

**STATE AND REGIONAL
INDICATORS**

VICTORIA

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

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FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled *Regional Victoria: Census Profile*. 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 24 October 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



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ABBREVIATIONS

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

FEATURE ARTICLE REGIONAL VICTORIA CENSUS PROFILE2006 CENSUS: REGIONAL
VICTORIA IN PROFILE

On the 8th of August 2006, Australians - 19.9 million of us who were in Australia on that night, as well as about two hundred thousand overseas visitors - participated in Australia's largest peacetime operation: the Australian Bureau of Statistics' five-yearly Census of Population and Housing. The Census collects a wide range of information on the characteristics of all Australians, from remote outback cattle stations to high-rise student apartments in the inner cities. It is a snapshot of Australians at a point in time, and once collected, processed and released, data from the Census is used by all levels of government, business, academia and social services for research, planning and infrastructure development and provides a clear idea of who we are and how our society is evolving.

For Victoria, the Census results highlighted a region of Australia which is multiculturally diverse; growing older; owning or purchasing a home; and living in a separate house with a spouse and children, but increasingly moving to different types of family arrangements. However, because Melbourne is home to approximately three quarters of Victoria's population, statistics for Victoria as a whole tend to reflect the state's urban metropolis. This article seeks to highlight the diversity of characteristics across all of Victoria, particularly Victorians who make their homes outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Defining Regional Victoria

For the purposes of this article, Regional Victoria is defined as that part of the state outside the Melbourne Statistical Division¹. Where "Melbourne" is referred to in this article, the reference relates to the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD).

Regional Victoria is a large area which can be defined in many different ways. For this report, the state has been divided into several sub-regions with similar characteristics. The segments of Regional Victoria selected for comparison are:

- Regional Urban Centres,
- Coastal Towns, and
- Rural Victoria.

Regional Urban Centres are urban centres in Regional Victoria with a population of 20,000 or more. They comprise Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong², Mildura, Shepparton - Mooroopna, Traralgon and Wodonga (Victorian part of Albury-Wodonga only).

Together, the population of Regional Urban Centres accounts for about one third of all Regional Victoria.

¹ See page 9 for a map depicting the regions referred to in the article.

² Although Geelong is located on the coast, it has been included in Regional Urban Centres due to its size.

*Defining Regional Victoria
continued*

Coastal Towns are urban centres with a population of 1,000 or more, located on the coast. They comprise Airey's Inlet - Fairhaven, Anglesea, Apollo Bay - Marengo, Cowes, Inverloch, Lakes Entrance, Newhaven, Ocean Grove- Barwon Heads, Paynesville, Port Fairy, Portarlington, Portland, Queenscliff, San Remo, St Leonards, Torquay and Warrnambool³.

In sum, Coastal Towns represent about 7% of the population of Regional Victoria.

Rural Victoria comprises the remainder of the state; the area not included in Regional Urban Centres or Coastal Towns.

*Features of Regional
Victoria*

Data from the 2006 Census highlighted the diversity of the different regions outside Melbourne. For example, Regional Urban Centres were more likely to have a younger, unmarried population, with a higher proportion of females, while residents of Coastal Towns were more likely to be older, living in a couple family without children, and paying higher monthly mortgage repayments or rent on their dwelling than residents of other sectors of Regional Victoria.

The Census includes data on a range of subjects, categorised as Dwelling and Household Characteristics, Family Characteristics, and Person Characteristics. This article presents data on all these categories, for the selected segments of Regional Victoria, and includes comparisons to Victoria and Melbourne.

*Dwelling and Household
Characteristics*

DWELLING STRUCTURE

'Dwelling Structure' refers to the type of dwelling in which people live, and includes: separate house; flat, unit or apartment; semi-detached, row or terrace house, or townhouse; and caravan, cabin or houseboat. The category "flat, unit or apartment" includes dwellings built as blocks, which do not have their own private grounds, and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell. Semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses have their own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below them.

The most common type of dwelling structure in Victoria was the separate house (76% of all occupied private dwellings), while flats, units or apartments comprised 13% of dwellings, and 9% of dwellings were semi-detached, row or terrace houses, or townhouses. In Melbourne, there was a higher proportion of households in a flat, unit or apartment (16%), or in a semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse (11%), compared to the rest of Victoria.

Dwellings in Regional Victoria were also predominantly separate houses (88%). However, some variation existed in the relative proportions of dwelling structures between Regional Urban Centres, Coastal Towns and Rural Victoria. The percentage of households in a flat, unit, or apartment was higher in Regional Urban Centres when compared to other parts of Regional Victoria (10% compared to 7% in Coastal Towns and 4% in Rural Victoria). The proportion of dwellings that were semi-detached, row or terrace houses or townhouses was 6% in both Regional Urban Centres and Coastal Towns. Rural Victoria had the highest proportion of households in a separate

³ Warrnambool is included as a coastal urban centre due to the similar characteristics with other coastal urban Centres.

Dwelling and Household Characteristics continued

DWELLING STRUCTURE *continued*

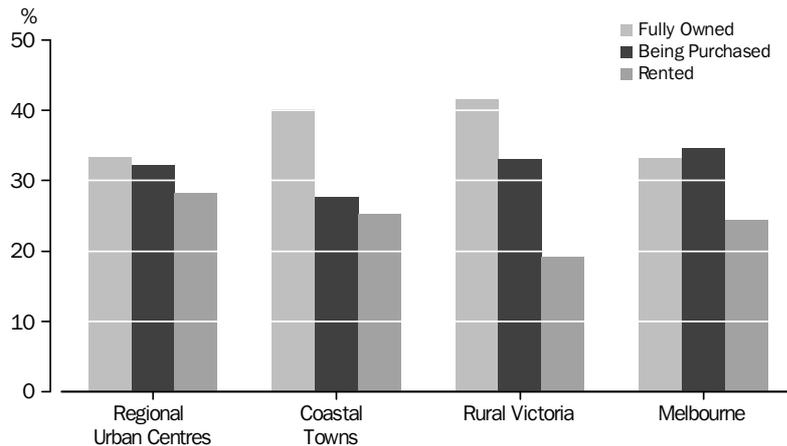
house(92%), with 4% in a flat, unit or apartment, and 2% in a semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse.

Separate houses have continued to be the predominant form of dwelling in all areas, however changes in housing characteristics have emerged. Since the 2001 Census, the proportion of higher density dwellings (flats, townhouses etc.) has increased. In Coastal Towns, the number of semi-detached dwellings was 33% higher than five years earlier. In Regional Urban Centres, 28% of the increase in dwellings was attributed to the combined categories of (a) flats, units or apartments and (b) semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses or townhouses.

DWELLING TENURE STATUS

The predominant forms of tenure for occupied private dwellings were: full ownership; being purchased; or being rented. Other forms of tenure accounted for less than 1% across Victoria. The proportion of households where tenure type was not stated on Census forms was relatively high, at around 7% of households.

TENURE TYPE, DWELLINGS, Percentage distribution—2006



For Victoria overall, just over a third of dwellings were fully owned, with a further third being purchased (together, 69% of dwellings were fully owned or being purchased), and 24% of dwellings were being rented. The proportions were similar for dwellings in Melbourne. For Regional Victoria, however, there was a slightly higher proportion of dwellings fully owned or being purchased (71%), with a corresponding lower proportion of dwellings being rented (22%).

Within Regional Victoria, households in Rural Victoria had the highest rates of full ownership of dwellings and dwellings being purchased compared to the other parts of Regional Victoria. Almost 75% of dwellings in Rural Victoria were partly or fully owned, while the rates of ownership in Regional Urban Centres and Coastal Towns were similar to the state average at 66% and 68% respectively.

In both Coastal Towns and Rural Victoria, 40% of dwellings were fully owned, compared to approximately one third of dwellings in Regional Urban Centres. Comparing results from the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, the proportion of dwellings in Regional Victoria that were fully owned decreased from 46% to 39% over this five year period.

*Dwelling and Household
Characteristics continued*

MEDIAN HOUSING COSTS

The 2006 Census provides information on the cost of housing for those residents of private dwellings who do not fully own their home. These housing costs are usually either payments of rent or repayments on a housing loan.

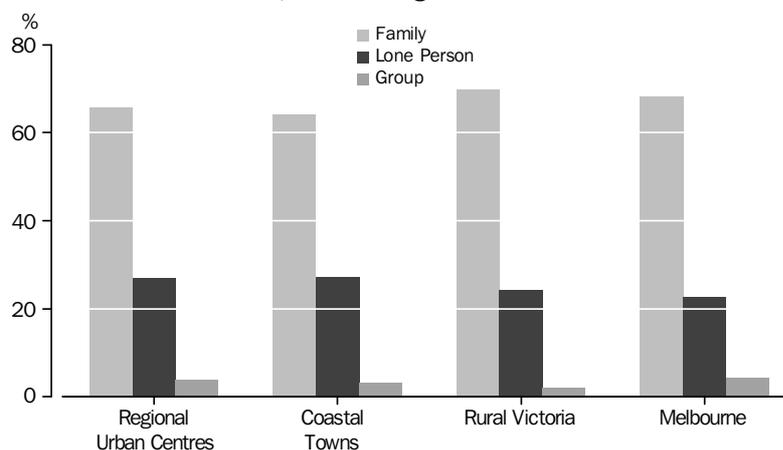
The median monthly housing loan repayment for Victorians was \$1,252, varying from \$1,300 in Melbourne to \$1,000 in Regional Victoria. The level of home ownership in Rural Victoria was high, with a comparatively low median monthly loan repayment of \$975. Home buyers in both Regional Urban Centres and Coastal Towns paid a median monthly housing loan repayment of \$1,083.

Median rental housing costs showed a similar pattern of variation across Victoria. For Victoria overall, the median weekly cost of renting a dwelling was \$185. The highest cost of renting a dwelling was in Melbourne at a median weekly cost of \$200, while the median weekly rent in Regional Victoria was well below the state median at \$145. Rental housing costs in Coastal Towns were highest within Regional Victoria at \$165, slightly higher than the median in Regional Urban Centres (\$160). Although dwellings in Rural Victoria were less likely to be rented, the median weekly rent here was the lowest in Regional Victoria (\$130).

TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS

A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is a minimum of 15 years of age, residing in the same private dwelling. Census results show that for the state of Victoria, 68% of all households were family households, 23% were lone person households, and 4% were group households.

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, Percentage distribution—2006



The average household size for Victoria was 2.6 persons. Data for households in Melbourne showed a similar distribution of household type to Victoria, and a corresponding average household size of 2.6 persons. Regional Victoria had a slightly higher percentage of lone person households at 25%, which may have contributed to a lower average household size of 2.5 persons.

Dwelling and Household Characteristics continued

TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS *continued*

Within Regional Victoria, Coastal Towns had the lowest percentage of family households(64%) and the highest percentage of lone person households (27%); Rural Victoria had the highest percentage of family households (70%) and the lowest percentage of lone person households (24%).

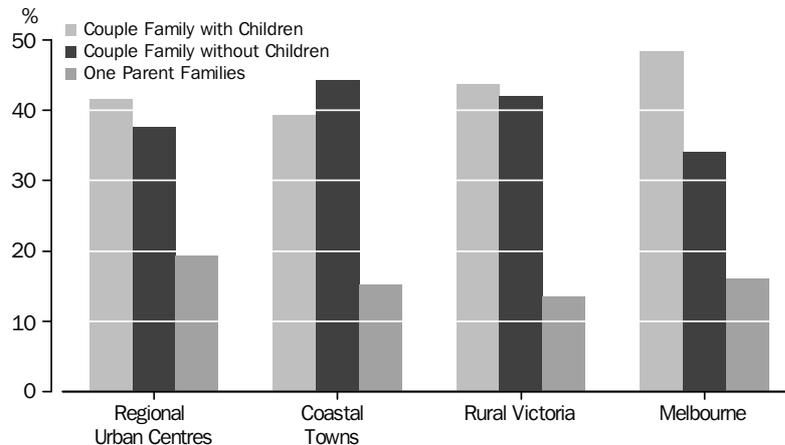
In terms of average household size, Rural Victoria was consistent with Regional Victoria at 2.5 persons, while Regional Urban Centres and Coastal Towns both averaged 2.4 persons per household.

Family Characteristics

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Almost all households that comprise families (rather than lone person households or group households) were classified as Couple Families with Children, Couple Families without Children, or One Parent Families with Children. Other types of family composition accounted for little more than 1% of families throughout most of Victoria, except in Melbourne where other family types constituted 2% of all families. 'Other family' is defined as a group of related individuals residing in the same household, who cannot be categorised as belonging to a couple or one parent family: for example, a household where two brothers live together.

FAMILY COMPOSITION, Percentage Distribution—2006



Census results showed that nearly half of all Victorian families were couple families with children (47%), while 36% were couple families without children and 15% one parent families. In Melbourne, there were similar proportions in family composition: 48% were couple families with children, 34% couple families without children, and the same ratio of one parent families (15%).

In Regional Victoria, the proportions of couple families with children and couple families without children were 43% and 41% respectively. The proportion of one parent families in Regional Victoria was consistent with Victoria overall at 15%.

When examining family structures within Regional Victoria, families in Rural Victoria had the highest proportion of couple families with children (44%), while couple families without children made up 42%. The Coastal Towns of Victoria represented the lowest percentage of couple families with children (39%), and highest percentage of couple families without children (44%) when compared to other parts of Regional Victoria.

*Family Characteristics
continued*

FAMILY COMPOSITION *continued*

Family households in Regional Urban Centres had a relatively low proportion of couple families without children (38%) when compared with other parts of Regional Victoria. Regional Urban Centres were also characterized by a higher percentage of one parent families (19%), compared to Coastal Towns and Rural Victoria (15% and 14% respectively).

When compared to the 2001 Census, the proportion of couple families with children in Regional Victoria was slightly lower in 2006, at 43% compared to 45% in 2001. Over this period, the percentage of couple families without children in Regional Victoria increased slightly from 39% to 41%.

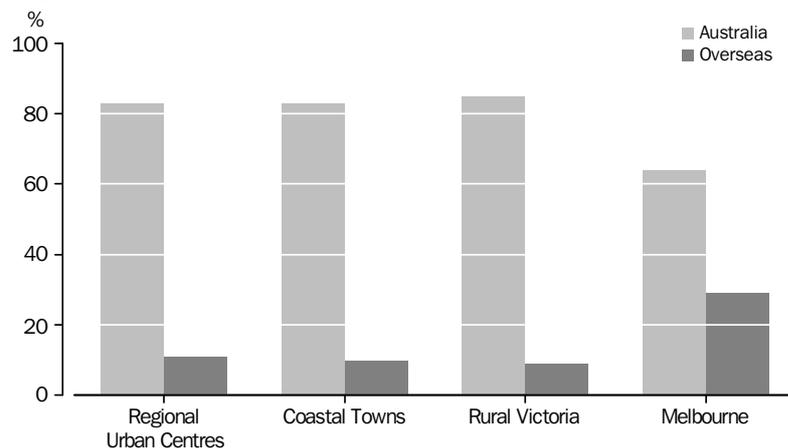
Person Characteristics

The Census includes a broad range of questions designed to measure the characteristics of individuals. In addition to basic characteristics such as age, sex and place of residence, data are available on such subjects as industry of work, qualifications, income, birthplace, migration and relationships. Presented here are several selected characteristics which provide an insight to Victorians, particularly those living outside Melbourne.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

While the majority of Victorians in 2006 were born in Victoria, close to a quarter of the population stated their birthplace as overseas. The variety of birthplaces of Victorians is increasingly diverse, from the predominant traditional sources of migrants such as the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Europe, to places further afield like Sudan, Iran, Mauritius and Somalia.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH, Australia and Overseas—Victorian Regions—2006



The proportion of people born overseas was consistent throughout areas in Regional Victoria, at around 10%, with around 85% of people reporting they were born in Australia⁴. This is consistent with 2001 proportions. This contrasts to Melbourne, where almost 30% of people reported they were not born in Australia. Birthplaces other than Australia were consistent across the segments of Regional Victoria. The countries of the United Kingdom and New Zealand were the most predominant, with the UK representing 5% of birthplaces of people in Coastal Towns, and 3% and 4% for people in

⁴ The remaining 5% did not state their country of origin on the Census form.

*Person Characteristics
continued*

COUNTRY OF BIRTH *continued*

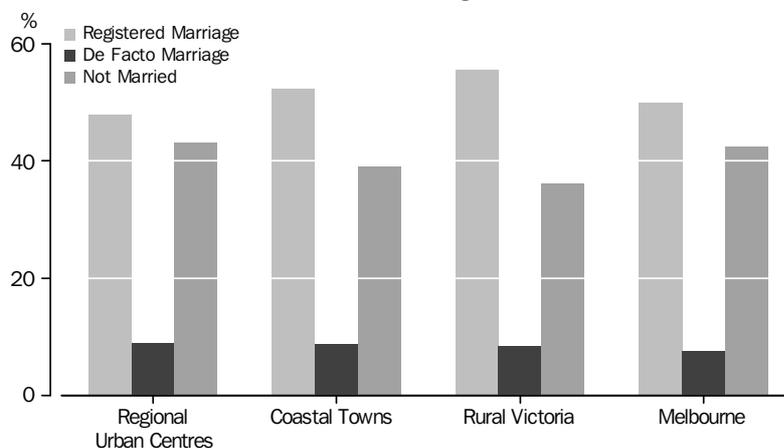
Regional Urban Centres and Rural Victoria respectively. The next most predominant birthplace for Coastal Towns and Rural Victoria was New Zealand (around 1% in each region), however for Regional Urban Centres the second-most predominant place of birth outside Australia was Italy (also around 1%). Other places of birth each represented less than 1% of the Regional Victorian population.

MARITAL STATUS

In Victoria, 51% of all persons aged 15 years or more were in a registered marriage, 8% were in a de facto marriage and 41% were not married. In Melbourne, there were similar proportions of married persons (50% in a registered marriage and 8% in a de facto marriage). Regional Victoria was characterized by a higher percentage of married persons, with 53% in a registered marriage, 9% in a de facto marriage and 38% not married.

