

**STATE AND REGIONAL
INDICATORS**

VICTORIA

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For further information
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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled *Child Care Usage in Victoria*. A list of all previous feature articles published is contained in the Appendix to this publication.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 24 January 2008.

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.

Carl Obst

Regional Director, Victoria

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

CHAPTER 1

CHILD CARE USAGE IN VICTORIA

INTRODUCTION

This article presents information about the use of child care in Victoria. Data in this article was obtained from the 2005 Child Care Survey for children aged 0-12 years.

The Child Care Survey was conducted throughout Australia in June 2005 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey. The 2005 Child Care Survey is a continuation of a series of surveys on the topic of child care conducted since 1969. The previous survey was in June 2002.

Child care refers to arrangements (other than care by resident parents) made for the care of children aged 0–12 years. The Child Care Survey collected information about formal and informal child care. Formal child care refers to regulated care that takes place away from the child's home, for example long day care, before and/or after school care and family day care. Informal care refers to non-regulated care that takes place in the child's home or elsewhere. It includes care by family members, friends, neighbours, baby sitters and nannies. Parents often use a combination of formal and informal child care for their children.

In 2005, preschool was excluded from the definition of formal care due to the widely-accepted view that the main focus of preschool is education and preparing children for school, rather than child care.

USE OF CHILD CARE

FORMAL CARE AND INFORMAL CARE

In June 2005, 374,500 children aged 0–12 years received some type of child care in Victoria during the reference week. This represented 46% of children in this age group. Formal care, either alone or in combination with informal care, was used by 20% (165,000) of children in the reference week. Informal care, either alone or in combination with formal care, was used by 33% (268,800) of children aged 0–12 years.

The most commonly used types of formal care were long day care and before and/or after school care, attended by 8% and 7% of all children aged 0–12 years respectively. These were followed by family day care (3%) and occasional care (2%) while other forms of formal child care were used by less than 1% of children.

In terms of informal care, grandparents were the main informal carers, providing care for 20% of all children.

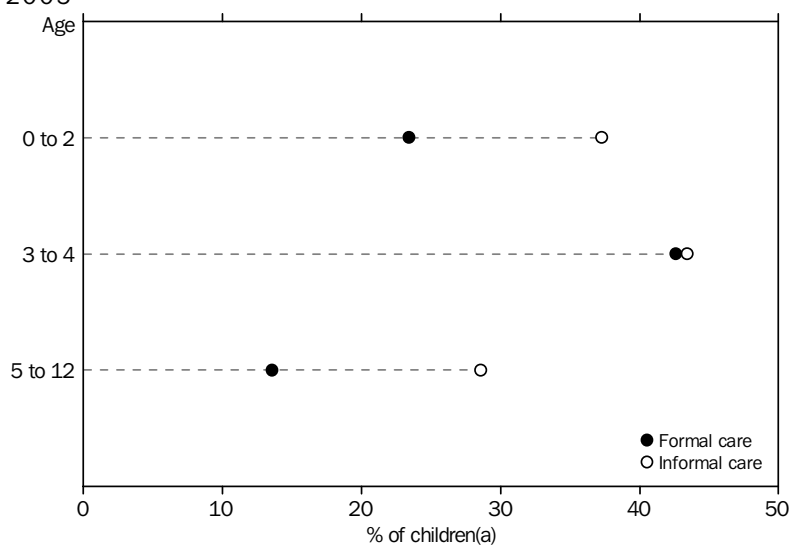
USE OF CHILD CARE

continued

USE OF CARE BY CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT AGES

Child care usage varied with age for both formal care and informal care. In Victoria, the use of formal care for young children (0 to 2 years) was 23%. This increased to 43% for children aged 3 to 4 years, before dropping to 14% for children aged 5 to 12 years. In comparison, the use of informal care was 37% for young children (0 to 2 years) and rose to a peak of 43% for children aged 3 to 4 years, before falling to a low of 29% for children aged 5 to 12 years.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN(a) USING CARE, By Age, Victoria—June 2005



