

STATE AND REGIONAL INDICATORS

VICTORIA

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INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Neil McLean on Melbourne (03) 9615 7463.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
March 2005	12 May 2005
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CORRECTIONS TO PREVIOUS ISSUE

In the September quarter 2004 edition of *State and Regional Indicators Victoria*, the reference period for the information relating to Table 8 'Employed Persons by Industry and Major Statistical Region' was published as May 2004. The correct reference period is August 2004. No other tables are affected.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 11 January 2005.

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

Vince Lazzaro
Regional Director, Victoria

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AUSTRALIA, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA

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

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

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

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CHAPTER 1

STATE COMPARISON

1

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: State comparison

		% change from the same period in the previous year						
	Period	Vic. as a proportion of Aust.	Vic.	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	Aust.
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Sep qtr 04	24.8	4.5	3.0	8.5	3.3	5.6	4.9
Population								
Total population	Jun qtr 04	24.7	1.2	0.7	2.1	0.5	1.7	1.2
Natural increase(a)	Jun qtr 04	..	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
Net overseas migration(a)	Jun qtr 04	..	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6
Net interstate migration(a)	Jun qtr 04	..	—	-0.5	0.9	-0.2	0.1	..
Labour								
Number employed (trend)	Nov 04	24.9	2.9	0.7	5.2	1.3	3.6	2.5
Unemployment rate (trend)(b)	Nov 04	..	0.5	-0.3	-1.4	-1.0	-1.5	-0.5
Participation rate (trend)(b)	Nov 04	..	1.1	-0.5	0.8	-0.4	-0.1	0.3
Job vacancies (original)	Nov 04	24.9	26.9	24.6	18.5	86.1	46.0	29.7
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	Aug 04	..	3.3	2.5	5.2	2.3	4.3	3.3
Wage cost index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Sep qtr 04	—	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.5
Prices(c)								
Consumer price index	Sep qtr 04	..	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
Established house price index	Sep qtr 04	..	1.9	5.4	20.5	13.8	11.8	8.2
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Nov 04	27.4	-15.7	-28.7	-13.2	-21.3	-3.9	-18.0
Value of residential building approved (trend)	Nov 04	27.4	-9.7	-22.6	-1.0	-3.3	8.2	-8.1
Total value of building approved (trend)	Nov 04	27.3	-2.9	-13.9	8.5	-16.0	5.8	-2.6
Value of building commenced (chain volume measure)	Jun 04	30.2	4.1	10.6	4.1	-0.4	12.6	7.4
Value of building work done (seas. adj., chain volume measure)	Jun 04	29.1	11.0	2.2	20.7	14.7	4.5	9.9
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Nov 04	26.7	6.6	-0.3	10.1	2.6	14.7	5.9
Retail turnover (trend)	Nov 04	24.1	3.9	1.6	3.7	2.8	7.3	-3.2
Takings from tourist accommodation	Sep qtr 04	16.9	9.7	5.7	12.0	3.5	5.5	8.2
International merchandise trade								
Imports	Nov 04	29.7	18.8	28.7	57.0	25.3	23.2	29.1
Exports	Nov 04	15.6	16.2	20.0	16.4	13.7	19.6	16.6

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

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

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

CHAPTER 2

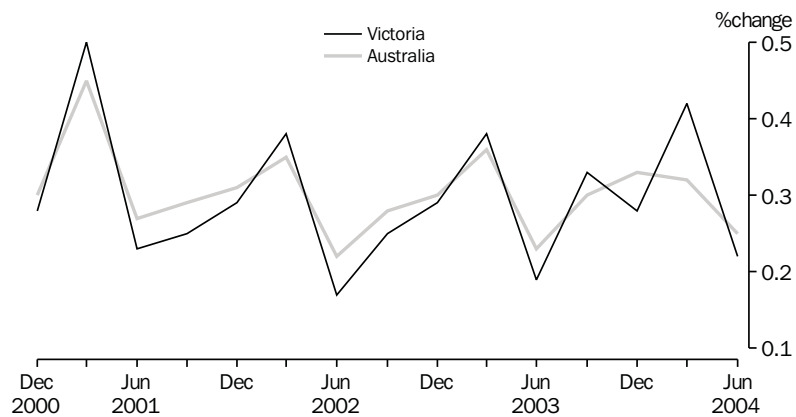
POPULATION

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

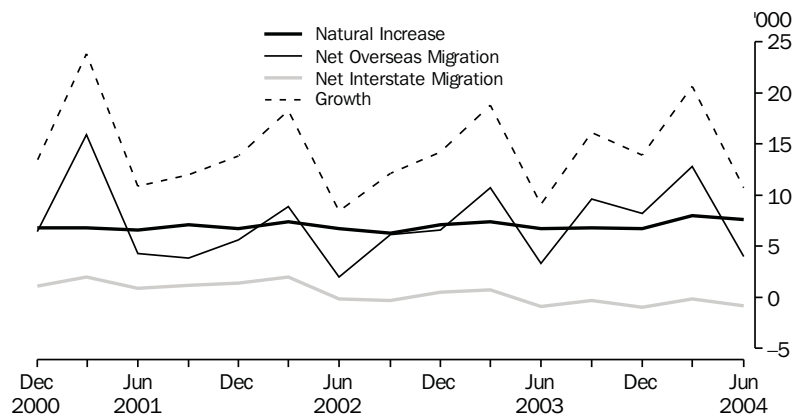
Over the last four years, the June quarter has represented a seasonal trough for both Victorian and Australian population growth, as evident in the graphs below. In June quarter 2004, Victoria's ERP grew by 10,700 persons or 0.22%. This is almost half the population growth of the previous quarter, March 2004. The March quarter however, has traditionally represented a seasonal peak for population growth.

In June quarter 2004, the largest decline was in the rate of increase in net overseas migration (down 69.1% or 8,900 persons) while the growth rate for natural increase fell by 400 persons (5.1%). The net loss in interstate migration rose from 200 persons in March quarter 2004 to 800 persons in June quarter 2004.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



POPULATION, Components of Victorian population growth



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

Period	Population at end of period			Components of population change				Change from previous 12 months	
	Males	Females	Persons	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Total increase	Victoria	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1998-99	2 309.4	2 377.0	4 686.4	27.1	24.7	2.5	48.6	1.05	1.15
1999-2000	2 335.5	2 405.8	4 741.3	27.7	27.0	5.2	54.9	1.17	1.20
2000-01	2 366.3	2 438.4	4 804.7	26.4	35.3	5.2	63.4	1.34	1.36
2001-02	2 393.6	2 463.7	4 857.2	27.9	20.3	4.4	52.5	1.09	1.17
2002-03	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	27.4	26.8	—	54.2	1.12	1.18
2003-04	2 453.1	2 519.6	4 972.8	29.1	34.6	-2.3	61.4	1.25	1.20
2002									
June	2 393.6	2 463.7	4 857.2	6.7	2.0	-0.2	8.4	1.09	1.17
September	2 399.9	2 469.4	4 869.3	6.3	6.1	-0.3	12.1	1.09	1.16
December	2 406.7	2 476.8	4 883.5	7.1	6.6	0.5	14.2	1.10	1.16
2003									
March	2 417.5	2 484.8	4 902.3	7.4	10.7	0.7	18.8	1.10	1.17
June	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	6.7	3.3	-0.9	9.1	1.12	1.18
September	2 430.3	2 497.2	4 927.5	6.8	9.6	-0.3	16.1	1.19	1.20
December	2 436.8	2 504.6	4 941.4	6.7	8.2	-1.0	13.9	1.18	1.23
2004									
March	2 447.8	2 514.2	4 962.0	8.0	12.8	-0.2	20.6	1.22	1.18
June	2 453.1	2 519.6	4 972.8	7.6	4.0	-0.8	10.7	1.25	1.20

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

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

(c) Revisions have been applied to net overseas migration from September quarter 2002 to June quarter 2003.

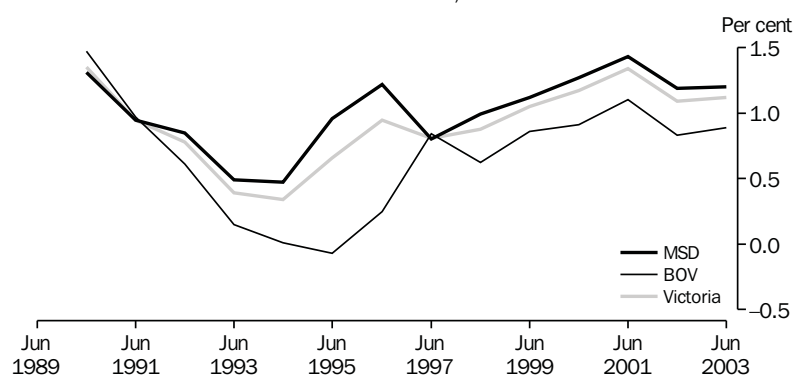
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

Over the last 14 years, some distinctive trends have emerged in annual population growth across Victoria. From 1990 to 1994, annual population growth declined in each successive year in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD), in the Balance of Victoria (BOV) and for Victoria as a whole. For the BOV, this decline persisted until 1995, when annual population growth became negative.

From 1994 to 1996 annual population growth rose successively in the MSD and in Victoria, however in the BOV this rise was not observed until after June 1995 and lasted until 1997. From 1997 till 2003, both the MSD and Victoria have followed similar growth trends. The BOV however, has displayed a greater degree of volatility.

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE FOR MSD, BOV AND VICTORIA



Source: Australian Historic Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

Table 3 shows annual ERP by statistical division over the last three years, as well population projections for each statistical division until the year 2031. Between 2002 and 2003, the largest population growth occurred in Barwon SD and Goulburn SD (both 1.32%), followed by Loddon SD (1.24%) and Melbourne SD (1.20%). The lowest population growth over this period was displayed by Wimmera SD and Western District SD, which both showed negative growth rates of 0.68 and 0.11 respectively.

Apart from having the highest growth rate in 2003, Barwon SD is projected to have the highest population growth from 2005 to 2031 (30.9%). This is followed by Loddon SD (29.8%) and Goulburn SD (28.2%). The Wimmera SD, which had negative ERP growth in 2003, is the only SD projected to have a negative population growth (-3.5%) over this period.

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POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION — 2001–2031

Statistical Division	Estimated resident population as at June				Population projections as at June			
	2001	2002	2003	Population change 2002–03	2005	2011	2021	2031
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne	3 471 625	3 513 051	3 555 321	1.20	3 641 254	3 874 958	4 236 156	4 538 462
Barwon	254 732	258 735	262 155	1.32	269 332	289 511	322 337	352 662
Western District	100 474	100 576	100 467	-0.11	101 060	102 131	103 535	104 990
Central Highland	141 536	142 729	144 311	1.11	147 502	156 287	170 401	183 915
Wimmera	51 430	51 202	50 855	-0.68	50 866	50 521	49 768	49 099
Mallee	90 351	90 885	91 014	0.14	92 086	94 700	98 889	103 028
Loddon	166 954	168 560	170 649	1.24	175 079	187 521	207 931	227 188
Goulburn	193 999	195 914	198 504	1.32	203 444	217 203	239 558	260 794
Oven-Murray	93 214	93 958	94 798	0.89	96 944	102 767	111 987	120 985
East Gippsland	80 901	80 923	81 152	0.28	82 031	84 006	86 539	88 963
Gippsland	159 510	160 695	162 199	0.94	164 934	172 009	183 459	195 392
Victoria	4 804 726	4 857 228	4 911 425	1.12	5 024 529	5 331 614	5 810 560	6 225 477

Source: Population by Age and Sex, Victoria (cat. no. 3235.2.55.001), Electronic Delivery and Population Projections by DSE <www.dse.vic.gov.au>.

For the year ending November 2004, the Victorian labour force grew by 89,700 people (3.6%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 76,000 (3.2%) and the number of unemployed persons rose by 13,700 (11.3%).

In the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR), the labour force grew by 71,000 persons or 3.9% between November 2003 and November 2004. Over this period, the proportion of full-time employed persons grew slightly from 68.6% to 68.7% of the labour force and the proportion of part-time employed also grew slightly from 26.4% to 26.5%. The number of unemployed people grew by 1,100 or 1.2%, however the actual unemployment rate fell from 4.9% to 4.8%. The labour force participation rate grew by 1.4%.

Outside the Melbourne MSR, the Barwon-Western District Statistical Region displayed the biggest increase in employment for the period November 2003 to November 2004. During this period, the labour force grew by 14,900 persons (9.2%), full-time employment grew by 5.1% and part-time employment by 13.8% for the region. Over the same period, the unemployment rate increased from 4.6% to 5.8% and the participation rate increased by 4.2%.

Both the Central Highlands-Wimmera region and the Loddon-Mallee region displayed a decline in employment from November 2003 to November 2004. In the Central Highlands-Wimmera region, the labour force declined by 4,300 (4.4%), full-time employment decreased by 7.2% and part-time employment decreased by 4.7%. The unemployment rate increased from 6.2% to 8.1% and the participation rate decreased by 3.7%. Over the same period, the labour force in the Loddon-Mallee region declined by 1,100 (0.9%), full-time employment decreased by 4.7% and part-time employment decreased by 7.6%. The unemployment rate increased from 4.7% to 9.4% and the participation rate decreased by 1.5%.

Both the Goulburn-Ovens-Murray and All Gippsland regions displayed moderate growth in labour force and total employed, in conjunction with an increased unemployment rate and participation rate.

