7	1 930.6	4.2	64.2
September	1 348.7	533.3	1 882.0	87.4	1 969.3	4.4	65.4
October	1 309.6	557.4	1 867.1	86.3	1 953.3	4.4	64.8
November	1 324.6	532.9	1 857.5	83.2	1 940.7	4.3	64.2
December	1 368.6	543.0	1 911.7	89.8	2 001.5	4.5	66.1
2007							
January	1 351.7	509.4	1 861.0	100.6	1 961.6	5.1	64.7
February	1 367.0	518.0	1 884.9	109.3	1 994.3	5.5	65.7
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
December	118.0	55.4	173.5	12.5	186.0	6.7	62.2
2006							
January	112.2	52.5	164.6	12.4	177.1	7.0	59.1
February	119.7	51.7	171.3	13.1	184.5	7.1	61.5
March	122.7	57.3	180.1	12.6	192.7	6.6	64.2
April	121.3	57.0	178.3	11.2	189.6	5.9	63.1
May	124.0	56.0	180.0	9.6	189.7	5.1	63.1
June	130.1	53.5	183.6	9.9	193.5	5.1	64.3
July	129.8	55.6	185.4	9.9	195.3	5.1	64.8
August	129.7	55.2	184.8	10.4	195.2	5.3	64.7
September	131.3	56.4	187.7	15.6	203.3	7.7	67.3
October	125.8	61.7	187.5	12.2	199.7	6.1	66.0
November	126.7	55.5	182.2	10.6	192.8	5.5	63.6
December	125.7	55.3	180.9	13.5	194.4	7.0	64.0
2007							
January	125.8	55.0	180.9	11.8	192.7	6.1	63.3
February	126.0	58.0	184.0	12.1	196.1	6.2	64.4

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
December	69.9	26.8	96.8	8.5	105.3	8.1	65.3
2006							
January	67.9	25.4	93.3	9.1	102.4	8.9	63.5
February	65.0	21.7	86.6	11.3	97.9	11.5	60.6
March	65.7	24.4	90.1	8.1	98.2	8.3	60.8
April	66.9	24.1	91.0	8.4	99.4	8.4	61.4
May	64.6	25.7	90.3	8.7	99.0	8.8	61.1
June	64.3	27.4	91.7	9.0	100.7	8.9	62.0
July	64.2	25.8	90.0	8.2	98.2	8.4	60.5
August	65.5	28.4	93.9	7.4	101.3	7.3	62.3
September	67.3	25.1	92.4	5.2	97.6	5.3	59.9
October	66.8	29.1	95.9	7.2	103.1	7.0	63.2
November	67.7	25.8	93.5	4.0	97.6	4.1	59.7
December	65.5	29.0	94.5	8.6	103.1	8.3	63.0
2007							
January	66.3	25.9	92.3	7.2	99.5	7.3	60.7
February	66.6	29.9	96.4	8.1	104.6	7.8	63.7
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
December	84.4	40.5	124.8	7.2	132.0	5.5	61.6
2006							
January	79.3	37.6	117.0	9.1	126.1	7.2	58.8
February	81.2	38.5	119.7	11.5	131.2	8.8	61.1
March	83.3	41.0	124.2	9.0	133.3	6.8	62.0
April	87.3	38.4	125.7	9.8	135.5	7.3	62.9
May	87.3	36.6	123.9	10.3	134.1	7.7	62.2
June	87.6	45.0	132.5	6.6	139.1	4.8	64.5
July	94.0	40.6	134.6	7.6	142.2	5.3	65.8
August	92.3	38.9	131.3	6.5	137.7	4.7	63.7
September	99.7	41.5	141.2	6.5	147.7	4.4	68.2
October	96.4	42.6	139.0	9.1	148.1	6.1	68.3
November	100.5	40.4	140.9	5.9	146.9	4.0	67.6
December	102.6	35.2	137.8	10.0	147.7	6.7	67.9
2007							
January	97.9	40.4	138.3	7.4	145.7	5.1	66.8
February	94.2	46.3	140.6	5.8	146.4	4.0	67.0

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
December	94.4	44.9	139.3	10.1	149.4	6.7	63.1
2006							
January	97.4	49.0	146.4	7.5	153.8	4.8	64.9
February	104.1	43.5	147.5	9.5	157.0	6.1	66.1
March	101.2	46.9	148.1	6.9	155.0	4.5	65.2
April	103.9	40.6	144.5	8.2	152.7	5.4	64.2
May	103.0	40.5	143.5	8.6	152.1	5.7	63.9
June	104.5	46.6	151.1	5.9	157.0	3.8	65.9
July	105.5	46.9	152.4	6.4	158.8	4.0	66.5
August	106.4	46.1	152.5	5.4	157.9	3.4	66.1
September	109.5	41.6	151.1	7.4	158.6	4.7	66.3
October	103.1	44.7	147.8	5.3	153.1	3.5	63.9
November	106.1	38.5	144.6	5.4	149.9	3.6	62.4
December	101.1	41.4	142.6	7.0	149.5	4.7	62.2
2007							
January	104.3	40.8	145.1	6.0	151.0	4.0	62.7
February	105.4	41.4	146.8	4.8	151.6	3.2	62.8
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
December	77.0	34.1	111.1	5.2	116.3	4.5	57.9
2006							
January	72.6	40.0	112.7	6.6	119.3	5.5	59.3
February	77.0	39.0	116.0	5.9	121.9	4.8	60.6
March	76.2	40.3	116.5	4.3	120.8	3.6	59.9
April	71.7	41.5	113.1	6.2	119.3	5.2	59.1
May	72.8	38.6	111.4	4.9	116.3	4.2	57.6
June	66.7	40.7	107.3	7.3	114.7	6.4	56.7
July	70.1	41.1	111.2	4.2	115.4	3.6	57.0
August	69.0	43.0	112.0	5.4	117.4	4.6	57.9
September	69.5	42.5	112.0	4.0	116.0	3.5	57.2
October	67.1	41.7	108.8	5.2	114.0	4.5	56.1
November	69.3	40.8	110.1	4.8	114.9	4.2	56.4
December	71.9	41.7	113.6	7.6	121.2	6.2	59.4
2007							
January	70.8	38.1	108.9	6.7	115.6	5.8	56.6
February	75.7	40.2	115.9	5.6	121.5	4.6	59.4

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
December	443.8	201.7	645.5	43.5	689.1	6.3	61.9
2006							
January	429.4	204.5	633.9	44.7	678.7	6.6	60.9
February	446.9	194.3	641.2	51.3	692.5	7.4	62.1
March	449.0	209.9	658.9	41.0	699.9	5.9	62.7
April	451.1	201.5	652.6	43.9	696.4	6.3	62.3
May	451.8	197.3	649.1	42.2	691.2	6.1	61.8
June	453.1	213.2	666.3	38.7	705.0	5.5	63.0
July	463.5	210.1	673.6	36.3	709.8	5.1	63.3
August	463.0	211.6	674.5	35.1	709.6	4.9	63.2
September	477.3	207.2	684.5	38.7	723.2	5.4	64.3
October	459.3	219.8	679.0	39.0	718.0	5.4	63.8
November	470.3	201.0	671.3	30.7	702.0	4.4	62.2
December	466.8	202.6	669.4	46.6	716.0	6.5	63.4
2007							
January	465.1	200.2	665.4	39.2	704.6	5.6	62.3
February	467.9	215.8	683.7	36.4	720.1	5.1	63.5
VICTORIA							
2005							
December	1 783.8	733.4	2 517.2	143.0	2 660.2	5.4	65.0
2006							
January	1 758.5	699.8	2 458.3	147.8	2 606.1	5.7	63.6
February	1 785.7	712.8	2 498.5	159.5	2 658.0	6.0	64.8
March	1 762.1	754.9	2 517.0	142.2	2 659.2	5.3	64.7
April	1 760.9	752.3	2 513.2	143.1	2 656.2	5.4	64.6
May	1 754.5	749.9	2 504.4	132.7	2 637.0	5.0	64.1
June	1 759.4	772.6	2 532.0	128.5	2 660.5	4.8	64.6
July	1 784.6	755.0	2 539.6	126.2	2 665.8	4.7	64.6
August	1 764.9	758.5	2 523.5	116.8	2 640.2	4.4	63.9
September	1 826.0	740.4	2 566.4	126.1	2 692.5	4.7	65.1
October	1 768.9	777.2	2 546.1	125.2	2 671.3	4.7	64.5
November	1 794.9	733.9	2 528.8	114.0	2 642.7	4.3	63.7
December	1 835.4	745.6	2 581.0	136.4	2 717.5	5.0	65.4
2007							
January	1 816.8	709.6	2 526.4	139.8	2 666.2	5.2	64.1
February	1 834.8	733.8	2 568.6	145.8	2 714.3	5.4	65.1

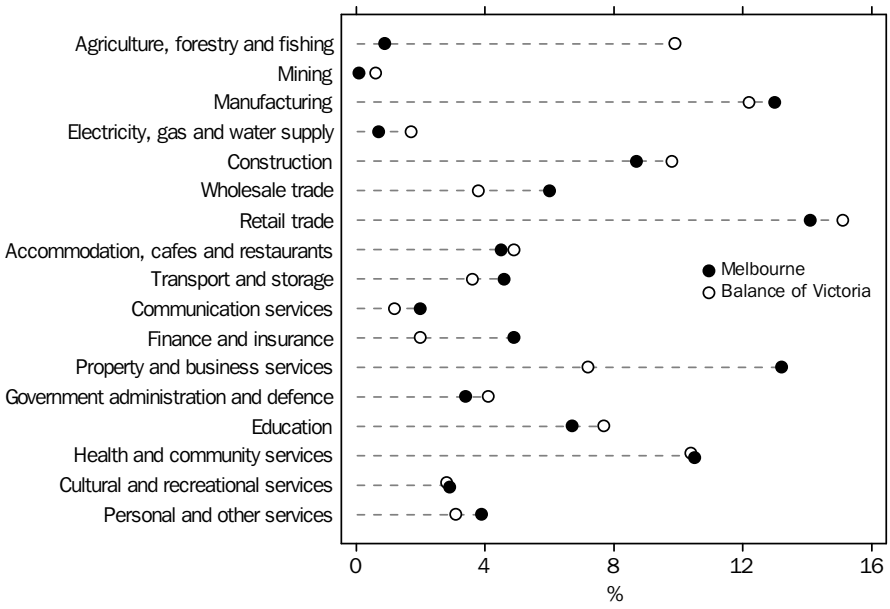
Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In February quarter 2007, the industries that employed the most people in the Melbourne MSR were Retail trade, Property and business services and Manufacturing. Retail trade accounted for 14.1% of total employees, while Property and business services accounted for 13.2% and Manufacturing 13.0%.

In the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail trade (15.1%), Manufacturing (12.2%) and Health and community services (10.4%).

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



In Victoria, the Mining and Construction industries had the highest proportion of male employees (96.2% and 90.1% respectively), whilst the highest proportion of female employees were evident in Health and community services and Education (82.1% and 69.3% respectively).