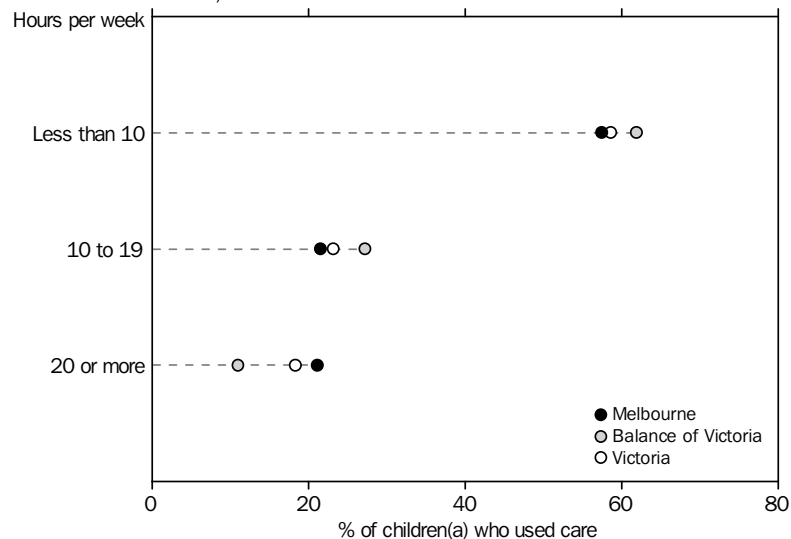
(a) Aged 0 to 12 years.

HOURS OF CARE

In terms of formal care, most children used relatively few hours of child care. This was evident in both Melbourne and the Balance of Victoria. Of those children attending formal care in Melbourne, 57% spent less than 10 hours per week in formal care. In the Balance of Victoria, the proportion was slightly higher, with 62% using formal care for less than 10 hours per week during the reference period. There was a higher proportion of children spending between 10 and 19 hours per week in formal care in the Balance of Victoria (27%) compared to Melbourne (22%). However, the proportion of children who attended formal care for 20 hours or more per week was much lower in the Balance of Victoria (11%) than in Melbourne (21%). The median number of hours for all children aged 0-12 years who used child care in Victoria was 9 hours in the reference week.

USE OF CHILD CARE
*continued*HOURS OF CARE *continued*

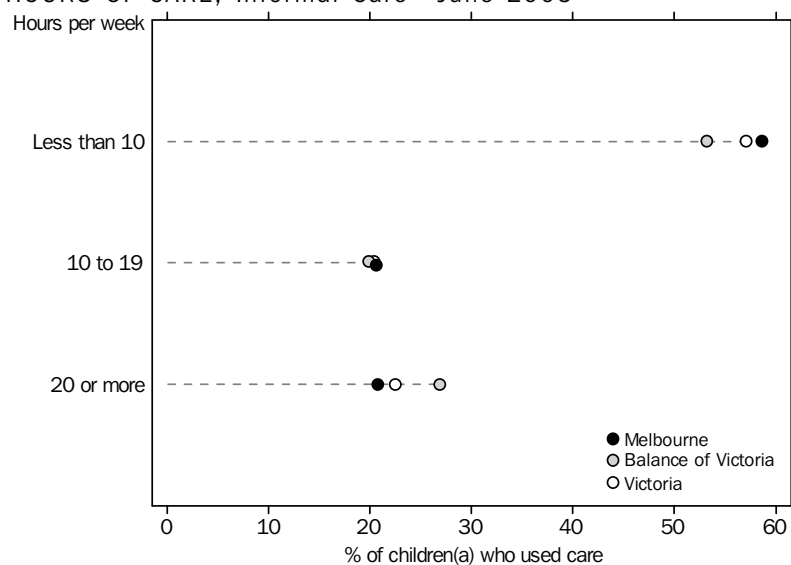
HOURS OF CARE, Formal Care—June 2005



(a) All children aged 0-12 years.

Similarly, with informal care most children used relatively few hours of child care. In Melbourne, 59% of children who used informal care accessed less than 10 hours per week, while in the Balance of Victoria the figure was 53%. By contrast, for those children who attended informal child care for 20 hours or more per week in the reference period, the Balance of Victoria had a higher proportion of children using informal care (27%) than Melbourne (21%).

HOURS OF CARE, Informal Care—June 2005



(a) All children aged 0-12 years.

USE OF CHILD CARE

continued

COUPLE AND ONE PARENT FAMILIES

A higher proportion of children in one parent families (53%) used child care than children in couple families (44%). Both family types were more likely to use informal care than formal care. Among children from one parent families, 39% used informal care and 24% used formal care. Of children from couple families the proportions were 31% (informal) and 19% (formal).