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CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a)(b), By region

Month	Employed			Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000				
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
September	1 245.7	506.8	1 752.5	104.0	1 856.5	5.6	64.3
October	1 254.2	484.2	1 738.4	96.9	1 835.3	5.3	63.4
November	1 258.4	484.8	1 743.1	90.0	1 833.1	4.9	63.3
December	1 293.1	483.3	1 776.4	105.2	1 881.6	5.6	64.8
2004							
January	1 286.6	452.9	1 739.5	107.9	1 847.4	5.8	63.6
February	1 306.5	455.9	1 762.4	116.3	1 878.7	6.2	64.6
March	1 277.0	496.4	1 773.4	107.7	1 881.1	5.7	64.6
April	1 278.5	484.4	1 762.9	107.3	1 870.2	5.7	64.1
May	1 286.3	491.5	1 777.8	91.3	1 869.1	4.9	64.0
June	1 285.7	489.7	1 775.4	92.2	1 867.6	4.9	63.9
July	1 289.5	501.5	1 791.0	93.2	1 884.2	4.9	64.3
August	1 285.0	498.6	1 783.5	102.1	1 885.6	5.4	64.3
September	1 299.5	512.9	1 812.4	116.3	1 928.7	6.0	65.7
October	1 296.3	512.0	1 808.3	99.6	1 907.9	5.2	64.9
November	1 307.6	505.4	1 813.0	91.1	1 904.1	4.8	64.7
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
September	113.5	53.3	166.7	8.0	174.7	4.6	60.3
October	109.2	48.3	157.5	9.9	167.4	5.9	57.7
November	106.8	47.7	154.6	7.4	162.0	4.6	55.7
December	105.3	53.4	158.7	7.4	166.0	4.4	57.1
2004							
January	104.4	50.2	154.6	9.6	164.1	5.8	56.3
February	105.8	44.3	150.2	14.9	165.1	9.0	56.6
March	106.5	49.8	156.2	11.5	167.8	6.9	57.4
April	104.9	51.7	156.6	14.5	171.0	8.5	58.5
May	105.3	49.3	154.7	14.0	168.7	8.3	57.6
June	110.6	51.7	162.3	14.9	177.2	8.4	60.4
July	105.4	49.9	155.3	13.7	169.0	8.1	57.5
August	104.0	47.8	151.8	13.4	165.2	8.1	56.2
September	110.6	56.6	167.2	13.5	180.7	7.5	61.4
October	109.1	58.4	167.5	14.3	181.8	7.9	61.7
November	112.3	54.3	166.7	10.3	176.9	5.8	59.9
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
September	60.8	29.3	90.1	5.9	95.9	6.1	61.4
October	62.3	30.7	93.1	7.2	100.2	7.1	64.1
November	60.7	31.6	92.3	6.1	98.3	6.2	62.8
December	62.8	31.4	94.2	6.3	100.5	6.3	64.1
2004							
January	64.4	27.2	91.6	8.5	100.0	8.5	63.7
February	58.6	27.9	86.5	6.2	92.7	6.7	58.9
March	58.4	29.4	87.9	4.4	92.3	4.8	58.6
April	59.3	31.6	91.0	5.6	96.6	5.8	61.3
May	56.7	27.6	84.3	6.4	90.7	7.1	57.5
June	53.7	30.5	84.2	7.2	91.4	7.9	57.9
July	51.0	28.0	79.0	8.3	87.3	9.5	55.2
August	48.9	28.2	77.1	10.4	87.4	11.8	55.2
September	49.9	29.4	79.2	8.9	88.1	10.1	55.5
October	48.2	31.6	79.8	7.7	87.5	8.8	55.1
November	56.3	30.1	86.4	7.6	94.0	8.1	59.1

For footnotes see end of table.

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4

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

Month	Employed			Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000				
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
September	86.3	39.5	125.9	7.5	133.4	5.6	64.3
October	83.3	38.5	121.8	8.5	130.3	6.5	62.7
November	82.3	38.1	120.4	6.0	126.3	4.7	60.7
December	83.2	37.4	120.6	7.9	128.6	6.2	61.7
2004							
January	76.2	37.6	113.8	8.2	122.0	6.7	58.4
February	77.9	36.7	114.6	9.9	124.5	8.0	59.5
March	78.8	38.1	116.9	7.9	124.8	6.3	59.6
April	76.6	36.2	112.8	8.1	120.8	6.7	57.6
May	78.0	34.6	112.6	9.8	122.4	8.0	58.3
June	76.3	35.7	112.1	9.3	121.3	7.6	57.7
July	80.5	37.9	118.4	8.3	126.7	6.5	60.2
August	79.9	35.8	115.7	11.3	127.0	8.9	60.3
September	77.8	37.5	115.4	11.9	127.2	9.3	60.3
October	76.1	39.6	115.7	11.0	126.7	8.7	60.0
November	78.4	35.2	113.5	11.7	125.2	9.4	59.2
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
September	97.7	41.0	138.7	4.8	143.5	3.3	62.7
October	96.6	43.2	139.9	5.2	145.1	3.6	63.3
November	94.5	45.5	140.0	5.9	145.9	4.1	63.6
December	98.1	42.3	140.4	8.1	148.5	5.4	64.6
2004							
January	96.6	46.1	142.7	7.8	150.5	5.2	65.4
February	102.6	46.1	148.7	6.2	154.9	4.0	67.2
March	106.0	46.8	152.8	4.7	157.5	3.0	68.2
April	103.4	44.0	147.4	6.9	154.3	4.5	66.7
May	108.5	40.9	149.4	6.1	155.4	3.9	67.1
June	104.7	45.0	149.7	6.8	156.4	4.3	67.5
July	106.4	39.8	146.1	4.3	150.4	2.8	64.8
August	102.8	45.8	148.6	4.8	153.5	3.2	66.0
September	101.6	47.7	149.3	6.2	155.5	4.0	66.8
October	100.8	45.8	146.5	7.0	153.5	4.6	65.9
November	101.6	41.9	143.5	7.6	151.0	5.0	64.7

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

4

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

Month	Employed			Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000				
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
September	71.6	39.5	111.1	9.6	120.8	8.0	62.1
October	68.8	42.4	111.3	6.3	117.6	5.4	60.4
November	70.5	42.8	113.3	5.9	119.2	4.9	61.1
December	71.4	39.6	111.0	8.2	119.2	6.9	61.0
2004							
January	73.8	37.5	111.3	8.3	119.6	7.0	61.2
February	69.3	44.3	113.6	9.9	123.5	8.0	63.1
March	71.9	41.8	113.6	8.2	121.9	6.7	62.1
April	75.1	40.7	115.8	7.7	123.5	6.2	62.9
May	71.4	39.0	110.4	9.4	119.8	7.8	60.9
June	75.2	37.0	112.2	7.8	120.0	6.5	61.0
July	78.6	37.4	116.0	9.0	125.1	7.2	63.5
August	78.5	35.0	113.4	10.8	124.3	8.7	63.0
September	78.9	31.8	110.8	6.9	117.7	5.8	59.5
October	78.5	37.4	115.9	7.4	123.4	6.0	62.3
November	79.3	37.3	116.6	6.7	123.3	5.4	62.2

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

(b) Labour force estimates for the period January 1999 to January 2004 have been revised based on the updated population benchmarks.

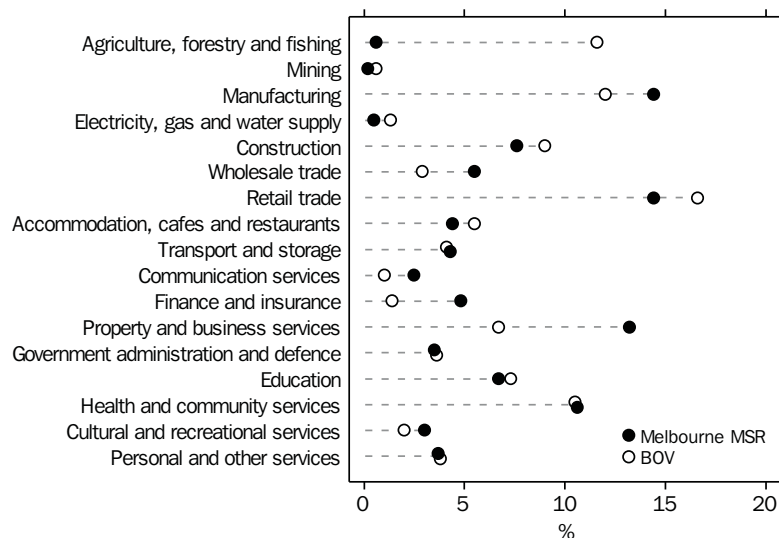
Source: *Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia* (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
INDUSTRY

In November 2004, the industries that employed the most people in the Melbourne MSR were Retail Trade and Manufacturing. Each industry contributed approximately 14.4% towards total employment. The next largest employing industry was Property and Business Services (13.2%). Within Manufacturing, the majority of employees (70.3%) in Melbourne MSR were males. In Retail Trade and Property and Business Services, the proportions of males and females employed are more evenly spread.

For the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (16.6%), Manufacturing (12.0%) and Agriculture (11.6%). Within these industries, Manufacturing again has the largest proportion of males (73.1%) whereas Retail Trade employs a slightly higher proportion of females (52.3%) than males.

INDUSTRY SIZE BY PER CENT EMPLOYED, November 2004—
Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria



5

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By industry(a) and Major Statistical Region — November 2004

Industry division	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Melbourne(b)			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.9	3.4	11.4
Mining	2.2	0.6	2.8
Manufacturing	183.3	77.6	260.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	8.4	1.5	9.9
Construction	123.1	14.4	137.5
Wholesale trade	64.9	34.8	99.7
Retail trade	124.1	137.1	261.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	41.0	39.1	80.1
Transport and storage	59.0	19.3	78.3
Communication services	31.0	13.9	44.9
Finance and insurance	42.5	45.2	87.6
Property and business services	136.0	103.8	239.7
Government administration and defence	29.4	34.8	64.2
Education	36.0	84.7	120.7
Health and community services	37.7	154.7	192.4
Cultural and recreational services	28.2	26.3	54.6
Personal and other services	34.0	33.0	67.0
Balance of Victoria			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46.4	26.1	72.5
Mining	3.6	0.3	4.0
Manufacturing	55.1	20.3	75.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.3	0.6	7.9
Construction	50.2	6.4	56.6
Wholesale trade	14.1	4.0	18.1
Retail trade	49.7	54.5	104.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	12.1	22.2	34.3
Transport and storage	22.4	3.4	25.8
Communication services	3.9	2.2	6.0
Finance and insurance	4.9	4.1	9.0
Property and business services	21.6	20.7	42.3
Government administration and defence	10.5	12.3	22.8
Education	16.5	29.5	46.0
Health and community services	12.0	53.5	65.5
Cultural and recreational services	4.3	8.3	12.7
Personal and other services	12.1	11.6	23.8

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

Industry division	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Victoria			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	54.3	29.6	83.9
Mining	5.8	0.9	6.7
Manufacturing	238.4	97.8	336.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	15.7	2.1	17.8
Construction	173.3	20.7	194.1
Wholesale trade	79.0	38.8	117.8
Retail trade	173.8	191.6	365.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	53.1	61.3	114.4
Transport and storage	81.4	22.7	104.1
Communication services	34.8	16.1	50.9
Finance and insurance	47.3	49.3	96.6
Property and business services	157.6	124.5	282.1
Government administration and defence	39.9	47.1	87.0
Education	52.5	114.2	166.7
Health and community services	49.7	208.2	257.8
Cultural and recreational services	32.6	34.6	67.2
Personal and other services	46.2	44.6	90.8

(a) From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey was conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional items and some minor definitional changes. Revisions have been made to core labour force estimates to ensure continuity. However, counts of employed persons by industry, being non-core data items, have not been revised. Thus data from April 2001 onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier unrevised data. Further information is contained in footnotes to tables 6 and 7.

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

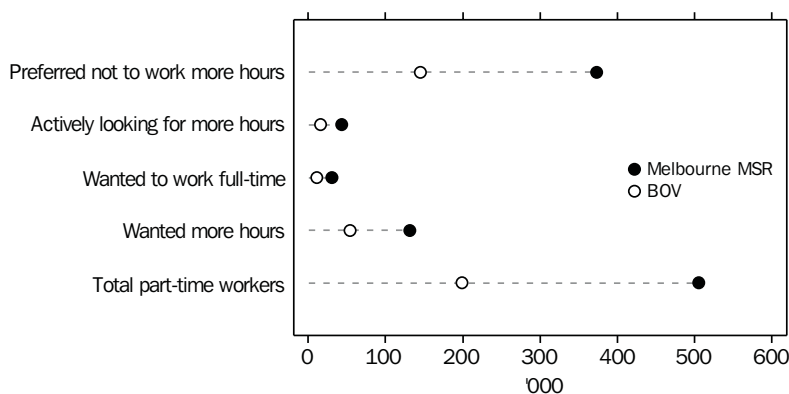
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS

In November 2004, there was an estimated 505,400 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. This represents an increase of 4.2% over November 2003. Females account for the majority of all part-time workers (71.8%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (74.0%) prefer not to work more hours, and this is more common amongst females than males.

For the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in November 2004 was 198,800. This represents a reduction of 3.4% in the number of part-time workers since November 2003. The majority of these part-time workers (73.1%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females (75.9%) than males (65.3%).

PART-TIME WORKER INTENTIONS, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria
— November 2004



6

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

Month	Preferred to work more hours					Total part-time workers	Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours
	Preferred not to work more hours	Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours	Wanted to work full-time	All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours			
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		%
MALES							
2003							
August	94.5	16.5	12.9	43.5	138.0		31.5
November	91.2	19.1	14.6	54.8	146.0		37.5
2004							
February	88.3	19.4	11.9	43.7	132.0		33.1
May	105.3	20.0	14.9	42.8	148.1		28.9
August	91.0	18.8	14.7	51.5	142.5		36.1
November	93.8	18.0	12.1	48.7	142.5		34.2
FEMALES							
2003							
August	284.1	22.4	14.8	68.0	352.1		19.3
November	262.7	21.9	12.0	76.1	338.8		22.5
2004							
February	248.8	29.8	16.7	75.0	323.9		23.2
May	274.7	24.5	14.8	68.7	343.4		20.0
August	284.6	17.3	11.8	71.4	356.0		20.1
November	280.0	24.7	17.9	82.9	362.9		22.8
PERSONS							
2003							
August	378.6	38.9	27.7	111.5	490.1		22.8
November	353.9	41.0	26.6	130.9	484.8		27.0
2004							
February	337.2	49.2	28.6	118.7	455.9		26.0
May	380.0	44.5	29.6	111.5	491.5		22.7
August	375.7	36.1	26.5	122.9	498.6		24.6
November	373.8	42.8	30.1	131.6	505.4		26.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) Labour force estimates for the period January 1999 to January 2004 have been revised based on the updated population benchmarks.

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

Month	Preferred to work more hours					Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours
	Preferred not to work more hours	Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours	Wanted to work full-time	All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours	Total part-time workers	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2003						
August	40.6	8.5	7.5	18.9	59.5	31.8
November	36.0	7.8	7.2	24.3	60.2	40.3
2004						
February	39.3	6.3	5.1	13.0	52.2	24.8
May	38.8	* 4.1	* 3.4	12.5	51.2	24.4
August	33.3	7.9	5.2	20.4	53.7	38.0
November	34.3	4.8	3.0	18.2	52.5	34.6
FEMALES						
2003						
August	110.2	8.8	5.1	32.5	142.6	22.8
November	107.9	9.9	8.5	37.5	145.4	25.8
2004						
February	109.5	12.4	6.9	37.5	147.0	25.5
May	102.8	15.6	10.2	37.4	140.1	26.7
August	102.7	12.1	9.0	36.2	138.9	26.0
November	111.1	11.3	7.8	35.2	146.3	24.0
PERSONS						
2003						
August	150.8	17.3	12.6	51.4	202.2	25.4
November	143.9	17.7	15.7	61.8	205.7	30.1
2004						
February	148.8	18.7	12.0	50.5	199.2	25.3
May	141.5	19.6	13.6	49.9	191.4	26.0
August	136.0	20.0	14.1	56.6	192.6	29.4
November	145.4	16.1	10.8	53.4	198.8	26.8

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) Labour force estimates for the period January 1999 to January 2004 have been revised based on the updated population benchmarks.