The population of Coastal Towns had similar proportions of married and not married persons as Regional Victoria, with 52% in a registered marriage, 9% in a de facto marriage and 39% not married. Of all regions, Rural Victoria had the highest proportion of married people with 55% of persons (aged 15 years or more) in a registered marriage, 8% in a de facto marriage and 36% not married. On the other hand, Regional Urban Centres were characterized by a lower percentage of the population married: 48% in a registered marriage, 9% in a de facto marriage and 43% not married.

SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS, Percentage Distribution—2006



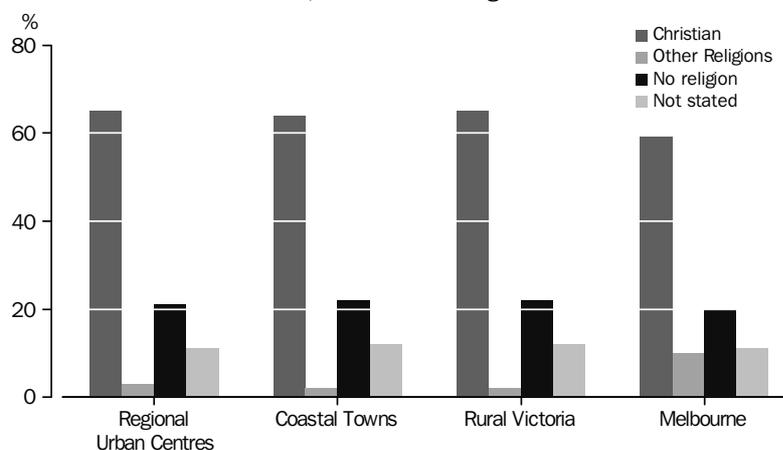
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

In 2006 approximately 70% of Victorians stated some religious affiliation, compared to almost 73% in 2001. There were similar proportions of people with a religious affiliation across the regions of Victoria, with approximately 69% in Melbourne compared to 68% in Regional Urban Centres, 65% in Coastal Towns and 67% in Rural Victoria. In Melbourne however, Christian denominations accounted for a lower proportion of the population, around 60% compared to around 65% in other parts of Victoria.

Person Characteristics
continued

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION *continued*

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, Victorian Regions—2006



Outside Melbourne, religions other than the Christian denominations accounted for very small proportions of the population. In Regional Urban Centres the leading other religions were Islam and Buddhism, accounting for just over 1% and just over 0.5% respectively. It is important to note that across all areas, the proportion of persons who did not state a religious affiliation (Not Stated) was very high - higher than proportions of persons who reported 'Other Religions' - at around 10%.

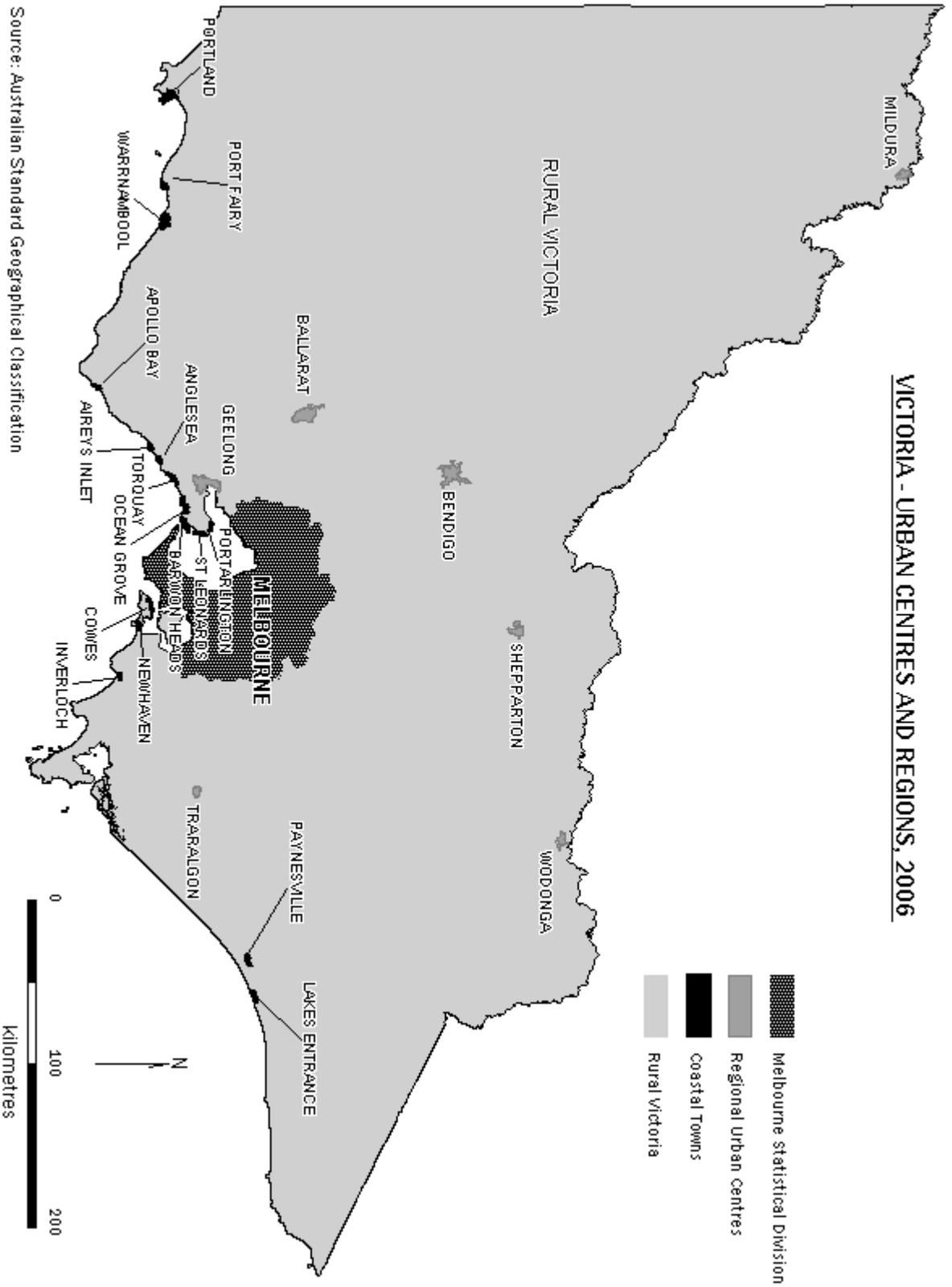
INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

In Victoria the most prevalent industry for persons aged 15 years and over was Retail Trade, which comprised 15% of working Victorians. Other major industries were Manufacturing (13%), Property and Business Services and Health and Community Services (both 11%). Across the regions of Victoria, however, there was some variability in the major employing industries.

Regional Urban Centres displayed a similar industry profile to Victoria and Melbourne, with high proportions of the working population stating Retail Trade and Manufacturing as their industries of employment (18% and 14% respectively). By contrast, in Rural Victoria Retail Trade and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing were referenced as the major employing industries (14% in both cases), while in Coastal Towns Retail Trade and Health and Community Services were prevalent (17% and 13% respectively).

Further Information

ABS 2006 Census data are readily available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Census products include Community Profile Tables, Fact Sheets, and maps. The second major release of free on-line 2006 Census results has been released on 25 October, 2007. This release includes the educational qualifications of Australia's population and characteristics of employed people, such as their occupation by industry, number of hours worked, and how people travel to work.



2006 CENSUS SUMMARY TABLE

	<i>Regional Urban Centres</i>	<i>Coastal Towns</i>	<i>Rural Victoria</i>	<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>Melbourne Statistical Division</i>	<i>Victorian Total</i>
HOUSEHOLDS						
Dwelling Type						
Separate house(%)	83	85	92	88	72	76
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, etc(%)	6	6	2	4	11	9
Flat, unit or apartment(%)	10	7	4	7	16	13
Dwelling Tenure						
Fully owned(%)	33	40	42	39	33	35
Being purchased(%)	32	28	33	32	35	34
Median monthly housing loan repayments(\$)	1 083	1 083	975	1 000	1 300	1 252
Total rented(%)	28	25	19	22	25	24
Median weekly rent(\$)	160	165	130	145	200	185
Household Type						
Family household(%)	66	64	70	68	68	68
Lone person household(%)	27	27	24	25	23	23
Group household(%)	4	3	2	3	4	4
Average household size(persons)	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
FAMILY						
Couple Families						
With children(%)	42	39	44	43	48	47
Without children(%)	38	44	42	41	34	36
One parent families(%)	19	15	14	15	15	15
INDIVIDUALS						
Place of birth						
Australia(%)	83	83	85	84	64	70
Overseas(%)	11	10	9	10	29	24
Not stated(%)	6	7	6	6	7	7
Marital Status						
Married in a registered marriage(%)	48	52	55	53	50	51
Married in a de facto marriage(%)	9	9	8	9	8	8
Not married(%)	43	39	36	39	43	41
Religious Affiliation						
Christian(%)	65	64	65	65	59	61
Other religions(%)	3	2	2	2	10	8
No religion(%)	21	22	22	22	20	20
Not stated(%)	11	12	12	11	11	11
Industry of Employment						
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants(%)	5	8	5	5	4	4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing(%)	2	2	14	9	1	3
Communication Services(%)	1	1	1	1	2	2
Construction(%)	8	10	8	8	7	8
Cultural and Recreational Services(%)	2	2	2	2	3	2
Education(%)	9	9	7	8	7	8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply(%)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finance and Insurance(%)	3	2	2	2	5	4
Government Administration and Defence(%)	5	5	5	5	4	4
Health and Community Services(%)	13	13	11	12	10	11
Manufacturing(%)	14	11	12	12	14	13
Mining(%)	—	—	1	1	—	—
Non-Classifiable Economic Units(%)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Personal and Other Services(%)	4	4	3	3	3	3
Property and Business Services(%)	8	8	6	7	13	11
Retail Trade(%)	18	17	14	16	14	15
Transport and Storage(%)	3	3	4	4	4	4
Wholesale Trade(%)	4	4	4	4	6	5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

2001 CENSUS SUMMARY TABLE

	<i>Regional Urban Centres</i>	<i>Coastal Towns</i>	<i>Rural Victoria</i>	<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>Melbourne Statistical Division</i>	<i>Victorian Total</i>
HOUSEHOLDS						
Dwelling Type						
Separate house(%)	83	86	91	88	74	78
Semi-detached, row, terrace house etc.(%)	6	5	2	3	10	8
Flat, unit or apartment(%)	9	7	4	6	14	12
Dwelling Tenure						
Fully owned(%)	40	47	48	46	42	43
Being purchased(%)	28	24	27	27	28	28
Total rented(%)	28	24	19	22	24	23
Household Type						
Family household(%)	67	65	71	69	70	70
Lone person household(%)	26	27	23	25	22	23
Group household(%)	4	3	2	3	4	4
Average household size(persons)	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6
FAMILY TYPE						
Couple Families						
With children(%)	44	40	46	45	50	49
Without children(%)	36	43	40	39	33	34
One parent families(%)	19	15	13	15	15	15
INDIVIDUALS						
Marital Status						
Married in a registered marriage(%)	50	55	58	55	51	52
Married in a defacto marriage(%)	7	7	7	7	6	7
Not married(%)	43	38	36	38	42	41

SUMMARY OF
STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

		Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %	PER CENT CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
			Vic.	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	Aust.
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 07	23.8	3.4	4.1	8.2	3.0	11.5	5.4
Population								
Total population	Mar qtr 07	24.8	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.2	1.5
Natural increase	Mar qtr 07	..	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7
Net overseas migration (a)	Mar qtr 07	..	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8
Net interstate migration (a)	Mar qtr 07	..	—	-0.4	0.7	-0.2	0.2	—
Labour								
Number unemployed (trend)	Sep 07	24.8	2.8	1.8	3.3	1.0	4.2	2.6
Unemployment rate (b)	Sep 07	—	0.4	—	0.1	-0.2	1.2	0.3
Participation rate (b)	Sep 07	—	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.4
Job vacancies (original)	Aug qtr 07	18.2	0.1	21.5	-3.3	10.9	31.8	11.7
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	May qtr 07	—	2.4	4.1	4.4	3.1	7.1	4.0
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Aug qtr 07	—	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.2	5.1	4.0
Price (c)								
Consumer price index	Sep qtr 07	—	2.1	1.3	2.7	1.4	2.6	1.9
Established house price index	Jun qtr 07	—	11.5	3.0	15.7	11.7	15.3	9.2
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Aug 07	27.3	4.7	-15.3	10.7	3.3	-17.8	-2.2
Total value of building approved (trend)	Aug 07	24.9	-1.7	-4.6	13.1	20.8	2.4	4.4
Value of new residential building approved (trend)	Aug 07	26.4	9.5	-6.6	14.1	8.5	-9.9	3.1
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 07	28.0	-2.4	-10.8	-2.5	3.6	-3.5	-4.5
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 07	27.1	2.5	-6.3	3.4	-5.9	10.6	-0.1
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Aug 07	25.5	9.4	9.7	7.0	0.8	8.0	8.1
Retail turnover (trend)	Aug 07	23.9	4.3	6.1	11.4	6.8	9.6	7.2
Takings from tourist accommodation	Jun qtr 07	18.1	6.9	8.8	8.3	8.5	17.5	9.2
International merchandise trade								
Value of imports	Aug 07	28.2	-2.0	6.1	-0.2	8.0	7.3	2.6
Value of exports	Aug 07	11.6	-4.3	5.6	-13.4	6.8	12.3	2.8

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

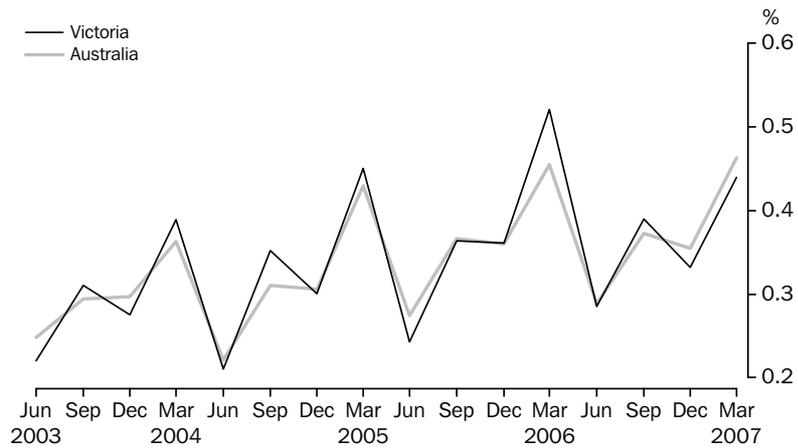
ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION

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.

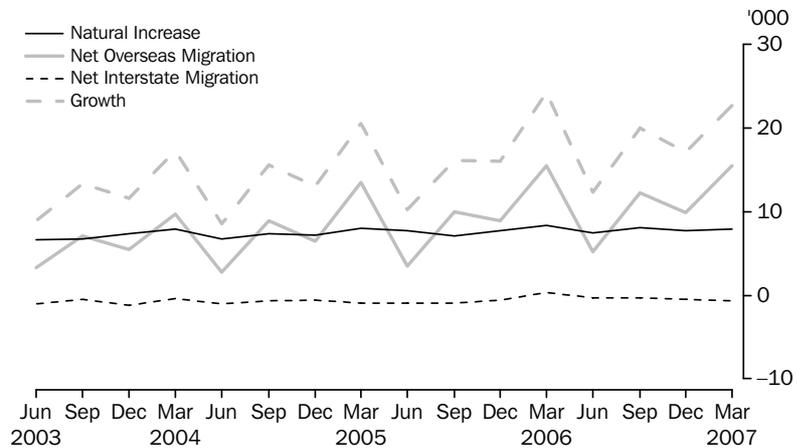
In March quarter 2007, Victoria's ERP grew by 22,700 persons or 0.44%. Australia's ERP grew by 0.46% (96,500 persons) over the same period.

Net overseas migration contributed most to Victoria's population growth in the March quarter 2007 (15,500 persons), while natural increase was 7,900 persons. Net interstate migration was a loss of 700 people. With the exception of March quarter 2006, Victoria has experienced a net loss in population to other Australian states in fifteen of the last sixteen quarters.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



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

	PERSONS			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Male	Female	Persons	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Total increase	Victoria	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2000-01	2 366.3	2 438.4	4 804.7	26.4	35.3	5.2	66.9	1.34	1.36
2001-02	2 397.3	2 466.3	4 863.5	27.9	20.3	3.5	51.7	1.22	1.23
2002-03	2 429.7	2 494.7	4 924.5	27.4	26.8	-0.8	53.4	1.25	1.25
2003-04	2 460.7	2 522.3	4 983.1	28.8	25.0	-3.1	50.7	1.19	1.18
2004-05	2 496.4	2 554.1	5 050.5	30.3	32.3	-3.1	59.4	1.35	1.33
2005-06	2 537.8	2 590.5	5 128.3	30.7	39.6	-1.5	68.7	1.54	1.48
2005									
March	2 489.9	2 548.4	5 038.3	8.0	13.5	-0.9	20.6	1.32	1.27
June	2 496.4	2 554.1	5 050.5	7.7	3.5	-1.0	10.3	1.35	1.33
September	2 506.2	2 562.6	5 068.9	7.1	10.0	-1.0	16.1	1.37	1.38
December	2 515.3	2 571.8	5 087.2	7.7	8.9	-0.6	16.0	1.43	1.44
2006									
March	2 530.2	2 583.5	5 113.7	8.4	15.5	0.4	24.2	1.50	1.46
June	2 537.8	2 590.5	5 128.3	7.4	5.2	-0.3	12.4	1.54	1.48
September	2 548.1	2 600.2	5 148.3	8.1	12.3	-0.3	20.0	1.57	1.48
December	2 556.6	2 608.8	5 165.4	7.7	9.9	-0.5	17.1	1.54	1.48
2007									
March	2 568.1	2 620.1	5 188.1	7.9	15.5	-0.7	22.7	1.46	1.49

(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 March quarter 2006 are revised, based on 2006 Census. June quarter 2006 and March quarter 2007 are preliminary based on 2006 Census.