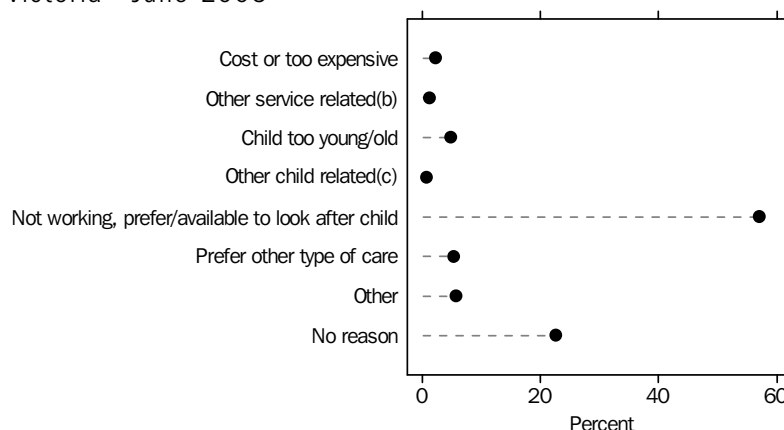
Care provided by grandparents was important for children in both couple and one parent families (21% and 15% of children respectively). However, care provided by other relatives including the child's other parent living elsewhere, siblings and other more distant relatives played a greater role for children in one parent families (26%) than for those in couple families (11%).

WHETHER REQUIRED ADDITIONAL FORMAL CARE

The survey sought information from parents about whether their formal child care requirements were met. Those families not using formal care were asked whether there was any time in the last four weeks when they wanted to use any formal care services but didn't. Those families already using formal child care were asked whether there was any time in the previous four weeks when they wanted to use any more formal care services but didn't.

According to parents' responses, of the total 821,600 children aged between 0 to 12 years in Victoria, there was a requirement for additional formal care for approximately 43,400 children (5%). This was similar to the national proportion (6%). The vast majority of children in Victoria (778,100 children or 95%) required no additional formal care.

In Victoria, of the 95% of children that did not require additional formal care, the main reason provided by parents for not requiring any additional care was that a parent was not working, or they preferred/were available to look after the child. This applied for 57% of all children that did not require additional formal care. This proportion was higher in the Balance of Victoria (62%) compared to Melbourne (55%).

USE OF CHILD CARE
*continued*WHETHER REQUIRED ADDITIONAL FORMAL CARE *continued*MAIN REASON WHY ADDITIONAL FORMAL CARE NOT REQUIRED (a),
Victoria—June 2005

(a) Includes total of all children aged 0 to 12 years. Excludes children attending preschool.

(b) "Other service related" reasons includes 'transport or distance', 'time or days available not suitable', 'parents unhappy with service or carers' and 'not flexible enough/not available at short notice'.

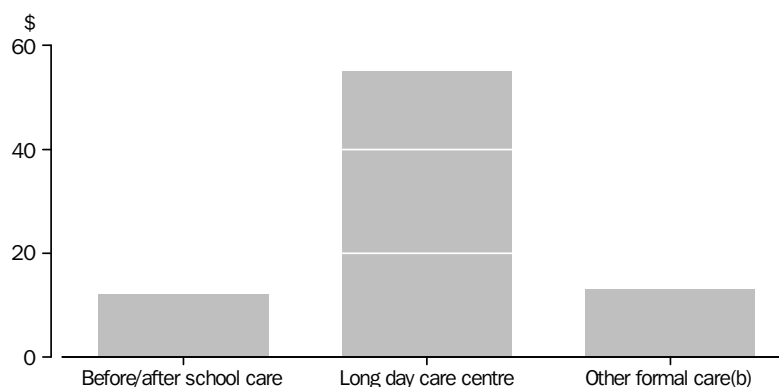
(c) "Other child related" reasons include 'child's preference' and 'child has special needs (illness or disability)'. This estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

COST OF CARE

Cost of care information measured by the 2005 Child Care Survey is the cost of care to the parents after the Child Care Benefit has been taken into account. This cost does not take into account the new Child Care Tax Rebate introduced in December 2005. (For more detailed information about the Child Care Tax Rebate and the Child Care Benefit, refer to the Explanatory Notes in the ABS publication *Child Care Australia*, June 2005 (cat. no. 4402.0). As well as any Child Care Benefit entitlements, the cost of care is influenced by factors such as the hours spent in care and the different fees for different types of care.

For 69% (259,600) of children who used child care during the reference period, the cost of that week's care was less than \$20 (this includes a large proportion of children for whom there was no cost), while for 7% of children it was \$100 or more. There was a cost involved for almost all children who used formal care (96%). In contrast, the majority of informal care was provided free of charge, with a payment being made for just 10% of children using informal care.