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

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.5	7.5	17.0
Mining	1.2	0.3	1.5
Manufacturing	173.4	71.6	245.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.1	5.4	12.4
Construction	147.1	16.6	163.7
Wholesale trade	74.7	37.7	112.3
Retail trade	131.8	134.6	266.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	40.2	44.3	84.5
Transport and storage	64.6	22.3	87.0
Communication services	27.0	11.2	38.2
Finance and insurance	48.1	44.5	92.6
Property and business services	138.9	110.5	249.4
Government administration and defence	31.8	31.4	63.3
Education	39.2	87.0	126.2
Health and community services	34.2	163.6	197.8
Cultural and recreational services	29.1	25.3	54.5
Personal and other services	32.9	40.3	73.2
BALANCE OF VICTORIA			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46.4	21.3	67.7
Mining	3.9	—	3.9
Manufacturing	66.1	17.5	83.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	10.6	0.7	11.3
Construction	61.0	6.2	67.2
Wholesale trade	20.3	5.4	25.7
Retail trade	42.9	60.1	103.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	13.2	20.2	33.4
Transport and storage	18.4	6.3	24.7
Communication services	5.7	2.4	8.1
Finance and insurance	5.6	7.8	13.4
Property and business services	24.6	24.4	49.0
Government administration and defence	13.4	14.7	28.1
Education	15.7	37.2	52.9
Health and community services	13.9	57.0	70.9
Cultural and recreational services	8.5	10.9	19.4
Personal and other services	10.2	11.1	21.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY *continued*

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

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.9	28.8	84.6
Mining	5.1	0.3	5.3
Manufacturing	239.6	89.1	328.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	17.7	6.0	23.7
Construction	208.1	22.7	230.9
Wholesale trade	95.0	43.1	138.1
Retail trade	174.8	194.7	369.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	53.4	64.5	118.0
Transport and storage	83.0	28.6	111.7
Communication services	32.7	13.6	46.3
Finance and insurance	53.6	52.3	106.0
Property and business services	163.5	134.9	298.4
Government administration and defence	45.2	46.1	91.3
Education	54.9	124.2	179.1
Health and community services	48.0	220.7	268.7
Cultural and recreational services	37.6	36.3	73.9
Personal and other services	43.0	51.4	94.5

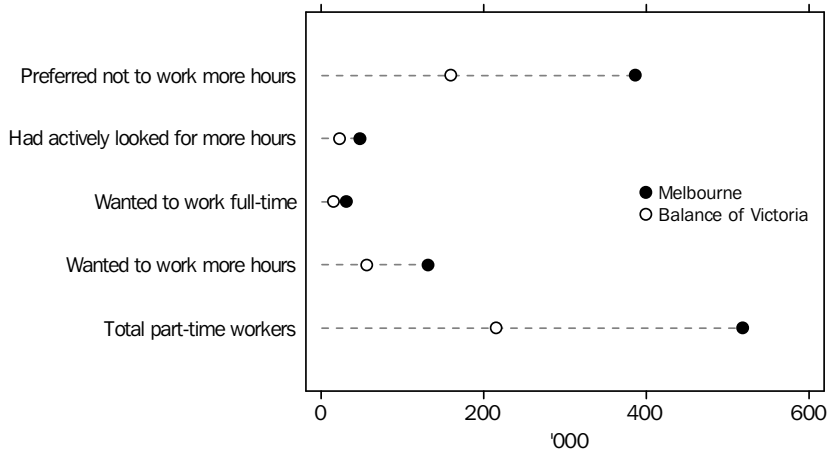
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS

In February quarter 2007, there were 518,000 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. This was negligible change from February quarter 2006. Females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (70.5%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (74.6%) preferred not to work more hours, and this was more common amongst females than males.

In the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in February quarter 2007 was 215,800, an increase of 21,500 persons (11.1%) since February quarter 2006. The majority of these part-time workers (74.0%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females than males.

PART-TIME WORKERS' INTENTION—February quarter 2007



PART-TIME WORKERS

continued

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

	PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS					
	Preferred not to work more hours	*Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week*	*Wanted to work full-time*	*All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours*	*Total part-time workers*	*Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2005						
November	90.3	18.8	14.7	51.6	141.8	36.4
2006						
February	101.8	21.5	14.1	47.7	149.5	31.9
May	116.3	18.4	14.1	48.1	164.5	29.3
August	112.7	23.4	16.9	53.0	165.7	32.0
November	107.2	15.0	11.1	45.7	152.9	29.9
2007						
February	97.2	22.1	16.4	55.4	152.7	36.3
FEMALES						
2005						
November	290.8	23.3	12.4	80.0	370.8	21.6
2006						
February	288.6	31.3	19.3	80.4	369.0	21.8
May	305.6	29.0	18.6	82.6	388.2	21.3
August	303.3	28.7	13.6	77.9	381.2	20.4
November	304.8	25.8	15.4	75.2	380.0	19.8
2007						
February	289.2	26.0	15.4	76.1	365.3	20.8
PERSONS						
2005						
November	381.0	42.1	27.0	131.6	512.6	25.7
2006						
February	390.4	52.8	33.4	128.1	518.5	24.7
May	421.9	47.4	32.6	130.7	552.6	23.7
August	416.0	52.1	30.4	130.9	547.0	23.9
November	412.0	40.9	26.5	120.9	532.9	22.7
2007						
February	386.4	48.1	31.8	131.6	518.0	25.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

continued

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

	PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS					
	Preferred not to work more hours	*Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours*	*Wanted to work full-time*	*All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours*	*Total part-time workers*	*Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2005						
November	35.6	6.0	5.4	15.6	51.3	30.5
2006						
February	36.7	7.6	5.5	18.4	55.1	33.4
May	35.8	4.2	4.2	14.8	50.6	29.2
August	33.0	9.7	8.6	19.6	52.5	37.3
November	38.5	6.8	6.1	18.9	57.4	32.9
2007						
February	38.1	7.6	7.0	21.4	59.5	36.0
FEMALES						
2005						
November	115.6	9.4	5.3	37.3	152.9	24.4
2006						
February	104.0	10.7	5.2	35.1	139.2	25.2
May	110.3	7.8	5.8	36.4	146.7	24.8
August	118.6	8.8	5.5	40.4	159.0	25.4
November	112.2	9.2	5.9	31.5	143.7	21.9
2007						
February	121.5	15.4	8.8	34.8	156.3	22.3
PERSONS						
2005						
November	151.3	15.4	10.7	52.9	204.1	25.9
2006						
February	140.8	18.3	10.6	53.6	194.3	27.6
May	146.1	12.0	10.0	51.2	197.3	25.9
August	151.6	18.4	14.2	60.0	211.6	28.4
November	150.7	16.0	12.1	50.3	201.0	25.0
2007						
February	159.6	23.0	15.8	56.2	215.8	26.1

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

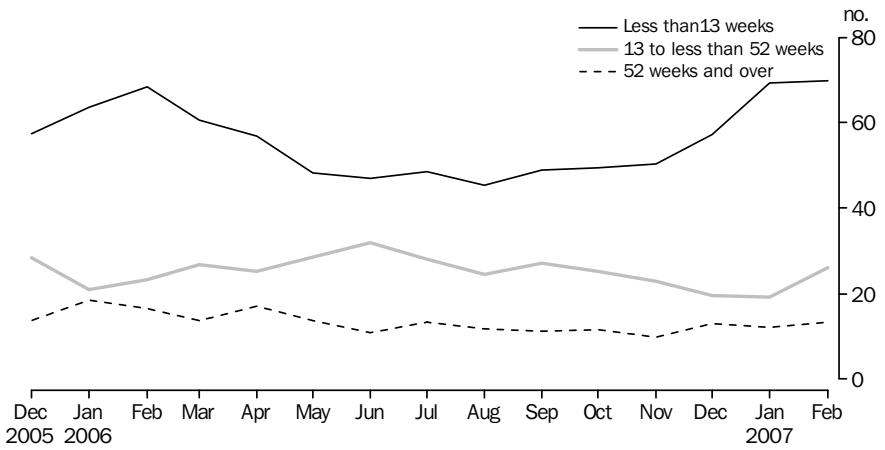
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between February 2006 and February 2007, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) increased by 2.2% in the Melbourne MSR but decreased by 32.2% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

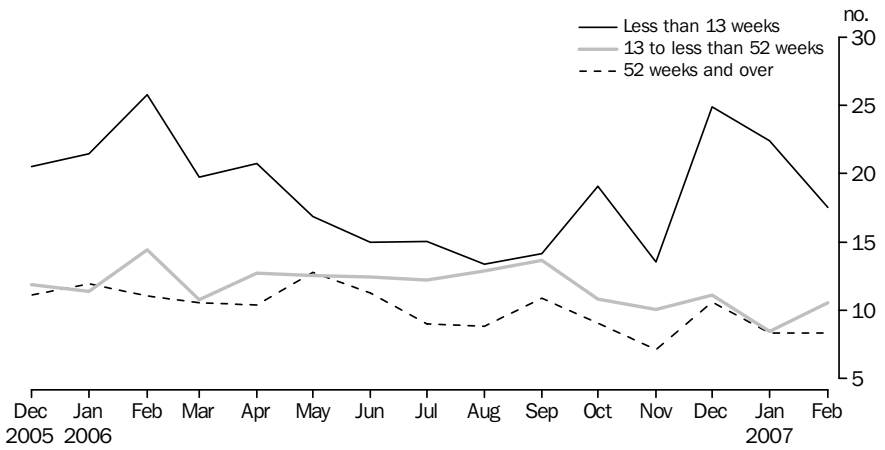
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) increased by 11.6% in the Melbourne MSR but decreased by 26.4% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 18.8% in the Melbourne MSR and by 25.2% in the Balance of Victoria MSR in the year ended February 2007.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2005									
December	31.2	26.2	57.4	6.5	14.1	20.5	37.7	40.3	77.9
2006									
January	31.3	32.3	63.6	8.1	13.3	21.4	39.4	45.6	85.0
February	34.0	34.5	68.4	12.1	13.7	25.8	46.0	48.2	94.2
March	34.5	26.0	60.6	8.2	11.5	19.7	42.7	37.5	80.3
April	30.3	26.6	56.9	10.2	10.6	20.7	40.4	37.2	77.6
May	22.9	25.4	48.3	8.9	8.0	16.8	31.8	33.4	65.2
June	26.0	21.0	47.0	9.0	6.0	15.0	35.0	26.9	61.9
July	23.4	25.2	48.6	8.3	6.7	15.0	31.7	31.9	63.6
August	24.7	20.7	45.4	6.5	6.9	13.4	31.2	27.6	58.8
September	26.3	22.6	48.9	7.2	7.0	14.2	33.5	29.6	63.1
October	26.7	22.8	49.5	7.8	11.2	19.1	34.5	34.0	68.5
November	25.0	25.5	50.4	5.6	8.0	13.6	30.5	33.5	64.0
December	33.2	24.1	57.3	11.7	13.2	24.9	44.9	37.3	82.1
2007									
January	38.1	31.1	69.2	11.4	11.0	22.4	49.5	42.1	91.6
February	34.8	35.1	69.9	7.7	9.9	17.5	42.5	44.9	87.4
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2005									
December	16.7	11.7	28.4	6.0	5.9	11.9	22.7	17.6	40.3
2006									
January	11.6	9.4	20.9	6.0	5.3	11.4	17.6	14.7	32.3
February	13.3	10.0	23.3	5.6	8.8	14.4	18.9	18.8	37.8
March	14.9	12.0	26.9	3.3	7.5	10.8	18.2	19.5	37.6
April	12.5	12.8	25.2	3.8	8.9	12.7	16.3	21.7	38.0
May	14.7	13.8	28.5	5.6	6.9	12.5	20.4	20.7	41.1
June	16.2	15.8	32.0	4.2	8.2	12.4	20.4	24.0	44.4
July	16.1	11.9	28.0	5.6	6.6	12.2	21.7	18.5	40.3
August	15.2	9.4	24.5	6.0	6.8	12.9	21.2	16.2	37.4
September	15.0	12.2	27.1	7.7	6.0	13.7	22.6	18.1	40.8
October	15.7	9.5	25.2	6.2	4.6	10.8	21.9	14.1	36.1
November	13.5	9.5	23.0	5.7	4.3	10.0	19.2	13.8	33.0
December	11.5	8.1	19.6	4.6	6.5	11.1	16.1	14.6	30.7
2007									
January	10.3	8.9	19.2	3.6	4.8	8.4	13.8	13.8	27.6
February	15.0	11.1	26.0	4.0	6.6	10.6	18.9	17.7	36.6