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

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

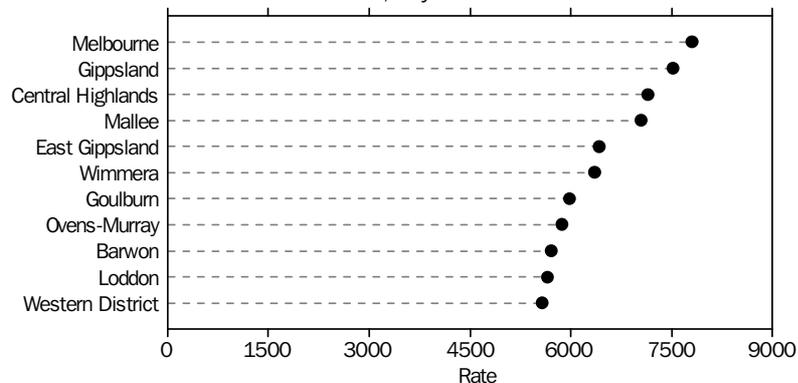
RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES

The data for this chapter is sourced directly from Victorian Police figures. The counts provided in the tables below relate to recorded offences, not offenders. Therefore, multiple offences committed by the same perpetrator are counted as separate incidents. Also, offences are recorded against the LGA in which they were committed rather than the offenders' usual place of residence. Figures must be used with caution as not all offences might be reported to the police.

Victoria recorded 376,200 crime offences during the 2006-07 financial year, an increase of 3,176 (0.9%) from the previous financial year. The majority (74.7%) of offences recorded in 2006-07 occurred against property.

Statistical Division level rates were calculated using estimated resident population as at 30 June 2006. These rates show that Melbourne Statistical Division recorded the highest crime rate of 7,807 per 100,000 population followed by Gippsland (7,523) and Central Highlands (7,148). The lowest rate was recorded in Western District (5,589) followed by Loddon (5,648) and Barwon (5,706).

RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES, By Statistical Division—2006-07



(a) Rates were calculated per 100,000 population using estimated resident population as at 30 June 2006 (Catalogue no. 3218.0).

The majority (76.5%) of offences in 2006-07 occurred in Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD). Within MSD, the highest rate of 45,725 offences per 100,000 population was recorded in Melbourne LGA followed by Yarra (18,188) and Port Phillip (13,438). Nillumbik LGA recorded the lowest rate of 2,755 followed by Manningham (3,138) and Yarra Ranges (4,335).

In Balance of Victoria (BoV), Latrobe LGA recorded the highest rate of offences (10,866) followed by Swan Hill (8,621) and Ballarat (8,515). The lowest rate of offences was recorded in Golden Plains (1,617) followed by West Wimmera (1,937) and Indigo (2,822).

RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2006-07

	<i>Offences against the person</i>		<i>Offences against property</i>		<i>Drug offences</i>		<i>Other offences</i>		<i>All offences</i>	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
Melbourne(c)										
Banyule (C)	768	651	5 290	4 486	198	168	1 050	890	7 306	6 195
Bayside (C)	432	481	3 316	3 691	101	112	238	265	4 087	4 549
Boroondara (C)	612	385	7 263	4 571	165	104	326	205	8 366	5 266
Brimbank (C)	1 595	897	10 484	5 896	581	327	1 334	750	13 994	7 870
Cardinia (S)	464	770	2 720	4 513	89	148	328	544	3 601	5 974
Casey (C)	1 706	764	9 947	4 452	442	198	1 162	520	13 257	5 934
Darebin (C)	1 157	896	9 396	7 277	376	291	872	675	11 801	9 140
Frankston (C)	1 385	1 133	8 635	7 064	269	220	1 426	1 166	11 715	9 583
Glen Eira (C)	637	516	5 010	4 054	175	142	381	308	6 203	5 020
Greater Dandenong (C)	1 709	1 327	8 834	6 862	526	409	1 896	1 473	12 965	10 070
Hobsons Bay (C)	725	868	4 839	5 795	168	201	459	550	6 191	7 414
Hume (C)	1 226	787	8 858	5 684	489	314	1 347	864	11 920	7 649
Kingston (C)	1 087	789	6 844	4 968	246	179	723	525	8 900	6 461
Knox (C)	1 065	708	7 060	4 693	326	217	866	576	9 317	6 193
Manningham (C)	334	293	2 650	2 328	147	129	441	387	3 572	3 138
Maribyrnong (C)	666	1 057	5 861	9 305	526	835	426	676	7 479	11 874
Maroondah (C)	796	786	5 162	5 099	190	188	1 009	997	7 157	7 070
Melbourne (C)	2 800	4 167	22 848	34 004	1 277	1 900	3 799	5 654	30 724	45 725
Melton (S)	715	861	3 547	4 273	278	335	490	590	5 030	6 060
Monash (C)	857	526	6 610	4 059	224	138	457	281	8 148	5 004
Moonee Valley (C)	857	784	6 693	6 126	349	319	672	615	8 571	7 845
Moreland (C)	937	686	8 534	6 248	462	338	648	474	10 581	7 746
Mornington Peninsula (S)	994	701	6 032	4 255	176	124	706	498	7 908	5 578
Nillumbik (S)	203	332	1 216	1 991	52	85	212	347	1 683	2 755
Port Phillip (C)	968	1 151	8 917	10 598	631	750	790	939	11 306	13 438
Stonnington (C)	953	1 052	9 211	10 168	500	552	531	586	11 195	12 358
Whitehorse (C)	695	479	5 615	3 869	144	99	549	378	7 003	4 825
Whittlesea (C)	1 029	790	6 539	5 023	424	326	744	572	8 736	6 711
Wyndham (C)	923	753	8 177	6 671	232	189	611	498	9 943	8 112
Yarra (C)	946	1 340	10 525	14 914	666	944	699	990	12 836	18 188
Yarra Ranges (S)	719	504	4 685	3 283	182	128	600	420	6 186	4 335
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	151	693	900	4 128	51	234	213	977	1 315	6 032
Golden Plains (S)	30	174	219	1 269	9	52	21	122	279	1 617
Greater Geelong (C)	1 321	637	9 760	4 703	338	163	1 267	611	12 686	6 113
Queenscliffe (B)	6	186	176	5 449	8	248	6	186	196	6 068
Surf Coast (S)	144	595	882	3 645	34	141	97	401	1 157	4 782
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	61	352	356	2 053	15	86	68	392	500	2 883
Glenelg (S)	229	1 126	1 024	5 035	30	148	222	1 092	1 505	7 400
Moyne (S)	95	592	541	3 369	37	230	75	467	748	4 658
Southern Grampians (S)	145	862	422	2 507	44	261	151	897	762	4 527
Warrnambool (C)	347	1 099	1 333	4 222	160	507	354	1 121	2 194	6 950
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	134	1 173	589	5 156	61	534	164	1 436	948	8 298
Ballarat (C)	936	1 037	5 880	6 511	199	220	674	746	7 689	8 515
Hepburn (S)	82	548	448	2 995	28	187	71	475	629	4 205
Moorabool (S)	178	656	836	3 079	51	188	199	733	1 264	4 656
Pyrenees (S)	52	791	136	2 068	7	106	26	395	221	3 361
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	42	665	181	2 866	10	158	42	665	275	4 354
Horsham (RC)	206	1 055	1 017	5 208	50	256	302	1 546	1 575	8 065
Northern Grampians (S)	130	1 038	557	4 447	83	663	193	1 541	963	7 688
West Wimmera (S)	10	213	66	1 405	7	149	8	170	91	1 937
Yarriambiack (S)	57	726	233	2 967	8	102	35	446	333	4 240

(a) Rates were calculated per 100,000 people using estimated resident population figures as at 30 June 2006 (cat. no. 3218.0).

(b) These figures are produced by Statistical Services Division, Victoria Police, and are subject to variation.

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

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

RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES (a)(b), By Local Government Area—2006-07 *continued*

	<i>Offences against the person</i>		<i>Offences against property</i>		<i>Drug offences</i>		<i>Other offences</i>		<i>All offences</i>	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	35	501	163	2 335	17	244	55	788	270	3 868
Gannawarra (S)	61	515	290	2 447	8	68	62	523	421	3 552
Mildura (RC)	592	1 118	2 685	5 069	168	317	584	1 102	4 029	7 606
Swan Hill (RC)	338	1 564	1 045	4 836	106	490	374	1 731	1 863	8 621
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	112	859	449	3 443	41	314	120	920	722	5 536
Greater Bendigo (C)	869	889	4 289	4 387	348	356	820	839	6 326	6 470
Loddon (S)	63	754	203	2 431	14	168	45	539	325	3 892
Macedon Ranges (S)	224	539	1 165	2 801	73	176	206	495	1 668	4 011
Mount Alexander (S)	130	750	638	3 680	51	294	199	1 148	1 018	5 871
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	128	906	524	3 707	87	616	169	1 196	908	6 424
Campaspe (S)	227	593	1 431	3 740	90	235	248	648	1 996	5 217
Greater Shepparton (C)	558	908	3 054	4 972	198	322	691	1 125	4 501	7 328
Mansfield (S)	57	764	262	3 512	23	308	62	831	404	5 416
Mitchell (S)	281	848	1 150	3 470	165	498	429	1 294	2 025	6 110
Moirā (S)	210	732	1 029	3 589	68	237	208	725	1 515	5 284
Murrindindi (S)	142	988	326	2 269	33	230	131	912	632	4 399
Strathbogie (S)	41	422	280	2 880	45	463	44	453	410	4 217
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	50	372	300	2 234	30	223	59	439	439	3 270
Indigo (S)	69	446	238	1 537	18	116	112	723	437	2 822
Towong (S)	45	728	112	1 812	13	210	56	906	226	3 656
Wangaratta (RC)	290	1 076	1 108	4 110	60	223	405	1 502	1 863	6 910
Wodonga (RC)	368	1 043	1 846	5 232	118	334	411	1 165	2 743	7 775
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	514	1 222	1 922	4 568	120	285	518	1 231	3 074	7 306
Wellington (S)	320	759	1 416	3 360	106	252	492	1 167	2 334	5 538
Gippsland(c)										
Bass Coast (S)	315	1 043	1 110	3 677	81	268	335	1 110	1 841	6 098
Baw Baw (S)	360	905	1 307	3 287	75	189	280	704	2 022	5 085
Latrobe (C)	1 266	1 781	4 831	6 797	364	512	1 262	1 776	7 723	10 866
South Gippsland (S)	155	565	714	2 602	47	171	172	627	1 088	3 965
Victoria (d)	42 138	816	281 123	5 442	14 409	279	38 530	746	376 200	7 283

(a) Rates were calculated per 100,000 people using estimated resident population figures as at 30 June 2006 (cat. no. 3218.0).

(b) These figures are produced by Statistical Services Division, Victoria Police, and are subject to variation.

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

(d) The Victoria Total row includes offences where the region was not specified.

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

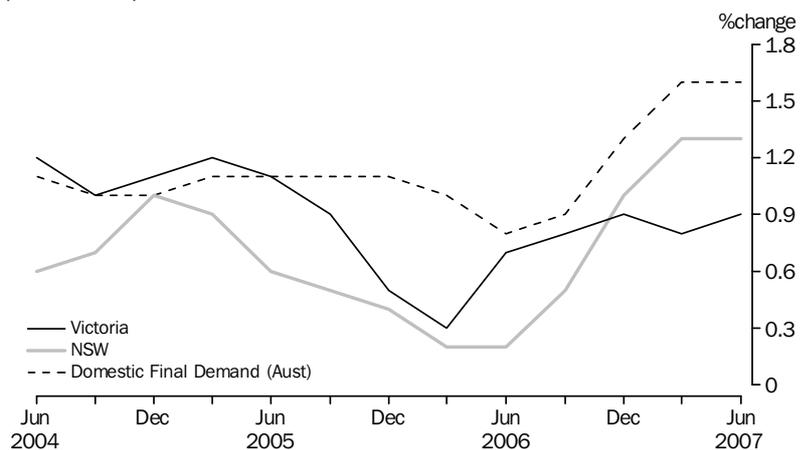
Note: As of 20 November 2006, the Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised. For the purpose of ABS statistics this change from public to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. The classification of Telstra has changed from public sector to non-financial corporation from the March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

For the June quarter 2007, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was \$60,727m, an increase of 0.9% on the March quarter 2007. This was below the trend growth level for New South Wales (1.3%) and Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which increased by 1.6% over the same period.

STATE FINAL DEMAND
continued

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand. In June quarter 2007, this component accounted for 58.4% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand and recorded an increase of 1.0% on the March quarter 2007. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.6% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (16.3%).

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



STATE FINAL DEMAND (a): Seasonally Adjusted and Trend

	2005			2006				2007	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 431	9 509	9 543	9 553	9 710	9 881	9 738	9 901	9 945
Households	33 538	33 612	33 693	33 999	34 252	34 370	34 733	35 162	35 445
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 282	4 251	4 605	4 835	4 704	4 772	4 733	5 052	4 817
Livestock	180	190	190	190	190	144	144	144	144
Intangible fixed assets	782	775	792	788	803	822	810	883	952
Dwellings	3 854	3 713	3 577	3 242	3 446	3 658	3 591	3 502	3 564
Ownership transfer costs	896	836	823	853	875	773	800	788	932
Total private	12 976	13 169	13 306	12 982	13 053	13 523	13 024	13 526	13 928
Public	1 695	1 492	1 842	1 565	1 613	1 694	2 109	1 456	1 646
State final demand	57 643	57 781	58 384	58 100	58 626	59 468	59 605	60 045	60 964
International trade—exports of goods	5 057	4 806	4 831	4 964	4 988	5 235	5 034	4 898	4 970
International trade—imports of goods	11 769	11 582	12 300	11 996	11 756	12 013	12 214	12 880	13 161
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ m) (b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 417	9 487	9 535	9 609	9 706	9 787	9 834	9 874	9 918
Households	33 484	33 610	33 767	33 966	34 192	34 443	34 753	35 108	35 472
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 200	4 371	4 580	4 730	4 768	4 768	4 810	np	np
Livestock	183	187	193	190	176	157	145	142	144
Intangible fixed assets	779	783	785	794	804	809	823	895	931
Dwellings	3 733	3 685	3 526	3 396	3 446	3 553	3 591	3 559	3 524
Ownership transfer costs	843	847	847	846	839	804	795	827	882
Total private	12 846	13 133	13 190	13 139	13 160	13 196	13 273	13 572	13 728
Public	1 617	1 654	1 659	1 624	1 661	1 762	1 897	np	np
State final demand	57 365	57 884	58 152	58 338	58 729	59 191	59 706	60 206	60 727
International trade—exports of goods	4 850	4 862	4 872	4 929	5 063	5 107	5 054	4 976	4 911
International trade—imports of goods	11 621	11 888	12 007	11 992	11 905	11 962	12 331	12 761	13 168
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Households	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	2.8	4.1	4.8	3.3	0.8	—	0.9	np	np
Livestock	1.5	2.2	3.0	-1.1	-7.4	-10.8	-7.9	-2.3	1.6
Intangible fixed assets	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.8	8.7	4.1
Dwellings	0.8	-1.3	-4.3	-3.7	1.5	3.1	1.1	-0.9	-1.0
Ownership transfer costs	0.9	0.5	—	-0.2	-0.8	-4.1	-1.2	4.1	6.6
Total private	2.9	2.2	0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.3	1.2
Public	2.3	2.3	0.3	-2.1	2.3	6.1	7.7	np	np
State final demand	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
International trade—exports of goods	-0.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.7	0.9	-1.0	-1.6	-1.3
International trade—imports of goods	2.3	2.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.7	0.5	3.1	3.5	3.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

STATE FINAL DEMAND (a): Original

	2005			2006				2007	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
CURRENT PRICE (\$ m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 665	9 671	10 020	9 885	10 372	10 502	10 574	10 782	11 080
Households	33 326	34 126	35 882	33 620	34 938	35 725	37 767	35 490	36 961
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 232	4 005	4 996	4 295	4 541	4 416	5 021	4 360	4 462
Livestock	180	174	174	174	174	113	113	113	113
Intangible fixed assets	758	747	812	733	760	775	813	801	883
Dwellings	3 969	3 919	3 760	3 025	3 607	3 873	3 774	3 285	3 806
Ownership transfer costs	868	886	922	918	889	918	1 016	972	1 180
Total private	13 077	13 255	14 257	12 069	13 133	13 663	14 107	12 655	14 348
Public	1 931	1 348	1 825	1 499	1 839	1 533	2 091	1 417	1 853
State final demand	57 998	58 400	61 984	57 073	60 282	61 423	64 539	60 343	64 243
International trade—exports of goods	5 180	4 957	5 213	4 801	5 368	5 612	5 611	4 947	5 542
International trade—imports of goods	11 430	12 102	13 119	11 679	12 112	13 005	13 054	12 250	13 013

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (\$ m) (b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 466	9 430	9 625	9 480	9 779	9 857	9 815	9 849	10 007
Households	33 141	33 706	35 334	32 721	33 795	34 456	36 425	33 863	34 968
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 312	4 107	5 128	4 429	4 732	4 618	5 272	4 645	4 839
Livestock	180	190	190	190	190	144	144	144	144
Intangible fixed assets	771	764	838	762	794	810	859	854	944
Dwellings	3 927	3 845	3 660	2 952	3 521	3 791	3 692	3 179	3 656
Ownership transfer costs	877	849	831	848	859	784	808	784	918
Total private	13 060	13 197	14 151	12 019	13 142	13 546	13 937	12 489	14 032
Public	1 928	1 347	1 825	1 500	1 841	1 536	2 101	1 413	1 856
State final demand	57 597	57 680	60 935	55 719	58 557	59 395	62 279	57 614	60 863
International trade—exports of goods	5 151	4 828	5 026	4 616	5 119	5 270	5 221	4 533	5 114
International trade—imports of goods	11 493	11 980	12 847	11 307	11 502	12 442	12 765	12 150	12 910

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

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

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE
BY REGION

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

Between September quarter 2006 and September 2007, the Victorian labour force grew by 54,800 people (2.0%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 61,900 (2.4%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 7,200 (-5.8%). The unemployment rate decreased from 4.6% to 4.3%.