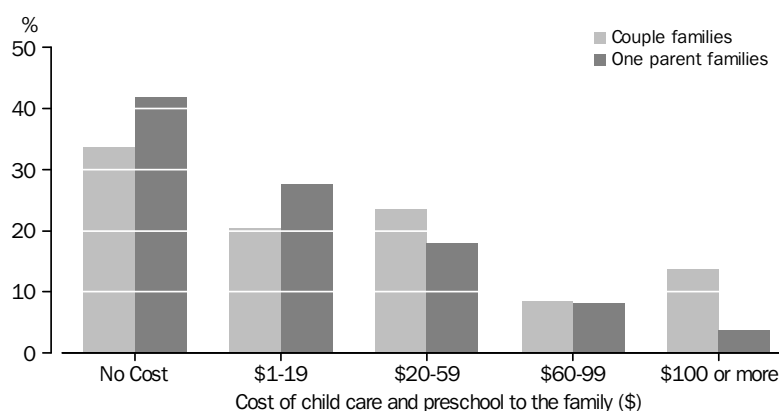
The median weekly cost per child of all formal care was \$25. The cost of care was highest for long day care, indicated by a median weekly cost of \$55.

COST OF CARE *continued*MEDIAN WEEKLY COST OF FORMAL CARE FOR CHILD(a),
Victoria—June 2005

(a) Includes cost of formal care for all children aged 0-12 years.

(b) Includes 'family day care', 'occasional care' and 'other formal care'.

Estimates of child care costs per family were also available, but only for informal care and an aggregate of formal care and preschool. The total median weekly cost for couple families was \$15 in the reference week, compared to \$4 for one parent families. These low median values are largely influenced by the fact that many families did not have to make any payments for their use of informal care.

COST OF CARE TO THE FAMILY(a) INCLUDING PRESCHOOL COSTS,
Victoria—June 2005

(a) Families with children aged 0-12 years.

WORK AND CHILD CARE

USE OF WORK ARRANGEMENTS TO HELP CARE FOR CHILDREN

People used a range of work arrangements to help them care for their children. These included flexible working hours, permanent part-time work, shift work, work from home and job sharing arrangements.

Of all families in Victoria with at least one parent employed, 59% indicated that at least one parent normally used one of these work arrangements to help them care for their children. This compares to 61% nationally.

The most frequently used arrangements were flexible working hours (38%), permanent part-time work (27%) and working at home (14%). Overall, employed mothers in both couple and one parent families were considerably more likely to make use of these types of work arrangements (73%) than employed fathers (31%). In couple families, 31% of

WORK AND CHILD CARE

continued

USE OF WORK ARRANGEMENTS TO HELP CARE FOR CHILDREN

continued

employed fathers used these work arrangements compared to 58% of employed fathers in one parent families.

USE OF WORK ARRANGEMENTS TO HELP CARE FOR CHILDREN (a), Victoria—June 2005



(a) Families with children aged 0-12 years.

PRESCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Of the 74,800 children who attended preschool in the reference week in 2005, 45% attended for fewer than three days and 55% attended for three days or more. Of these children, the main reasons for choosing a particular preschool were convenience (39%) and quality/reputation of that preschool (32%).

For further detailed information, please refer to *Child Care Australia, June 2005*, (cat. no. 4402.0).

CHAPTER 2

STATE COMPARISON

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

		Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %	PER CENT CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
			Vic.	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	Aust.
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Sep qtr 07	23.7	3.3	4.5	7.9	2.0	11.2	5.4
Population								
Total population	Jun qtr 07	24.8	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.0	2.3	1.5
Natural increase	Jun qtr 07	. .	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7
Net overseas migration (a)	Jun qtr 07	. .	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9
Net interstate migration (a)	Jun qtr 07	. .	—	-0.4	0.7	-0.2	0.2	—
Labour								
Number unemployed (trend)	Dec 07	24.8	3.1	1.9	2.9	2.3	3.6	2.6
Unemployment rate (b)	Dec 07	—	0.8	0.2	—	0.5	0.8	0.4
Participation rate (b)	Dec 07	—	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.2
Job vacancies (original)	Nov qtr 07	19.7	14.2	16.4	-4.0	-0.2	36.3	13.5
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	Aug qtr 07	—	5.5	5.1	4.3	2.4	7.3	5.0
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Sep qtr 07	—	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	5.7	4.2
Price (c)								
Consumer price index	Dec qtr 07	—	3.3	2.4	3.9	2.7	3.0	3.0
Established house price index	Sep qtr 07	—	17.8	5.2	18.1	16.2	2.8	10.6
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Nov 07	26.9	22.4	4.6	13.1	29.9	-5.6	11.2
Total value of building approved (trend)	Nov 07	25.9	7.7	7.2	17.4	43.0	18.4	12.2
Value of new residential building approved (trend)	Nov 07	24.9	18.3	8.3	25.4	38.2	2.7	15.9
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure)	Sep qtr 07	25.5	-10.7	4.8	-1.7	10.6	8.9	0.2
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Sep qtr 07	26.9	4.4	3.3	-1.1	-2.8	13.7	3.3
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Dec 07	25.1	8.7	7.9	11.9	4.9	4.0	8.3
Retail turnover (trend)	Nov 07	24.0	5.4	8.2	12.1	8.1	7.7	8.1
Takings from tourist accommodation	Sep qtr 07	17.3	12.1	11.5	10.7	7.0	17.2	11.6
International merchandise trade								
Value of imports	Dec 07	29.2	11.3	3.9	15.8	9.8	13.5	6.9
Value of exports	Nov 07	12.1	-7.7	3.0	-9.9	9.3	10.7	1.4