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2005									
December	7.5	6.2	13.6	7.2	3.9	11.1	14.6	10.1	24.8
2006									
January	11.1	7.4	18.6	7.0	4.9	11.9	18.1	12.3	30.5
February	10.2	6.2	16.5	6.9	4.2	11.1	17.1	10.4	27.5
March	9.7	4.1	13.7	5.6	5.0	10.5	15.2	9.0	24.3
April	9.6	7.5	17.1	6.3	4.0	10.4	16.0	11.5	27.5
May	9.0	4.6	13.7	8.3	4.4	12.8	17.4	9.1	26.4
June	5.4	5.5	10.9	7.6	3.7	11.3	13.0	9.2	22.2
July	7.4	5.9	13.3	6.4	2.6	9.0	13.9	8.5	22.3
August	6.4	5.3	11.8	6.1	2.7	8.8	12.5	8.1	20.6
September	6.1	5.2	11.3	7.9	3.0	10.9	13.9	8.3	22.2
October	5.7	5.8	11.6	6.2	2.8	9.0	12.0	8.7	20.6
November	5.6	4.3	9.8	4.3	2.8	7.1	9.9	7.0	17.0
December	6.9	6.0	13.0	4.7	5.9	10.6	11.6	12.0	23.6
2007									
January	5.5	6.7	12.2	4.5	3.8	8.4	10.0	10.5	20.5
February	7.1	6.3	13.4	3.1	5.3	8.3	10.2	11.5	21.7
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2005									
December	55.4	44.1	99.4	19.6	23.9	43.5	75.0	68.0	143.0
2006									
January	54.0	49.1	103.1	21.1	23.6	44.7	75.1	72.7	147.8
February	57.5	50.7	108.2	24.6	26.7	51.3	82.1	77.4	159.5
March	59.1	42.0	101.2	17.0	24.0	41.0	76.1	66.0	142.2
April	52.3	46.9	99.2	20.3	23.6	43.9	72.6	70.4	143.1
May	46.7	43.8	90.5	22.8	19.3	42.2	69.5	63.2	132.7
June	47.6	42.3	89.8	20.8	17.8	38.7	68.4	60.1	128.5
July	46.9	43.0	89.9	20.4	15.9	36.3	67.3	58.9	126.2
August	46.3	35.4	81.7	18.6	16.5	35.1	64.9	51.9	116.8
September	47.4	40.0	87.4	22.7	16.0	38.7	70.1	56.0	126.1
October	48.1	38.1	86.3	20.3	18.7	39.0	68.4	56.8	125.2
November	44.0	39.2	83.2	15.6	15.1	30.7	59.7	54.3	114.0
December	51.6	38.2	89.8	21.0	25.7	46.6	72.6	63.9	136.4
2007									
January	53.8	46.8	100.6	19.5	19.7	39.2	73.3	66.4	139.8
February	56.9	52.4	109.3	14.7	21.7	36.4	71.6	74.2	145.8

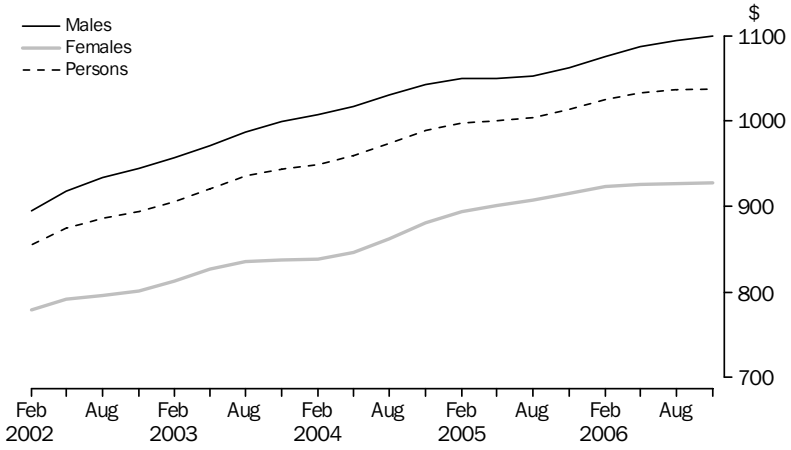
(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In November quarter 2006, the trend estimate of full-time adult ordinary time earnings was $1,037.9, an increase of 2.4% from November quarter 2005. Over the same period, trend adult male full-time ordinary time earnings increased by 3.5%, compared to 1.4% for adult female earnings.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time



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

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All males total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All females total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*
				ORIGINAL *($)*					
2005									
August	1 054.0	1 125.9	974.4	907.3	921.4	626.0	1 005.0	1 057.5	809.8
November	1 056.9	1 144.1	972.5	918.1	935.0	623.4	1 012.2	1 076.8	809.8
2006									
February	1 084.1	1 162.1	987.6	921.5	936.0	630.4	1 030.4	1 087.4	819.8
May	1 084.9	1 149.4	983.4	930.1	946.1	644.6	1 032.7	1 080.8	822.9
August	1 092.3	1 153.0	984.8	922.0	937.8	636.6	1 034.0	1 079.4	818.0
November	1 099.3	1 167.0	992.1	929.2	943.1	647.0	1 037.7	1 085.9	820.3
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED *($)*					
2005									
August	1 055.9	1 133.7	974.6	907.5	921.8	623.2	1 006.4	1 063.3	807.5
November	1 056.0	1 138.1	973.3	918.2	934.1	627.7	1 010.9	1 072.3	811.6
2006									
February	1 079.0	1 156.6	981.6	919.8	935.1	628.5	1 025.1	1 082.2	816.6
May	1 089.2	1 152.9	988.5	931.4	947.4	645.0	1 038.0	1 084.7	826.6
August	1 094.3	1 161.4	985.0	922.5	938.5	633.9	1 035.7	1 085.6	815.6
November	1 098.1	1 160.6	992.8	929.2	942.0	651.4	1 035.8	1 080.9	822.2
				TREND *($)*					
2005									
August	1 052.7	1 140.6	973.1	907.4	922.6	621.7	1 004.3	1 067.9	806.1
November	1 062.4	1 142.4	976.3	915.7	930.9	627.2	1 013.9	1 072.8	812.4
2006									
February	1 075.5	1 149.2	982.4	923.1	938.8	633.7	1 025.3	1 080.0	819.5
May	1 086.9	1 156.2	987.3	925.7	941.5	638.9	1 033.1	1 084.2	822.5
August	1 094.7	1 159.5	990.5	927.0	942.1	643.8	1 036.9	1 084.4	822.9
November	1 099.4	1 161.1	992.2	928.1	942.1	648.4	1 037.9	1 082.9	821.8
				PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM AUGUST 2006 TO NOVEMBER 2006) *(%)*					
Original	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.3
Seasonally Adjusted	0.3	–0.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	2.8	—	–0.4	0.8
Trend	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.7	0.1	–0.1	–0.1
				PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM NOVEMBER 2005 TO NOVEMBER 2006) *(%)*					
Original	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.9	3.8	2.5	0.8	1.3
Seasonally Adjusted	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.9	3.8	2.5	0.8	1.3
Trend	3.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	3.4	2.4	0.9	1.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Movements in average weekly earnings can be affected by both changes in the level of earnings per employee and changes in the composition of the labour force. For example, changes in the proportions of full-time, part-time, casual and junior employees and variations in the distribution of occupations can affect movements in earnings series. For more information, see paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATE FINAL DEMAND

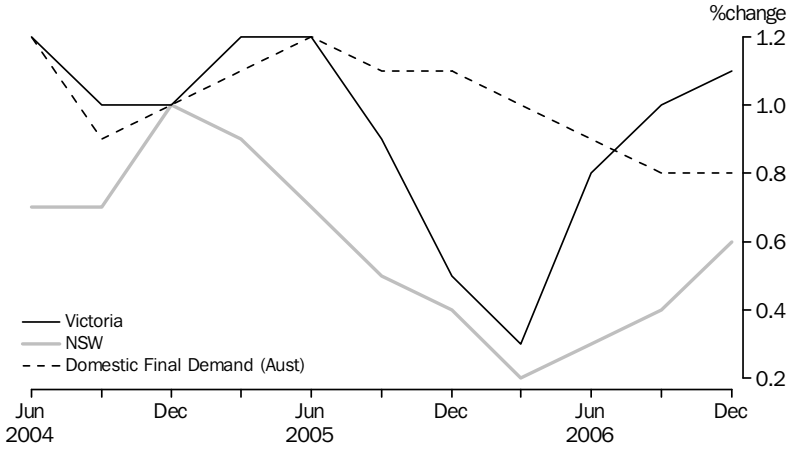
State final demand measures the total value of goods and services that are sold in a state to buyers who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation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

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

For the December quarter 2006, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was $60,035m, an increase of 1.1% on the September quarter 2006. This was above the trend growth level for New South Wales (0.6%) and above the Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which increased by 0.8% over the same period.

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand. In December quarter 2006, this component recorded an increase of 0.7% on the September quarter 2006 and accounted for 57.9% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.5% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (16.4%).

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



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

	2004	2005				2006			
	Dec Qtr	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 267	9 270	9 431	9 510	9 544	9 554	9 707	9 860	9 822
Households	33 102	33 288	33 537	33 627	33 711	34 052	34 311	34 479	34 777
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 007	4 043	4 257	4 255	4 586	4 880	4 674	4 790	4 748
Livestock	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	140	140
Intangible fixed assets	748	771	784	775	792	786	805	818	803
Dwellings	3 830	3 490	3 856	3 712	3 605	3 204	3 457	3 706	3 677
Ownership transfer costs	815	800	899	834	817	855	881	771	794
Total private	12 458	12 166	12 966	13 157	13 332	12 972	13 049	13 549	13 431
Public	1 511	1 567	1 737	1 535	1 784	1 548	1 634	1 601	2 011
State final demand	**56 337**	**56 289**	**57 671**	**57 829**	**58 371**	**58 126**	**58 701**	**59 489**	**60 042**
International trade–exports of goods	5 024	4 605	5 111	4 825	4 803	4 908	5 051	5 231	5 048
International trade–imports of goods	10 921	11 391	11 785	11 629	12 234	11 980	11 793	11 998	12 193
TREND ESTIMATES ($m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 193	9 327	9 418	9 488	9 537	9 603	9 704	9 800	9 863
Households	33 076	33 337	33 486	33 621	33 791	34 016	34 277	34 523	34 750
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 934	4 092	4 196	4 367	4 581	4 736	4 778	4 760	4 742
Livestock	179	180	183	187	193	190	175	155	136
Intangible fixed assets	747	768	780	783	785	794	803	809	813
Dwellings	3 728	3 698	3 731	3 688	3 526	3 389	3 454	3 597	3 754
Ownership transfer costs	835	836	843	846	845	846	840	813	784
Total private	12 202	12 479	12 842	13 131	13 192	13 119	13 183	13 342	13 507
Public	1 580	1 578	1 634	1 666	1 653	1 606	1 623	1 715	1 860
State final demand	**56 051**	**56 720**	**57 379**	**57 905**	**58 175**	**58 343**	**58 785**	**59 379**	**60 035**
International trade–exports of goods	4 972	4 862	4 866	4 870	4 860	4 913	5 050	5 126	5 150
International trade–imports of goods	11 109	11 353	11 631	11 891	11 992	11 979	11 947	11 980	12 095
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.6
Households	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	7.1	4.0	2.5	4.1	4.9	3.4	0.9	–0.4	–0.4
Livestock	0.2	0.4	1.5	2.2	3.1	–1.2	–7.8	–11.4	–12.2
Intangible fixed assets	3.4	2.8	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.4
Dwellings	–2.7	–0.8	0.9	–1.2	–4.4	–3.9	1.9	4.1	4.4
Ownership transfer costs	–3.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	—	0.1	–0.8	–3.2	–3.6
Total private	1.7	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.5	–0.6	0.5	1.2	1.2
Public	–3.1	–0.1	3.5	1.9	–0.7	–2.8	1.0	5.7	8.5
State final demand	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**1.1**
International trade–exports of goods	–3.6	–2.2	0.1	0.1	–0.2	1.1	2.8	1.5	0.5
International trade–imports of goods	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.2	0.9	–0.1	–0.3	0.3	1.0