Between September 2006 and September 2007, the labour force grew by 48,400 persons (2.5%) in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and by 6,300 persons (0.9%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The proportion of employed persons who worked full-time increased from 71.7% to 71.9% in the Melbourne MSR, but decreased in the Balance of Victoria MSR (69.6% to 68.3%).

The number of unemployed people decreased by 2,400 (-2.8%) in the Melbourne MSR and fell by 4,900 (-12.4%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate decreased from 4.3% to 4.1% in the Melbourne MSR and from 5.5% to 4.8% in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate rose in the Melbourne MSR (65.3% to 65.7%), but fell from 63.9% to 63.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Central Highlands-Wimmera statistical region displayed the largest increase in employment (6,300 persons) followed by the All Gippsland statistical region (5,800 persons) and the Goulburn-Ovens-Murray statistical region (3,200 persons). Falls in employment were experienced in the Loddon-Mallee and Barwon-Western District statistical regions (3,500 and 700 persons respectively). All statistical regions experienced a fall in their unemployment rate over the period, except for the All Gippsland and Loddon-Mallee statistical regions.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
July	1 320.3	543.5	1 863.8	87.7	1 951.5	4.5	65.0
August	1 303.1	545.1	1 848.2	79.8	1 928.0	4.1	64.1
September	1 348.2	531.6	1 879.8	84.9	1 964.7	4.3	65.3
October	1 310.4	555.1	1 865.4	84.1	1 949.5	4.3	64.6
November	1 319.2	536.6	1 855.8	81.0	1 936.8	4.2	64.1
December	1 362.3	551.1	1 913.4	88.7	2 002.1	4.4	66.2
2007							
January	1 344.5	516.8	1 861.3	100.2	1 961.5	5.1	64.7
February	1 361.6	521.8	1 883.4	108.6	1 991.9	5.5	65.6
March	1 354.7	541.7	1 896.4	99.9	1 996.3	5.0	65.7
April	1 343.4	564.5	1 907.9	90.6	1 998.5	4.5	65.7
May	1 368.9	538.9	1 907.8	88.7	1 996.5	4.4	65.5
June	1 358.6	540.4	1 898.9	86.0	1 984.9	4.3	65.0
July	1 379.4	538.3	1 917.7	79.1	1 996.8	4.0	65.3
August	1 348.8	540.1	1 888.9	86.9	1 975.7	4.4	64.6
September	1 388.7	541.9	1 930.6	82.5	2 013.1	4.1	65.7
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
July	128.6	54.9	183.5	10.5	194.0	5.4	64.4
August	128.5	53.9	182.3	10.7	193.1	5.6	64.0
September	129.6	56.0	185.6	16.1	201.6	8.0	66.7
October	124.4	60.2	184.5	12.6	197.1	6.4	65.1
November	126.5	56.0	182.5	10.8	193.4	5.6	63.8
December	125.1	55.2	180.3	13.5	193.8	7.0	63.8
2007							
January	126.3	55.8	182.1	12.2	194.3	6.3	63.9
February	126.9	58.3	185.1	12.3	197.4	6.2	64.8
March	130.2	59.6	189.8	10.9	200.7	5.4	65.8
April	124.9	61.9	186.8	11.7	198.5	5.9	65.0
May	121.9	62.7	184.6	9.2	193.8	4.8	63.3
June	126.5	56.4	182.9	7.7	190.6	4.0	62.2
July	120.8	61.3	182.1	7.9	190.0	4.2	61.9
August	127.9	57.0	184.8	8.9	193.8	4.6	63.1
September	125.9	59.0	184.9	8.9	193.7	4.6	63.0

Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000				
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
July	64.4	26.1	90.4	8.5	99.0	8.6	60.9
August	64.5	27.8	92.3	7.6	100.0	7.6	61.5
September	66.7	25.2	91.8	5.4	97.2	5.5	59.7
October	65.1	27.8	92.8	7.5	100.3	7.5	61.5
November	66.5	25.3	91.8	4.3	96.1	4.4	58.8
December	64.9	28.6	93.4	8.5	101.9	8.4	62.3
2007							
January	64.6	25.4	90.0	7.5	97.5	7.7	59.5
February	65.6	29.5	95.1	8.3	103.3	8.0	62.9
March	69.5	24.9	94.4	7.5	101.9	7.4	62.0
April	71.8	24.3	96.1	10.5	106.7	9.9	64.8
May	73.0	26.0	99.1	7.1	106.2	6.7	64.4
June	68.7	29.3	98.0	8.3	106.3	7.8	64.4
July	69.4	30.2	99.7	6.1	105.7	5.7	63.9
August	66.4	33.1	99.5	7.1	106.6	6.7	64.4
September	66.1	32.0	98.1	4.2	102.3	4.1	61.7
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
July	91.9	40.1	132.0	8.1	140.1	5.8	64.9
August	91.9	38.5	130.4	6.5	136.9	4.8	63.3
September	97.6	40.8	138.4	6.6	145.0	4.6	67.0
October	95.3	41.9	137.2	9.3	146.5	6.3	67.5
November	98.6	40.2	138.8	6.1	145.0	4.2	66.7
December	101.8	35.2	137.0	9.9	146.9	6.7	67.5
2007							
January	97.0	40.0	137.0	7.6	144.6	5.3	66.3
February	93.9	45.6	139.5	6.0	145.5	4.1	66.6
March	91.5	44.9	136.4	6.0	142.4	4.2	65.1
April	93.4	41.3	134.7	7.7	142.4	5.4	65.0
May	89.2	43.5	132.8	10.3	143.0	7.2	65.2
June	88.3	48.6	136.9	6.5	143.4	4.5	65.3
July	85.6	50.5	136.1	5.7	141.8	4.0	64.5
August	86.2	52.3	138.5	7.2	145.7	4.9	66.1
September	89.3	45.6	134.9	9.2	144.1	6.4	65.3

Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
July	104.8	46.3	151.1	6.6	157.7	4.2	66.1
August	105.3	44.6	149.9	5.5	155.5	3.6	65.0
September	108.4	41.5	149.8	7.3	157.1	4.7	65.7
October	101.6	43.8	145.4	5.6	151.0	3.7	63.0
November	103.9	38.4	142.3	5.6	147.9	3.8	61.6
December	99.9	41.6	141.5	7.2	148.7	4.8	61.8
2007							
January	102.8	41.1	143.9	6.2	150.1	4.2	62.3
February	105.7	41.8	147.5	4.9	152.4	3.2	63.1
March	109.9	42.0	151.8	4.5	156.3	2.9	64.7
April	108.1	43.6	151.7	6.6	158.3	4.1	65.4
May	109.5	40.8	150.3	4.6	154.9	3.0	63.9
June	110.7	47.2	157.8	3.5	161.4	2.2	66.5
July	108.8	44.1	152.9	4.2	157.2	2.7	64.7
August	109.5	43.2	152.8	4.3	157.1	2.8	64.6
September	109.8	43.2	153.0	3.8	156.8	2.4	64.3
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
July	69.8	40.7	110.6	4.3	114.9	3.8	56.8
August	69.5	42.3	111.8	5.3	117.1	4.5	57.8
September	70.3	43.0	113.3	4.0	117.3	3.4	57.8
October	69.4	42.3	111.6	5.2	116.9	4.5	57.5
November	70.5	41.5	112.1	4.8	116.9	4.1	57.4
December	73.3	42.9	116.3	7.2	123.5	5.8	60.5
2007							
January	71.8	38.5	110.3	6.7	117.0	5.7	57.3
February	75.7	40.3	116.0	5.7	121.7	4.7	59.5
March	76.0	40.8	116.9	8.4	125.2	6.7	61.1
April	77.4	40.5	117.8	5.3	123.1	4.3	60.0
May	76.8	39.4	116.2	8.1	124.3	6.5	60.5
June	76.9	40.4	117.3	8.2	125.4	6.5	60.9
July	79.1	38.4	117.5	5.7	123.2	4.7	59.8
August	82.3	36.9	119.2	8.5	127.7	6.7	61.9
September	80.2	38.8	119.1	8.6	127.6	6.7	61.8

Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
July	459.6	208.1	667.7	38.1	705.8	5.4	62.9
August	459.7	207.0	666.7	35.8	702.5	5.1	62.6
September	472.5	206.4	678.9	39.4	718.2	5.5	63.9
October	455.8	215.8	671.6	40.2	711.8	5.6	63.2
November	466.1	201.4	667.5	31.7	699.2	4.5	62.0
December	465.1	203.4	668.5	46.3	714.8	6.5	63.3
2007							
January	462.5	200.8	663.3	40.2	703.5	5.7	62.2
February	467.8	215.4	683.2	37.1	720.3	5.1	63.6
March	477.1	212.2	689.3	37.3	726.6	5.1	64.0
April	475.7	211.5	687.1	41.8	729.0	5.7	64.1
May	470.5	212.4	682.9	39.3	722.3	5.4	63.4
June	471.2	221.8	693.0	34.2	727.1	4.7	63.8
July	463.8	224.6	688.3	29.7	718.0	4.1	62.9
August	472.3	222.5	694.8	36.1	730.8	4.9	63.9
September	471.3	218.7	690.0	34.5	724.5	4.8	63.3
VICTORIA							
2006							
July	1 779.8	751.6	2 531.5	125.8	2 657.3	4.7	64.4
August	1 762.8	752.2	2 514.9	115.5	2 630.4	4.4	63.7
September	1 820.7	738.0	2 558.7	124.3	2 682.9	4.6	64.9
October	1 766.1	770.9	2 537.0	124.3	2 661.3	4.7	64.3
November	1 785.2	738.1	2 523.3	112.7	2 636.0	4.3	63.5
December	1 827.4	754.5	2 581.9	135.0	2 716.9	5.0	65.4
2007							
January	1 806.9	717.6	2 524.6	140.4	2 665.0	5.3	64.0
February	1 829.4	737.2	2 566.6	145.6	2 712.2	5.4	65.1
March	1 831.8	753.9	2 585.7	137.2	2 722.9	5.0	65.2
April	1 819.1	775.9	2 595.0	132.4	2 727.4	4.9	65.2
May	1 839.4	751.3	2 590.8	128.0	2 718.8	4.7	64.9
June	1 829.7	762.1	2 591.9	120.2	2 712.1	4.4	64.7
July	1 843.2	762.9	2 606.0	108.8	2 714.8	4.0	64.7
August	1 821.0	762.6	2 583.7	122.9	2 706.6	4.5	64.4
September	1 860.0	760.6	2 620.6	117.1	2 737.7	4.3	65.1

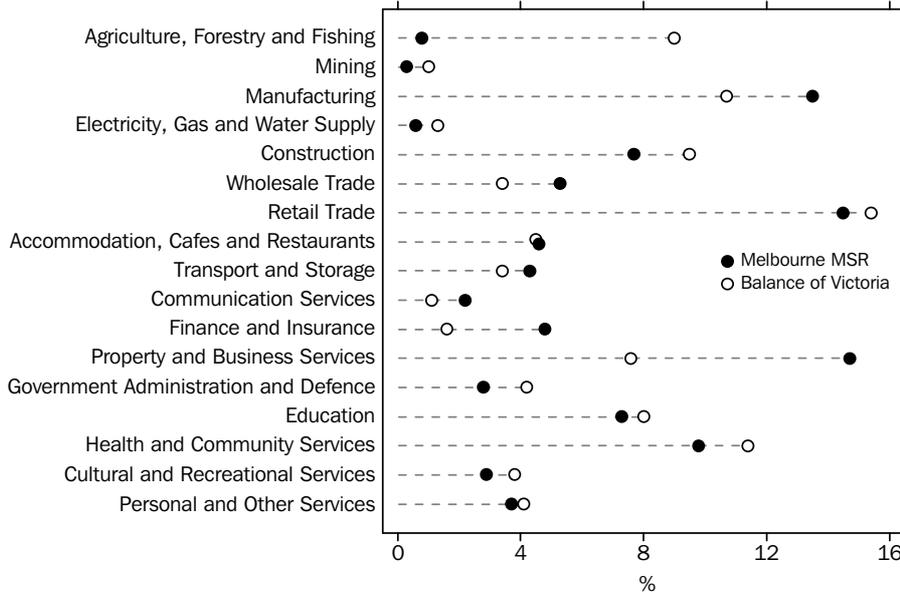
Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In August quarter 2007, the largest proportion of persons employed in the Melbourne MSR were in Property and Business services (14.7%), Retail Trade (14.5%) and Manufacturing (13.5%).

In the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (15.4%), Health and Community Services (11.4%), and Manufacturing (10.7%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria: August quarter—2007



In Victoria, the Mining and Construction industries had the highest proportion of total males employed (90.5% and 86.5% respectively), whilst the highest proportion of total females employed were in Health and community services and Education (82.6% and 66.8% respectively).

In terms of full-time employment, manufacturing accounted for the highest proportion of males employed in Victoria (18.5%) and Health and community services accounted for the highest proportion of full-time females employed (17.4%). In terms of part-time employment, Retail trade accounted for the largest proportion of both males and females employed (25.4% and 23.3% respectively).

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

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE						
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.7	4.0	10.7	2.4	2.8	5.2
Mining	4.3	1.2	5.5	—	—	—
Manufacturing	168.1	60.1	228.2	12.0	15.6	27.7
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.1	3.3	10.4	—	1.1	1.1
Construction	114.0	8.3	122.3	12.3	11.6	23.9
Wholesale Trade	62.9	19.0	81.9	7.2	10.7	17.9
Retail Trade	91.8	49.8	141.7	40.5	91.6	132.1
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	28.5	15.0	43.5	15.9	27.4	43.3
Transport and Storage	56.9	13.2	70.2	5.6	6.3	11.9
Communication Services	29.1	9.5	38.6	1.8	1.9	3.6
Finance and Insurance	41.4	34.2	75.5	4.6	10.4	15.1
Property and Business Services	133.5	73.5	207.0	22.2	48.2	70.3
Government Administration and Defence	20.0	21.0	41.0	1.8	10.2	12.0
Education	36.7	53.4	90.1	12.0	35.9	47.9
Health and Community Services	25.3	79.2	104.5	6.8	73.7	80.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	16.5	11.9	28.4	10.5	16.0	26.5
Personal and Other Services	30.2	19.2	49.4	7.4	13.6	20.9
BALANCE OF VICTORIA						
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	36.3	8.8	45.1	6.8	10.6	17.5
Mining	7.1	—	7.1	—	—	—
Manufacturing	53.3	8.9	62.2	5.4	7.1	12.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.5	1.0	8.6	0.2	—	0.2
Construction	52.5	4.6	57.1	4.4	4.1	8.6
Wholesale Trade	16.0	5.5	21.5	0.6	1.2	1.8
Retail Trade	36.5	19.5	56.0	17.4	33.3	50.7
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	5.6	6.3	11.9	5.9	13.5	19.4
Transport and Storage	17.1	2.7	19.7	2.2	1.9	4.1
Communication Services	4.6	1.4	6.0	1.3	0.6	1.9
Finance and Insurance	4.2	3.2	7.4	0.6	3.0	3.7
Property and Business Services	22.7	12.6	35.4	4.4	12.7	17.2
Government Administration and Defence	11.1	12.4	23.5	2.9	3.0	5.9
Education	13.6	21.4	35.0	1.9	18.9	20.8
Health and Community Services	11.5	30.2	41.7	2.5	34.9	37.4
Cultural and Recreational Services	8.7	4.6	13.4	5.6	7.6	13.3
Personal and Other Services	12.8	8.0	20.8	2.4	5.2	7.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA						
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	43.0	12.8	55.8	9.2	13.4	22.6
Mining	11.4	1.2	12.6	—	—	—
Manufacturing	221.4	69.0	290.4	17.4	22.8	40.2
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	14.7	4.3	19.0	0.2	1.1	1.4
Construction	166.5	12.9	179.4	16.7	15.8	32.5
Wholesale Trade	78.9	24.5	103.4	7.8	11.9	19.7
Retail Trade	128.3	69.4	197.7	58.0	124.8	182.8
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	34.1	21.3	55.4	21.9	40.9	62.7
Transport and Storage	74.0	15.9	89.9	7.8	8.2	16.0
Communication Services	33.7	10.8	44.5	3.1	2.5	5.6
Finance and Insurance	45.5	37.4	82.9	5.3	13.5	18.7
Property and Business Services	156.2	86.1	242.3	26.6	60.9	87.5
Government Administration and Defence	31.1	33.5	64.5	4.7	13.3	17.9
Education	50.3	74.8	125.1	14.0	54.8	68.8
Health and Community Services	36.7	109.4	146.1	9.3	108.6	117.9
Cultural and Recreational Services	25.3	16.5	41.8	16.2	23.6	39.8
Personal and Other Services	43.0	27.2	70.2	9.8	18.8	28.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
OCCUPATION

In August quarter 2007, there were approximately 1,821,100 persons employed full-time in Victoria. The Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) accounted for 1,348,800 (74.1%) of total full-time employed persons and the Balance of Victoria MSR, 472,200 persons (25.9%).