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

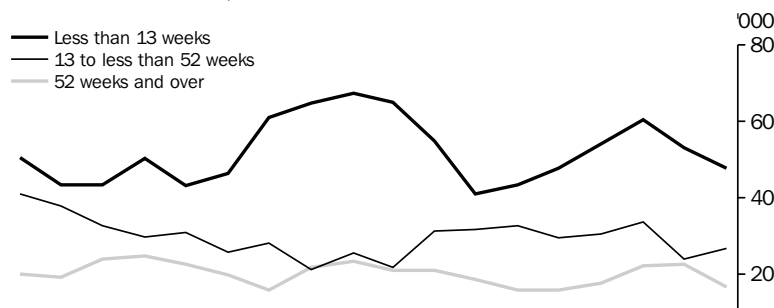
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between November 2003 and November 2004, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) rose by 3.0% in the Melbourne MSR. For the Balance of Victoria MSR, the increase was 27.6%.

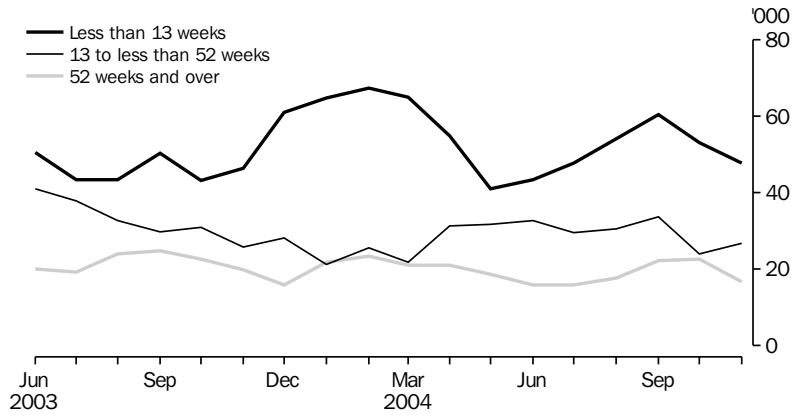
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) rose by 3.9% in the Melbourne MSR and by 13.9% for the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 16.1% in the Melbourne MSR for the year ending November 2004. For the Balance of Victoria MSR, the actual number of long term unemployed rose by 144.6% over this period.

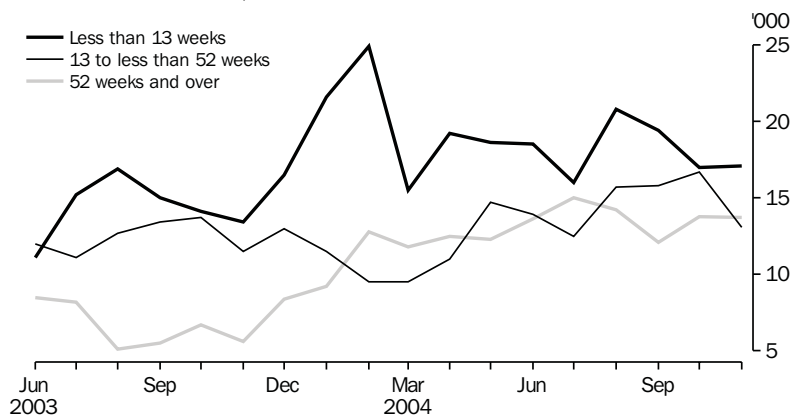
PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



8

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, By sex and Major Statistical Region

Month	Melbourne MSR			Balance of Victoria MSR			Victoria		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2003									
September	26.6	23.8	50.4	7.0	8.0	15.0	33.6	31.8	65.4
October	20.2	22.9	43.1	10.5	*3.6	14.1	30.7	26.5	57.2
November	21.4	24.9	46.3	6.7	6.7	13.4	28.1	31.6	59.6
December	29.4	31.5	61.0	10.3	6.1	16.5	39.8	37.7	77.5
2004									
January	35.4	29.4	64.8	14.6	7.0	21.6	50.0	36.4	86.4
February	31.2	36.1	67.3	10.6	14.2	24.9	41.9	50.3	92.2
March	31.6	33.3	64.9	4.8	10.7	15.5	36.3	44.1	80.4
April	32.7	22.2	54.9	8.4	10.8	19.2	41.1	33.0	74.1
May	25.0	16.0	41.0	11.1	7.5	18.6	36.1	23.5	59.6
June	25.5	17.9	43.4	11.0	7.5	18.5	36.4	25.5	61.9
July	24.3	23.5	47.8	8.5	7.5	16.0	32.8	31.1	63.8
August	27.1	26.9	54.0	11.3	9.5	20.8	38.4	36.4	74.8
September	32.3	28.1	60.4	9.8	9.6	19.4	42.1	37.7	79.8
October	28.0	25.1	53.2	7.9	9.1	17.0	35.9	34.2	70.1
November	23.7	23.9	47.7	7.9	9.2	17.1	31.7	33.1	64.8
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2003									
September	16.1	13.6	29.7	8.3	5.1	13.4	24.4	18.7	43.1
October	17.6	13.3	30.9	5.0	8.7	13.7	22.6	22.0	44.5
November	15.3	10.5	25.8	4.8	6.7	11.5	20.2	17.2	37.4
December	14.4	13.8	28.2	7.5	5.5	13.0	21.9	19.3	41.2
2004									
January	11.6	9.7	21.3	5.9	5.6	11.5	17.5	15.3	32.8
February	13.0	12.5	25.6	6.8	*2.6	9.5	19.9	15.2	35.0
March	13.3	8.5	21.8	7.2	*2.3	9.5	20.5	10.8	31.3
April	17.6	13.7	31.3	5.7	5.3	11.0	23.3	19.0	42.3
May	20.2	11.6	31.7	8.4	6.3	14.7	28.6	17.9	46.5
June	20.0	12.8	32.8	8.0	5.9	13.9	28.0	18.7	46.7
July	18.5	11.0	29.5	6.1	6.4	12.5	24.6	17.4	42.0
August	17.4	13.1	30.5	7.2	8.5	15.7	24.6	21.6	46.2
September	18.8	14.8	33.6	9.5	6.3	15.8	28.3	21.0	49.3
October	15.6	8.2	23.9	9.1	7.5	16.7	24.8	15.8	40.6
November	16.9	9.9	26.8	6.5	6.6	13.1	23.3	16.5	39.9

...continued

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, By sex and Major Statistical Region — *continued*

Month	Melbourne MSR			Balance of Victoria MSR			Victoria		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2003									
September	14.9	9.9	24.8	*3.0	*2.5	5.5	17.9	12.3	30.2
October	12.1	10.6	22.7	*4.2	*2.5	6.7	16.3	13.1	29.4
November	10.8	9.1	19.9	*4.1	*1.5	5.6	14.9	10.6	25.5
December	7.6	8.4	16.0	4.9	*3.5	8.4	12.4	12.0	24.4
2004									
January	13.1	8.7	21.8	5.9	*3.3	9.2	19.0	12.0	31.0
February	13.6	9.8	23.4	8.0	4.7	12.8	21.6	14.6	36.2
March	12.3	8.7	21.0	6.6	5.2	11.8	18.9	13.9	32.8
April	13.5	7.6	21.1	7.5	5.1	12.5	21.0	12.7	33.7
May	11.4	7.2	18.6	6.1	6.2	12.3	17.5	13.4	30.9
June	9.0	7.0	16.0	6.6	7.0	13.6	15.6	14.0	29.6
July	8.5	7.3	15.9	7.4	7.7	15.0	15.9	15.0	30.9
August	12.7	4.9	17.6	7.0	7.2	14.2	19.7	12.1	31.8
September	14.0	8.3	22.3	6.6	5.5	12.1	20.6	13.8	34.5
October	12.5	10.0	22.6	9.3	4.5	13.8	21.9	14.6	36.4
November	10.6	6.1	16.7	9.0	4.7	13.7	19.6	10.8	30.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2003									
September	57.6	47.3	104.9	18.4	15.5	33.8	76.0	62.8	138.8
October	49.9	46.8	96.7	19.7	14.8	34.5	69.5	61.6	131.1
November	47.5	44.5	92.0	15.6	14.9	30.5	63.1	59.4	122.5
December	51.4	53.8	105.2	22.7	15.2	37.9	74.1	68.9	143.1
2004									
January	60.1	47.8	107.9	26.5	15.8	42.3	86.5	63.6	150.2
February	57.9	58.4	116.3	25.5	21.6	47.1	83.4	80.0	163.4
March	57.2	50.5	107.7	18.5	18.2	36.8	75.7	68.8	144.5
April	63.8	43.5	107.3	21.6	21.1	42.7	85.4	64.6	150.1
May	56.6	34.7	91.3	25.6	20.1	45.7	82.2	54.8	137.0
June	54.5	37.7	92.2	25.5	20.4	46.0	80.0	58.2	138.2
July	51.3	41.9	93.2	22.0	21.6	43.6	73.3	63.5	136.8
August	57.2	45.0	102.1	25.5	25.2	50.7	82.7	70.1	152.8
September	65.2	51.2	116.3	25.9	21.4	47.3	91.1	72.5	163.6
October	56.2	43.4	99.6	26.4	21.1	47.5	82.6	64.5	147.1
November	51.2	39.9	91.1	23.4	20.5	43.9	74.6	60.4	135.0

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, Victoria(a), By sex — All series

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All males total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All females total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
ORIGINAL (\$)									
2003									
May	976.0	1 031.1	888.6	835.5	849.7	581.7	926.9	967.7	741.7
August	983.0	1 044.1	906.9	834.8	848.8	583.2	931.9	976.7	752.5
November	1 000.7	1 073.0	923.9	834.6	852.4	587.2	944.3	998.0	767.1
2004									
February	1 014.6	1 080.3	919.4	844.3	860.9	590.6	956.1	1 004.9	765.1
May	1 009.4	1 069.0	912.8	839.5	857.4	584.7	950.5	995.6	755.3
August	1 025.8	1 095.0	936.7	861.2	879.1	598.1	971.0	1 023.2	778.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$)									
2003									
May	975.2	1 029.6	888.1	834.1	849.0	581.5	926.4	965.9	741.6
August	982.1	1 045.1	908.3	832.7	847.1	579.1	930.3	976.3	751.5
November	1 005.7	1 073.2	927.8	835.0	851.4	591.2	948.3	999.4	771.0
2004									
February	1 011.2	1 080.4	914.9	847.6	864.6	591.0	954.0	1 005.7	762.4
May	1 008.7	1 067.6	912.3	838.0	856.6	584.7	950.1	993.8	755.4
August	1 024.6	1 095.8	937.9	858.9	877.2	593.7	969.3	1 022.8	777.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$)									
2003									
May	970.4	1 026.8	891.1	826.0	841.1	577.5	919.9	961.5	740.0
August	987.4	1 049.7	909.0	835.2	850.4	584.4	935.0	981.1	755.3
November	r 1000.8	r 1067.0	r 917.6	r 838.2	r 854.1	587.7	r 945.1	r 994.3	r 762.5
2004									
February	1 008.7	r 1074.9	r 919.0	r 841.2	r 858.4	589.0	r 951.1	r 1000.7	r 763.4
May	r 1015.0	r 1080.7	r 921.4	r 846.8	r 864.9	r 589.8	r 957.5	r 1006.7	r 764.9
August	1 020.3	1 086.7	927.1	853.5	872.2	590.0	963.8	1 013.4	768.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from May 2004 to August 2004)									
Original	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.9
Trend	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.4
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from August 2003 to August 2004)									
Original	4.4	4.9	3.3	3.2	3.6	2.6	4.2	4.8	3.5
Seasonally Adjusted	4.3	4.9	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.5	4.2	4.8	3.5
Trend	3.3	3.5	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.0	3.1	3.3	1.7

(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).

CHAPTER 4

TRANSPORT

As at 31 March 2004, there were 3,565,150 motor vehicles registered in Victoria. The majority of these (80.6%) were passenger vehicles, which includes cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward-control passenger vehicles. Light commercial vehicles comprised the next largest category (12.7%), followed by motorcycles (2.9%).

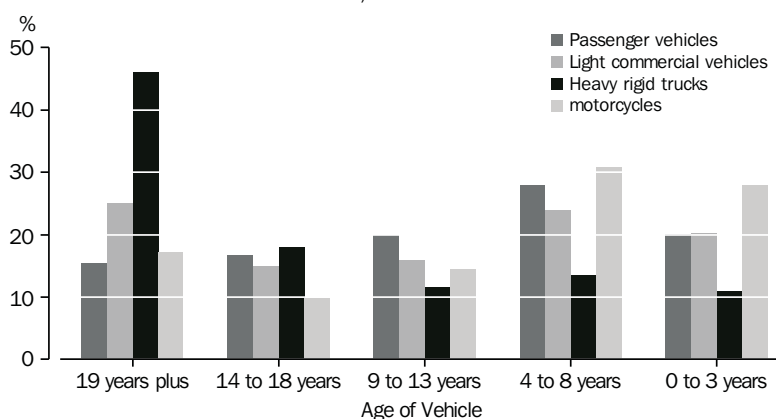
Over half of all registered passenger vehicles (51.9%) in Victoria were aged 13 years old or more, including those 19 years and over (15.3%).

With light commercial vehicles, 55.9% were 13 years old or more, including 25.0% which were 19 years and over.

Heavy rigid trucks comprised the oldest stock of vehicles on Victoria's roads with 75.6% being 13 years old or more, including 46.0% being 19 years old or more.

Motorcycles represented the youngest stock of transport vehicles, with 58.5% being 8 years old or less.