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

	2004	2005				2006			
	Dec Qtr	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*
CURRENT PRICE ($m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 230	9 201	9 665	9 672	10 021	9 885	10 370	10 519	10 705
Households	34 642	32 101	33 325	34 142	35 902	33 671	34 999	35 841	37 783
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 507	3 660	4 232	4 005	4 996	4 295	4 541	4 425	5 053
Livestock	180	180	180	174	174	174	174	111	111
Intangible fixed assets	796	744	758	747	812	733	760	775	813
Dwellings	3 875	3 235	3 969	3 919	3 760	3 025	3 607	3 921	3 821
Ownership transfer costs	828	831	868	886	922	918	889	918	1 016
Total private	13 219	11 338	13 077	13 255	14 257	12 069	13 133	13 693	14 484
Public	1 538	1 534	1 931	1 348	1 825	1 499	1 839	1 408	2 082
State final demand	**58 630**	**54 174**	**57 998**	**58 417**	**62 004**	**57 123**	**60 341**	**61 461**	**65 054**
International trade–exports of goods	5 222	4 315	5 180	4 957	5 213	4 801	5 368	5 613	5 689
International trade–imports of goods	11 518	10 604	11 430	12 102	13 119	11 679	12 112	12 913	13 099
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES ($m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 278	9 185	9 466	9 432	9 626	9 480	9 776	9 838	9 901
Households	34 744	31 961	33 140	33 722	35 353	32 771	33 855	34 563	36 474
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 457	3 664	4 312	4 107	5 128	4 429	4 732	4 627	5 306
Livestock	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	140	140
Intangible fixed assets	791	749	772	765	839	762	792	806	851
Dwellings	3 888	3 220	3 927	3 845	3 660	2 952	3 521	3 838	3 736
Ownership transfer costs	828	794	877	849	831	848	859	784	808
Total private	13 205	11 262	13 064	13 198	14 153	12 019	13 140	13 570	14 290
Public	1 536	1 525	1 929	1 346	1 823	1 497	1 834	1 401	2 059
State final demand	**58 774**	**53 921**	**57 598**	**57 698**	**60 956**	**55 767**	**58 605**	**59 373**	**62 725**
International trade–exports of goods	5 256	4 348	5 151	4 828	5 026	4 616	5 119	5 246	5 282
International trade–imports of goods	11 486	10 782	11 493	11 980	12 847	11 307	11 502	12 356	12 799

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

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

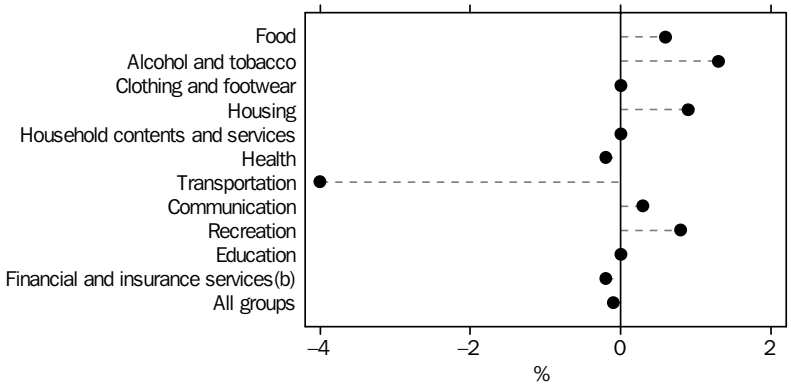
Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0); ABS data available on request, Australian National Accounts.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

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

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



(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.
(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.
(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

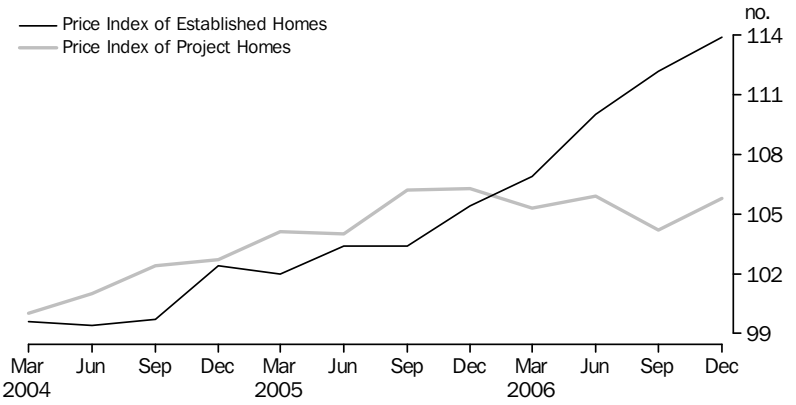
HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

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

The price of project homes in Melbourne rose by 1.5% during the December quarter 2006. Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes to have also risen by 1.5% in Melbourne over the same period. These followed a fall of 1.6% in project homes and a rise of 2.0% in established homes in the previous quarter. The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a rise of 0.9% in established house prices in December quarter 2006.

In the year ended December quarter 2006, established home prices in Melbourne rose by 8.1% while project home prices fell by 0.5%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne



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

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

continued

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

	MELBOURNE				WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES			
	Established homes		*Project homes*		*Established homes*		*Project homes*	
		Per cent change from previous period		*Per cent change from previous period*		*Per cent change from previous period*		*Per cent change from previous period*
	index	%	index	%	index	%	index	%
2003–04	100.0	11.2	100.0	4.0	100.0	15.5	100.0	7.4
2004–05	101.9	1.9	103.3	3.3	101.2	1.2	106.1	6.1
2005–06	106.4	4.5	105.9	2.5	105.1	3.8	110.3	4.0
2005								
September	103.4	—	106.2	2.1	101.7	–0.2	109.1	0.8
December	105.4	1.9	106.3	0.1	104.0	2.3	110.0	0.8
2006								
March	106.9	1.4	105.3	–0.9	105.3	1.3	110.4	0.4
June	r110.0	r2.9	105.9	0.6	r109.3	r3.8	111.7	1.2
September	p112.2	p2.0	104.2	–1.6	p111.6	p2.1	111.9	0.2
December	p113.9	p1.5	105.8	1.5	p112.6	p0.9	112.6	0.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

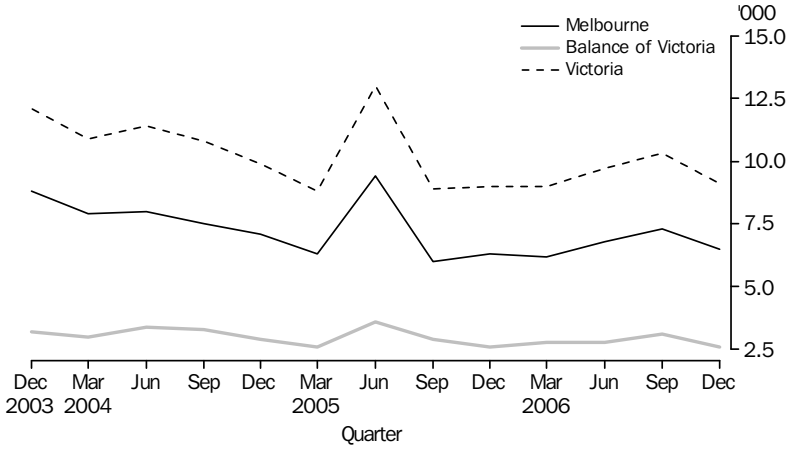
(a) Base of each index 2003-04 = 100.0.

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

BUILDING APPROVALS

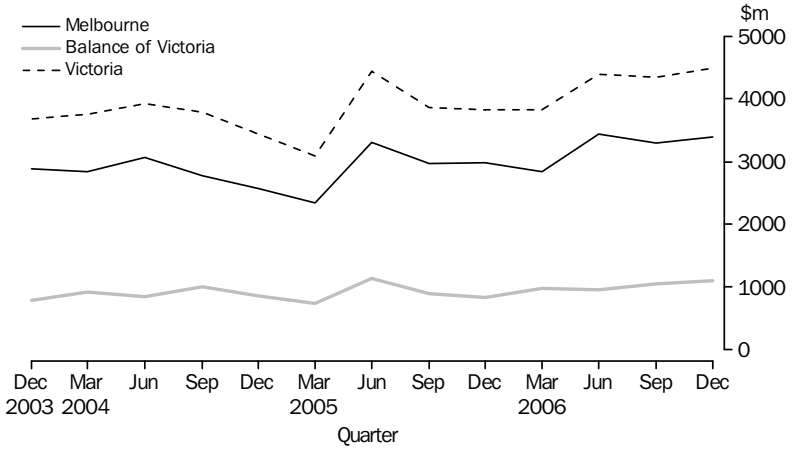
In December quarter 2006, the total number of new dwelling units approved in Victoria was 1,251 less than in the September quarter 2006, a decrease of 12.1%. Over the same period, the number of new dwelling units approved in Melbourne MSR decreased by 10.7%, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the decrease was 15.5%.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVALS



The value of new building approvals for Victoria was $149.9 million higher in December quarter 2006 than in the previous quarter.