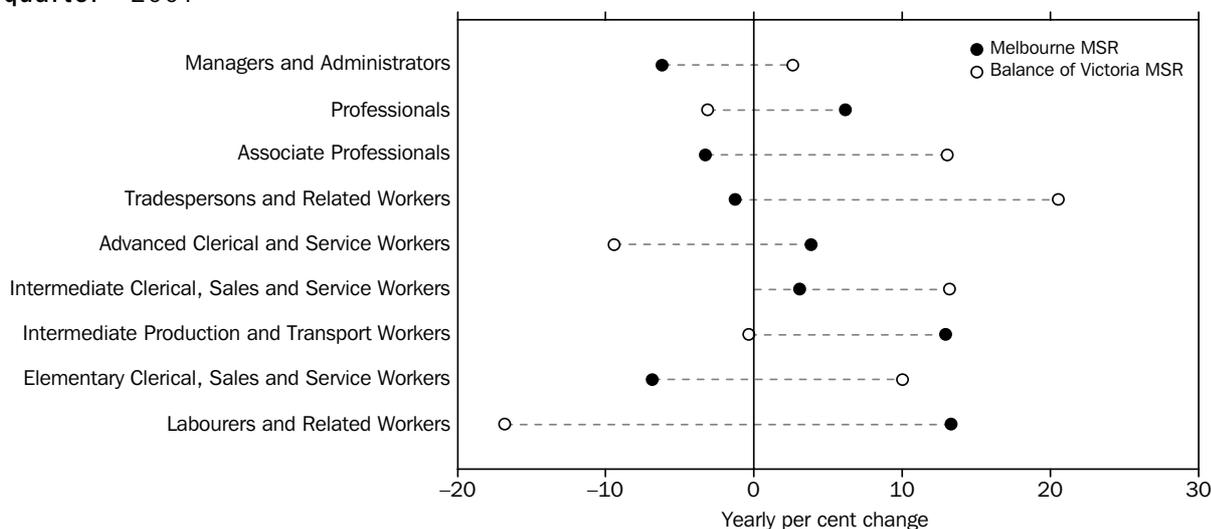
In the Melbourne MSR over half of full-time and part-time workers were employed in three occupational categories: Professionals (23.1%), Intermediate clerical sales and service workers (16.5%) and Tradespersons (12.2%). In the Balance of Victoria, Tradespersons were the predominant group of workers (15.7%) followed closely by Professionals (15.6%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (14.4%).

Dissecting occupation by gender reveals that in the Melbourne MSR the three most predominant occupations for female employees were Professionals, Intermediate clerical sales and service and Associate professionals (26.6%, 24.8% and 12.6% respectively). For male employees, the three most predominant occupations within the same geographically defined area were Professionals, Advanced clerical and service workers and Tradespersons (20.2%, 19.3% and 12.5% respectively). In comparison, the proportion of female employees working as Professionals in Balance of Victoria was slightly lower (20.6%) and significantly lower for male employees (11.7%). The predominant occupation for females in Balance of Victoria was Intermediate clerical, sales and service (25.3%) while male employees tended to work as Tradespersons (24.4%), Intermediate production and transport workers (14.9%) and Managers and administrators (14.0%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
OCCUPATION *continued*

Full-time workers in the Melbourne MSR worked mainly as Professionals (24.5%), Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and Advanced clerical and service workers (14.2% for both categories). In the Balance of Victoria the three most predominant occupational groups working on a full-time basis were Tradespersons(20.0%), Professionals (16.2%) and Managers and administrators (13.5%). In terms of part-time workers, in the Melbourne MSR three occupational groups comprised 61.8% of the total: Intermediate clerical, sales and service (22.1%), Associate professionals (20.1%) and Professionals (19.6%). Part-time workers in Balance of Victoria were characterised by fewer Professionals (14.5%) and tended to predominantly concentrate in the following occupations: Intermediate clerical, sales and service (21.0%) and Elementary clerical, sales and service (20.1%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Occupation, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria: **August quarter—2007**



EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Occupation and Major Statistical Region—August quarter 2007

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE						
Managers and Administrators	95.4	30.7	126.1	5.1	6.6	11.7
Professionals	184.0	146.1	330.1	25.3	80.7	106.0
Associate Professionals	118.3	68.4	186.7	11.0	32.5	43.5
Tradespersons and Related Workers	180.4	11.2	191.6	19.5	7.2	26.7
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	9.0	38.3	47.3	1.6	33.7	35.3
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	79.9	112.3	192.2	20.4	99.2	119.6
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	107.6	16.0	123.7	19.1	9.4	28.5
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	32.0	27.9	59.9	29.1	79.4	108.5
Labourers and Related Workers	66.4	24.8	91.2	32.0	28.5	60.5
BALANCE OF VICTORIA						
Managers and Administrators	49.1	14.5	63.6	4.8	5.8	10.6
Professionals	40.5	35.8	76.3	4.7	27.7	32.3
Associate Professionals	39.0	24.4	63.4	6.0	13.2	19.2
Tradespersons and Related Workers	85.5	9.1	94.6	8.6	5.7	14.3
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	—	7.2	7.2	0.4	14.1	14.5
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	16.5	36.5	53.1	4.9	41.8	46.7
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	50.3	4.9	55.2	7.1	2.7	9.8
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	11.4	10.6	22.0	13.1	31.7	44.8
Labourers and Related Workers	28.7	8.1	36.8	15.2	15.1	30.3
VICTORIA						
Managers and Administrators	144.5	45.2	189.7	9.9	12.4	22.3
Professionals	224.5	181.9	406.5	29.9	108.3	138.3
Associate Professionals	157.4	92.7	250.1	17.0	45.7	62.7
Tradespersons and Related Workers	265.8	20.3	286.2	28.1	12.8	41.0
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	9.0	45.5	54.6	2.0	47.8	49.8
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	96.4	148.8	245.2	25.3	141.0	166.3
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	157.9	21.0	178.9	26.1	12.1	38.3
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	43.4	38.6	81.9	42.2	111.1	153.2
Labourers and Related Workers	95.1	32.9	128.0	47.3	43.6	90.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

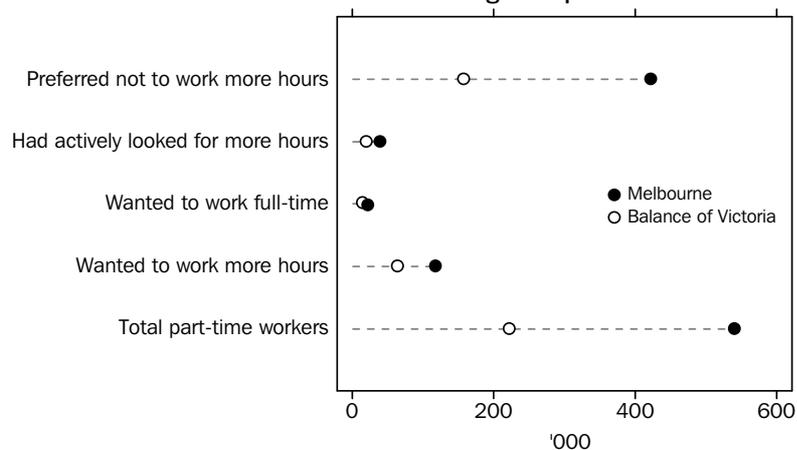
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS

In August quarter 2007, there were 540,100 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. From August quarter 2006 to August quarter 2007 total part-time workers decreased by 5,000 persons (-0.9%) in the Melbourne MSR. Females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (69.8%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (78.2%) 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 August quarter 2007 was 222,500, an increase of 15,500 persons (7.5%) since August quarter 2006. The majority of these part-time workers (71.1%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females than males.

PART-TIME WORKER'S INTENTION: August quarter—2007



PART-TIME WORKERS

continued

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

PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS						
	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2006						
May	115.7	18.4	14.0	48.0	163.7	29.3
August	112.6	23.6	16.9	53.5	166.1	32.2
November	110.9	15.7	11.7	47.1	158.0	29.8
2007						
February	100.0	22.9	16.9	57.2	157.3	36.4
May	113.8	18.8	14.7	49.4	163.2	30.3
August	116.3	17.2	11.6	46.9	163.1	28.7
FEMALES						
2006						
May	302.7	28.7	18.4	81.3	384.0	21.2
August	301.5	28.6	13.5	77.5	379.0	20.5
November	303.7	25.6	15.2	74.9	378.6	19.8
2007						
February	288.7	25.9	15.4	75.8	364.5	20.8
May	306.7	21.5	10.2	69.1	375.8	18.4
August	305.9	22.0	10.6	71.0	377.0	18.8
PERSONS						
2006						
May	418.4	47.1	32.5	129.3	547.7	23.6
August	414.1	52.2	30.4	131.0	545.1	24.0
November	414.6	41.3	26.9	122.0	536.6	22.7
2007						
February	388.7	48.7	32.3	133.1	521.8	25.5
May	420.4	40.4	25.0	118.5	538.9	22.0
August	422.2	39.2	22.2	117.9	540.1	21.8

(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

	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2006						
May	35.6	4.2	4.2	14.9	50.5	29.4
August	32.6	9.7	8.7	19.7	52.3	37.6
November	37.6	6.8	6.1	18.8	56.5	33.4
2007						
February	36.6	7.4	6.7	20.6	57.2	36.0
May	40.7	7.3	4.7	17.8	58.5	30.4
August	41.1	8.7	7.7	23.6	64.8	36.5
FEMALES						
2006						
May	112.0	7.8	5.8	36.8	148.8	24.7
August	115.3	8.6	5.5	39.4	154.7	25.5
November	113.2	9.3	6.0	31.8	145.0	21.9
2007						
February	123.1	15.5	8.9	35.2	158.2	22.2
May	111.6	11.2	7.7	42.3	153.9	27.5
August	117.2	11.7	7.2	40.6	157.7	25.7
PERSONS						
2006						
May	147.6	12.1	10.1	51.7	199.3	25.9
August	147.9	18.3	14.2	59.1	207.0	28.6
November	150.8	16.1	12.1	50.6	201.4	25.1
2007						
February	159.7	22.9	15.6	55.7	215.4	25.9
May	152.3	18.4	12.5	60.1	212.4	28.3
August	158.3	20.5	14.9	64.2	222.5	28.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

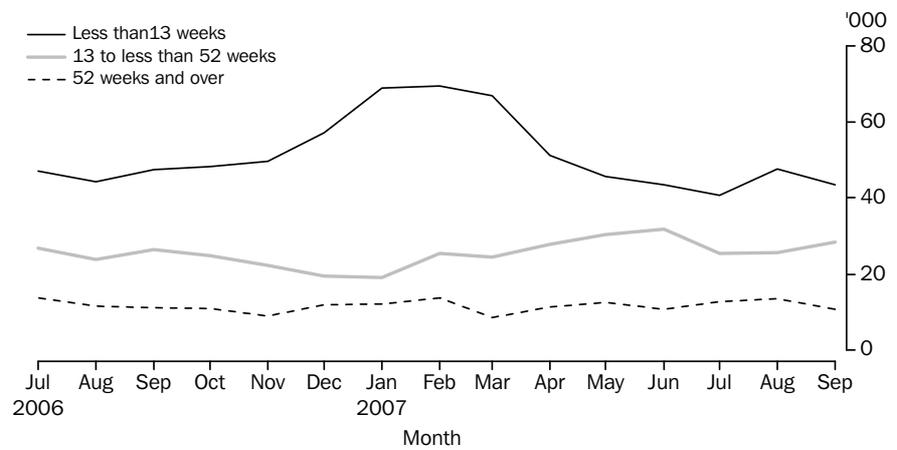
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between September 2006 and September 2007, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) decreased by 8.4% in the Melbourne MSR and increased by 11.0% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

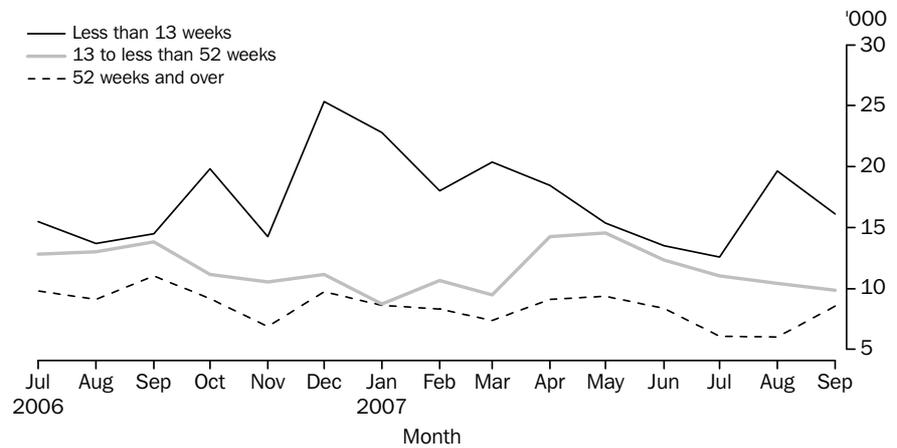
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) increased by 7.2% in the Melbourne MSR but decreased by 28.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 2.7% in the Melbourne MSR and by 22.5% in the Balance of Victoria MSR in the year ended September 2007.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2006									
July	22.4	24.6	47.0	8.4	7.1	15.5	30.9	31.7	62.5
August	23.8	20.4	44.2	6.3	7.4	13.7	30.1	27.8	57.9
September	25.4	22.0	47.4	6.8	7.7	14.5	32.2	29.7	61.8
October	25.6	22.6	48.2	8.0	11.9	19.9	33.6	34.5	68.0
November	23.8	25.8	49.7	5.6	8.6	14.3	29.5	34.5	63.9
December	32.1	25.0	57.1	11.7	13.6	25.3	43.9	38.6	82.5
2007									
January	36.8	32.2	68.9	11.4	11.4	22.8	48.2	43.6	91.8
February	33.3	36.1	69.4	8.1	9.9	18.0	41.4	46.0	87.4
March	32.5	34.3	66.9	10.1	10.3	20.4	42.7	44.6	87.3
April	26.3	25.1	51.3	8.4	10.1	18.5	34.6	35.2	69.8
May	22.1	23.6	45.7	8.4	7.0	15.4	30.5	30.6	61.1
June	21.5	22.0	43.5	4.7	8.8	13.5	26.2	30.8	57.0
July	20.0	20.7	40.8	6.8	5.7	12.6	26.9	26.5	53.4
August	25.4	22.3	47.7	9.2	10.5	19.6	34.6	32.8	67.4
September	18.4	25.0	43.4	7.5	8.6	16.1	25.9	33.7	59.5
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2006									
July	15.6	11.3	26.9	5.7	7.1	12.8	21.3	18.4	39.7
August	14.6	9.3	23.9	5.7	7.3	13.0	20.3	16.6	36.9
September	14.5	11.9	26.4	7.4	6.5	13.8	21.8	18.4	40.3
October	15.3	9.6	25.0	6.1	5.0	11.2	21.5	14.7	36.1
November	12.8	9.6	22.4	5.8	4.7	10.5	18.6	14.3	32.9
December	11.1	8.4	19.5	4.6	6.6	11.2	15.7	15.0	30.7
2007									
January	10.0	9.1	19.1	3.7	5.1	8.7	13.6	14.1	27.8
February	14.1	11.4	25.4	4.1	6.6	10.7	18.2	17.9	36.1
March	12.6	11.9	24.5	4.2	5.3	9.5	16.8	17.2	34.0
April	13.6	14.2	27.9	7.0	7.2	14.2	20.7	21.5	42.1
May	16.5	13.8	30.4	7.7	6.8	14.5	24.2	20.7	44.9
June	16.2	15.6	31.8	4.9	7.5	12.4	21.1	23.0	44.2
July	12.5	12.9	25.5	4.8	6.2	11.0	17.3	19.1	36.5
August	12.3	13.2	25.6	4.5	6.0	10.4	16.8	19.2	36.0
September	15.1	13.3	28.3	4.2	5.6	9.9	19.3	18.9	38.2

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2006									
July	7.8	6.0	13.8	7.0	2.8	9.8	14.8	8.8	23.6
August	6.4	5.3	11.7	6.2	2.9	9.1	12.6	8.1	20.7
September	6.3	4.8	11.1	7.9	3.1	11.1	14.2	8.0	22.2
October	5.6	5.4	11.0	6.3	2.9	9.2	11.8	8.3	20.1
November	5.4	3.6	9.0	4.3	2.6	6.9	9.7	6.2	15.9
December	6.6	5.4	12.1	4.5	5.2	9.8	11.2	10.6	21.8
2007									
January	6.0	6.2	12.2	5.1	3.6	8.6	11.1	9.7	20.8
February	8.0	5.8	13.7	3.6	4.7	8.3	11.6	10.5	22.1
March	6.0	2.6	8.5	2.5	4.9	7.4	8.5	7.5	15.9
April	6.1	5.3	11.4	3.1	6.1	9.1	9.2	11.4	20.5
May	5.4	7.3	12.6	3.4	6.0	9.4	8.8	13.3	22.0
June	5.1	5.6	10.7	3.1	5.2	8.3	8.2	10.8	19.0
July	6.5	6.3	12.8	2.6	3.5	6.1	9.2	9.8	18.9
August	7.5	6.1	13.5	2.7	3.3	6.0	10.2	9.3	19.5
September	5.4	5.4	10.8	5.5	3.0	8.6	10.9	8.4	19.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2006									
July	45.8	41.9	87.7	21.1	17.0	38.1	66.9	59.0	125.8
August	44.8	35.0	79.8	18.2	17.6	35.8	63.0	52.5	115.5
September	46.2	38.7	84.9	22.0	17.3	39.4	68.2	56.1	124.3
October	46.5	37.6	84.1	20.4	19.8	40.2	66.9	57.4	124.3
November	42.0	39.0	81.0	15.8	15.9	31.7	57.7	54.9	112.7
December	49.9	38.8	88.7	20.8	25.4	46.3	70.8	64.2	135.0
2007									
January	52.8	47.4	100.2	20.2	20.0	40.2	72.9	67.5	140.4
February	55.3	53.2	108.6	15.9	21.2	37.1	71.2	74.4	145.6
March	51.1	48.8	99.9	16.8	20.5	37.3	67.9	69.3	137.2
April	46.0	44.6	90.6	18.5	23.4	41.8	64.4	68.0	132.4
May	44.0	44.7	88.7	19.5	19.8	39.3	63.5	64.5	128.0
June	42.9	43.1	86.0	12.7	21.5	34.2	55.6	64.6	120.2
July	39.1	39.9	79.1	14.2	15.5	29.7	53.4	55.4	108.8
August	45.2	41.6	86.9	16.4	19.7	36.1	61.6	61.4	122.9
September	38.9	43.7	82.5	17.2	17.3	34.5	56.1	61.0	117.1