SELECTED MOTOR VEHICLES BY AGE, Victoria—31 March 2004



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MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, Type of vehicle, year of manufacture, Victoria — As at 31 March 2004

Type of vehicle	Up to 1985	1986–1990	1991–1995	1996–2000	2001–2004(a)	Not stated	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicles	439 602	478 951	572 340	804 607	577 449	402	2 873 351
Campervans	5 379	930	501	676	1 207	8	8 701
Light commercial vehicles	113 236	67 411	72 405	107 833	91 215	90	452 190
Light rigid trucks	5 237	2 853	2 100	2 727	4 403	11	17 331
Heavy rigid trucks	31 889	12 507	8 027	9 381	7 466	40	69 310
Articulated trucks	5 057	2 792	3 359	4 867	4 161	5	20 241
Non-freight trucks	1 867	1 213	955	1 135	702	6	5 878
Buses	2 601	2 947	3 378	4 261	2 498	—	15 685
Motorcycles	17 596	9 905	14 806	31 426	28 514	216	102 463
Total	622 464	579 509	677 871	966 913	717 615	778	3 565 150

(a) This category includes motor vehicles manufactured in the calendar years 2001, 2002 and 2003 and in the first three months of 2004.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

MOTOR VEHICLES BY
STATISTICAL DIVISION

As at 31 March 2004, the Ovens-Murray SD has the highest proportion of registered passenger vehicles in Victoria (83.3% of ERP). This was followed by Gippsland SD (82.6%) and Central Highlands SD (81.4%). The Mallee SD had the lowest proportion of registered passenger vehicles in Victoria (73.0%).

In terms of light commercial vehicles, Wimmera SD had the highest proportion (32.7%) followed by Mallee SD (30.7%) and Western District SD (26.6%). The Melbourne SD had the lowest proportion of light commercial vehicles in Victoria (8.8% of ERP).

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MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, By Type of vehicle and Statistical Division(a) — As at 31 March 2004

Statistical Division	ERP at 30 June 2003 for ages 18-80	Passenger vehicles	Passenger vehicles as a proportion of ERP	Light commercial vehicles	Light commercial vehicles as a proportion of ERP	Trucks(b)	Other(c)	Total vehicles
	no.		%		%			
Melbourne	2 646 292	2 081 125	78.6	231 766	8.8	56 935	77 534	2 447 360
Barwon	1 899 935	1 521 122	80.1	28 567	15.0	6 446	7 233	194 368
Western District	70 320	55 656	79.1	18 685	26.6	4 804	3 533	82 678
Central Highlands	103 060	83 858	81.4	20 909	20.3	4 847	4 616	114 230
Wimmera	35 983	28 248	78.5	11 774	32.7	4 240	1 844	46 106
Mallee	63 622	46 447	73.0	19 526	30.7	5 290	2 785	74 048
Loddon	121 510	98 578	81.1	26 430	21.8	6 110	5 834	136 952
Goulburn	139 644	113 045	81.0	36 407	26.1	9 219	8 269	166 940
Ovens-Murray	67 230	55 976	83.3	16 562	24.6	3 999	4 240	80 777
East Gippsland	58 439	46 850	80.2	14 616	25.0	3 039	3 583	68 088
Gippsland	115 472	95 391	82.6	23 207	20.1	4 981	6 536	130 115
Out of State/Unspecified (d)	n.a.	16 055	n.a.	3 741	n.a.	2 850	842	23 488
Total	3 611 507	2 873 351	79.6	452 190	12.5	112 760	126 849	3 565 150

(a) Data at the statistical division level was concorded from information based on the postcode of the owner.

(b) Includes articulated, rigid and non-freight carrying trucks.

(c) Includes campervans, buses and motorcycles.

(d) Vehicles with a postcode of owner in a state/territory other than that in which their vehicle was registered are included in the category Out of State/Unspecified. Also included in this category are the postcodes of owners which could not be allocated to a statistical division.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

CHAPTER 5

STATE ACCOUNTS

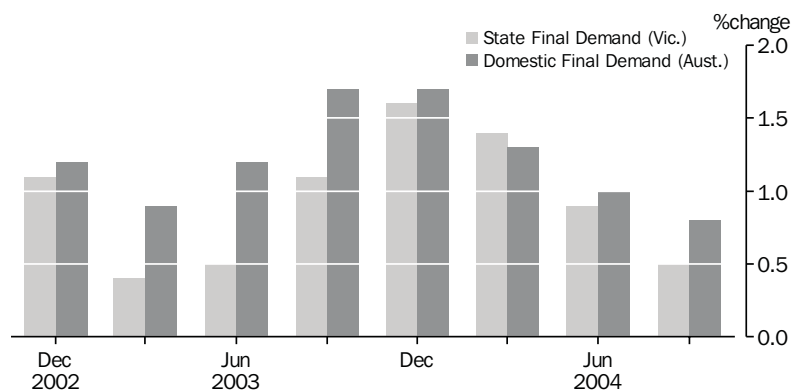
STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand describes the total value of goods and services that are sold to buyers in a state, who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation of inventories. State final demand is not a measure of the value of production activity occurring within a state. Productive activity is measured through Gross State Product, and is presented later in this chapter.

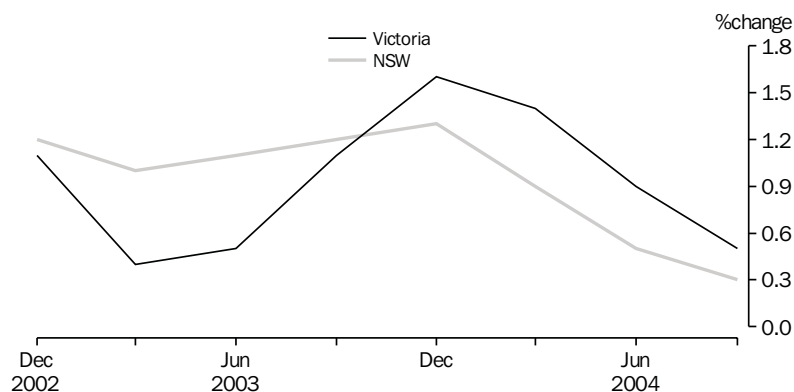
In September quarter 2004, the estimate for Victorian state final demand (trend) in volume terms was \$52,148m, an increase of 0.5% from June quarter 2004. This was above the trend growth level for New South Wales (0.3%), however both states remained below the Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which increased by 0.8% over the same period.

A rise in household final consumption expenditure of 1.0% in the September quarter 2004 was the main determinant of the September quarter increase in state final demand for Victoria. Household final consumption expenditure accounted for 60.1% of state final demand in Victoria. A smaller rise was also evident in government final consumption expenditure (0.2%), however private gross fixed capital formation fell 0.3% during September quarter 2004.

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



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



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STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures(a): Seasonally adjusted and trend

	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Sep qtr 2004
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	7 989	8 002	8 066	8 137	8 256	8 249	8 228	8 325
Households	28 909	29 152	29 392	29 757	30 215	30 863	30 900	31 390
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 273	3 291	3 022	3 302	3 415	3 478	3 545	3 484
Non-dwelling construction	1 674	1 830	1 856	1 769	1 945	1 993	1 956	1 894
Machinery and equipment	3 909	3 736	3 536	3 660	3 607	3 761	3 692	3 733
Livestock	115	115	115	139	139	139	139	144
Intangible fixed assets	788	814	784	781	824	834	843	858
Ownership transfer costs	904	820	783	788	790	795	726	719
<i>Total private</i>	<i>10 689</i>	<i>10 597</i>	<i>10 057</i>	<i>10 438</i>	<i>10 719</i>	<i>10 999</i>	<i>10 901</i>	<i>10 831</i>
Public	1 482	1 444	1 785	1 354	1 572	1 616	1 659	1 629
State final demand	49 075	49 196	49 294	49 686	50 763	51 728	51 688	52 175
International trade—exports of goods	5 453	4 898	4 744	5 036	4 934	5 141	5 645	5 432
International trade—imports of goods	10 507	10 771	10 936	10 737	11 333	11 685	12 131	12 426
TREND ESTIMATES(b) (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	7 970	8 005	8 077	8 153	8 217	8 248	8 268	8 286
Households	28 957	29 139	29 396	29 797	30 256	30 680	31 037	31 357
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 259	3 196	3 184	3 250	3 388	3 485	3 511	3 519
Non-dwelling construction	1 804	1 804	1 806	1 857	1 912	1 959	1 958	1 925
Machinery and equipment	3 646	3 674	3 638	3 613	3 653	3 701	3 720	3 729
Livestock	114	113	122	132	138	140	140	142
Intangible fixed assets	798	797	791	795	812	833	846	856
Ownership transfer costs	860	834	799	786	789	773	745	724
<i>Total private</i>	<i>10 494</i>	<i>10 411</i>	<i>10 322</i>	<i>10 421</i>	<i>10 691</i>	<i>10 892</i>	<i>10 921</i>	<i>10 889</i>
Public	1 488	1 548	1 557	1 540	1 543	1 591	1 648	1 643
State final demand	48 912	49 103	49 351	49 908	50 707	51 413	51 875	52 148
International trade—exports of goods	5 321	5 000	4 853	4 858	5 028	5 235	5 422	5 548
International trade—imports of goods	10 289	10 627	10 821	10 982	11 254	11 685	12 098	12 432

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

	<i>Dec qtr</i> 2002	<i>Mar qtr</i> 2003	<i>Jun qtr</i> 2003	<i>Sep qtr</i> 2003	<i>Dec qtr</i> 2003	<i>Mar qtr</i> 2004	<i>Jun qtr</i> 2004	<i>Sep qtr</i> 2004
TREND ESTIMATES (percentage change from previous quarter)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
Households	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	0.1	-1.9	-0.4	2.1	4.2	2.9	0.7	0.2
Non-dwelling construction	4.3	—	0.1	2.8	3.0	2.5	-0.1	-1.7
Machinery and equipment	3.1	0.8	-1	-0.7	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.2
Livestock	-10.2	-0.9	8.0	8.2	4.5	1.4	—	1.4
Intangible fixed assets	2.2	-0.1	-0.8	0.5	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.2
Ownership transfer costs	0.5	-3.0	-4.2	-1.6	0.4	-2.0	-3.6	-2.8
Total private	1.8	-0.8	-0.9	1.0	2.6	1.9	0.3	-0.3
Public	5.0	4.0	0.6	-1.1	0.2	3.1	3.6	-0.3
State final demand	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.5
International trade—exports of goods	-7.1	-6.0	-2.9	0.1	3.5	4.1	3.6	2.3
International trade—imports of goods	4.6	3.3	1.8	1.5	2.5	3.8	3.5	2.8

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

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

	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Sep qtr 2004
CURRENT PRICES (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	r 8 057	r 7 959	r 8 341	r 8 031	r 8 501	r 8 402	r 8 601	8 591
Households	r 30 408	r 27 910	r 29 350	r 30 117	r 32 081	r 29 950	r 31 145	32 066
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	r 3 225	r 3 107	r 3 166	3 566	3 559	r 3 430	r 3 847	3 875
Non-dwelling construction	r 1 743	r 1 705	r 1 910	r 1 830	r 2 115	1 956	r 2 129	2 105
Machinery and equipment	r 4 310	r 3 296	r 3 522	r 3 429	r 3 566	r 2 931	r 3 278	3 194
Livestock	115	115	115	r 145	r 145	r 145	r 145	166
Intangible fixed assets	r 821	795	r 753	r 753	r 814	r 770	r 766	782
Ownership transfer costs	860	809	813	945	946	r 928	r 864	898
<i>Total private</i>	<i>r 11 075</i>	<i>r 9 828</i>	<i>r 10 280</i>	<i>r 10 668</i>	<i>r 11 145</i>	<i>r 10 161</i>	<i>r 11 030</i>	<i>11 021</i>
Public	r 1 535	r 1 373	r 2 076	r 1 104	r 1 621	1 494	r 1 926	1 325
State final demand	r 51 074	r 47 069	r 50 046	r 49 920	r 53 347	r 50 007	r 52 701	53 003
International trade—exports of goods	5 824	4 747	4 509	4 678	4 783	r 4 516	r 5 355	5 210
International trade—imports of goods	11 117	10 452	10 077	10 198	10 429	r 9 674	r 10 430	11 606
Compensation of employees	r 23 907	r 22 484	r 23 439	r 23 938	r 24 969	r 23 926	r 24 896	25 233
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b) (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	r 8 050	r 7 923	r 8 183	r 8 024	r 8 287	r 8 210	r 8 349	8 316
Households	r 30 529	r 27 703	r 29 164	r 29 880	r 31 806	r 29 425	r 30 624	31 485
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	r 3 261	r 3 099	r 3 088	3 427	3 412	r 3 270	r 3 630	3 612
Non-dwelling construction	r 1 754	r 1 707	r 1 879	r 1 783	r 2 037	r 1 861	r 1 981	1 912
Machinery and equipment	r 4 235	r 3 305	r 3 643	r 3 648	r 3 925	r 3 342	r 3 806	3 716
Livestock	115	115	115	r 139	r 139	r 139	r 139	144
Intangible fixed assets	r 816	800	r 770	780	855	820	828	857
Ownership transfer costs	917	r 804	r 754	r 818	r 793	r 790	r 698	753
<i>Total private</i>	<i>r 11 141</i>	<i>r 9 811</i>	<i>r 10 209</i>	<i>r 10 595</i>	<i>r 11 160</i>	<i>r 10 221</i>	<i>r 11 082</i>	<i>10 995</i>
Public	r 1 537	r 1 378	r 2 069	r 1 110	r 1 635	r 1 517	r 1 940	1 330
State final demand	r 51 266	r 46 803	r 49 627	r 49 610	r 52 887	r 49 373	r 51 994	52 126
International trade—exports of goods	r 5 777	r 4 692	4 694	r 4 987	r 5 227	r 4 932	r 5 610	5 393
International trade—imports of goods	r 10 891	r 10 438	r 10 561	r 11 087	r 11 740	r 11 336	r 11 724	12 833

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

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

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

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

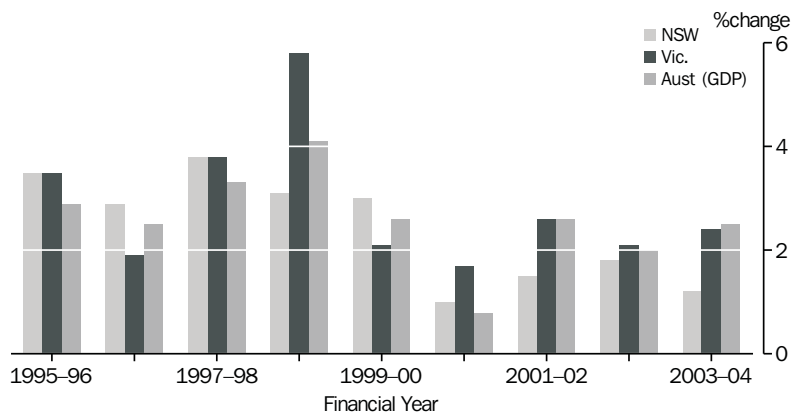
Gross State Product (GSP) is the state equivalent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Chain volume estimates of GSP measure the volume of goods and services produced in each state. It includes exports and excludes imports. GSP per capita allows for the impact of population growth on movements in GSP.