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)						VALUE OF APPROVALS					
	2005		2006				2005		2006			
	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												
Banyule (C)	97	99	172	197	166	129	44.7	39.5	66.4	69.5	58.5	68.6
Bayside (C)	102	122	127	146	129	174	64.6	96.1	90.4	124.4	90.7	106.7
Boroondara (C)	160	247	196	331	157	151	109.4	116.2	179.1	155.3	165.3	115.1
Brimbank (C)	167	269	186	161	296	154	87.2	168.4	88.4	82.0	100.7	124.4
Cardinia (S)	280	291	230	272	295	195	65.5	56.5	53.6	63.0	58.6	60.5
Casey (C)	574	604	572	656	594	561	172.4	135.8	197.4	164.7	169.8	149.6
Darebin (C)	143	176	174	177	148	125	45.2	56.6	84.1	54.5	46.4	73.0
Frankston (C)	230	262	229	238	249	254	65.7	63.6	76.2	57.8	78.8	54.7
Glen Eira (C)	296	79	159	167	102	83	73.5	43.5	63.4	73.2	51.0	53.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	143	151	169	155	127	139	71.8	78.5	109.2	107.5	87.3	116.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	57	116	70	92	88	81	37.3	63.5	49.0	27.9	95.4	54.2
Hume (C)	378	342	248	317	396	254	173.3	223.2	129.6	136.8	155.5	135.6
Kingston (C)	162	196	150	142	238	165	88.3	76.2	45.3	69.0	86.9	89.6
Knox (C)	156	176	156	148	194	192	47.5	61.9	47.9	89.9	83.8	115.2
Manningham (C)	96	95	103	142	87	104	31.4	31.5	35.7	48.2	33.5	56.9
Maribyrnong (C)	124	109	118	246	166	131	55.5	39.0	46.9	48.7	54.6	54.4
Maroondah (C)	155	48	76	77	88	91	45.5	20.9	33.1	40.9	31.8	50.9
Melbourne (C)	26	105	45	182	115	235	528.4	368.3	302.6	885.2	348.3	634.5
Melton (S)	554	436	389	400	426	417	113.8	100.3	86.0	87.9	118.2	82.9
Monash (C)	194	181	193	197	240	232	102.9	124.7	97.7	113.8	151.7	188.8
Moonee Valley (C)	86	123	84	119	244	186	36.3	50.7	62.2	67.6	93.2	67.3
Moreland (C)	177	175	170	184	205	183	65.1	48.2	41.6	75.0	68.5	54.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	318	324	297	353	345	342	108.9	154.6	125.9	163.2	131.2	137.7
Nillumbik (S)	58	60	72	50	75	38	20.5	23.5	33.6	19.0	27.9	21.8
Port Phillip (C)	89	164	246	120	200	337	89.3	126.0	173.3	100.9	163.5	133.6
Stonnington (C)	76	74	185	66	238	72	100.5	99.1	98.3	74.8	163.1	90.5
Whitehorse (C)	101	118	250	144	142	117	79.1	63.7	76.4	56.6	94.8	92.4
Whittlesea (C)	256	295	314	482	583	397	99.0	184.4	89.7	109.8	147.7	85.5
Wyndham (C)	523	594	646	670	721	616	237.6	134.1	155.8	155.1	215.7	201.4
Yarra (C)	72	167	27	48	52	203	45.9	97.8	45.1	43.4	61.8	78.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	141	125	137	171	158	133	59.0	39.4	60.4	63.2	56.4	49.1
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	37	28	36	45	36	40	11.5	10.6	15.8	15.6	14.9	24.3
Golden Plains (S)	47	41	53	34	43	24	9.8	10.6	13.9	9.6	24.2	6.2
Greater Geelong (C)	386	320	327	402	423	349	147.7	107.1	121.6	157.9	169.5	230.4
Queenscliffe (B)	15	14	14	13	20	9	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.5	5.7	4.5
Surf Coast (S)	95	117	150	128	130	103	34.3	46.4	110.8	43.9	39.4	39.1
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	16	11	11	20	23	20	5.5	11.7	4.2	8.7	6.8	6.9
Glenelg (S)	18	19	35	14	23	49	8.9	6.2	15.2	9.2	6.5	11.0
Moyne (S)	22	29	23	23	34	31	6.1	6.9	10.4	12.2	10.8	10.4
Southern Grampians (S)	32	15	28	21	20	28	8.6	5.2	7.9	9.6	7.1	15.9
Warrnambool (C)	67	67	68	57	73	54	20.9	17.1	22.2	23.1	33.1	30.3
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	9	12	10	14	15	3	11.3	2.7	3.8	6.5	5.1	0.6
Ballarat (C)	246	183	144	193	222	172	64.5	55.0	50.9	53.0	58.8	53.6
Hepburn (S)	31	19	46	22	27	23	7.4	5.4	12.8	5.1	10.1	48.6
Moorabool (S)	57	45	58	101	39	49	12.1	11.8	15.2	18.2	11.6	13.9
Pyrenees (S)	5	10	6	6	9	9	0.8	2.5	1.1	1.5	3.4	2.0

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)						VALUE OF APPROVALS					
	2005		2006				2005		2006			
	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
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	5	1	1	3	3	1	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.5
Horsham (RC)	36	41	29	34	93	35	11.8	12.4	7.8	7.8	23.5	11.0
Northern Grampians (S)	19	13	11	12	12	6	5.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	5.1	3.4
West Wimmera (S)	3	—	4	2	—	2	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7
Yarriambiack (S)	3	—	4	2	3	2	1.3	0.2	1.3	4.1	2.2	16.1
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	10	2	3	9	2	5	1.8	1.2	1.4	3.1	1.2	1.7
Gannawarra (S)	18	5	10	10	13	8	5.2	2.7	3.5	2.7	3.7	2.5
Mildura (RC)	162	111	105	82	155	101	32.7	34.3	59.4	25.3	45.2	48.0
Swan Hill (RC)	34	28	28	19	46	42	7.9	7.6	8.0	6.5	17.1	11.1
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	11	13	8	13	10	8	2.1	4.9	2.5	19.4	3.5	2.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	206	227	215	189	283	209	134.3	87.0	60.4	51.1	73.3	61.6
Loddon (S)	4	8	8	10	8	5	1.5	4.9	3.0	5.4	2.2	1.8
Macedon Ranges (S)	103	91	81	51	81	74	25.5	27.0	25.6	25.6	27.5	23.1
Mount Alexander (S)	32	22	31	40	36	21	8.9	15.3	10.2	10.2	11.2	8.6
Goulburn												
Benalla (RC)	39	29	19	29	23	12	11.8	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.4
Campaspe (S)	64	67	89	72	74	42	15.5	18.0	21.0	25.0	17.7	31.6
Greater Shepparton (C)	117	103	102	97	116	105	29.1	30.3	41.2	40.8	48.3	42.5
Mansfield (S)	26	28	40	29	20	35	6.3	7.6	10.7	9.9	5.3	15.9
Mitchell (S)	68	51	137	95	61	57	15.0	17.0	34.0	27.7	24.1	17.9
Moira (S)	78	68	62	78	69	48	21.9	16.3	14.0	20.0	20.4	12.8
Murrindindi (S)	21	32	21	30	27	27	7.5	8.5	8.7	11.8	6.3	6.8
Strathbogie (S)	15	20	19	24	15	25	3.3	5.9	9.2	9.8	3.9	7.9
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	10	22	39	29	13	32	3.3	7.0	17.1	9.1	6.4	10.6
Indigo (S)	24	26	26	25	16	31	7.6	7.9	8.5	10.8	5.8	9.6
Towong (S)	2	7	5	2	5	10	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.4	2.3
Wangaratta (RC)	37	41	34	38	49	43	12.8	10.9	11.1	16.6	13.6	20.3
Wodonga (RC)	47	59	41	66	54	55	23.1	18.8	20.3	23.4	25.6	21.0
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	99	107	135	105	109	86	23.1	29.5	38.1	30.1	35.3	23.3
Wellington (S)	82	80	62	84	115	66	21.2	19.7	15.1	29.4	76.4	18.6
Gippsland												
Bass Coast (S)	114	121	167	166	159	155	27.4	36.7	52.2	53.6	52.8	44.2
Baw Baw (S)	109	94	99	96	101	98	23.5	26.6	28.0	25.4	27.7	35.8
Latrobe (C)	153	103	98	107	124	135	29.6	34.2	25.3	29.4	38.1	33.4
South Gippsland (S)	67	62	56	80	42	51	19.0	18.3	14.3	19.0	13.9	13.5
Unincorporated Vic	1	18	22	1	—	1	0.8	10.6	9.8	1.8	—	32.4
Victoria	**8 893**	**8 953**	**9 010**	**9 672**	**10 338**	**9 087**	**3 863.0**	**3 822.6**	**3 827.4**	**4 375.8**	**4 343.7**	**4 493.6**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

r revised

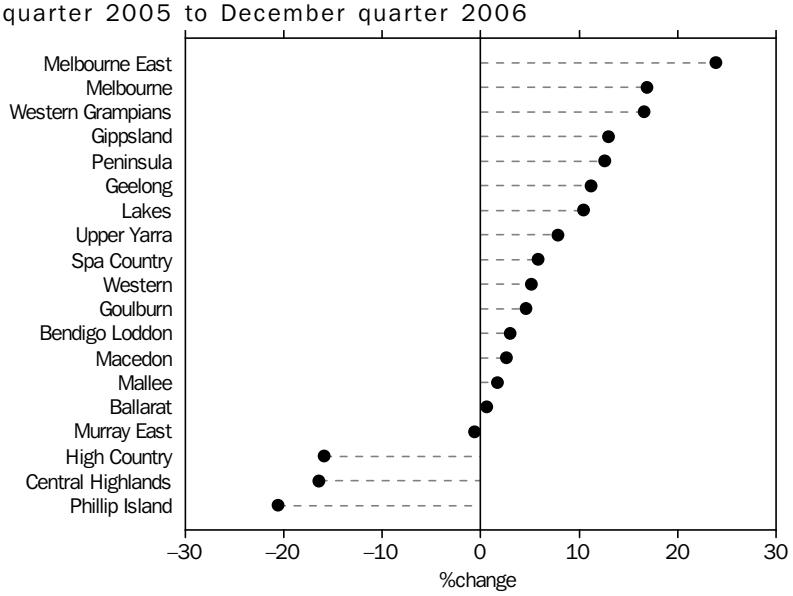
Source: Engineering Construction Activity (cat. no. 8762.0).

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In December quarter 2006, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were $330.0m, an increase of 14.9% over December quarter 2005. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (76.7%).

The highest growth in accommodation takings between December quarter 2005 and December quarter 2006 occurred in Melbourne East (23.9%), followed by the Melbourne (16.9%) and Western Grampians (16.6%) Tourism Regions. Over the same period, declines in accommodation takings occurred in Phillip Island (–20.6%), Central Highlands (–16.4%), High Country (–15.9%) and Murray East (–0.6%) Tourism Regions.

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Percentage Change—December quarter 2005 to December quarter 2006



TOURIST ACCOMMODATION *continued*

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region—December quarter 2006

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS

	Room occupancy rate	*Guest nights occupied*	*Guest arrivals*	*Average length of stay*	*Takings from accommodation*
	%	'000	'000	days	$'000
Melbourne(a)	77.1	2 725.0	1 119.3	2.4	262 922
Wimmera	32.3	4.6	3.5	1.3	211
Mallee	54.4	101.2	59.2	1.7	5 606
Western	55.9	171.9	107.2	1.6	10 406
Western Grampians	56.3	40.0	29.3	1.4	2 524
Bendigo Loddon	55.9	70.7	43.8	1.6	4 515
Peninsula	52.0	70.6	39.6	1.8	4 744
Central Murray	48.0	44.1	29.6	1.5	2 208
Goulburn	48.3	57.1	37.3	1.5	3 366
High Country	35.0	107.2	69.7	1.5	5 177
Lakes	50.1	56.7	33.2	1.7	3 297
Gippsland	43.8	66.8	39.9	1.7	3 864
Melbourne East	39.9	33.6	21.5	1.6	3 385
Geelong	55.6	86.1	45.7	1.9	5 973
Macedon	39.5	6.2	3.3	1.8	738
Spa Country	45.3	11.2	6.3	1.8	1 499
Ballarat	49.1	83.6	48.7	1.7	4 309
Central Highlands	42.0	20.4	11.5	1.8	893
Upper Yarra	23.8	10.2	5.9	1.7	1 092
Murray East	45.8	35.4	21.2	1.7	1 717
Phillip Island	51.3	30.0	14.5	2.1	1 563
Victoria	**66.2**	**3 832.5**	**1 790.3**	**2.1**	**330 008**

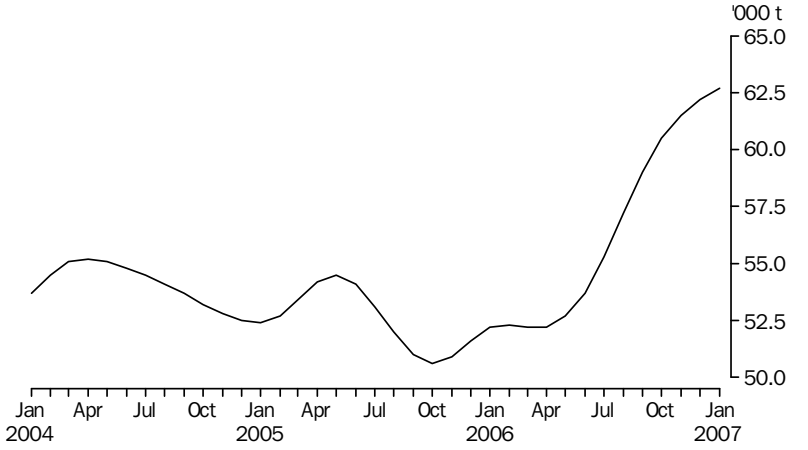
(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

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

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Between January 2006 and January 2007, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria rose by 20.2% from 52,164.9 tonnes to 62,693.6 tonnes. The production of lamb increased by 26.8%, veal by 24.9%, beef by 21.2%, and mutton by 19.7%, while pig meat decreased by 3.1% over the period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: **Trend**



Trend estimates for calf slaughterings increased by 33.6%, lamb by 25.4%, cattle by 22.7% and sheep by 22.5%, while pig slaughterings decreased by 4.8% between January 2006 and January 2007.