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

CHAPTER 3

POPULATION

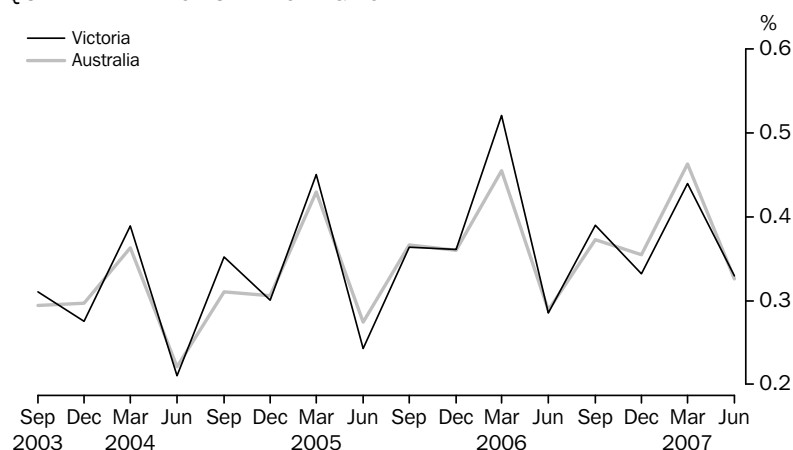
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

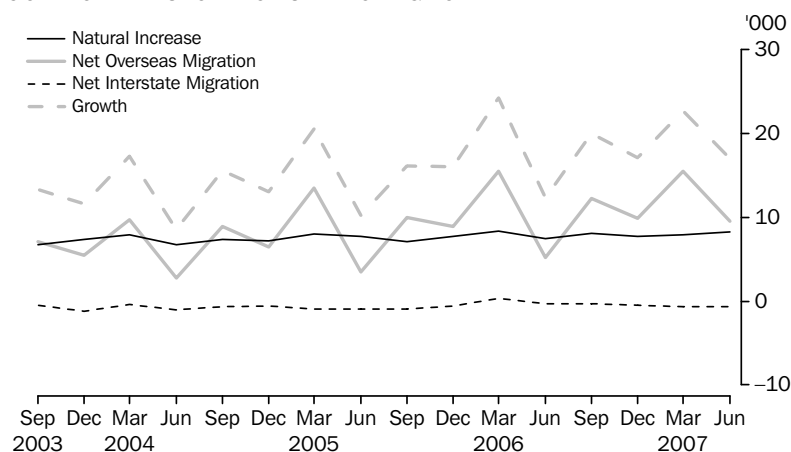
In June quarter 2007, Victoria's ERP grew by 17,100 persons or 0.33%. Australia's ERP also grew by 0.33% (68,300 persons) over the same period.

Net overseas migration contributed most to Victoria's population growth in the June quarter 2007 (9,500 persons), while natural increase was 8,300 persons. Net interstate migration was a loss of 700 people. With the exception of March quarter 2006, Victoria has experienced a net loss in population to other Australian states in sixteen of the last seventeen quarters.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