If the terms of trade for a state change significantly (i.e. the prices for a state's exports and imports change at different rates) then GSP will not accurately reflect the change in real purchasing power of the income generated within a state.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT
continued

Since 1995–96, the percentage growth in GSP per capita for Victoria has generally been higher than that of New South Wales. The only years in which growth in GSP per capita in Victoria was below that of New South Wales was in 1996–97 and 1999–00. In both these years, Victoria's growth rate was also below that of the national level. In 2003–04, Victoria's growth rate was 2.4%, which was double the rate for New South Wales (1.2%) and only slightly below the Australian GDP level (2.5%).

GSP PER CAPITA, Chain Volume Measures—1995–96 to 2003–04



INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION
TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME

Total factor income accounts for the part of the cost of producing the Gross Domestic Product (or Gross State Product), that consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the production process and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports.

Table 14 shows the contributions of each industry to total factor income in each state for 2003–04. For Victoria, the main industries contributing to total factor income growth are manufacturing (15%), property and business services (13%), finance and insurance (9%) and ownership of dwellings (9%). In 2003–04, total factor income for Victoria grew by 7.3% since 2002–03. This is equal to the growth in total factor income for Australia over the same period.

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
<i>Industry division</i>	%	%	%t	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	3	4	6	5	6	3	–	3
Mining	2	1	7	2	18	1	20	–	5
Manufacturing	12	15	10	14	9	14	4	2	12
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	3	2	4	3	6	2	2	3
Construction	6	6	8	7	8	6	8	8	7
Wholesale trade	6	6	6	5	5	4	3	2	5
Retail trade	5	6	7	5	5	7	5	4	6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2
Transport and storage	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	3	5
Communication services	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
Finance and insurance	10	9	5	7	5	7	3	4	8
Property and business services	14	13	9	9	10	5	9	14	12
Government administration and defence	4	3	4	3	2	6	8	26	4
Education	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	6	5
Health and community services	6	6	6	8	6	9	7	6	6
Cultural and recreational services	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	2
Personal and other services	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2
Ownership of dwellings	10	9	8	9	6	8	6	8	9
General Government(b)	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Industries may not add to total due to rounding differences.

(b) State details for general government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: Australian National Accounts State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

CHAPTER 6

PRICE INDEXES

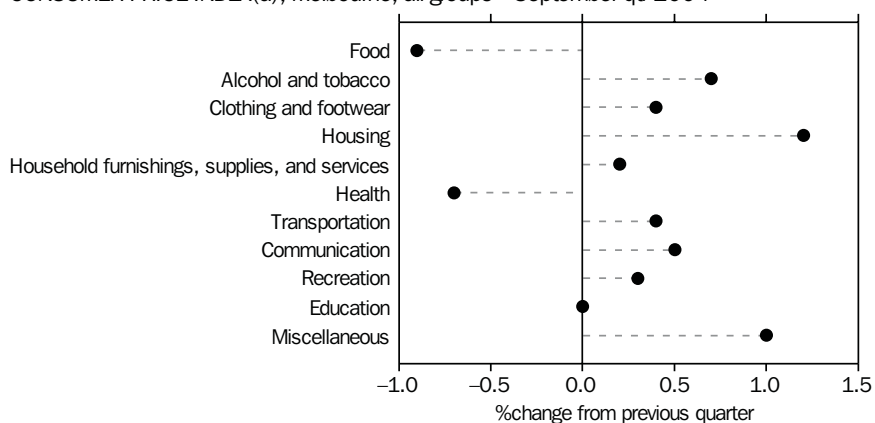
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services that are representative of the expenditure of private households in each capital city. Between June quarter 2004 and September quarter 2004, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 0.2%. The corresponding increase in the CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities was 0.4%.

In Melbourne, most groups recorded modest increases during the September quarter 2004. The largest increases were seen in Housing (1.2%), Miscellaneous (1.0%) and Alcohol and Tobacco (0.7%). The only groups which recorded price decreases were Food (0.9%) and Health (0.7%).

In annual terms (year ending September quarter 2004) the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose 1.7%. This compares to a corresponding increase of 2.3% in the CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities. For Melbourne, the biggest annual rises were recorded in Education (6.6%), Health (5.6%) and Transportation (2.7%). The only price falls for the year ended occurred in Clothing and Footwear (1.5%), Recreation (0.8%) and Household furnishings, supplies and services (0.7%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), Melbourne, all groups—September qtr 2004



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

Group	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Sep qtr 2004	% change from Jun qtr 2004 to Sep qtr 2004		% change from Sep qtr 2003 to Sep qtr 2004	
						Melbourne	Weighted average of eight capital cities	Melbourne	Weighted average of eight capital cities
Food	149.0	151.8	154.5	152.9	151.5	-0.9	-0.6	1.7	2.1
Alcohol and tobacco	217.2	217.6	219.9	220.7	222.3	0.7	0.9	2.3	3.4
Clothing and footwear	115.1	114.9	112.9	113.0	113.4	0.4	-0.2	-1.5	-0.7
Housing	109.6	109.3	110.5	110.7	112.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	3.6
Household furnishings, supplies and services	121.8	121.9	121.1	120.8	121.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7
Health	201.8	202.6	209.3	214.7	213.2	-0.7	-0.7	5.6	5.8
Transportation	140.9	139.7	141.3	144.1	144.7	0.4	0.8	2.7	2.8
Communication	109.5	109.7	109.8	110.2	110.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1
Recreation	130.8	131.0	130.3	129.4	129.8	0.3	0.5	-0.8	-0.1
Education	207.9	208.0	221.6	221.6	221.7	0.0	0.0	6.6	7.6
Miscellaneous	173.6	172.2	173.6	174.0	175.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.5
All groups	141.8	142.1	143.5	143.9	144.2	0.2	0.4	1.7	2.3

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

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

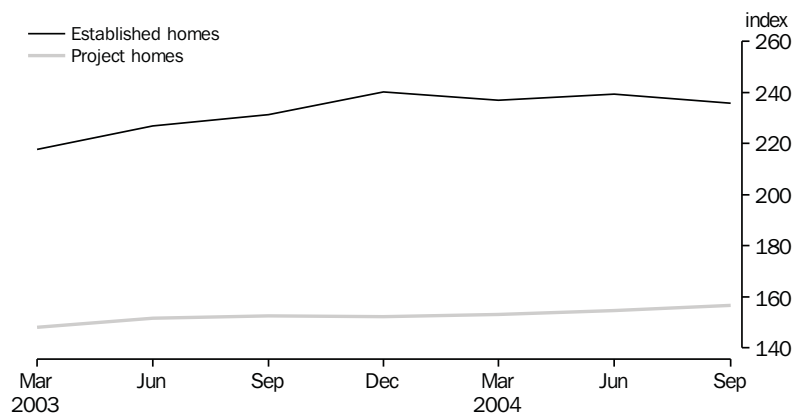
HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

Established house prices in Melbourne fell by 1.6% in September quarter 2004. Project homes however, rose by 1.4% in Melbourne over the same period. This is the third consecutive quarter for which project home prices have risen.

In annual terms (year ended September quarter 2004), established home prices rose by 1.9% and project home prices rose by 2.8%.

The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a 0.7% fall in established home prices in September quarter 2004 and 1.2% increase in project home prices over the same period. For the year ended September quarter 2004, established homes rose 8.2% and project homes 6.0% in the weighted average for the eight capital cities.

QUARTERLY HOUSE PRICES, Melbourne: Base: 1988-89 = 100.0



Period	Melbourne				Weighted average of eight capital cities			
	Established homes		Project homes		Established homes		Project homes	
	Index number	Per cent change from previous period	Index number	Per cent change from previous period	Index number	Per cent change from previous period	Index number	Per cent change from previous period
2001-02	193.7	21.7	142.1	3.8	178.0	16.5	138.1	2.4
2002-03	216.4	11.7	147.2	3.6	209.9	17.9	144.1	4.3
2003-04	237.0	9.5	153.1	4.0	r 245.0	r 16.7	154.8	7.4
2003								
June	226.9	4.2	151.8	2.5	223.8	5.0	147.9	2.2
September	231.3	1.9	152.5	0.5	231.3	3.4	151.2	2.2
December	240.2	3.8	152.2	-0.2	245.1	6.0	153.7	1.7
2004								
March	237.0	-1.3	153.0	0.5	251.3	2.5	155.8	1.4
June	239.4	1.0	154.6	1.0	r 252.1	r 0.3	158.4	1.7
September	235.6	-1.6	156.7	1.4	250.3	-0.7	160.3	1.2

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

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

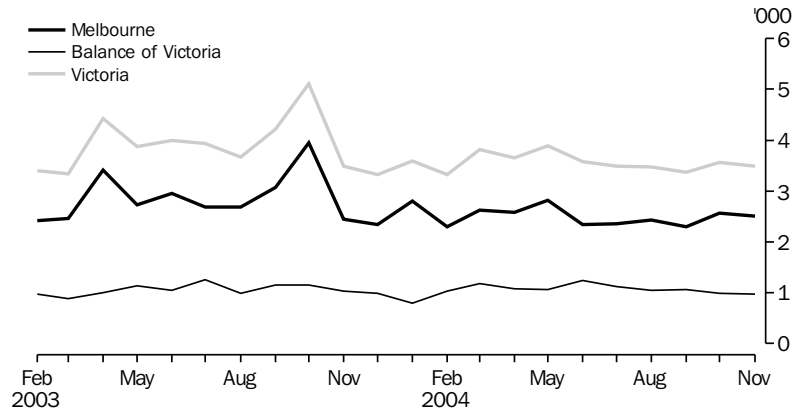
CHAPTER 7

CONSTRUCTION

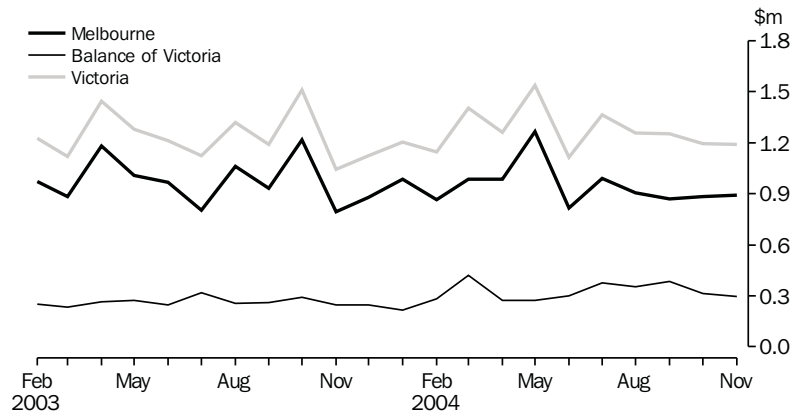
BUILDING APPROVALS

Since June 2004, there has been less volatility exhibited in the number of new building approvals in Victoria. This is both evident for both the Melbourne MSR and the Balance of Victoria MSR. Additionally, the value of all building approvals has shown little variation for both regions.

NEW BUILDING APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region



VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region



Period	Number of new dwelling units(a)(b)				Value of building approvals					
	All new dwelling units				All building					
	Private sector	Public sector	Proportion of state total		New dwelling units(a)	Residential alterations, additions and conversions(a)(c)	Non-residential building(d)	Proportion of state total		
	no.	no.	no.	%	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	
MELBOURNE										
2001-02	35 611	636	36 247	75.0	5 930.1	1 153.8	3 843.4	10 927.4	80.8	
2002-03	34 964	572	35 536	75.3	6 574.4	1 215.5	4 243.6	12 033.6	80.6	
2003-04	r 32 253	r 392	r 32 645	71.6	r 6 326.9	r 1 299.9	r 3 960.1	r 11 586.9	r 77.4	
2003										
September	3 051	18	3 069	72.7	544.7	132.5	253.4	930.6	78.1	
October	3 939	16	3 955	77.4	827.4	114.4	274.0	1 215.8	80.6	
November	2 352	98	2 450	70.3	459.8	97.5	237.1	794.4	76.3	
December	2 333	11	2 344	70.4	r 445.9	r 89.6	342.0	r 877.6	r 78.1	
2004										
January	2 755	47	2 802	78.0	517.9	80.7	r 387.5	r 986.1	82.1	
February	2 271	r 29	r 2 300	69.1	r 467.0	103.1	292.9	r 863.0	75.5	
March	r 2 588	37	r 2 625	r 68.9	r 491.9	110.2	r 383.6	r 985.7	r 70.1	
April	2 541	32	2 573	70.6	r 489.0	107.7	r 390.8	r 987.5	r 78.3	
May	r 2 779	r 44	r 2 823	72.6	r 678.8	113.1	r 472.4	r 1 264.4	r 82.1	
June	r 2 322	r 21	r 2 343	r 65.4	r 444.6	118.6	251.0	r 814.3	r 73.0	
July	r 2 250	106	r 2 356	r 67.6	r 447.0	134.1	r 407.7	r 988.8	r 72.4	
August	r 2 355	r 72	r 2 427	r 69.9	r 476.5	r 129.8	297.2	r 903.5	r 71.8	
September	2 284	19	2 303	68.4	485.1	96.5	288.7	870.3	69.4	
October	2 547	22	2 569	72.3	493.3	97.0	290.7	881.0	73.7	
November	2 338	168	2 506	71.9	491.8	103.4	297.3	892.6	75.0	
BALANCE OF VICTORIA										
2001-02	11 818	260	12 078	25.0	1 687.4	238.3	675.6	2 601.3	19.2	
2002-03	11 485	155	11 640	24.7	1 833.2	267.3	794.0	2 894.6	19.4	
2003-04	r 12 827	118	r 12 945	28.4	r 2 192.8	321.0	875.4	r 3 389.2	r 22.6	
2003										
September	1 149	5	1 154	27.3	187.3	26.3	46.7	260.4	21.9	
October	1 152	3	1 155	22.6	190.9	30.4	72.0	293.3	19.4	
November	1 014	22	1 036	29.7	174.4	24.4	48.4	247.1	23.7	
December	982	4	986	29.6	166.6	26.1	54.1	246.8	r 21.9	
2004										
January	784	5	789	22.0	137.4	23.1	54.8	215.2	17.9	
February	1 024	5	1 029	30.9	178.9	29.8	71.6	280.3	24.5	
March	r 1 181	3	r 1 184	r 31.1	r 202.2	27.1	190.8	r 420.1	r 29.9	
April	r 1 069	3	r 1 072	29.4	191.5	26.3	56.7	274.5	r 21.7	
May	1 056	9	1 065	27.4	r 187.9	25.3	61.6	r 274.7	r 17.9	
June	r 1 205	33	r 1 238	r 34.6	r 217.5	29.6	54.5	r 301.6	r 27.0	
July	1 126	1	1 127	r 32.4	200.5	29.7	146.1	376.2	r 27.6	
August	1 022	r 24	r 1 046	r 30.1	r 185.0	r 30.9	r 139.4	r 355.3	r 28.2	
September	1 061	5	1 066	31.6	197.0	29.9	156.4	383.3	30.6	
October	975	11	986	27.7	185.5	31.9	97.7	315.1	26.3	
November	972	8	980	28.1	182.2	26.5	88.1	296.7	25.0	

For footnotes see end of table.