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

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS					MEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT)				
	Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Beef*	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Lamb*	*Pigmeat*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2006										
January	113.5	7.0	359.0	604.9	64.1	27 228.0	172.1	6 688.0	12 244.1	4 577.9
February	120.9	8.9	357.7	636.4	61.0	29 390.3	204.6	6 657.6	13 091.8	4 480.6
March	132.9	21.0	356.7	663.6	70.2	31 855.0	459.6	6 653.3	13 659.0	5 106.7
April	110.0	31.9	268.1	619.0	59.2	25 831.2	646.5	4 886.2	12 777.9	4 233.0
May	118.2	39.6	321.2	699.0	79.6	27 740.8	807.2	5 708.9	14 330.0	5 997.7
June	117.4	45.9	260.9	688.2	69.6	27 725.1	890.7	4 829.2	14 235.5	5 381.8
July	104.4	53.0	244.5	668.9	68.3	24 848.7	1 058.6	4 500.4	13 860.8	5 000.9
August	109.3	127.8	284.9	731.8	73.0	26 377.1	2 502.8	5 511.8	14 716.4	5 617.9
September	118.2	103.8	297.1	688.3	61.7	27 877.6	2 053.2	5 651.4	13 892.6	4 685.6
October	148.3	65.6	412.0	839.9	65.3	35 735.4	1 351.9	7 941.5	17 046.8	4 936.5
November	148.2	26.0	455.8	868.6	65.5	35 183.2	569.7	8 806.1	17 133.5	4 765.4
December	134.4	10.7	394.9	746.1	65.2	31 922.2	249.4	7 591.7	14 849.5	4 544.3
2007										
January	145.6	9.3	451.5	781.2	67.2	35 054.4	218.0	8 541.6	15 853.1	4 958.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2006										
January	113.1	41.2	315.3	636.3	67.4	27 086.4	728.6	5 910.5	12 652.2	4 870.3
February	118.9	52.8	310.8	639.8	68.3	28 845.7	824.9	5 860.0	13 019.7	5 068.5
March	119.6	57.0	316.7	628.7	65.7	28 196.1	1 112.8	6 139.6	12 783.4	4 896.0
April	114.6	46.6	296.7	634.2	63.5	27 660.1	864.0	5 597.2	13 020.3	4 443.0
May	110.7	39.7	303.1	656.7	67.6	26 040.1	785.2	5 623.1	13 283.8	5 112.4
June	112.9	38.8	309.4	693.6	67.8	27 075.6	817.4	5 905.1	14 361.7	5 083.8
July	117.5	37.8	327.9	733.5	69.0	28 316.0	778.5	6 190.8	15 310.5	5 063.9
August	119.0	42.6	346.5	835.9	68.6	28 757.5	919.4	6 707.5	16 903.0	5 206.9
September	127.9	46.4	348.1	733.9	68.1	30 547.9	941.9	6 548.6	14 943.9	5 074.7
October	140.4	50.3	369.2	768.9	66.9	32 858.7	1 050.3	6 809.9	15 594.5	4 944.9
November	138.2	66.7	389.0	777.3	64.2	32 970.2	1 101.2	7 068.7	15 663.5	4 737.0
December	149.8	57.4	387.8	766.0	66.5	34 421.2	1 010.9	7 107.8	15 372.0	4 845.9
2007										
January	143.1	55.3	381.3	788.0	67.1	34 573.6	921.8	7 172.5	15 951.7	5 006.6
TREND										
2006										
January	117.9	45.2	312.0	623.6	66.3	28 173.7	792.7	5 914.8	12 483.8	4 799.9
February	117.8	47.3	310.8	626.7	66.4	28 125.5	833.4	5 886.6	12 640.3	4 837.2
March	116.4	47.7	308.0	634.2	66.4	27 739.2	863.3	5 829.5	12 886.8	4 865.5
April	114.5	46.4	306.4	650.1	66.5	27 326.4	871.3	5 804.3	13 294.1	4 901.6
May	113.6	43.6	307.8	674.1	67.0	27 183.5	859.3	5 842.6	13 842.1	4 959.8
June	114.3	41.1	314.6	704.0	67.6	27 409.2	846.3	5 978.4	14 474.9	5 025.4
July	117.3	40.6	325.9	734.0	68.0	28 110.7	855.9	6 181.1	15 065.6	5 069.9
August	122.5	43.0	340.9	757.3	68.3	29 272.2	897.9	6 428.5	15 483.2	5 092.5
September	128.9	47.5	356.0	770.2	68.0	30 687.2	954.9	6 667.8	15 673.5	5 064.7
October	135.0	52.2	368.1	774.5	67.2	31 984.5	998.4	6 846.7	15 694.0	4 981.9
November	139.6	55.9	375.9	775.7	66.0	32 973.4	1 012.7	6 959.5	15 681.5	4 879.8
December	142.7	58.5	380.4	778.4	64.6	33 678.0	1 006.9	7 034.9	15 732.0	4 768.7
2007										
January	144.7	60.4	382.3	782.3	63.1	34 144.3	990.3	7 080.0	15 828.0	4 651.0

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

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

		2005		2006			
		Sep Qtr	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*
Milk							
Factory intake	million litres	1 556.1	r2 310.3	1 545.5	1 171.1	1 653.5	2 121.9
Market sales by factories(a)	million litres	r125.2	r121.8	121.9	127.0	129.4	125.5
Milk products							
Cheese(b)	tonnes	r69 654	r101 928	80 575	r85 836	77 295	101 571
Whole milk powder(c)	tonnes	28 121	r65 100	41 427	17 642	r44 725	58 569
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	53 745	r82 366	39 944	31 311	62 302	71 645
Butter/butteroil	tonnes	23 512	r37 678	26 321	19 572	25 258	35 058
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	29 417	36 097	30 607	23 261	29 009	38 146
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	29 554	28 011	32 183	30 201	29 223	29 753
Trend(d)	tonnes	30 738	29 994	30 064	30 388	29 908	29 291
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	98 867	163 786	61 683	158 493	109 177	99 140
Gross Weight	tonnes	5 132	9 009	3 597	7 691	5 831	5 976
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	29 610.1	31 130.2	30 892.3	30 687.6	31 713.9	32 323.5
Seasonally Adjusted	'000	30 121.7	30 386.3	30 725.2	31 106.9	32 224.3	31 587.4
Trend	'000	30 578.3	30 405.6	30 698.9	31 298.6	31 708.4	31 949.1
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	50 901	54 125	54 226	56 196	60 927	58 997
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	52 335	52 232	54 225	56 691	62 634	56 976
Trend	tonnes	54 043	52 710	54 330	57 459	59 249	59 757

r revised

(a) Original series.

(b) Includes processed cheese.

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

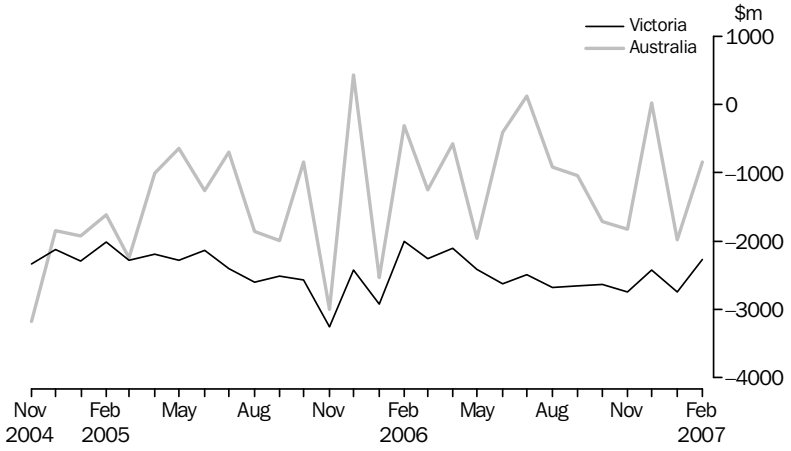
(d) Trend estimates for the most recent quarters are subject to revision when data for the subsequent quarters become available.

BALANCE OF TRADE

In February 2007, the value of Victoria's exports was $1,621m. This was 5.5% higher than in February 2006. Over the same period, the value of imports rose by 10.1% and Victoria's overall net trade position declined by $272m or 13.6%.

At the national level, exports (including re-exports) were 7.0% higher in February 2007 than in February 2006, whilst imports rose by 10.9%.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA			*Victorian exports as a proportion of Australia*	*Victorian imports as a proportion of Australia*
	Exports	*Imports*	*Excess of exports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Excess of exports*		
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	%	%
2003–04	18 012	40 727	–22 715	109 049	130 997	–21 947	16.5	31.1
2004–05	18 513	45 140	–26 627	126 823	149 469	–22 646	14.6	30.2
2005–06	18 929	49 010	–30 081	152 492	167 503	–15 011	12.4	29.3
2005								
December	1 667	4 093	–2 425	14 018	13 590	428	11.9	30.1
2006								
January	1 164	4 089	–2 925	10 808	13 348	–2 540	10.8	30.6
February	1 536	3 537	–2 001	12 358	12 674	–316	12.4	27.9
March	1 793	4 053	–2 260	13 172	14 422	–1 250	13.6	28.1
April	1 606	3 705	–2 100	13 425	14 004	–579	12.0	26.5
May	1 769	4 184	–2 415	13 472	15 432	–1 961	13.1	27.1
June	1 604	r4 223	r–2 619	r14 664	r15 078	r–414	r10.9	r28.0
July	1 607	r4 096	r–2 489	r14 313	r14 192	r120	r11.2	28.9
August	r1 787	r4 461	r–2 674	r14 302	r15 216	r–914	r12.5	29.3
September	r1 787	r4 448	r–2 661	r14 008	r15 045	r–1 037	12.8	r29.6
October	r1 757	r4 387	r–2 630	r14 632	r16 347	r–1 715	r12.0	26.8
November	r1 853	r4 594	r–2 741	r13 903	r15 731	r–1 828	r13.3	29.2
December	1 693	4 118	–2 425	14 593	14 566	27	11.6	28.3
2007								
January	1 310	4 059	–2 749	12 590	14 567	–1 977	10.4	27.9
February	1 621	3 893	–2 273	13 219	14 060	–841	12.3	27.7

r revised

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

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

TRADE BY COMMODITY

For the year ended February 2007, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by $1,764m (9.6%) in comparison to the year ended February 2006. The main items that contributed to this rise were increases in exports of Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material ($642m), Chemicals and related products, nes ($277m), Crude materials, inedible, except fuels ($226m) and Machinery and transport equipment ($224m). Falls in exports were recorded for Miscellaneous manufactured articles (–$35m) and Other Section 9 (–$18m).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by $2,234m (4.7%), with increases recorded in all of the import commodity categories except Machinery and transport equipment which fell by $519m. The largest increases were recorded in Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials ($894m) and Miscellaneous manufactured articles ($694m).