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

	PERSONS			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Male	Female	Persons	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Total increase	Victoria	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2001-02	2 397.3	2 466.3	4 863.5	27.9	20.3	3.5	51.7	1.22	1.23
2002-03	2 429.7	2 494.7	4 924.5	27.4	26.8	-0.8	53.4	1.25	1.25
2003-04	2 460.7	2 522.3	4 983.1	28.8	25.0	-3.1	50.7	1.19	1.18
2004-05	2 496.4	2 554.1	5 050.5	30.3	32.3	-3.1	59.4	1.35	1.33
2005-06	2 537.8	2 590.5	5 128.3	30.7	39.6	-1.5	68.7	1.54	1.48
2006-07	2 576.9	2 628.4	5 205.2	31.9	47.2	-2.2	76.9	1.50	1.53
2005									
June	2 496.4	2 554.1	5 050.5	7.7	3.5	-1.0	10.3	1.35	1.33
September	2 506.2	2 562.6	5 068.9	7.1	10.0	-1.0	16.1	1.37	1.38
December	2 515.3	2 571.8	5 087.2	7.7	8.9	-0.6	16.0	1.43	1.44
2006									
March	2 530.2	2 583.5	5 113.7	8.4	15.5	0.4	24.2	1.50	1.46
June	2 537.8	2 590.5	5 128.3	7.4	5.2	-0.3	12.4	1.54	1.48
September	2 548.1	2 600.2	5 148.3	8.1	12.3	-0.3	20.0	1.57	1.48
December	2 556.6	2 608.8	5 165.4	7.7	9.9	-0.5	17.1	1.54	1.48
2007									
March	2 568.1	2 620.1	5 188.1	7.9	15.5	-0.7	22.7	1.46	1.49
June	2 576.9	2 628.4	5 205.2	8.3	9.5	-0.7	17.1	1.50	1.53

(a) ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration data up to June quarter 2001 are final. All ERP data from September quarter 2001 to March quarter 2006 are revised, based on 2006 Census. June quarter 2006 to June quarter 2007 are preliminary based on 2006 Census.

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

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

VITAL STATISTICS

As at December 2006, the highest total fertility rates in Victoria were recorded in the regional LGAs of Loddon (2.57), Buloke and Corangamite (both 2.54) and Yarriambiack (2.52). In the Melbourne Statistical Division, the highest total fertility rate of 2.07 was registered in the Shire of Cardinia (which includes the suburbs of Pakenham, Cardinia and Emerald). The next highest metropolitan rate of 2.06 was recorded in the Shire of Melton (which includes the suburbs of Melton, Melton South and Caroline Springs).

The lowest statewide total fertility rates of 0.87 and 1.12 were recorded in metropolitan LGAs. These were, respectively, the City of Melbourne (which includes the areas of East Melbourne, Carlton, Kensington and the inner city) and the City of Port Phillip (which includes the suburbs of St Kilda, Elwood and Port Melbourne). The LGAs which recorded the lowest total fertility rates in Regional Victoria were Queenscliffe (1.64) and Greater Geelong (1.75).

As at December 2006, the highest indirect standardised death rate in Victoria of 7.4 was recorded in the regional LGA of Loddon. It also experienced natural decrease (excess of deaths over births) and a decline in ERP (estimated resident population) for the previous 12 months. This was one of only half a dozen LGAs (all in Regional Victoria) that experienced both natural decrease and a decline in ERP in the year to December 2006. In the Melbourne Statistical Division, the highest indirect standardised death rate of 6.6 was registered in the City of Hobsons Bay (which includes the suburbs of Williamstown, Altona, Altona Meadows and Spotswood).

The lowest indirect standardised death rate across the state's LGAs was recorded in the City of Melbourne (4.2). Within metropolitan Melbourne, the City of Manningham (which includes the suburbs of Bulleen, Doncaster, Templestowe and Warrandyte) had the second lowest rate at 4.9. The LGAs which recorded the lowest indirect standardised death rate in Regional Victoria were Surf Coast (4.9), Hindmarsh (5.5) and Macedon Ranges (5.6).

VITAL STATISTICS(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2006

	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death(e)</i>
	no.	rate	no.	rate
Melbourne(f)				
Banyule (C)	1 466	1.70	881	5.9
Bayside (C)	1 183	1.84	779	5.4
Boroondara (C)	1 686	1.47	1 077	5.2
Brimbank (C)	2 285	1.75	917	6.0
Cardinia (S)	860	2.07	270	5.7
Casey (C)	3 482	2.03	894	5.7
Darebin (C)	1 999	1.64	1 008	6.1
Frankston (C)	1 603	1.83	777	6.0
Glen Eira (C)	1 733	1.63	931	5.2
Greater Dandenong (C)	1 791	1.81	869	6.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	1 218	1.87	555	6.6
Hume (C)	2 353	2.02	633	6.3
Kingston (C)	1 805	1.69	1 049	6.0
Knox (C)	1 818	1.71	828	6.2
Manningham (C)	1 104	1.52	695	4.9
Maribyrnong (C)	1 093	1.72	434	6.5
Maroondah (C)	1 360	1.78	666	5.5
Melbourne (C)	627	0.87	184	4.2
Melton (S)	1 538	2.06	279	6.3
Monash (C)	1 742	1.45	1 093	5.3
Moonee Valley (C)	1 313	1.50	725	5.4
Moreland (C)	2 164	1.64	1 056	5.8
Mornington Peninsula (S)	1 505	1.95	1 233	6.1
Nillumbik (S)	708	1.80	183	5.1
Port Phillip (C)	1 182	1.12	545	5.8
Stonnington (C)	996	1.17	609	5.0
Whitehorse (C)	1 944	1.68	1 123	5.4
Whittlesea (C)	1 906	1.83	540	5.5
Wyndham (C)	1 953	2.00	357	5.6
Yarra (C)	968	1.20	324	6.0
Yarra Ranges (S)	1 800	1.92	750	5.7
Barwon				
Colac-Otway (S)	251	2.17	160	6.4
Golden Plains (S)	214	2.20	78	6.2
Greater Geelong (C)	2 331	1.75	1 602	6.2
Queenscliffe (B)	18	1.64	41	6.5
Surf Coast (S)	276	1.95	111	4.9
Western District				
Corangamite (S)	215	2.54	155	7.1
Glenelg (S)	202	1.91	183	7.3
Moyne (S)	181	2.17	132	6.5
Southern Grampians (S)	191	2.11	162	6.4
Warrnambool (C)	364	1.78	236	6.5