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Period	Number of new dwelling units(a)(b)				Value of building approvals				
	All new dwelling units				All building				
	Private sector no.	Public sector no.	no.	Proportion of state total %	New dwelling units(a) \$m	Residential alterations, additions and conversions(a)(c) \$m	Non-residential building(d) \$m	\$m	Proportion of state total %
VICTORIA									
2001-02	47 429	896	48 325	100.0	7 617.5	1 392.1	4 519.0	13 528.7	100.0
2002-03	46 449	727	47 176	100.0	8 407.7	1 482.9	5 037.6	14 928.1	100.0
2003-04	r 45 080	r 510	r 45 590	100.0	r 8 519.7	r 1 620.9	r 4 835.5	r 14 976.1	100.0
2003									
September	4 200	23	4 223	100.0	732.1	158.8	300.1	1 191.0	100.0
October	5 091	19	5 110	100.0	1 018.3	144.7	346.1	1 509.1	100.0
November	3 366	120	3 486	100.0	634.2	121.9	285.4	1 041.5	100.0
December	3 315	15	3 330	100.0	r 612.4	r 115.7	396.2	r 1 124.3	100.0
2004									
January	3 539	52	3 591	100.0	655.2	103.7	r 442.3	r 1 201.3	100.0
February	3 295	r 34	r 3 329	100.0	r 646.0	132.9	364.4	r 1 143.3	100.0
March	r 3 769	40	r 3 809	100.0	r 694.1	137.3	r 574.4	r 1 405.8	100.0
April	r 3 610	35	r 3 645	100.0	r 680.5	134.0	r 447.5	r 1 262.0	100.0
May	r 3 835	r 53	r 3 888	100.0	r 866.7	138.4	r 534.0	r 1 539.1	100.0
June	r 3 527	r 54	r 3 581	100.0	r 662.0	148.2	305.6	r 1 115.8	100.0
July	r 3 376	107	r 3 483	100.0	r 647.6	r 163.8	r 553.7	r 1 365.1	100.0
August	r 3 377	r 96	r 3 473	100.0	r 661.5	r 160.8	r 436.5	r 1 258.8	100.0
September	3 345	24	3 369	100.0	682.1	126.4	445.1	1 253.6	100.0
October	3 522	33	3 555	100.0	678.8	128.9	388.4	1 196.1	100.0
November	3 310	176	3 486	100.0	674.0	129.9	385.4	1 189.3	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

Local Government Area	September quarter 2004			12 months ending September quarter 2004			
	Number of dwelling units(a)	Number of building jobs	Value of all approvals	Number of dwelling units(a)	Number of dwelling jobs	Value of all approvals	Number of dwelling units per '000 population(b)
	no.	no.	\$m	no.	no.	\$m	
Melbourne (c)							
Banyule (C)	136	271	43.7	667	1 047	207.3	5.6
Bayside (C)	147	227	73.9	593	934	287.1	6.6
Boroondara (C)	220	425	119.0	1 015	1 588	528.1	6.4
Brimbank (C)	235	338	83.3	1 060	1 426	339.2	6.1
Cardinia (S)	283	323	62.6	1 203	1 394	237.3	23.5
Casey (C)	574	765	152.6	2 944	3 615	641.2	14.6
Darebin (C)	280	289	66.2	951	1 172	248.7	7.5
Frankston (C)	294	370	132.5	1 062	1 408	383.2	9.1
Glen Eira (C)	140	269	57.5	624	1 092	263.8	5.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	162	239	90.9	673	929	324.0	5.3
Hobsons Bay (C)	103	180	50.2	537	748	206.0	6.4
Hume (C)	447	585	116.4	1 846	2 346	563.0	12.8
Kingston (C)	148	284	83.2	782	1 282	299.2	5.8
Knox (C)	136	291	60.9	589	1 152	218.8	3.9
Manningham (C)	93	211	39.3	416	756	174.1	3.6
Maribyrnong (C)	134	150	45.8	423	611	180.4	6.8
Maroondah (C)	162	224	50.3	514	884	175.7	5.1
Melbourne (C)	825	493	400.6	2 589	1 493	1 610.7	44.6
Melton (S)	564	588	112.5	2 253	2 329	536.4	34.4
Monash (C)	252	324	140.2	1 033	1 423	531.7	6.4
Moonee Valley (C)	163	235	54.1	608	887	245.5	5.5
Moreland (C)	184	254	59.2	906	1 127	237.7	6.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	327	627	111.7	1 534	2 581	480.0	11.2
Nillumbik (S)	52	127	23.9	240	576	100.5	4.0
Port Phillip (C)	165	203	69.2	918	707	570.0	11.2
Stonnington (C)	81	249	81.8	345	873	292.1	3.8
Whitehorse (C)	118	318	54.3	573	1 219	298.5	3.9
Whittlesea (C)	237	289	57.3	1 174	1 391	264.4	9.5
Wyndham (C)	646	755	169.4	2 854	3 143	641.1	28.7
Yarra (C)	100	198	52.9	685	675	265.4	9.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	148	316	47.6	602	1 279	200.9	4.2
Barwon							
Colac-Otway (S)	44	71	13.4	200	327	56.5	9.4
Golden Plains (S)	63	117	16.2	245	402	53.3	15.5
Greater Geelong (C)	466	673	154.0	2 017	2 704	642.9	10.1
Queenscliffe (B)	7	13	4.0	32	61	12.4	9.9
Surf Coast (S)	158	200	45.7	489	695	149.0	22.1
Western District							
Corangamite (S)	17	44	5.4	74	202	30.0	4.3
Glenelg (S)	21	53	4.7	122	265	30.1	6.0
Moyne (S)	20	54	6.3	105	221	29.0	6.6
Southern Grampians (S)	15	48	112.9	75	203	132.8	4.4
Warrnambool (C)	72	117	37.8	293	422	91.7	9.7
Central Highlands							
Ararat (RC)	14	31	3.6	60	123	21.1	5.2
Ballarat (C)	237	309	55.8	911	1 282	227.5	10.6
Hepburn (S)	40	70	8.1	147	276	38.2	10.1
Moorabool (S)	81	110	20.2	324	431	72.1	12.6
Pyrenees (S)	17	24	2.8	44	76	7.1	6.7

For footnotes see end of table.

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Local Government Area	September quarter 2004			12 months ending September quarter 2004			
	Number of dwelling units(a)	Number of building jobs	Value of all approvals	Number of dwelling units(a)	Number of dwelling jobs	Value of all approvals	Number of dwelling units per '000 population(b)
	no.	no.	\$m	no.	no.	\$m	
Wimmera							
Hindmarsh (S)	1	7	0.6	10	45	14.1	1.5
Horsham (RC)	48	77	12.4	170	265	44.8	9.1
Northern Grampians (S)	11	29	2.5	42	134	13.7	3.3
West Wimmera (S)	1	8	0.4	8	31	2.9	1.7
Yarriambiack (S)	0	4	0.5	6	26	2.1	0.7
Mallee							
Buloke (S)	5	8	1.0	19	41	3.8	2.7
Gannawarra (S)	15	34	7.2	64	127	20.1	5.4
Mildura (RC)	109	182	42.9	414	699	113.0	8.2
Swan Hill (RC)	30	66	8.7	100	223	38.7	4.7
Loddon							
Central Goldfields (S)	20	41	3.1	76	144	14.9	5.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	235	343	60.5	925	1 412	224.5	9.9
Loddon (S)	6	18	1.9	28	64	7.0	3.3
Macedon Ranges (S)	117	184	28.6	478	714	120.3	12.3
Mount Alexander (S)	48	85	10.2	125	254	27.7	7.2
Goulburn							
Benalla (RC)(d)	10	19	2.9	61	121	15.6	4.3
Campaspe (S)	93	140	22.1	303	479	72.0	8.2
Greater Shepparton (C)	95	177	30.3	348	621	107.3	5.8
Mansfield (S)(d)	42	51	6.6	154	210	27.1	22.6
Mitchell (S)	141	163	38.3	487	616	122.0	15.9
Moira (S)	107	131	24.3	320	427	75.2	11.8
Murrindindi (S)	36	62	8.4	171	272	40.8	12.4
Strathbogie (S)	15	40	4.3	70	146	16.0	7.3
Ovens-Murray							
Alpine (S)	20	38	5.2	122	204	28.3	9.3
Indigo (S)	29	49	7.5	141	245	47.9	9.4
Towong (S)	8	17	1.8	24	52	5.5	3.9
Wangarratta (RC)	58	102	13.4	173	313	54.1	6.5
Wodonga (RC)	25	77	74.2	207	394	136.2	6.1
East Gippsland							
East Gippsland (S)	126	199	30.4	497	746	117.2	12.4
Wellington (S)	89	164	16.0	343	621	64.4	8.3
Gippsland(d)							
Bass Coast (S)	145	220	53.9	649	944	162.8	23.5
Baw Baw (S)	111	179	29.4	442	690	110.5	11.9
Latrobe (S)	133	214	58.9	462	793	144.1	6.6
South Gippsland (S)	68	121	15.5	287	490	67.5	10.8
Unincorporated Victoria	0	0	0.0	33	36	11.7	72.4
Victoria	10 825	15 600	3 877.4	45 110	62 376	15 219.8	9.2

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

(b) Preliminary Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2003 based on ASGC 2003.

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

(d) Formerly included in Delatite(S).

Source: ABS data available on request, *Building Approvals*.

CHAPTER 8

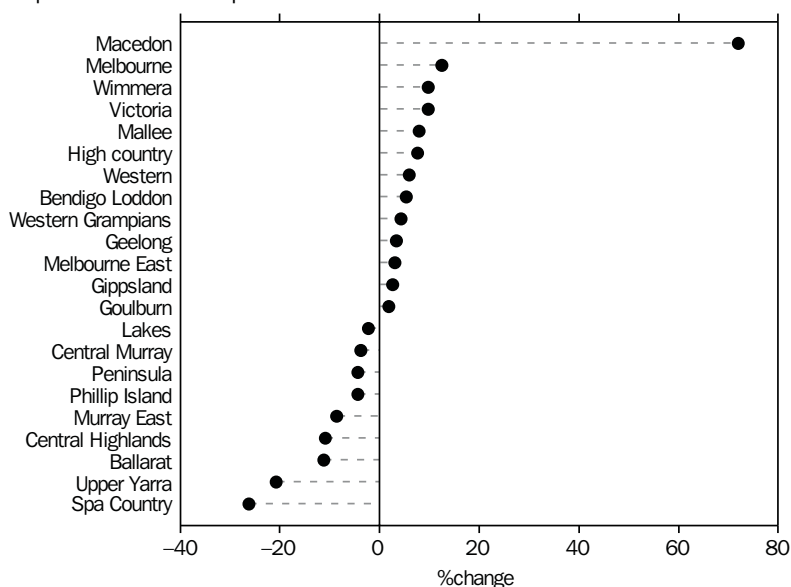
TOURISM

In September quarter 2004, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were approximately \$251.0 million. This represents an increase of 9.7% over September quarter 2003.

Although the Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victorian accommodation takings (75.5%), the highest growth in accommodation takings between September quarter 2003 and September quarter 2004 occurred in the Macedon Tourism Region (71.9%), followed by Melbourne (12.4%) and Wimmera (9.8%) tourism regions. These regions experienced both increases in the number of guest arrivals and guest nights stayed.

Over the same period, many tourism regions experienced decreases in accommodation takings. Spa Country Tourism Region saw the largest fall in takings (26.3%) followed by Upper Yarra (20.7%) and Ballarat (11.2%). These tourism regions experienced decreases in both guest arrivals and in the number of guest nights stayed.

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Per cent Change—
September 2003 to September 2004



Tourism region	Hotels, motels and serviced apartments(a)				
	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights	Guest arrivals	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	%	'000	'000	days	\$'000
Melbourne	69.0	2 257.3	956.3	2.4	189 482
Melbourne East	32.3	22.2	12.2	1.8	1 987
Peninsula	33.2	39.5	21.1	1.9	2 546
Geelong	47.9	59.6	34.7	1.7	3 861
Western	43.8	108.5	71.1	1.5	5 644
Western Grampians	49.1	34.3	28.3	1.2	1 942
Central Highlands	35.7	19.6	13.2	1.5	830
Ballarat	48.4	67.6	38.5	1.8	3 213
Macedon	42.5	5.5	3.3	1.7	674
Spa Country	46.5	7.2	4.2	1.7	910
Bendigo Loddon	56.2	69.6	42.5	1.6	3 985
Wimmera	31.4	5.5	3.4	1.6	213
Mallee	50.6	99.8	62.5	1.6	5 001
Central Murray	42.8	37.8	26.0	1.5	1 731
Goulburn	45.5	51.0	34.2	1.5	2 909
Upper Yarra	26.1	15.3	8.7	1.7	983
High Country	55.3	251.8	109.8	2.3	18 563
Murray East	35.7	24.7	16.2	1.5	1 141
Lakes	37.5	33.5	23.2	1.4	1 639
Gippsland	36.0	48.6	32.3	1.5	2 661
Phillip Island	33.8	23.3	14.5	1.6	1 098
Total Victoria	59.6	3 282.3	1 556.4	2.1	251 013

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

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

WORLD HERITAGE AREA VISITS

In Victoria, the total proportion of people who visited a world heritage area, national or state park rose slightly from 50.3% in March 2001 to 51.0% in March 2004. The Melbourne MSR showed a corresponding fall over this period from 50.4% in March 2001 to 49.7% in March 2004. For the Balance of Victoria, there was a rise of 4.4% in the number of visits from 50.0% in March 2001 to 54.4% in March 2004.

Between March 2001 and March 2004, the most notable observation in the Melbourne MSR was a fall of 5.3% in the number of visits to a world heritage area, national or state park within the 18–24 age group. For the Balance of Victoria, there was an increase in the number of visits for each age group except the 55–64 age group over the same period.

Since March 1998, the Balance of Victoria has shown an increasing trend in the total percent of people visiting a world heritage area, national or state park, whereas the Melbourne MSR has shown a corresponding decreasing trend.