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

	YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2005		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2006		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2007	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
0 Food and live animals(d)	5 194	1 828	4 868	1 975	5 079	2 289
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	523	246	671	283	737	350
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(d)(e)	1 779	710	1 688	676	1 914	702
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	990	2 996	875	4 076	921	4 970
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	120	129	100	144	108	221
5 Chemicals and related products, nes(d)(e)	1 465	4 426	1 581	4 436	1 858	4 699
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 540	5 565	2 548	5 663	3 190	5 854
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	3 954	19 329	4 207	21 300	4 431	20 781
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	1 193	7 157	999	7 486	964	8 180
Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	9	7	17	8	94	16
98 Combined confidential items of trade	903	1 574	640	1 935	681	2 151
Other Section 9	217	7	228	7	210	10
Total Section 9	1 129	1 588	885	1 950	985	2 177
Total	**18 886**	**43 974**	**18 423**	**47 988**	**20 187**	**50 222**

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

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

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

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

	YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2005		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2006		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2007	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Belgium	58	421	46	515	71	494
Brazil	34	209	56	293	52	261
Canada	207	479	229	556	259	482
China	1 907	6 271	1 813	6 776	1 907	8 297
Fiji	135	79	139	75	113	67
Finland	14	242	16	253	14	242
France	102	1 755	96	1 798	132	1 217
Germany	489	3 438	417	3 323	412	3 284
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	537	389	534	352	558	394
India	213	422	189	453	339	480
Indonesia	496	936	469	981	532	987
Italy	232	1 426	215	1 384	284	1 625
Japan	1 811	5 019	1 632	5 028	1 820	4 805
Korea, Republic of	1 016	1 367	958	1 562	1 334	1 422
Malaysia	458	1 245	452	1 674	508	1 535
Mexico	129	214	189	345	170	376
Netherlands	124	441	138	438	162	507
New Zealand	2 317	2 095	2 223	2 238	2 155	2 172
Pakistan	99	75	45	69	84	70
Papua New Guinea	126	62	148	37	163	63
Philippines	316	200	247	240	209	185
Saudi Arabia	902	167	921	127	1 068	76
Singapore	565	1 243	585	1 895	592	2 307
South Africa	198	385	340	466	223	460
Sweden	53	505	86	623	76	799
Switzerland	44	340	52	377	62	397
Taiwan	607	1 151	526	1 125	580	1 299
Thailand	471	1 026	530	1 360	630	1 769
United Kingdom	591	1 600	627	1 624	721	1 560
United States of America	1 990	6 568	1 903	7 325	1 862	6 955
Other and unknown	2 649	4 207	2 602	4 674	3 096	5 637
Total(c)	**18 886**	**43 974**	**18 423**	**47 988**	**20 187**	**50 222**

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

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

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

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

AIR QUALITY

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

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

AIR QUALITY(a)

	PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH OZONE POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL(b)(c)								PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH VISIBILITY POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL							
	2004		*2005*				*2006*		*2004*		*2005*				*2006*	
	Sep	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	88	47	52	81	72	29	46	96	67	65	68	52	70	77	54	41
Good	12	50	40	19	28	69	46	4	23	25	27	27	27	19	33	33
Fair	—	3	8	—	—	2	8	—	10	8	4	14	3	3	8	10
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	5	—	1	2	12
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
East(d)																
Very Good	90	48	51	78	75	34	46	95	40	57	57	29	45	69	36	13
Good	10	49	40	22	25	64	42	5	42	40	31	37	36	27	43	31
Fair	—	3	9	—	—	2	12	—	14	2	9	12	18	3	13	24
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	16	1	1	1	20
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	7	11
City(d)																
Very Good	99	77	74	99	98	75	67	99	70	66	68	51	73	91	56	45
Good	1	23	26	1	2	25	32	1	27	31	22	24	24	9	33	30
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	9	20	2	—	7	8
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	1	15
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	89	67	68	81	78	63	67	97	73	80	76	55	81	91	73	61
Good	11	29	30	19	22	37	30	3	23	20	17	40	18	8	22	27
Fair	—	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	3	3	2	1	4	8
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	71	60	71	89	91	67	66	100	27	85	80	19	30	86	66	43
Good	29	40	28	11	9	33	30	—	48	13	13	41	45	12	26	43
Fair	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	21	2	2	21	22	2	—	3
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	12	3	—	2	7
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	—	—	7	3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

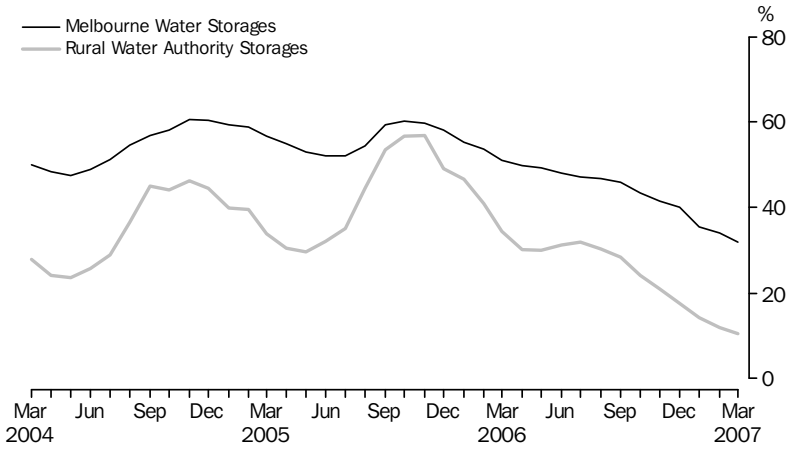
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

WATER RESOURCES

At the end of March 2007, Victoria's water storages were at only 11.3% of capacity. This was 1.4% below the level in February 2007, and 27.6% lower than in March 2006.

Melbourne's water storage levels at the end of March 2007 were at 32.0% of capacity. This was 2.1% less than in February 2007 and 19.1% lower than in March 2006. Rural water storages held only 10.5% of their capacity at the end of March 2007, 1.4% lower than in February 2007, and 23.9% below levels in March 2006.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of Capacity—Monthly



WATER STORAGES, By River Basin, Victoria

	CAPACITY AT FULL SERVICE LEVEL	STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE (PERCENT OF CAPACITY)	
	2007	*2006*			*2007*				
	Mar	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*in last month*	*in last year*
	ML							%	%
Goulburn	3 833 500	39.7	33.0	26.4	11.9	10.0	8.3	–1.7	–18.1
Broken	405 000	45.7	41.8	36.2	17.2	14.9	13.0	–1.9	–22.9
Campaspe	387 060	13.6	11.4	9.5	3.4	2.9	2.3	–0.6	–7.2
Loddon	284 300	31.2	29.1	26.4	20.6	18.1	17.7	–0.4	–8.7
Murray	7 113 210	64.2	58.0	50.2	16.0	12.7	11.4	–1.4	–38.8
Ovens	37 500	95.2	81.1	54.4	34.0	24.3	21.3	–3.0	–33.1
Werribee	68 999	25.1	21.8	18.3	10.4	9.4	8.6	–0.8	–9.7
Maribyrnong	25 368	11.1	9.6	8.5	4.9	4.6	4.4	–0.2	–4.1
Glenelg/Wimmera	746 560	7.7	7.1	6.6	4.6	4.2	3.8	–0.4	–2.8
Thomson/Latrobe	(a) 1 496 200	51.7	48.5	45.2	27.2	25.3	23.5	–1.8	–21.7
Victoria	**14 397 697**	**50.7**	**45.2**	**38.9**	**15.2**	**12.8**	**11.3**	**–1.4**	**–27.6**
Total volume of water									
In Melbourne Water storages(b)	1 772 500	55.3	53.8	51.1	36.5	34.1	32.0	–2.1	–19.1
In rural water authority storages(c)	9 773 092	46.6	40.9	34.4	14.2	11.9	10.5	–1.4	–23.9

(a) Includes Moondarra Reservoir from January 2007.

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

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

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

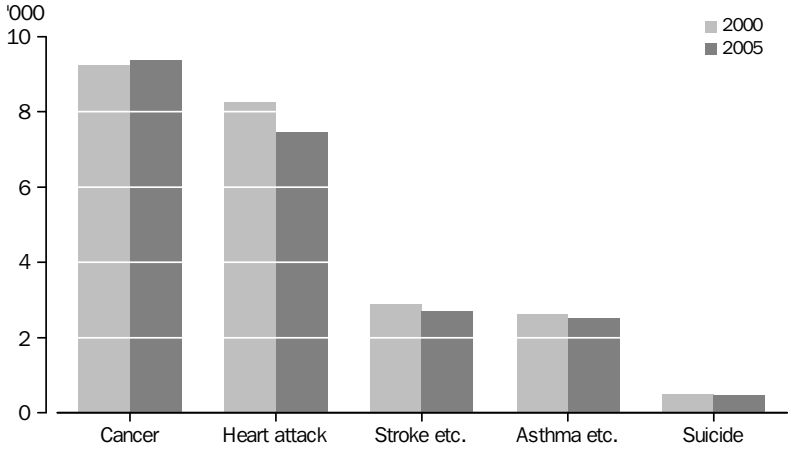
CAUSES OF DEATH

There were 31,477 deaths of Victorian residents in 2005, 773 (2.4%) fewer than in 2000. Cancer claimed the most lives (9,359 or 29.7%). At the Statistical Subdivision (SSD) level, the largest increase in deaths from cancer occurred in Melton-Wyndham (76 deaths) followed by Greater Geelong City Part A (44 deaths) and Eastern Outer Melbourne (42 deaths), while the largest decreases occurred in Hopkins (–78 deaths) and North Middle Melbourne (–70 deaths).

Heart attacks claimed 7,459 lives in 2005, a fall of 807 deaths (–9.8%) from five years earlier. This was the largest reduction in a cause of death. At the SSD level, the greatest reduction in death from heart attack occurred in Inner Melbourne (–107 deaths) followed by South Melbourne (–95 deaths) and Hopkins (–78 deaths).