- (a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2006.
- (b) Cells in the table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.
- (c) Data is for calendar year 2006.
- (d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 2004 to 2006.
- (e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 2004 to 2006.
- (f) The majority of Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0) and Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

VITAL STATISTICS(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2006 *continued*

	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death(e)</i>
	no.	rate	no.	rate
Central Highlands				
Ararat (RC)	109	2.01	123	6.8
Ballarat (C)	1 138	1.79	731	6.9
Hepburn (S)	166	1.97	128	6.7
Moorabool (S)	302	1.91	154	6.3
Pyrenees (S)	60	2.11	74	7.2
Wimmera				
Hindmarsh (S)	53	2.01	65	5.5
Horsham (RC)	222	1.98	171	6.6
Northern Grampians (S)	123	2.14	137	7.0
West Wimmera (S)	35	1.82	44	6.6
Yarriambiack (S)	86	2.52	91	6.1
Mallee				
Buloke (S)	84	2.54	80	6.5
Gannawarra (S)	122	2.08	119	6.3
Mildura (RC)	640	2.00	390	6.6
Swan Hill (RC)	249	2.10	169	6.4
Loddon				
Central Goldfields (S)	126	2.11	154	7.2
Greater Bendigo (C)	1 157	1.82	733	6.3
Loddon (S)	86	2.57	106	7.4
Macedon Ranges (S)	487	2.13	206	5.6
Mount Alexander (S)	158	2.06	179	6.1
Goulburn				
Benalla (RC)	134	1.97	119	6.1
Campaspe (S)	452	2.16	335	6.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	817	2.02	390	6.6
Mansfield (S)	69	1.87	56	6.2
Mitchell (S)	437	2.10	158	6.8
Moir (S)	324	2.36	238	6.4
Murrindindi (S)	164	2.04	106	6.4
Strathbogie (S)	111	2.17	118	7.1
Ovens-Murray				
Alpine (S)	143	1.97	121	6.5
Indigo (S)	155	2.10	121	7.3
Towong (S)	49	2.09	65	7.2
Wangaratta (RC)	305	1.95	246	6.5
Wodonga (RC)	490	1.96	166	6.0

- (a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2006.
- (b) Cells in the table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.
- (c) Data is for calendar year 2006.
- (d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 2004 to 2006.
- (e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 2004 to 2006.

Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0) and Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

VITAL STATISTICS(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2006 *continued*

	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death(e)</i>
	no.	rate	no.	rate
East Gippsland				
East Gippsland (S)	433	2.11	376	6.3
Wellington (S)	464	2.07	336	6.8
Gippsland(f)				
Bass Coast (S)	251	1.85	258	6.0
Baw Baw (S)	399	1.99	294	6.3
Latrobe (C)	846	1.85	542	7.2
South Gippsland (S)	289	2.15	212	6.0
Unincorporated Vic	7	0.97	—	—
Victoria(g)	65 236	1.71	33 311	5.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2006.

(b) Cells in the table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2006.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 2004 to 2006.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 2004 to 2006.