Age group (years)	1998	2001	2004
	%	%	%
MELBOURNE			
18-24	53.0	56.2	50.9
25-34	63.2	57.9	57.4
35-44	58.1	55.2	57.1
45-54	53.0	53.3	52.9
55-64	48.9	41.9	44.7
65 and over	35.1	30.7	28.4
Total	53.2	50.4	49.7
BALANCE OF VICTORIA			
18-24	61.3	50.1	55.4
25-34	64.4	57.4	64.8
35-44	61.3	56.5	59.9
45-54	51.1	55.3	58.6
55-64	39.7	52.8	51.5
65 and over	32.5	28.6	36.9
Total	51.8	50.0	54.4
VICTORIA			
18-24	54.9	54.8	51.9
25-34	63.5	57.7	59.0
35-44	58.9	55.5	57.8
45-54	52.5	53.8	54.6
55-64	46.2	45.1	46.7
65 and over	34.3	30.1	31.1
Total	52.8	50.3	51.0

Source: *Environmental Issues, Peoples Views and Practices* (cat. no. 4602.0); ABS data available on request.

CHAPTER 9

AGRICULTURE

21

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION — All series

Period	Livestock slaughterings					Meat (carcass weight)				
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pigmeat
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2003										
August	110.0	142.5	163.7	441.9	77.5	24 769	2 693	3 188	8 589	5 637
September	r 120.0	134.7	r 211.5	r 520.3	78.1	r 27 300	2 753	r 4 194	r 10 373	r 5 567
October	r 134.0	62.2	r 275.0	r 610.3	82.4	r 31 266	1 349	r 5 721	r 12 299	r 5 895
November	r 126.8	28.7	r 259.4	r 554.8	74.1	r 28 824	935	r 5 426	r 11 377	r 5 398
December	r 117.5	24.3	r 271.7	r 581.7	r 87.1	r 27 839	835	r 5 636	r 11 839	r 6 016
2004										
January	r 134.9	16.5	r 275.6	r 503.2	72.4	r 32 015	859	r 5 630	r 10 225	r 5 265
February	r 135.5	10.0	r 325.4	r 521.6	74.9	r 31 843	365	r 6 268	r 10 790	r 5 356
March	r 143.5	18.9	r 317.1	r 600.2	r 86.4	r 34 217	590	r 5 988	r 12 329	r 6 263
April	133.4	33.9	r 285.9	r 582.5	81.2	r 31 205	908	r 5 250	r 11 938	5 929
May	r 137.4	46.7	r 287.0	r 573.9	80.4	r 32 170	1 066	r 5 323	r 11 736	5 932
June	r 135.9	54.9	r 240.9	r 465.3	86.1	r 31 634	1 088	r 4 350	r 9 381	6 389
July	r 123.9	67.7	r 212.9	r 459.6	79.9	r 29 263	1 520	r 3 972	r 8 918	r 5 933
August	r 121.4	142.8	r 226.3	r 440.7	77.2	r 28 689	2 730	r 4 291	r 8 926	5 667
September	129.8	97.5	233.5	493.3	78.1	29 892	2 043	4 591	9 490	5 957
October	131.8	54.4	283.2	645.0	73.4	32 112	1 152	5 859	12 731	5 450
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2003										
August	121.2	49.1	216.8	511.9	83.2	28 087	940	4 179	10 082	6 027
September	126.8	55.7	227.1	533.9	82.6	28 296	1 160	4 462	10 679	5 738
October	118.3	50.6	236.3	531.8	78.7	27 709	1 183	4 668	10 994	5 668
November	125.6	75.3	241.6	525.7	78.7	28 518	2 195	4 825	10 922	5 789
December	124.5	133.1	259.5	555.3	79.5	29 173	3 817	5 182	11 369	5 715
2004										
January	131.9	95.7	231.2	509.0	79.0	30 697	3 599	4 782	10 494	5 764
February	130.9	65.1	273.7	548.4	79.1	30 465	1 708	5 325	11 153	5 740
March	133.2	56.4	280.9	570.9	82.2	31 741	1 494	5 437	11 639	5 937
April	135.6	55.5	295.4	590.0	81.8	31 367	1 393	5 684	11 815	5 883
May	136.8	52.4	306.2	565.2	76.1	31 639	1 204	5 828	11 165	5 689
June	137.4	44.6	297.1	474.1	81.6	34 032	924	5 565	9 938	5 955
July	132.8	45.9	271.6	496.7	80.3	31 238	1 002	5 194	9 375	5 825
August	130.2	46.1	281.2	489.3	79.0	31 073	953	5 303	9 824	5 726
September	133.6	41.2	260.8	489.5	77.3	30 692	884	5 039	9 709	5 817
October	126.9	46.0	259.7	623.7	78.5	31 364	1 012	5 121	12 415	5 837
TREND ESTIMATES										
2003										
August	126.6	52.9	218.8	527.8	83.9	28 632	1 086	4 208	10 390	5 955
September	123.9	60.2	223.9	526.6	82.0	28 249	1 150	4 386	10 547	5 856
October	123.1	71.3	231.1	526.8	80.3	28 265	1 278	4 590	10 717	5 770
November	123.9	82.0	239.1	529.3	79.4	28 634	1 436	4 786	10 886	5 729
December	126.0	88.1	247.7	536.4	79.1	29 245	1 576	4 966	11 060	5 732
2004										
January	128.9	87.3	258.0	546.5	79.3	30 002	1 649	5 142	11 233	5 760
February	131.7	79.7	269.6	555.2	79.8	30 753	1 630	5 315	11 340	5 797
March	133.9	68.3	281.2	558.5	80.1	31 418	1 527	5 470	11 329	5 827
April	135.3	57.0	290.2	551.0	80.3	31 882	1 372	5 573	11 105	5 840
May	135.6	49.4	293.6	535.7	80.1	32 061	1 209	5 588	10 737	5 840
June	135.0	46.8	290.9	520.0	79.8	32 006	1 082	5 519	10 373	5 831
July	133.9	45.9	283.8	510.5	79.4	31 808	998	5 395	10 146	5 819
August	132.5	44.6	275.8	511.0	79.0	31 544	946	5 268	10 133	5 810
September	131.0	43.7	268.4	519.7	78.5	31 269	916	5 157	10 292	5 804
October	129.5	43.0	261.2	533.0	78.3	31 056	904	5 058	10 561	5 807

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

OTHER PRODUCTION

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OTHER PRODUCTION(a)

		<i>Jun qtr</i>	<i>Sep qtr</i>	<i>Dec qtr</i>	<i>Mar qtr</i>	<i>Jun qtr</i>	<i>Sep qtr</i>
	<i>Units</i>	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004	2004
Livestock products							
Milk							
Factory intake	million litres	971.1	r 1 492.3	2 325.7	1 546.3	1 069.9	1 535.1
Market sales by factories(a)	million litres	120.4	124.2	120.3	119.2	120.1	121.2
Milk products							
Cheese(b)	tonnes	60 742	65 305	97 487	84 748	78 353	71 084
Whole milk powder(c)	tonnes	19 726	42 747	65 263	34 127	18 837	40 072
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	24 788	45 124	84 814	34 829	22 197	45 676
Butter/buttermilk	tonnes	15 966	22 264	42 142	29 037	15 716	20 533
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	19 327	27 518	38 987	29 160	r 24 001	29 087
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	28 250	26 878	28 035	32 425	35 054	28 535
Trend(d)	tonnes	27 972	27 314	29 259	31 595	32 387	31 643
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	195 991	r 210 003	177 012	76 077	126 215	16 972
Gross weight	tonnes	9 388	r 10 173	9 211	4 314	6 690	854
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	29 138.0	29 312.9	31 092.4	30 319.2	29 621.5	29 496.7
Seasonally adjusted	'000	29 417.2	29 944.9	30 192.5	29 972.5	29 915.2	30 174.8
Trend(e)	'000	29 688.2	29 893.1	30 019.2	30 046.1	30 021.9	30 046.9
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	49 071	49 055	51 857	54 627	49 810	50 354
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	49 462	50 642	49 436	55 100	50 302	51 924
Trend(e)	tonnes	50 203	50 207	51 223	52 049	52 099	51 859

(a) Original series.

(b) Includes processed cheese.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 10

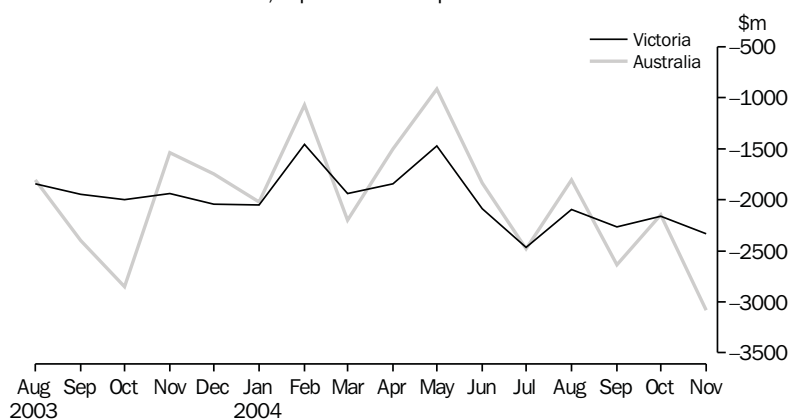
TRADE

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

The period November 2003 to November 2004 saw a deterioration in the net trade performance for Victoria. Exports in November 2004 were 16.2% higher than in November 2003, however imports rose by 18.8% over the same period. The overall net trade position declined by \$397 million or 20.5%.

At the national level, the deterioration in the balance of international merchandise trade has been more significant. In November 2004, Australia's exports (including re-exports) rose by 16.6% compared to November 2003. Imports however, rose by 29.1% over the same period. This resulted in a doubling of Australia's trade deficit in November 2004 compared to November 2003.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



Period	Victoria(a)				Australia		Victoria	Victoria
	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports	Excess of exports	exports as a proportion of Australia	imports as a proportion of Australia
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
2001-02	22 242	37 558	-15 316	121 108	119 649	1 460	18.4	31.4
2002-03	18 904	42 129	-23 225	115 479	133 129	-17 650	16.4	31.6
2003-04	r 18 012	r 40 729	r -22 716	r 109 040	r 131 003	r -21 963	16.5	31.1
2003								
September	1 564	3 512	-1 947	9 057	11 456	-2 398	17.3	30.7
October	1 573	3 570	-1 997	9 065	11 920	-2 855	17.4	29.9
November	1 361	3 298	-1 938	8 674	10 213	-1 539	15.7	32.3
December	1 514	3 561	-2 046	9 234	10 978	-1 744	16.4	32.4
2004								
January	1 131	3 183	-2 051	7 903	9 925	-2 022	14.3	32.1
February	1 482	2 941	-1 460	8 379	9 451	-1 072	17.7	31.1
March	1 609	r 3 550	r -1 941	r 9 220	r 11 415	r -2 196	17.5	31.1
April	r 1 562	r 3 405	r -1 843	r 9 341	r 10 844	r -1 502	16.7	31.4
May	r 1 719	r 3 191	r -1 472	r 10 110	r 11 022	r -913	17.0	29.0
June	r 1 747	3 833	r -2 085	r 10 475	r 12 312	r -1 837	16.7	31.1
July	r 1 546	r 4 013	r -2 467	r 10 068	r 12 549	r -2 481	r 15.4	32.0
August	r 1 601	r 3 694	r -2 092	r 10 385	r 12 187	r -1 802	r 15.4	30.3
September	1 626	3 894	-2 268	10 436	13 074	-2 638	15.6	29.8
October	1 691	3 849	-2 158	10 654	12 801	-2 147	15.9	30.1
November	1 582	3 917	-2 335	10 110	13 190	-3 080	15.7	29.7

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

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

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, BY COMMODITY

For the year ending November 2004, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by \$1,290 million (7.4%) in comparison to the year ending November 2003. The main items which contributed to this rise were increases in exports of Food and live animals chiefly for food (\$853 million), Combined confidential items (\$192 million) and Beverages and tobacco (\$138 million).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by \$1,513 million (3.6%) with increases recorded in all but one of the major import commodity categories. The most significant increases were in Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials at \$517 million (22.6%), Miscellaneous manufactured articles at \$392 million (5.9%) and Chemicals and related products, nes at \$193 million (4.7%).

Section and Division of the SITC Rev3	Twelve months ending November 2002		Twelve months ending November 2003		Twelve months ending November 2004	
	Exports \$m	Imports \$m	Exports \$m	Imports \$m	Exports \$m	Imports \$m
0 Food and live animals chiefly for food(d)(e)	5 824	1 543	4 387	1 693	5 240	1 747
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	329	230	376	241	514	239
2 Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)(d)(e)	2 063	637	1 685	664	1 787	710
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials(e)	990	2 002	981	2 288	1 024	2 805
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	108	121	100	120	122	130
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(d)(e)	1 286	4 068	1 313	4 128	1 389	4 321
6 Manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 744	5 093	2 427	5 299	2 488	5 449
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	3 742	16 829	4 048	19 104	3 855	19 147
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	1 299	6 620	1 227	6 608	1 254	7 000
9 Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	1 486	537	37	5	10	6
98 Combined confidential items of trade	1 087	1 342	725	1 358	917	1 469
Other Section 9	270	10	215	7	212	7
Total Section 9	2 842	1 889	976	1 370	1 139	1 482
Total	21 227	39 032	17 522	41 517	18 812	43 030

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

(b) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

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

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

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

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

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

Country	Year ending November 2002		Year ending November 2003		Year ending November 2004	
	Exports \$m	Imports \$m	Exports \$m	Imports \$m	Exports \$m	Imports \$m
Belgium(c)	n.p.	n.p.	25	178	50	417
Brazil	49	176	31	165	34	211
Canada	223	385	208	492	206	446
China	1 648	4 744	1 591	5 071	1 919	5 910
Fiji	202	134	124	79	131	79
Finland	9	205	10	231	12	224
France	150	933	130	1 907	98	2 167
Germany	429	2 948	465	3 341	485	3 416
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	929	390	497	322	526	394
India	236	360	182	370	214	407
Indonesia	414	1 119	385	859	462	863
Italy	406	1 230	353	1 357	242	1 373
Japan	1 965	4 869	1 644	5 179	1 781	4 949
Korea, Republic of (South)	1 052	1 076	901	992	961	1 289
Malaysia	520	1 086	419	1 111	462	1 172
Mexico	170	112	109	129	118	182
Netherlands	107	409	105	432	114	434
New Zealand	2 113	1 749	2 168	1 860	2 211	2 016
Pakistan	69	98	44	86	99	77
Papua New Guinea	130	10	108	8	121	79
Philippines	410	189	291	216	317	208
Saudi Arabia	1 205	129	1 026	185	927	208
Singapore	958	904	484	894	552	1 196
South Africa	222	281	197	347	219	380
Sweden	30	605	50	519	49	470
Switzerland	54	323	41	337	45	327
Taiwan	731	935	620	994	633	1 044
Thailand	716	910	456	999	437	1 029
United Kingdom	817	1 946	525	1 813	592	1 680
United States of America	1 945	7 271	1 813	7 277	2 033	6 455
Other and unknown(c)	3 318	3 507	2 520	3 769	2 761	3 928
Total(d)	21 227	39 032	17 522	41 517	18 812	43 030

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

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

(c) Before June 2003 the items for Belgium and Luxembourg were reported together. The Other and unknown figures in the financial year ending June 2003 include the Belgium-Luxembourg exports figure of 61m and the imports figure of 395m.