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	2004		2005				2006				2007	
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
<i>Local Government Area (c)</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Melbourne(d)												
Banyule (C)	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
Bayside (C)	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5
Boroondara (C)	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Brimbank (C)	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.8
Cardinia (S)	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7
Casey (C)	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Darebin (C)	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.3	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.2
Frankston (C)	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.6
Glen Eira (C)	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	8.3	7.6	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2
Hume (C)	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.5
Kingston (C)	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.7
Knox (C)	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6
Manningham (C)	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8
Maribyrnong (C)	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.8
Maroondah (C)	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.8
Melbourne (C)	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.3	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.4
Melton (S)	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.5
Monash (C)	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.8
Moonee Valley (C)	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Moreland (C)	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.4
Mornington Peninsula (S)	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.5
Nillumbik (S)	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Port Phillip (C)	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7
Stonnington (C)	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Whitehorse (C)	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.8
Whittlesea (C)	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.9
Wyndham (C)	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.0
Yarra (C)	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5
Golden Plains (S)	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9
Greater Geelong (C)	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7
Queenscliffe (B)	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.4
Surf Coast (S)	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2
Glenelg (S)	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.3
Moyne (S)	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5
Southern Grampians (S)	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8
Warrnambool (C)	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.4
Ballarat (C)	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.9	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.5
Hepburn (S)	9.9	10.4	10.0	9.5	7.9	7.2	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.6	8.5
Moorabool (S)	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0
Pyrenees (S)	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.5	7.1	6.7	7.5	8.5	9.0	8.8	8.3	8.1

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	2004		2005				2006				2007	
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
<i>Local Government Area (c)</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Horsham (RC)	6.6	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.9
Northern Grampians (S)	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.7	6.6	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.2
West Wimmera (S)	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.3
Yarriambiack (S)	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.2
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9
Gannawarra (S)	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3
Mildura (RC)	8.7	9.6	9.9	9.4	8.6	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.6	6.8	6.6
Swan Hill (RC)	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.1	4.8
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	11.9	13.4	13.8	13.0	12.1	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.0	10.5	9.0	8.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	7.9	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.7	5.9	5.6
Loddon (S)	6.9	7.7	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4
Mount Alexander (S)	8.9	9.9	10.3	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.4	6.1
Goulburn												
Campaspe (S)	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.1
Delatite (S)	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.0	5.4	4.8
Mitchell (S)	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4
Moira (S)	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.3
Murrindindi (S)	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.0
Strathbogie (S)	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.4
Indigo (S)	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.5
Towong (S)	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0
Wangaratta (RC)	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.8
Wodonga (RC)	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.4
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.5	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.7
Wellington (S)	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.3
Gippsland(d)												
Bass Coast (S)	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.0	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.8
Baw Baw (S)	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4
La Trobe (S)	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.7	10.5	9.3	8.3	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.7
South Gippsland (S)	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3
Unincorporated Vic(e)	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

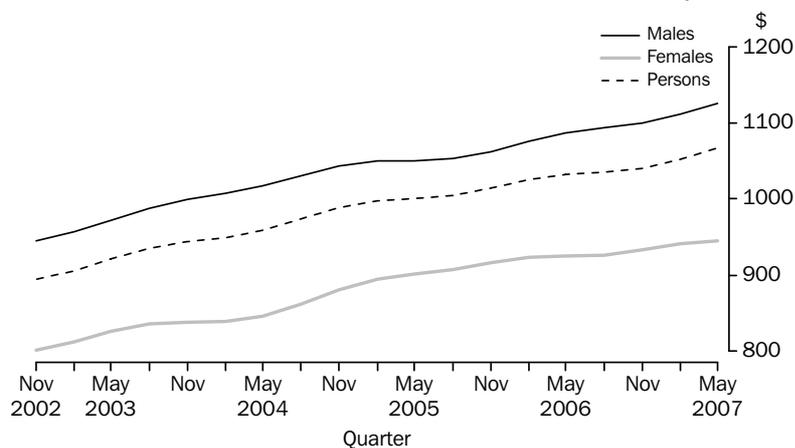
- (a) The LGA data which appears here is aggregated from SLA data provided by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).
- (b) For methodology see Explanatory notes in DEWR publication Small Area Labour Markets, available from the DEWR website.
- (c) Local Government Area is based on ASGC 2001.
- (d) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne. Therefore, summing LGA estimates within Melbourne will slightly over-report the true estimate for Melbourne SD, and summing LGA estimates within Gippsland or Balance of Victoria will slightly under-report the true estimate for the corresponding ASGC regions.
- (e) Due to the small size of the labour force, particular care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In May quarter 2007, the trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings was \$1,067.4, an increase of 3.3% from May quarter 2006. Over the same period, trend adult male full-time ordinary time earnings increased by 3.5%, compared to 2.2% for adult female earnings.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time



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

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All males total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All females total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
ORIGINAL (\$)									
2006									
February	1 084.1	1 162.1	987.6	921.5	936.0	630.4	1 030.4	1 087.4	819.8
May	1 084.9	1 149.4	983.4	930.1	946.1	644.6	1 032.7	1 080.8	822.9
August	1 092.3	1 153.0	984.8	922.0	937.8	636.6	1 034.0	1 079.4	818.0
November	1 099.3	1 167.0	992.1	929.2	943.1	647.0	1 037.7	1 085.9	820.3
2007									
February	1 109.8	1 171.6	1 016.3	942.8	955.9	666.8	1 052.8	1 097.9	852.1
May	1 129.0	1 188.1	1 022.9	953.8	968.4	655.0	1 070.0	1 114.1	848.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$)									
2006									
February	1 079.7	1 157.6	981.6	920.9	936.0	626.1	1 025.3	1 082.6	814.2
May	1 088.2	1 151.0	986.4	929.3	945.4	647.2	1 036.9	1 083.0	826.6
August	1 094.6	1 162.1	985.4	922.8	938.8	633.6	1 035.9	1 086.1	815.2
November	1 098.1	1 161.2	994.6	930.1	943.0	652.3	1 036.6	1 081.9	825.3
2007									
February	1 105.1	1 166.5	1 010.0	942.0	955.8	661.7	1 047.7	1 092.9	845.8
May	1 132.8	1 189.9	1 026.0	953.0	967.6	658.1	1 074.4	1 116.5	852.0
TREND (\$)									
2006									
February	1 075.5	1 149.2	982.2	923.2	938.9	633.4	1 025.2	1 080.0	819.1
May	1 087.2	1 156.1	986.1	924.9	940.7	638.6	1 032.9	1 083.7	821.0
August	1 093.5	1 158.3	989.8	926.3	941.3	644.9	1 035.7	1 083.1	823.1
November	1 099.7	1 164.1	997.4	933.1	946.1	651.0	1 040.6	1 086.8	829.8
2007									
February	1 111.0	1 172.5	1 009.4	941.3	954.8	656.8	1 051.7	1 096.3	840.4
May	1 125.5	1 177.1	1 024.1	945.5	965.7	663.1	1 067.4	1 109.5	853.4
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM FEBRUARY 2007 TO MAY 2007) (%)									
Original	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	-1.8	1.6	1.5	-0.5
Seasonally Adjusted	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	-0.6	2.5	2.2	0.7
Trend	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM MAY 2006 TO MAY 2007) (%)									
Original	4.1	3.4	4.0	2.5	2.4	1.6	3.6	3.1	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted	4.1	3.4	4.0	2.5	2.4	1.7	3.6	3.1	3.1
Trend	3.5	1.8	3.9	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.4	3.9

(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.

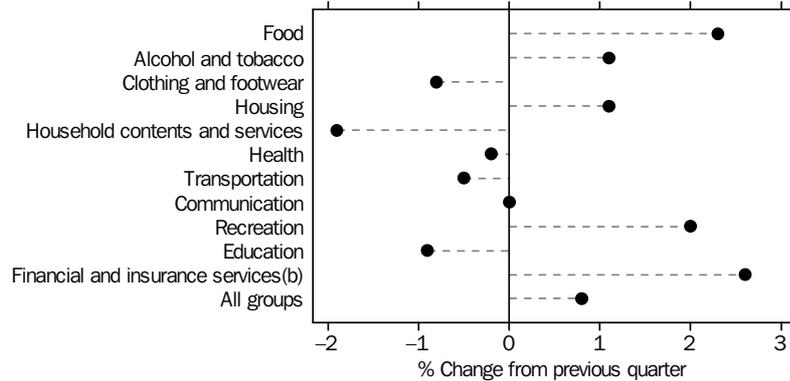
Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between June quarter 2007 and September quarter 2007, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 0.8%. The groups which recorded the largest increases were Financial and insurance services (2.6%), Food (2.3%) and Recreation (2.0%). The groups which recorded largest decreases were Household contents and services (-1.9%), Education (-0.9%) and Clothing and footwear (-0.8%).

Between September quarter 2006 and September quarter 2007, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 2.1%. The CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 1.9% over the same period. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in Health (4.7%), Alcohol and tobacco (3.8%) and Financial institution and insurance services (3.6%). The groups which recorded decreases for the year were Household contents and services (-1.4%) and Transportation (-1.0%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (a), Melbourne—September qtr 2007



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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), By Group, Melbourne

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES	
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	change from	change from	change from	change from
	2006	2006	2007	2007	2007	corresponding	from	corresponding	from
	index	index	index	index	index	quarter of	previous	quarter of	previous
						previous year	quarter	previous year	quarter
						%	%	%	%
Food	170.7	171.7	168.2	171.8	175.8	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.9
Alcohol and tobacco	238.2	241.2	243.4	244.6	247.3	3.8	1.1	3.1	0.6
Clothing and footwear	109.0	109.0	108.4	112.0	111.1	1.9	-0.8	1.0	0.4
Housing	116.4	117.4	118.6	119.2	120.5	3.5	1.1	4.2	1.8
Household contents and services	125.6	125.6	124.8	126.3	123.9	-1.4	-1.9	-1.6	-2.4
Health	231.4	230.9	239.0	242.7	242.2	4.7	-0.2	4.3	-0.5
Transportation	161.3	154.9	155.8	160.5	159.7	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-0.7
Communication	110.0	110.3	110.5	110.7	110.7	0.6	—	0.8	—
Recreation	133.3	134.3	134.6	132.8	135.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.4
Education	245.7	245.8	255.2	255.8	253.6	3.2	-0.9	4.1	-1.0
Financial and insurance services(b)	103.5	103.3	103.3	104.5	107.2	3.6	2.6	3.2	2.0
All groups	153.7	153.5	153.8	155.6	156.9	2.1	0.8	1.9	0.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

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

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

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

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

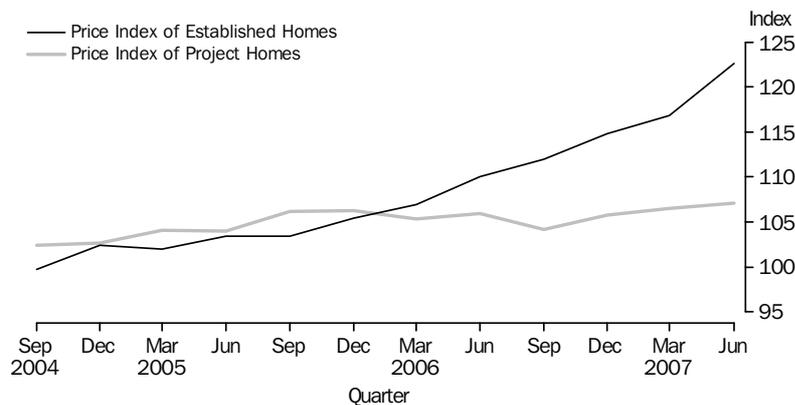
Project homes are dwellings available for construction on an existing block of land. Price changes relate only to the cost of constructing the dwelling (excluding land).

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

The price of project homes in Melbourne rose by 0.6% during the June quarter 2007. Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes have risen by 5.0% in Melbourne over the same period. This was the highest quarterly price increase since June quarter 2003. These followed a rise of 0.7% in project homes and a rise of 1.7% in established homes in the previous quarter. The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a rise of 3.2% in established house prices and 1.1% in project house prices in June quarter 2007.

From the June quarter 2006 to June quarter 2007, established home prices in Melbourne rose by 11.5% while project home prices rose by 1.1%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES—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(b)		Project homes		Established homes(b)		Project homes	
	Per cent change from previous period	index	Per cent change from previous period	index	Per cent change from previous period	index	Per cent change from previous period	index
2004-05	1.9	101.9	3.3	103.3	1.2	101.2	6.1	106.1
2005-06	4.5	106.4	2.5	105.9	3.8	105.1	4.0	110.3
2006-07	9.5	116.6	—	105.9	9.7	115.3	2.7	113.3
2006								
March	1.4	106.9	-0.9	105.3	1.3	105.3	0.4	110.4
June	2.9	110.0	0.6	105.9	3.8	109.3	1.2	111.7
September	1.8	112.0	-1.6	104.2	2.5	112.0	0.2	111.9
December	r2.5	r114.8	1.5	105.8	r1.9	r114.1	0.6	112.6
2007								
March	p1.7	p116.8	0.7	106.5	p1.4	p115.7	1.0	113.7
June	p5.0	p122.6	0.6	107.1	p3.2	p119.4	1.1	114.9

— 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.

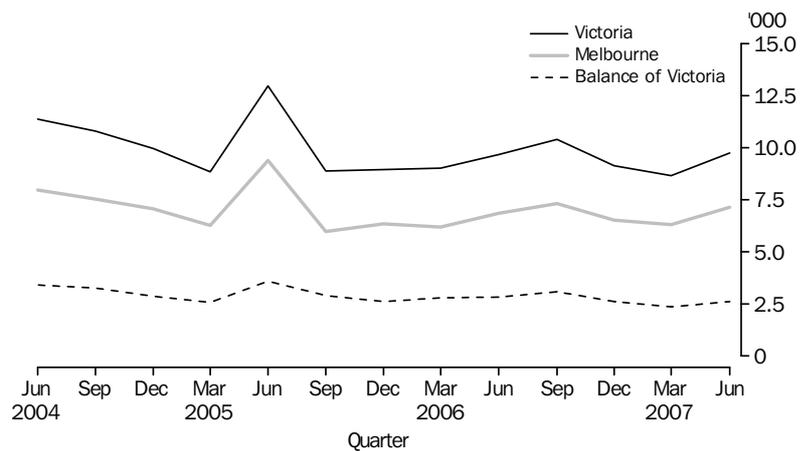
(b) Estimates for the two most recent quarters are experimental.

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

BUILDING APPROVALS

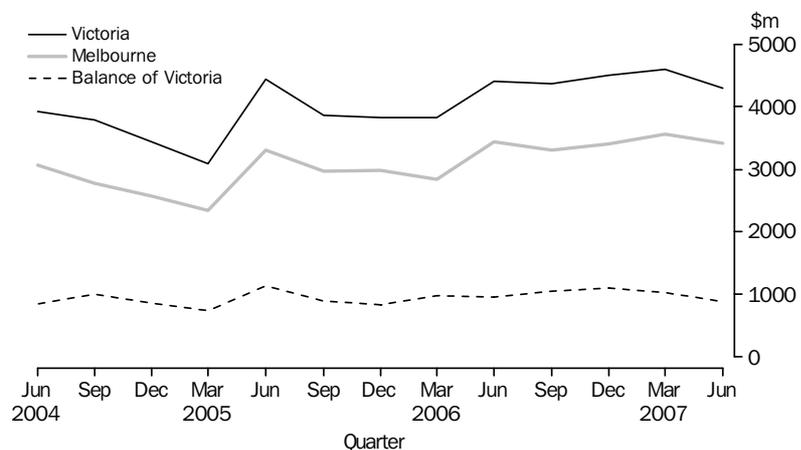
In June quarter 2007, the total number of new dwelling units approved in Victoria was 9,754. This was 1,112 more than in the March quarter 2007, or an increase of 12.9%. Over the same period, the number of new dwelling units approved in Melbourne MSR increased by 13.6%, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the increase was 11.0%. The three LGAs with the highest number of new dwelling units approved in the June 2007 quarter were Wyndham (678), Casey (601) and Melbourne (521). From June quarter 2006 to June quarter 2007 the biggest increase in new dwelling unit approvals was in Melbourne (339), Moreland (140) and Kingston (89) and the largest decrease was in Maribyrnong (-133), Boroondara (-127) and Greater Geelong (-97).

DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS



The value of new building approvals for Victoria was \$293.4 million lower in June quarter 2007 than in the previous quarter.