In 2005, strokes claimed 2,726 lives, down 5.1% from five years earlier. Numbers of deaths from asthma and suicide were also down by 3.6% and 8.2% respectively.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, Victoria



CAUSES OF DEATH(a), By Statistical Subdivision

	CANCER(b)		HEART ATTACK(c)		STROKE(d)		ASTHMA(e)		SUCIDE(f)		ALL CAUSES	
	2000	*2005*	*2000*	*2005*	*2000*	*2005*	*2000*	*2005*	*2000*	*2005*	*2000*	*2005*
Statistical Subdivision	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne												
Inner Melbourne	435	397	367	260	115	102	132	97	34	32	1 575	1 231
Western Melbourne	725	738	639	563	187	159	229	183	29	32	2 559	2 387
Melton-Wyndham	125	201	113	123	31	38	40	50	14	13	473	607
Moreland City	321	265	270	232	100	87	101	66	17	13	1 110	957
Northern Middle Melbourne	572	502	457	433	165	134	181	147	22	20	1 920	1 765
Hume City	160	173	120	114	29	36	51	44	10	15	512	560
Northern Outer Melbourne	185	225	149	132	53	36	41	42	17	16	621	608
Boroondara City	336	310	351	278	156	130	104	87	23	8	1 373	1 135
Eastern Middle Melbourne	840	859	712	668	243	248	208	197	31	34	2 741	2 757
Eastern Outer Melbourne	362	404	345	336	130	132	122	126	22	19	1 384	1 400
Yarra Ranges Shire Part A	193	226	177	131	52	66	44	67	11	17	676	686
Southern Melbourne	939	879	824	729	346	282	242	230	44	31	3 162	2 979
Greater Dandenong City	233	237	210	179	57	61	83	83	17	12	820	826
South Eastern Outer Melbourne	271	310	218	189	58	76	73	82	19	26	853	986
Frankston City	196	236	229	176	74	49	73	63	17	16	782	738
Mornington Peninsula Shire	317	356	265	302	122	150	76	93	16	10	1 078	1 282
Barwon												
Greater Geelong City Part A	351	395	318	370	123	143	91	104	23	14	1 255	1 375
East Barwon	152	126	117	109	27	35	29	43	4	5	431	444
West Barwon	78	99	65	61	14	11	17	19	4	6	244	262
Western District												
Warrnambool City(g)	na	80	na	85	na	21	na	15	na	3	na	259
Hopkins	150	72	156	78	45	22	32	24	8	5	521	273
Glenelg	108	98	100	104	39	36	27	27	3	8	356	341
Central Highlands												
Ballarat City	175	155	190	181	78	69	46	52	10	8	683	669
East Central Highlands	79	69	72	54	22	20	22	22	4	5	261	254
West Central Highlands	50	37	37	32	17	16	19	22	3	np	161	143
Wimmera												
South Wimmera	107	87	91	84	42	32	20	17	6	3	353	314
North Wimmera	46	42	46	33	14	16	10	14	na	np	174	152
Mallee												
Mildura RC Part A	88	103	95	67	20	31	21	25	4	3	314	333
West Mallee	27	33	30	26	11	5	10	6	3	6	116	105
East Mallee	70	65	53	64	16	22	30	27	np	5	249	261
Loddon												
Greater Bendigo City Part A	157	158	184	139	49	62	51	45	9	8	631	593
North Loddon	145	137	123	118	50	29	44	31	13	7	502	440
South Loddon	57	58	45	37	11	15	12	10	3	7	186	191

na not available

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

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

(b) Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97).

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

(d) Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69).

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

(f) Intentional self-harm (X60–X84).

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

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

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

	CANCER(b)		HEART ATTACK(c)		STROKE(d)		ASTHMA(e)		SUCIDE(f)		ALL CAUSES	
	2000	*2005*	*2000*	*2005*	*2000*	*2005*	*2000*	*2005*	*2000*	*2005*	*2000*	*2005*
Statistical Subdivision	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Goulburn												
Greater Shepparton City Part A	66	94	74	72	25	23	22	31	5	4	267	329
North Goulburn	175	183	173	141	50	61	59	54	11	5	641	625
South Goulburn	74	73	69	62	22	36	18	24	np	8	258	297
South West Goulburn	77	78	62	61	25	23	17	16	6	10	257	263
Ovens-Murray												
Wodonga	80	91	70	73	38	26	18	32	6	4	283	304
West Ovens-Murray	62	76	74	53	27	20	21	24	np	4	262	244
East Ovens-Murray	41	44	45	43	14	18	17	12	np	3	156	149
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland Shire	113	106	103	86	39	32	28	32	6	np	386	368
Wellington Shire	84	110	77	76	27	14	22	20	6	3	307	296
Gippsland												
La Trobe Valley	165	164	134	118	50	40	49	45	13	9	553	543
West Gippsland	70	60	66	59	26	26	21	19	6	5	254	234
South Gippsland	144	145	128	114	30	32	28	44	6	3	462	475
Victoria(g)	**9 216**	**9 359**	**8 266**	**7 459**	**2 874**	**2 726**	**2 610**	**2 516**	**512**	**470**	**32 250**	**31 477**

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

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

(b) Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97).

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

(d) Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69).

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

(f) Intentional self-harm (X60–X84).

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

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

GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING

For the financial year ended June 2006 there were 72, 820 total government-owned dwellings in Victoria, equating to 14.3 dwellings for every 1,000 people in the population. The total number of dwellings increased by 220 from the previous financial year (0.3%). Of this increase, Melbourne SD gained 281 dwellings (0.6%) whilst BoV experienced a decrease of 61 dwellings (0.3%).

In the Melbourne SD, the LGA of Yarra had the largest number of dwellings per 1,000 population (68.9) and Manningham had the lowest (2.0). For the Balance of Victoria (BoV), Wodonga had the highest number of dwellings per 1,000 population (32.9) while Golden Plains had the lowest with 0.4.

Within the Melbourne SD, the LGA of Melbourne had the largest increase in total dwellings (83), followed by Port Phillip (64) and Darebin (39). Stonnington had the largest decrease in total dwellings (28).

Half the LGAs within the BoV experienced falls in the number of total dwellings. Greater Geelong experienced the largest decrease in dwellings (52).

GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING, By Local Government Area—As at 30 June 2006

	Estimated resident population at 30 June 2006(a)	*Occupied dwellings*	*Vacant dwellings*	*Total dwellings*	*Dwellings per 1,000 population*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(b)					
Banyule (C)	117 930	2 162	49	2 211	18.7
Bayside (C)	89 852	1 208	14	1 222	13.6
Boroondara (C)	158 878	736	35	771	4.9
Brimbank (C)	177 807	1 609	28	1 637	9.2
Cardinia (S)	60 276	327	8	335	5.6
Casey (C)	223 424	1 910	30	1 940	8.7
Darebin (C)	129 114	3 309	68	3 377	26.2
Frankston (C)	122 247	1 665	47	1 712	14.0
Glen Eira (C)	123 567	565	3	568	4.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	128 745	2 198	65	2 263	17.6
Hobsons Bay (C)	83 502	1 150	49	1 199	14.4
Hume (C)	155 829	2 067	36	2 103	13.5
Kingston (C)	137 751	1 186	64	1 250	9.1
Knox (C)	150 444	1 182	11	1 193	7.9
Manningham (C)	113 825	215	8	223	2.0
Maribyrnong (C)	62 986	2 105	59	2 164	34.4
Maroondah (C)	101 229	964	39	1 003	9.9
Melbourne (C)	67 193	1 905	160	2 065	30.7
Melton (S)	83 002	373	11	384	4.6
Monash (C)	162 838	1 341	53	1 394	8.6
Moonee Valley (C)	109 248	3 692	186	3 878	35.5
Moreland (C)	136 596	1 917	119	2 036	14.9
Mornington Peninsula (S)	141 777	1 199	32	1 231	8.7
Nillumbik (S)	61 090	135	3	138	2.3
Port Phillip (C)	84 136	2 995	257	3 252	38.7
Stonnington (C)	90 587	1 563	56	1 619	17.9
Whitehorse (C)	145 137	1 379	43	1 422	9.8
Whittlesea (C)	130 171	728	10	738	5.7
Wyndham (C)	122 574	697	11	708	5.8
Yarra (C)	70 573	4 654	211	4 865	68.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	142 701	568	35	603	4.2
Barwon					
Colac-Otway (S)	21 802	303	7	310	14.2
Golden Plains (S)	17 255	3	4	7	0.4
Greater Geelong (C)	207 515	3 450	110	3 560	17.2
Queenscliffe (B)	3 230	14	1	15	4.6
Surf Coast (S)	24 195	76	5	81	3.3
Western District					
Corangamite (S)	17 344	169	6	175	10.1
Glenelg (S)	20 337	368	5	373	18.3
Moyne (S)	16 060	78	1	79	4.9
Southern Grampians (S)	16 831	257	6	263	15.6
Warrnambool (C)	31 569	798	16	814	25.8
Central Highlands					
Ararat (RC)	11 424	181	6	187	16.4
Ballarat (C)	90 303	1 978	47	2 025	22.4
Hepburn (S)	14 959	142	4	146	9.8
Moorabool (S)	27 150	292	5	297	10.9
Pyrenees (S)	6 576	28	2	30	4.6
Wimmera					
Hindmarsh (S)	6 316	37	10	47	7.4
Horsham (RC)	19 528	416	29	445	22.8
Northern Grampians (S)	12 526	186	14	200	16.0
West Wimmera (S)	4 697	15	8	23	4.9
Yarriambiack (S)	7 853	63	3	66	8.4

GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING, By Local Government Area—As at 30 June 2006 *continued*

	Estimated resident population at 30 June 2006(a)	*Occupied dwellings*	*Vacant dwellings*	*Total dwellings*	*Dwellings per 1,000 population*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Mallee					
Buloke (S)	6 981	79	9	88	12.6
Gannawarra (S)	11 851	186	4	190	16.0
Mildura (RC)	52 972	1 168	12	1 180	22.3
Swan Hill (RC)	21 611	526	12	538	24.9
Loddon					
Central Goldfields (S)	13 041	254	3	257	19.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	97 774	1 815	46	1 861	19.0
Loddon (S)	8 351	58	18	76	9.1
Macedon Ranges (S)	41 586	192	3	195	4.7
Mount Alexander (S)	17 339	201	5	206	11.9
Goulburn					
Benalla (RC)	14 134	327	6	333	23.6
Campaspe (S)	38 261	731	17	748	19.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	61 420	1 203	30	1 233	20.1
Mansfield (S)	7 460	84	—	84	11.3
Mitchell (S)	33 144	433	14	447	13.5
Moira (S)	28 671	433	7	440	15.3
Murrindindi (S)	14 367	67	—	67	4.7
Strathbogie (S)	9 722	80	2	82	8.4
Ovens-Murray					
Alpine (S)	13 427	125	—	125	9.3
Indigo (S)	15 487	118	3	121	7.8
Towong (S)	6 181	42	—	42	6.8
Wangaratta (RC)	26 959	527	16	543	20.1
Wodonga (RC)	35 280	1 143	19	1 162	32.9
East Gippsland(b)					
East Gippsland (S)	42 075	693	19	712	16.9
Wellington (S)	42 147	582	20	602	14.3
Gippsland					
Bass Coast (S)	30 191	271	6	277	9.2
Baw Baw (S)	39 765	376	16	392	9.9
Latrobe (C)	71 073	1 883	77	1 960	27.6
South Gippsland (S)	27 440	202	10	212	7.7
Victoria	**5 091 666**	**70 357**	**2 463**	**72 820**	**14.3**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Victorian total includes Unincorporated Victoria.

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

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

Local Government Areas, Victoria

2006

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2006

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

APPENDIX INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

1	March Quarter 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria
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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
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GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures

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

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

Duration of unemployment

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

Employed

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

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

Part-time workers

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

Particles as PM_{10}

Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.

Seasonal adjustment

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

State final demand

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

State final demand *continued*

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

Trend estimates

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

Unemployed

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

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

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