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

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

CHAPTER 11

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.

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AIR QUALITY(a)

	Proportion of days per quarter with Ozone Pollutant Index(b) at stated level(c)								Proportion of days per quarter with Visibility Pollutant Index(b) at stated level(c)							
	2002			2003			2004		2002			2003			2004	
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	90	87	60	51	91	96	54	62	40	60	59	50	41	61	72	66
Good	10	13	37	40	9	4	35	37	41	34	34	28	34	35	24	30
Fair	—	—	3	7	—	—	11	—	15	6	6	8	19	2	4	3
Poor	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	7	5	1	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	1	1	—	1
East(d)																
Very Good	82	76	46	49	93	94	59	57	26	46	61	52	26	39	63	59
Good	18	24	50	40	7	6	38	42	36	36	35	23	35	39	33	37
Fair	—	—	4	9	—	—	3	—	20	12	3	10	26	16	3	1
Poor	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	14	6	1	4	11	3	1	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	10	1	2	—	1
City(d)																
Very Good	99	100	89	77	98	100	74	92	50	75	74	59	51	72	78	82
Good	1	—	11	20	2	—	26	8	33	22	23	22	32	25	21	15
Fair	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	14	2	2	7	14	1	1	3
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	5	3	2	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	84	98	77	71	92	97	73	86	57	72	85	72	61	81	85	82
Good	16	2	23	21	8	3	22	13	28	22	15	13	34	16	11	15
Fair	—	—	—	8	—	—	5	1	15	6	—	5	3	2	2	2
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	85	89	60	61	97	92	65	65	25	25	84	56	21	29	62	62
Good	15	11	40	36	3	8	34	35	35	45	15	20	48	42	35	36
Fair	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	30	26	1	8	19	21	2	1
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	6	10	8	—	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	11	2	—	1	—

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

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

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

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

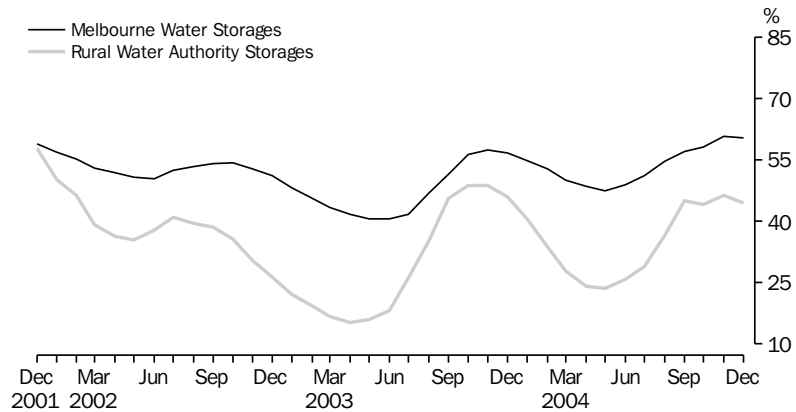
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

WATER RESOURCES

Victoria's water storages at the end of December 2004 were at 45.7% of capacity. Total water storage levels fell by 3.5% between November 2004 and December 2004, and they remain 4.6% lower than in December 2003.

Melbourne's water storages held more than 60% of capacity in both November and December 2004. Melbourne's water storage levels have not reached over 60% capacity since December 2000. Rural Water Authority storages have exhibited a greater volatility over time with storage levels falling to 44.5% capacity in December 2004.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of capacity—Monthly



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STORAGE VOLUMES IN VICTORIAN WATER STORAGES, By river basin

Basin	Capacity at full service level ML	Storage levels at end of month (per cent of capacity)						Change (% of capacity) from		
		2003			2004			Nov 2004 to Dec 2004	Dec 2003 to Dec 2004	
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Oct	Nov	Dec	Dec 2004	Dec 2004	
Goulburn	3 833 500	46.4	46.5	44.0	44.8	48.0	46.5	-3.3	5.7	
Broken	405 000	50.6	49.2	46.3	40.6	40.3	37.3	-7.3	-19.3	
Campaspe	387 060	26.6	24.9	22.2	18.7	20.7	19.6	-5.3	-11.7	
Loddon	284 300	33.6	33.0	30.7	37.9	37.9	35.9	-5.3	16.9	
Murray	7 113 210	57.6	57.4	54.9	48.3	50.1	47.9	-4.3	-12.8	
Ovens	37 500	100.2	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.3	99.8	-0.5	0.1	
Werribee(a)	68 999	19.4	21.5	18.0	23.1	24.9	30.0	20.8	66.4	
Maribyrnong(a)	25 368	11.3	11.9	11.3	8.2	8.5	10.1	18.1	-11.0	
Gleng/Wimmera	r 770420	17.2	17.5	12.9	14.9	14.8	13.7	-7.7	5.9	
Thomson/Latrobe	1 466 200	54.2	55.6	54.5	58.7	61.2	61.4	0.2	12.6	
Total	r 14 391 557	50.5	50.4	48.0	45.3	47.4	45.7	-3.5	-4.6	
Total Volume of Water										
In Melbourne Water storages(b)	1 772 500	56.3	57.5	56.6	58.1	60.7	60.5	-0.3	7.0	
In rural water authority storages(c)	r 9 766 952	48.8	48.7	45.9	44.1	46.3	44.5	-3.7	-3.0	

(a) Capacity at full service level has changed as a result of silt surveys carried out on these storages

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

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

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

WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

In Victoria, the proportion of households undertaking water conservation practices inside and around dwellings has increased from 46.5% in March 1998 to 55.7% in March 2004. Compared to Melbourne MSR, households in the Balance of Victoria have shown a greater propensity to conserve water over the last six years, with 57.5% conserving water in March 2004 compared to 55.0% in the Melbourne MSR. However, over the same period, Melbourne has displayed a higher growth in the proportion of households conserving water and is closing the gap with the Balance of Victoria.

'Taking shorter showers' is the main form of water conservation practised by Victorians, occurring in 26.0% of Victorian households in March 2004. Other main practices include 'Full loads when washing clothes/dishes' (25.7%) and 'Recycling/reusing water' (20.7%).

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WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES INSIDE AND AROUND THE DWELLING — By Major Statistical Region

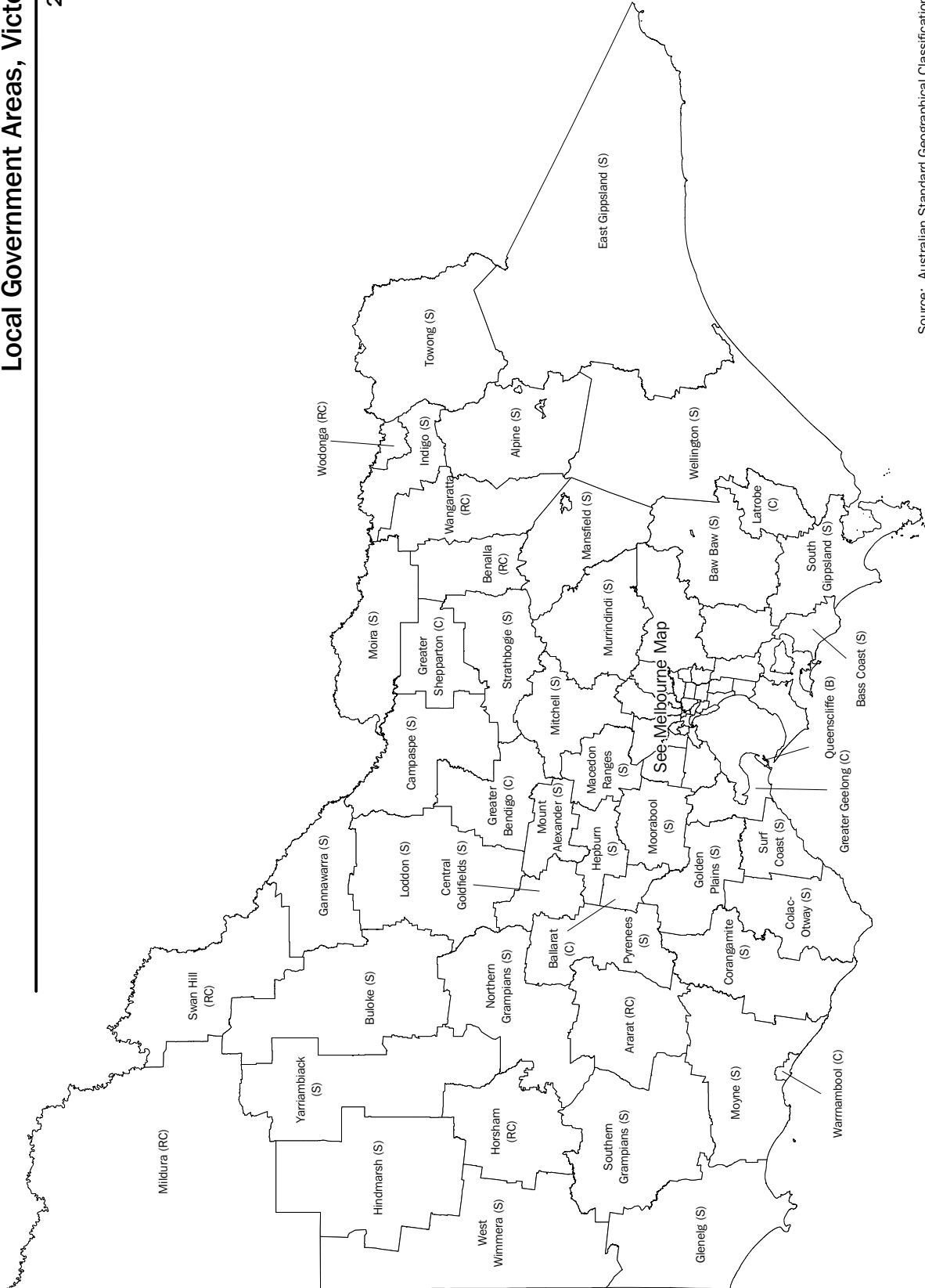
Region	1998 %	2001 %	2004 %	Average annual percent growth 1998–2004(a)
MELBOURNE				
Recycle/reuse water	11.9	12.3	20.0	1.4
Full loads when washing clothes/dishes	20.4	21.9	26.3	1.0
Take shorter showers	14.2	18.8	26.9	2.1
Turn off/repair dripping taps	21.0	21.0	16.7	-0.7
Brick in toilet cistern/other similar device	1.4	1.2	1.3	—
Use bucket not hose to wash car	6.2	5.2	6.4	—
Wash car on lawn	5.2	5.3	2.9	-0.4
Use less water in baths/troughs/basins	n.a.	7.2	12.5	1.8
Use broom not hose to clean paths	5.6	5.0	6.7	0.2
Other steps	7.0	6.5	8.5	0.7
No conservation practices taken	55.1	50.6	45.0	-1.9
BALANCE OF VICTORIA				
Recycle/reuse water	18.6	18.8	22.6	0.7
Full loads when washing clothes/dishes	20.4	22.3	24.1	0.6
Take shorter showers	15.1	20.9	23.8	1.5
Turn off/repair dripping taps	16.7	23.8	19.0	0.4
Brick in toilet cistern/other similar device	1.7	1.8	2.2	0.1
Use bucket not hose to wash car	4.5	7.0	9.8	0.9
Wash car on lawn	8.5	11.1	9.0	0.1
Use less water in baths/troughs/basins	n.a.	7.7	9.9	0.7
Use broom not hose to clean paths	3.3	7.2	7.7	0.7
Other steps	8.3	10.2	12.2	0.7
No conservation practices taken	49.7	44.7	42.5	-0.7
VICTORIA				
Recycle/reuse water	13.8	14.1	20.7	1.2
Full loads when washing clothes/dishes	20.4	22.1	25.7	0.9
Take shorter showers	14.5	19.3	26.0	1.9
Turn off/repair dripping taps	19.8	21.8	17.3	-0.4
Brick in toilet cistern/other similar device	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.0
Use bucket not hose to wash car	5.7	5.7	7.4	0.3
Wash car on lawn	6.2	6.9	4.6	-0.3
Use less water in baths/troughs/basins	n.a.	7.3	11.8	1.5
Use broom not hose to clean paths	4.9	5.6	7.0	1.2
Other steps	7.4	7.5	9.6	0.7
No conservation practices taken	53.5	48.9	44.3	-1.5

(a) Data on the water conservation practice 'Use less water in baths/troughs/basins' was not collected before March 2001. Therefore, the Average annual percent growth for this category was calculated over the three years from March 2001 to March 2004. The 'Other Steps' and 'No conservation practices taken' categories are also not comparable in 1998 due to the exclusion of this category and so the average annual percent growth for these categories is taken over the last three years only also.

Source: *Environmental Issues, Peoples Views and Practices* (cat. no. 4602.0); ABS data available on request.

Local Government Areas, Victoria

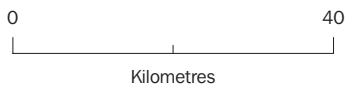
2003



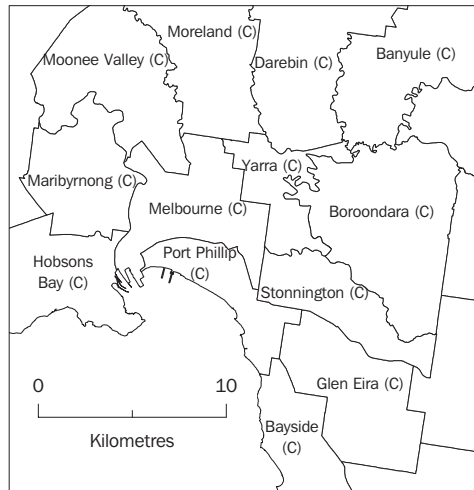
Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2003

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2003



Inset



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2003

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

Part-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Particles as PM₁₀	Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.
Seasonal adjustment	A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).
State final demand	Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation). National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the <i>System of National Accounts, 1993</i> , but for regional (including state) estimates there is no separate international standard. Although national concepts are generally applicable to state accounts, there remain several conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant nationally. Most of the problems arise in the measurement of gross state product for the transport and storage, communication services, and finance and insurance industries, where production often takes place across state borders. In these cases, a number of conceptual views can be applied to the allocation of value added by state. For more information, see chapter 28 of <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were available for work in the reference week; ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

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