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS (a)					VALUE OF APPROVAL				
	2006			2007		2006			2007	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne(b)										
Banyule (C)	197	168	130	103	123	69.5	59.3	73.1	48.7	60.6
Bayside (C)	146	130	174	106	124	124.4	91.3	106.7	71.2	93.1
Boroondara (C)	331	162	151	185	204	155.3	167.4	120.2	138.0	180.8
Brimbank (C)	161	296	154	187	210	82.0	100.7	97.4	104.8	82.2
Cardinia (S)	272	297	195	282	254	63.0	59.0	60.5	74.6	60.6
Casey (C)	656	618	561	615	601	164.7	173.1	149.6	152.6	183.9
Darebin (C)	177	149	125	138	162	54.5	46.6	73.0	39.5	75.1
Frankston (C)	238	250	254	273	241	57.8	79.5	54.7	67.9	52.2
Glen Eira (C)	167	102	83	181	236	73.2	51.0	54.1	86.7	128.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	155	131	139	158	148	107.5	88.0	116.2	68.0	76.8
Hobsons Bay (C)	92	88	81	118	84	27.9	95.4	58.3	32.6	44.8
Hume (C)	317	396	254	266	290	136.8	155.5	135.6	143.8	147.0
Kingston (C)	142	238	165	206	231	69.0	87.3	89.6	73.1	102.5
Knox (C)	148	197	192	111	102	89.9	84.6	115.2	44.8	37.9
Manningham (C)	142	89	104	100	101	48.2	35.8	56.9	340.2	46.6
Maribyrnong (C)	246	166	130	133	113	48.7	54.6	60.8	47.8	57.7
Maroondah (C)	77	94	91	74	105	40.9	32.6	50.9	36.2	29.3
Melbourne (C)	182	115	235	466	521	885.2	348.6	634.7	694.6	509.6
Melton (S)	400	426	417	316	438	87.9	118.2	82.9	83.6	102.6
Monash (C)	197	241	232	152	282	113.8	152.3	188.8	71.1	100.0
Moonee Valley (C)	119	246	186	86	128	67.6	93.9	67.3	66.8	102.2
Moreland (C)	184	205	201	145	324	75.0	68.5	54.4	40.7	111.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	353	348	342	322	354	163.2	132.7	137.7	132.9	147.6
Nillumbik (S)	50	75	38	41	85	19.0	27.9	21.8	21.0	34.3
Port Phillip (C)	120	200	337	102	91	100.9	163.9	136.5	136.3	82.0
Stonnington (C)	66	241	72	75	130	74.8	165.1	92.7	114.2	179.2
Whitehorse (C)	144	142	117	197	113	56.6	95.0	92.4	83.0	54.3
Whittlesea (C)	482	585	397	346	472	109.8	148.1	85.5	210.8	166.5
Wyndham (C)	670	724	616	611	678	155.1	216.2	201.4	149.1	254.4
Yarra (C)	48	52	212	76	43	43.4	61.9	82.2	86.6	48.5
Yarra Ranges (S)	171	160	133	118	154	63.2	57.8	49.1	103.9	58.6
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	45	36	40	21	35	15.6	14.9	24.3	6.9	17.3
Golden Plains (S)	34	43	24	30	53	9.6	24.2	6.2	14.3	12.9
Greater Geelong (C)	402	423	349	296	305	157.9	169.5	230.4	273.0	143.1
Queenscliffe (B)	13	20	9	11	11	4.5	5.7	4.5	4.4	9.5
Surf Coast (S)	128	130	103	77	129	43.9	39.4	39.1	38.5	42.7
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	20	23	20	13	13	8.7	6.8	6.9	6.2	5.6
Glenelg (S)	14	23	49	41	27	9.2	6.5	11.0	11.7	8.0
Moyn (S)	23	34	31	29	31	12.2	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.5
Southern Grampians (S)	21	20	28	15	20	9.6	7.1	15.9	6.5	10.0
Warrnambool (C)	57	73	54	48	58	23.1	33.1	30.3	26.8	18.5
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	14	15	6	10	11	6.5	5.1	1.3	3.2	10.6
Ballarat (C)	193	222	172	166	202	53.0	58.8	56.7	65.8	56.1
Hepburn (S)	22	27	23	25	28	5.1	10.1	48.6	6.9	7.9
Moorabool (S)	101	39	49	44	36	18.2	11.6	13.9	13.8	8.5
Pyrenees (S)	6	9	9	4	7	1.5	3.4	2.0	1.6	1.4

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS (a)					VALUE OF APPROVAL				
	2006			2007		2006			2007	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	3	3	1	4	4	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.9	1.0
Horsham (RC)	34	93	35	27	36	7.8	23.5	11.0	12.4	11.8
Northern Grampians (S)	12	12	6	9	6	2.8	5.1	3.4	6.3	2.6
West Wimmera (S)	2	—	2	2	2	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.2
Yarriambiack (S)	2	3	2	2	4	4.1	2.2	16.1	1.0	0.9
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	9	2	5	4	3	3.1	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.1
Gannawarra (S)	10	13	8	9	6	2.7	3.7	2.5	2.9	3.6
Mildura (RC)	82	155	102	88	86	25.3	45.2	48.0	22.5	23.9
Swan Hill (RC)	19	46	42	20	22	6.5	17.1	11.1	22.7	10.1
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	13	10	8	15	14	19.4	3.5	2.8	5.5	5.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	189	283	209	240	196	51.1	73.3	61.6	50.8	69.7
Loddon (S)	10	8	5	6	7	5.4	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.2
Macedon Ranges (S)	51	81	74	37	70	25.6	27.5	23.1	28.2	21.3
Mount Alexander (S)	40	36	21	29	27	10.2	11.2	8.6	8.5	7.4
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	29	23	12	12	12	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.1	3.5
Campaspe (S)	72	74	42	65	62	25.0	17.7	31.6	17.8	18.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	97	116	105	101	102	40.8	48.3	42.5	35.5	34.8
Mansfield (S)	29	20	35	19	19	9.9	5.3	15.9	5.7	5.4
Mitchell (S)	95	61	57	50	86	27.7	24.1	17.9	18.4	18.4
Moira (S)	78	69	48	42	57	20.0	20.4	12.8	11.2	20.2
Murrindindi (S)	30	27	27	33	20	11.8	6.3	6.8	10.1	6.2
Strathbogie (S)	24	15	25	13	17	9.8	3.9	7.9	3.9	5.3
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	29	13	32	38	12	9.1	6.4	10.6	11.3	4.2
Indigo (S)	25	16	31	24	16	10.8	5.8	9.6	6.1	5.7
Towong (S)	2	5	10	8	7	2.5	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.0
Wangaratta (RC)	38	49	43	30	115	16.6	14.0	20.3	13.5	17.9
Wodonga (RC)	66	54	55	64	52	23.4	25.6	21.0	20.4	17.3
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	105	109	86	93	94	30.1	35.3	23.3	29.1	26.4
Wellington (S)	84	115	66	60	68	29.4	76.4	18.6	22.5	18.9
Gippsland(b)										
Bass Coast (S)	166	159	155	117	149	53.6	52.8	44.2	43.7	36.6
Baw Baw (S)	96	101	98	99	94	25.4	27.7	35.8	34.1	30.4
Latrobe (C)	107	124	135	97	121	29.4	38.1	33.4	54.9	70.0
South Gippsland (S)	80	42	51	57	60	19.0	13.9	13.5	16.8	20.7
Unincorporated Vic	1	—	1	9	—	1.8	—	32.4	8.4	0.4
Victoria	9 672	10 405	9 118	8 642	9 754	4 375.8	4 365.2	4 500.2	4 591.8	4 298.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The total value of engineering work done during June quarter 2007 was \$1,943.8m, an increase of 12.7% from March quarter 2007. The overall increase in June quarter 2007 was mainly due to increases in the value of work done for Telecommunications (\$111.1m), Heavy industry (\$65.7m) and Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines (\$37.7m).

In contrast, the value of work done on Roads, highways and subdivisions decreased by \$14.8m.

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								
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
2006–07	2 084.1	231.8	1 193.1	575.6	945.6	605.1	799.9	6 435.2
2006								
March	^ 717.9	*96.3	166.7	^ 69.9	279.7	43.9	^ 234.8	1 609.2
June	^ 523.0	*31.6	139.4	^ 86.9	373.7	*47.6	^ 138.9	1 341.0
September	^ 545.2	^ 21.3	366.0	^ 117.5	184.3	^ 325.5	*183.9	1 743.7
December	663.9	*55.7	302.4	^ 127.2	277.9	57.0	*223.8	1 707.9
2007								
March	^ 352.9	^ 70.0	302.2	*98.0	182.3	^ 80.2	*175.6	1 261.2
June	522.0	84.8	222.4	232.9	301.1	^ 142.5	*216.6	1 722.4
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
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
2006–07	3 345.4	286.8	941.5	370.3	960.7	814.8	496.9	7 216.5
2006								
March	711.7	89.5	202.3	^ 84.9	275.3	331.7	^ 155.1	1 850.6
June	775.1	89.1	195.9	^ 101.4	370.7	264.2	^ 125.1	1 921.5
September	847.5	91.8	213.8	^ 74.3	190.0	210.6	^ 85.5	1 713.5
December	799.8	65.7	249.6	^ 96.1	282.3	181.0	^ 159.4	1 834.0
2007								
March	856.5	^ 64.1	220.2	^ 90.5	188.7	178.7	^ 126.5	1 725.2
June	841.7	^ 65.2	257.9	109.4	299.8	244.4	^ 125.4	1 943.8
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
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
2006–07	1 132.9	108.1	612.0	355.2	9.2	194.0	190.2	2 601.5
2006								
March	2 623.6	^ 257.8	457.5	138.1	*29.5	469.9	*82.2	4 058.5
June	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.8	^ 17.2	315.9	*28.2	3 423.7
September	2 018.8	99.1	478.8	183.3	^ 13.6	420.1	**98.6	3 312.2
December	1 852.3	76.3	505.3	226.7	^ 12.0	333.3	*63.6	3 069.6
2007								
March	1 486.1	^ 85.7	688.8	^ 259.0	5.1	283.7	*48.0	2 856.5
June	1 132.9	108.1	612.0	355.2	9.2	194.0	**190.2	2 601.5

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

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

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

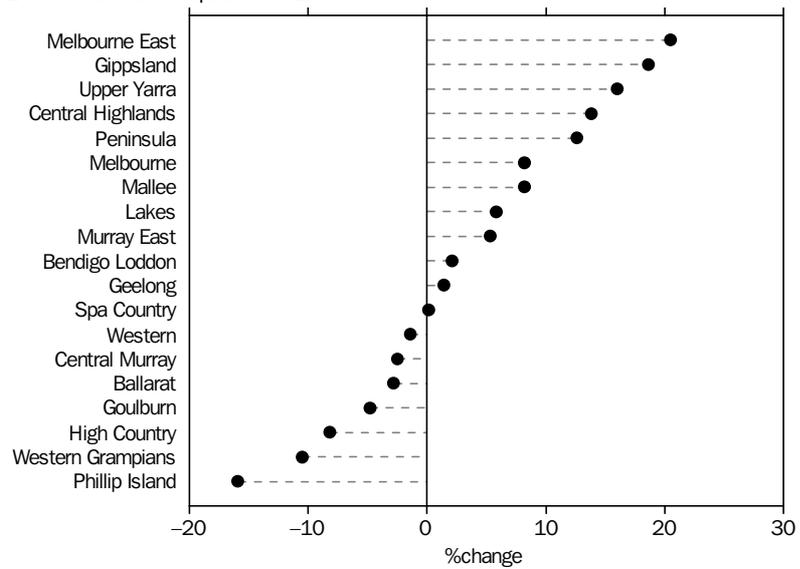
Source: Engineering Construction Activity (cat. no. 8762.0).

TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION

In June quarter 2007, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were \$301.1m, an increase of 6.9% over June quarter 2006. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (79.0%).

The highest growth in accommodation takings between June quarter 2007 and June quarter 2006 occurred in the Tourism Regions of Melbourne East (20.5%), Gippsland (18.6%) and Upper Yarra (16.0%). Over the same period, the largest declines in accommodation takings occurred in Phillip Island (-15.9%), followed by Western Grampians (-10.5%) and High Country (-8.2%).

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



TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION
continued

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region—June quarter 2007

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS (a)

	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights occupied	Guest arrivals	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	%	'000	'000	days	\$'000
Melbourne	72.4	2 432.9	1 035.1	2.4	237 741
Wimmera	np	np	np	np	np
Mallee	55.3	100.6	57.1	1.8	5 979
Western	45.5	138.2	86.1	1.6	8 270
Western Grampians	49.5	34.0	25.2	1.3	2 178
Bendigo Loddon	53.3	65.2	40.8	1.6	4 374
Peninsula	45.2	56.0	29.7	1.9	4 140
Central Murray	47.7	43.6	27.2	1.6	2 374
Goulburn	45.7	51.6	34.7	1.5	3 243
High Country	32.6	113.1	68.0	1.7	6 007
Lakes	39.4	50.6	28.5	1.8	2 652
Gippsland	43.0	61.3	36.4	1.7	3 812
Melbourne East	42.5	33.7	21.6	1.6	3 436
Geelong	48.3	67.8	41.5	1.6	4 725
Macedon	np	np	np	np	np
Spa Country	52.8	12.9	7.2	1.8	1 645
Ballarat	47.4	81.6	43.5	1.9	4 104
Central Highlands	37.7	19.7	10.8	1.8	948
Upper Yarra	30.0	15.3	6.8	2.3	1 748
Murray East	43.8	33.1	19.6	1.7	1 657
Phillip Island	36.3	20.3	10.4	1.9	1 051
Victoria	61.6	3 441.9	1 637.1	2.1	301 112

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

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

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

CHAPTER **10**

ENVIRONMENT

AIR QUALITY

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

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

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							
	2005				2006				2005				2006			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	52	81	72	29	r44	96	70	40	68	52	70	77	54	42	54	59
Good	40	19	28	69	r47	4	30	52	27	27	27	19	33	32	39	22
Fair	8	—	—	2	8	—	—	5	4	14	3	3	8	10	7	4
Poor	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	5	—	1	2	12	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	15
East(d)																
Very Good	51	78	75	34	46	93	64	40	57	29	45	69	37	13	17	35
Good	40	22	25	64	42	7	36	49	31	37	36	27	r43	33	44	41
Fair	9	—	—	2	12	—	—	8	9	12	18	3	r12	22	r31	4
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	16	1	1	1	20	8	3
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	7	11	—	16
City(d)																
Very Good	74	99	98	75	67	99	100	na	68	51	73	91	57	46	54	na
Good	26	1	2	25	r31	1	—	na	22	24	24	9	32	30	33	na
Fair	—	—	—	—	r2	—	—	na	9	20	2	—	7	9	13	na
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	na	1	5	—	—	1	13	—	na
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	na	—	—	—	—	3	r2	—	na
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	68	81	78	63	r66	97	85	62	76	55	81	91	73	61	64	63
Good	30	19	22	37	r31	3	15	34	17	40	18	8	22	27	31	23
Fair	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	3	3	2	1	4	8	3	3
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	2	r2	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	9
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	71	89	91	67	66	100	76	46	80	19	30	86	68	19	r18	53
Good	28	11	9	33	30	—	4	46	13	41	45	12	23	48	49	24
Fair	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	2	21	22	2	—	24	25	3
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	12	3	—	2	8	8	6
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	7	1	—	14

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

r revised

- (a) The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) reports air quality as an index for any given pollutant as its concentration expressed as a percentage of the relevant standard. It enables easy interpretation of whether the pollutant is at a level which may cause harm. An index value of 100 means the pollutant is currently at a concentration equal to the National Environment Protection Measure (Air NEPM) or State Environment Protection Policy (The Air Environment) (SEPP) standard levels (levels designed to protect human health and the environment). Indexes are calculated separately for each measured pollutant: Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Fine Particulates (PM10), Visibility (Airborne Particle Index). For each station, the daily pollutant indexes are the maximum index values for that day. Note that not all pollutants are measured at each station. The EPA also calculates an overall Air Quality Index, which amalgamates each pollutant index into an overall measure of air quality at each station.
- (b) Data have been provided for the Ozone and Visibility (or Airborne Particle) Indexes as these are the dominant pollutants and are widely measured across the EPA network. It should also be noted that meteorological conditions are a major determinant on the incidence of elevated pollutant levels. Hence significant daily, seasonal and annual variations can be expected in air quality. For more information on Air Quality, see the EPA web site, <<http://www.epa.vic.gov.au>>.
- (c) The index is converted into a qualitative scale with five commonly understood terms. Very Good (0–33), Good (34–66) and Fair (67–99) represent measurements within the standards, while Poor (100–149) and Very Poor (150+) represent measurements exceeding the standards.
- (d) For reporting purposes the Port Phillip Region (PPR) has been divided into 4 regions: East, West, City and Geelong. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: East– Alphington, Brighton, Box Hill, Dandenong, Mooroolbark; City – RMIT, Richmond; West – Footscray, Melton, Point Cook, Paisley; Geelong – Point Henry, Geelong South. In addition, the Latrobe Valley has stations at Moe and Traralgon. The regional index is considered to be the maximum of the station indexes calculated within each particular region. The daily index reported for a region is the maximum region index recorded each day.

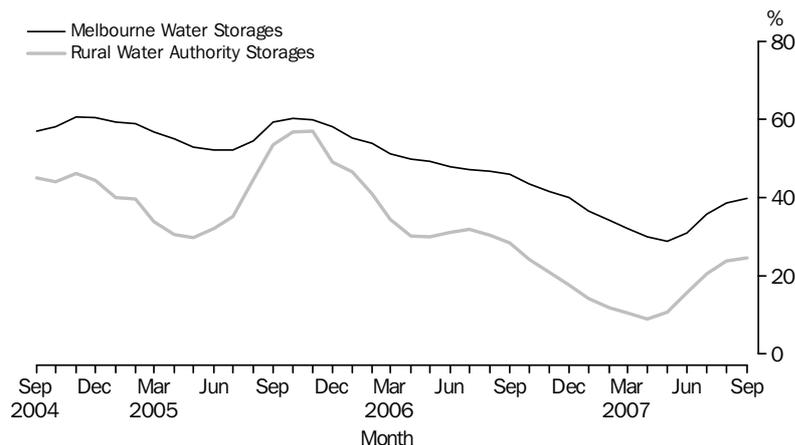
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

WATER RESOURCES

At the end of September 2007, Victoria's water storages were at 24.3% of capacity. This was 1.1% higher than the level in August 2007, and 7.0% lower than in September 2006.

Melbourne's water storage levels at the end of September 2007 were at 39.8% of capacity. This was 1.1% higher than in August 2007 and 6.1% lower than in September 2006. Rural water storages held 24.5% of their capacity at the end of September 2007, 0.8% higher than in August 2007, and 3.9% below levels in September 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)	
		2006			2007			in last in last	
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Jul	Aug	Sep	month	year
	2007								
	Sep								
	ML							%	%
Goulburn	3 833 500	24.1	24.0	22.1	19.7	24.2	24.6	0.5	2.5
Broken	405 000	32.3	32.1	30.7	14.3	14.9	14.4	-0.5	-16.3
Campaspe	387 060	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.2	8.2	8.9	0.6	2.2
Loddon	284 300	22.8	22.9	23.3	22.9	23.6	23.4	-0.2	0.1
Murray	7 113 210	46.5	42.0	38.6	18.6	21.5	23.1	1.6	-15.5
Ovens	37 500	50.8	65.2	74.4	87.1	86.5	98.7	12.3	24.3
Werribee	68 999	15.7	15.5	15.9	12.8	13.6	14.6	1.0	-1.3
Maribyrnong	25 368	7.1	6.9	6.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	-0.1	-1.7
Glenelg/Wimmera	746 560	7.2	6.8	6.6	8.8	9.4	8.0	-1.4	1.4
Thomson/Latrobe	1 496 200	41.8	41.2	40.6	38.5	41.0	43.1	2.1	2.5
Victoria	14 397 697	35.9	33.6	31.3	20.2	23.2	24.3	1.1	-7.0
Total volume of water									
In Melbourne Water storages(a)	1 772 500	47.2	46.8	45.9	35.8	38.6	39.8	1.1	-6.1
In rural water authority storages(b)	9 773 092	31.9	30.3	28.4	20.5	23.7	24.5	0.8	-3.9

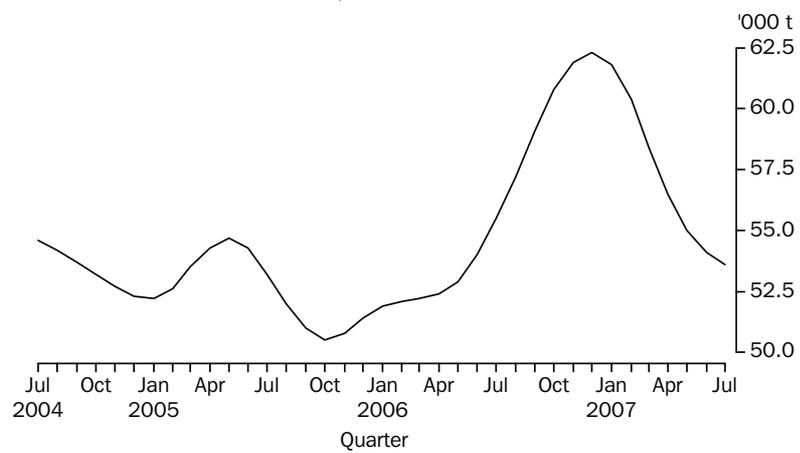
- (a) The total volume in Melbourne Water storages is calculated as the sum of volumes in store in Thomson, Upper Yarra, O'Shannassy, Maroondah, Sugarloaf, Yan Yean, Greenvale, Silvan and Cardinia (Tarago and Devil Bend are excluded).
- (b) The total volume in rural water authority storages is calculated (as an approximation) as the sum of volumes in store for all listed storages, minus the volume in Thomson reservoir, minus half of the volume stored in the Murray Basin.

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

LIVESTOCK
SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT
PRODUCTION

Between July 2006 and July 2007, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria fell by 3.3% from 55,451 tonnes to 53,596 tonnes. The production of veal increased by 10.7% and lamb by 2.8%, while mutton, pig meat and beef decreased by 26.1%, 7.4% and 1.3% respectively over the period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: Trend



Trend estimates for calf slaughtering increased by 8.7% and lamb by 3.2%, while sheep, pig and cattle slaughtering decreased by 29.8%, 4.9% and 0.2% respectively between July 2006 and July 2007.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: All Series

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING					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										
July	104.4	53.0	244.5	668.9	68.3	24 848.7	1 058.6	4 500.4	13 860.8	5 000.9
August	109.3	127.8	284.9	731.8	73.0	26 377.1	2 502.8	5 511.8	14 716.4	5 617.9
September	118.2	103.8	297.1	688.3	61.7	27 877.6	2 053.2	5 651.4	13 892.6	4 685.6
October	148.3	65.6	412.0	839.9	65.3	35 735.4	1 351.9	7 941.5	17 046.8	4 936.5
November	148.2	26.0	455.8	868.6	65.5	35 183.2	569.7	8 806.1	17 133.5	4 765.4
December	134.4	10.7	394.9	746.1	65.2	31 922.2	249.4	7 591.7	14 849.5	4 544.3
2007										
January	145.6	9.3	451.5	781.2	67.2	35 054.4	218.0	8 541.6	15 853.1	4 958.2
February	141.6	10.5	418.1	797.2	49.6	33 595.1	229.5	7 735.4	16 531.4	3 615.2
March	145.6	28.2	360.8	821.6	63.8	34 309.9	564.2	6 525.0	17 048.0	4 711.8
April	129.4	41.7	246.4	721.3	63.5	29 671.8	834.8	4 422.6	14 835.3	4 669.3
May	127.9	50.7	238.0	766.2	79.6	29 390.1	1 026.4	4 392.6	15 542.8	5 961.9
June	114.2	47.5	174.0	668.8	65.3	26 505.3	996.8	3 254.7	13 602.6	4 849.3
July	111.4	65.2	174.1	713.2	67.5	26 531.4	1 260.7	3 427.5	14 545.4	4 990.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2006										
July	117.4	38.4	331.4	723.8	68.4	27 932.6	791.4	6 241.1	15 204.2	5 050.2
August	121.0	43.1	343.8	826.5	68.9	29 056.5	926.2	6 634.6	16 152.1	5 186.3
September	128.3	46.5	350.3	738.2	68.2	30 538.0	939.3	6 533.1	15 117.5	5 052.4
October	139.3	49.5	373.2	774.8	67.1	32 747.8	1 045.9	6 904.7	15 745.1	4 953.3
November	138.2	64.8	388.7	774.9	65.1	33 102.4	1 083.7	7 155.8	15 605.7	4 771.0
December	148.5	57.5	383.7	766.6	66.4	34 264.4	1 005.6	7 025.4	15 471.8	4 874.9
2007										
January	141.7	54.0	374.1	788.3	67.1	33 689.8	937.6	7 104.9	15 998.1	5 033.8
February	136.5	58.7	357.0	784.5	55.9	32 474.1	932.2	6 712.8	16 141.5	4 118.5
March	133.6	74.9	331.8	795.2	64.1	31 165.9	1 312.2	6 182.3	16 151.2	4 846.3
April	129.4	54.9	263.4	714.0	65.5	30 349.8	1 042.3	4 813.4	14 638.4	4 801.1
May	120.2	50.9	231.5	736.2	66.1	28 056.3	994.6	4 654.1	14 804.4	4 884.0
June	116.4	43.9	217.8	716.6	66.1	27 770.5	961.9	4 078.9	14 661.6	4 761.3
July	122.8	44.6	227.1	747.2	65.8	28 643.7	930.7	4 630.6	15 352.5	4 836.5
TREND										
2006										
July	118.5	41.2	329.4	734.5	67.8	28 313.8	860.2	6 230.1	14 996.3	5 050.6
August	123.4	43.5	343.6	757.0	68.2	29 403.5	900.9	6 468.4	15 379.6	5 080.4
September	129.6	47.2	358.7	770.2	68.2	30 796.4	948.4	6 714.7	15 590.0	5 061.1
October	135.7	51.5	372.6	777.1	67.4	32 135.1	987.6	6 942.3	15 700.7	4 984.2
November	140.2	55.6	381.6	780.3	66.1	33 131.7	1 011.6	7 085.1	15 777.7	4 879.2
December	142.3	59.0	381.9	781.1	64.7	33 562.4	1 029.2	7 084.6	15 834.4	4 788.9
2007										
January	141.5	61.3	370.0	779.1	63.7	33 316.6	1 044.3	6 874.2	15 836.0	4 723.5
February	138.0	61.7	344.9	771.2	63.3	32 468.0	1 056.3	6 428.8	15 705.0	4 706.4
March	133.1	60.0	312.1	759.7	63.6	31 282.6	1 060.4	5 852.8	15 482.0	4 725.5
April	128.1	56.8	280.4	748.8	64.2	30 108.8	1 050.9	5 306.5	15 269.2	4 748.7
May	123.9	52.9	255.8	744.8	64.7	29 152.8	1 026.2	4 911.4	15 175.9	4 753.1
June	120.7	48.6	239.8	748.4	64.8	28 448.8	989.6	4 689.8	15 233.1	4 729.2
July	118.3	44.8	231.1	757.9	64.5	27 950.5	952.1	4 606.9	15 409.1	4 677.5

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

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

		2006				2007	
		<i>Mar Qtr</i>	<i>Jun Qtr</i>	<i>Sep Qtr</i>	<i>Dec Qtr</i>	<i>Mar Qtr</i>	<i>Jun Qtr</i>
Milk							
Factory intake(a)	million litres	1 564.3	1 190.1	1 697.6	2 191.5	1 362.6	1 045.2
Market sales by factories(b)	million litres	121.9	127.0	129.4	125.5	125.5	129.5
Milk products							
Cheese(c)	tonnes	80 575	85 836	r78 559	r103 472	r78 633	70 933
Whole milk powder(d)	tonnes	41 427	17 642	r42 518	r55 703	r22 029	15 114
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	39 944	31 311	r62 719	r71 582	r34 487	21 779
Butter/butteroil	tonnes	26 321	19 572	25 258	r35 062	r23 316	14 764
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	30 607	23 261	29 009	38 146	30 828	23 457
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	31 492	30 248	29 196	30 305	31 506	30 218
Trend	tonnes	29 884	30 171	30 085	30 248	30 702	30 896
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	61 683	158 493	109 177	99 140	170 399	45 620
Gross Weight	tonnes	3 597	7 691	5 831	5 976	9 010	2 418
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	30 892.3	30 687.6	31 713.9	32 323.5	31 106.6	31 159.4
Seasonally Adjusted	'000	30 869.9	30 981.7	32 221.2	31 555.6	31 088.5	31 439.0
Trend	'000	30 721.3	31 354.6	31 671.0	31 611.4	31 402.6	31 182.2
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	54 226	56 196	60 927	58 997	56 976	59 120
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	54 645	56 352	62 135	57 305	57 443	59 184
Trend	tonnes	54 423	57 573	59 042	58 826	58 248	57 860

r revised

(a) Dairy Australia has changed its milk production collection to more accurately reflect where milk is produced on farm rather than where it is received. As a result, historical data has been revised from September quarter 2005.

(b) Original series.

(c) Includes processed cheese.

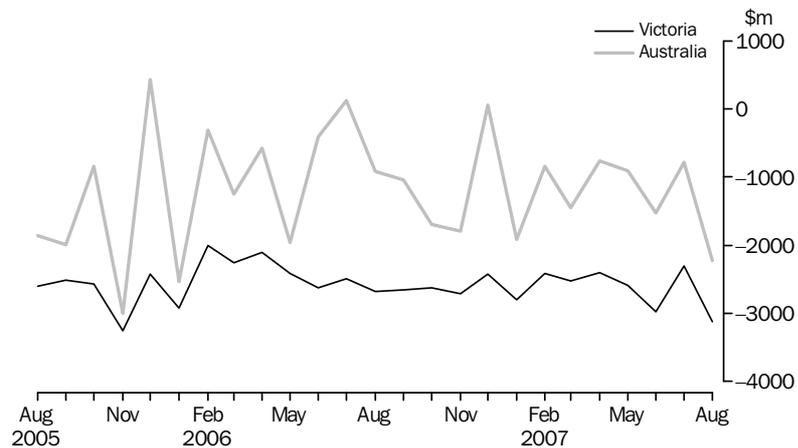
(d) Data from September quarter 2001 onwards are for Australia. For confidentiality reasons, state data are no longer available. The majority of whole milk powder production occurs in Victoria.

BALANCE OF TRADE

In August 2007, the value of Victoria's exports was \$1,711m. This was 4.3% lower than in August 2006. Over the same period, the value of imports rose by 8.3% and Victoria's overall net trade position declined by \$447m or 16.7%. On average, Victoria recorded a monthly trade deficit of \$2,627.8m in merchandise trade for the year ended in August 2007.

At the national level, exports (including re-exports) were 2.8% higher in August 2007 than in August 2006, whilst imports rose by 11.2%.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



BALANCE OF TRADE

continued

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA			Victorian exports	Victorian imports
	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	as a	as a
							proportion of Australia	proportion of Australia
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
2004-05	18 513	45 140	-26 627	126 823	149 469	-22 646	14.6	30.2
2005-06	18 929	49 010	-30 081	152 492	167 503	-15 011	12.4	29.3
2006-07	20 047	51 325	-31 278	168 129	180 806	-12 677	11.9	28.4
2006								
June	1 604	4 223	-2 619	14 664	15 078	-414	10.9	28.0
July	1 607	4 096	-2 489	14 313	14 192	120	11.2	28.9
August	1 787	4 461	-2 674	14 302	15 216	-914	12.5	29.3
September	1 787	4 448	-2 661	14 000	15 044	-1 044	12.8	29.6
October	1 757	4 378	-2 621	14 646	16 341	-1 695	12.0	26.8
November	1 850	4 566	-2 716	13 896	15 694	-1 798	13.3	29.1
December	r1 690	4 110	r-2 420	r14 697	r14 644	r54	11.5	28.1
2007								
January	r1 254	r4 058	r-2 805	r12 625	r14 541	r-1 917	r9.9	27.9
February	r1 513	3 919	r-2 407	r13 253	r14 093	r-841	r11.4	27.8
March	r1 751	r4 274	r-2 523	r13 924	r15 372	r-1 448	r12.6	27.8
April	r1 683	r4 085	r-2 401	r13 858	r14 618	r-760	r12.1	r27.9
May	r1 803	4 388	r-2 585	14 731	15 636	-906	12.2	r28.1
June	1 566	4 542	-2 976	13 886	15 414	-1 528	11.3	29.5
July	1 785	4 083	-2 298	14 464	15 247	-783	12.3	26.8
August	1 711	4 832	-3 121	14 697	16 924	-2 226	11.6	28.5

r revised

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

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

TRADE BY COMMODITY

For the year ended August 2007, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by \$748m (3.9%) in comparison to the year ended August 2006. The main items that contributed to this rise were increases in exports of Chemical and related products, n.e.c (\$412m), Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (\$305m), Commodities and transactions merchandise trade n.e.c. (\$251m) and Machinery and transport equipment (\$149m). Falls in exports were recorded for Food and live animals (–\$303m), Beverages and tobacco (–\$111m) and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (–\$55m).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by \$2,042m (4.1%), with increases recorded in most of the import commodity categories. The largest increases were recorded in Miscellaneous manufactured articles (\$534m) and Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (\$432m).

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

	YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2005		YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2006		YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2007	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Section and Division of the SITC Rev3</i>						
0 Food and live animals(d)	4 918	1 901	5 063	2 075	4 760	2 485
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	619	259	701	310	590	372
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(d)(e)	1 687	701	1 733	677	1 814	723
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	803	3 532	977	4 876	922	4 655
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	103	125	103	182	121	248
5 Chemicals and related products, nec(d)(e)	1 562	4 391	1 638	4 658	2 050	4 819
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 508	5 652	2 800	5 634	3 105	6 066
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	4 070	19 717	4 445	21 410	4 594	21 608
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	1 083	7 267	958	7 818	960	8 352
Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	12	7	61	12	73	17
98 Combined confidential items of trade	700	1 806	699	1 980	927	2 327
Other Section 9	220	7	222	8	232	11
Total Section 9	933	1 820	982	2 000	1 233	2 355
Total	18 288	45 365	19 401	49 640	20 149	51 682

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

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

MAJOR TRADING
PARTNERS

For the year ended August 2007, Victoria recorded its highest trade deficit with China (–\$6,629m) followed by USA (–\$5,066m) and Japan (–\$3,118m). For the same period, Victoria recorded its highest trading surplus with Saudi Arabia (\$948m) followed by Papua New Guinea (\$125m) and Hong Kong (\$120m).

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

	YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2005		YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2006		YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2007	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Belgium	53	422	53	527	92	560
Brazil	45	251	59	286	77	247
Canada	214	565	238	472	241	544
China	1 810	6 395	1 747	7 587	2 086	8 715
Fiji	127	78	141	69	96	67
Finland	18	258	11	240	18	282
France	94	1 077	118	1 844	167	1 619
Germany	485	3 493	395	3 215	396	3 342
Hong Kong (Sar of China)	502	325	564	395	492	372
India	198	440	252	466	323	488
Indonesia	470	1 025	535	955	506	1 063
Italy	215	1 439	275	1 425	260	1 657
Japan	1 723	5 058	1 707	4 873	1 802	4 920
Korea, Republic of	1 000	1 409	1 187	1 548	1 312	1 432
Malaysia	463	1 407	455	1 621	539	1 769
Mexico	165	323	183	342	158	389
Netherlands	141	442	146	455	137	515
New Zealand	2 413	2 182	2 132	2 179	2 188	2 254
Pakistan	96	67	65	71	83	70
Papua New Guinea	142	74	151	54	160	35
Philippines	271	228	241	206	196	192
Saudi Arabia	803	59	1 064	167	1 044	96
Singapore	533	1 500	632	2 385	603	2 133
South Africa	287	431	279	480	203	419
Sweden	66	543	90	794	59	658
Switzerland	47	352	68	384	49	458
Taiwan	518	1 175	568	1 193	545	1 339
Thailand	486	1 206	602	1 438	625	2 102
United Kingdom	592	1 571	696	1 634	708	1 650
United States of America	1 875	6 915	1 826	7 130	1 890	6 956
Other and unknown	2 437	4 655	2 922	5 203	3 094	5 337
Total(c)	18 288	45 365	19 401	49 640	20 149	51 682

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

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2006



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

Local Government Areas, Victoria

2006



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

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

GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures	<p>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.</p> <p>Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do. In order to 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).</p>
Duration of unemployment	<p>The elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for two weeks or more, whichever is the shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than two weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.</p>
Employed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers);■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers);■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week;■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week;■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement;■ on strike or locked out;■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job;■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Part-time workers	<p>Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.</p>
Particles as PM₁₀	<p>Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.</p>
Seasonal adjustment	<p>A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).</p>

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- State final demand** Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation).
- National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the System of National Accounts, 1993, but for regional (including state) estimates there is no separate international standard. Although national concepts are generally applicable to state accounts, there remain several conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant nationally. Most of the problems arise in the measurement of gross state product for the transport and storage, communication services, and finance and insurance industries, where production often takes place across state borders. In these cases, a number of conceptual views can be applied to the allocation of value added by state. For more information, see chapter 28 of Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
- Trend estimates** Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by removing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. Readers are reminded that trend estimates are subject to revision as subsequent months' data become available.
- Unemployed** Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:
- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
 - were available for work in the reference week;
 - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

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