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

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

Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0) and Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

HOSPITALS'
PERFORMANCE

PUBLIC HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND EMERGENCY PATIENTS

<i>Hospital</i>	ADMISSIONS(a)			PATIENTS TREATED IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT(b)		
	<i>July to December 2006</i>	<i>January to June 2007</i>	<i>Per cent change</i>	<i>July to December 2006</i>	<i>January to June 2007</i>	<i>Per cent change</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Major metropolitan						
Alfred	29 562	30 457	3.0	22 609	23 245	2.8
Angliss	12 601	12 148	-3.6	20 879	20 130	-3.6
Austin(c)	42 880	41 675	-2.8	26 747	26 751	—
Box Hill	23 714	22 938	-3.3	20 647	20 667	0.1
Casey	12 624	11 629	-7.9	19 221	19 124	-0.5
Dandenong	21 506	21 226	-1.3	22 570	22 742	0.8
Frankston	24 637	24 493	-0.6	25 222	25 059	-0.6
Maroondah	14 454	13 830	-4.3	24 085	24 924	3.5
Mercy Hospital for Women	10 466	10 407	-0.6	6 717	6 994	4.1
Mercy Werribee Hospital	11 977	11 786	-1.6	16 147	15 880	-1.7
Monash Medical Centre	40 786	39 389	-3.4	30 057	29 525	-1.8
Northern Hospital	19 238	17 853	-7.2	32 209	31 929	-0.9
Rosebud	5 852	6 442	10.1	10 399	10 125	-2.6
Royal Children's	17 795	17 315	-2.7	31 246	29 080	-6.9
Royal Melbourne	49 883	50 622	1.5	26 429	27 438	3.8
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear	7 065	6 377	-9.7	21 251	20 977	-1.3
Royal Women's	15 784	15 899	0.7	15 120	15 039	-0.5
Sandringham	8 884	8 655	-2.6	12 340	12 061	-2.3
St Vincent's	26 168	26 020	-0.6	18 898	19 729	4.4
Sunshine	21 183	20 273	-4.3	31 373	29 617	-5.6
Western	21 186	20 173	-4.8	16 645	15 937	-4.3
Williamstown	5 076	4 539	-10.6	10 051	10 525	4.7
Major regional						
Ballarat Health Services	15 652	15 298	-2.3	19 920	20 025	0.5
Barwon Health	29 860	30 072	0.7	21 412	20 841	-2.7
Bendigo Health Care Group	13 900	13 687	-1.5	19 211	19 988	4.0
Goulburn Valley Health	12 434	12 636	1.6	17 927	17 976	0.3
Latrobe Regional	12 838	13 550	5.5	13 699	13 406	-2.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data refer to number of separations (number of patients discharged from hospital)

(b) Includes all emergency department patients, whether or not they were admitted to hospital.

(c) Includes both Austin and Repatriation campuses.

Source: Your Hospitals Report, Department of Human Services, Victoria,

<www.health.vic.gov.au/yourhospitals>.

TIMELINESS OF ELECTIVE SURGERY

<i>Hospital</i>	SEMI-URGENT CASES ADMITTED WITHIN 90 DAYS DURING THE HALF YEAR				NUMBER OF NON-URGENT PATIENTS ADMITTED WITHIN A YEAR			
	<i>January to June 2006</i>	<i>July to December 2006</i>	<i>January to June 2007</i>	<i>% Change between two recent time periods</i>	<i>January to June 2006</i>	<i>July to December 2006</i>	<i>January to June 2007</i>	<i>% Change between two recent time periods</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Major metropolitan								
Alfred	62	77	78	1	86	92	91	-1
Angliss	76	92	85	-7	94	97	99	2
Austin(a)	59	60	56	-4	89	93	90	-3
Box Hill	55	60	40	-20	69	81	78	-3
Casey	56	77	66	-11	84	94	93	-1
Dandenong	53	66	50	-16	92	96	96	—
Frankston	38	37	37	—	82	86	81	-5
Maroondah	65	80	70	-10	70	75	74	-1
Mercy Hospital for Women	85	89	89	—	100	98	100	2
Mercy Werribee Hospital	99	98	98	—	100	100	100	—
Monash Medical Centre	52	70	72	2	64	72	87	15
Northern Hospital	73	77	72	-5	87	89	93	4
Rosebud	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Royal Children's	79	88	89	1	93	91	87	-4
Royal Melbourne	57	58	53	-5	70	68	77	9
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear	95	98	98	—	97	98	98	—
Royal Women's	100	100	100	—	97	98	100	2
Sandringham	75	81	72	-9	92	93	95	2
St Vincent's	50	58	47	-11	70	70	61	-9
Sunshine	84	85	80	-5	98	97	96	-1
Western	72	72	58	-14	96	90	87	-3
Williamstown	93	91	93	2	99	97	98	1
Major regional								
Ballarat Health Services	76	75	68	-7	84	79	73	-6
Barwon Health	68	72	65	-7	87	91	88	-3
Bendigo Health Care Group	82	88	83	-5	95	87	87	—
Goulburn Valley Health	78	77	74	-3	100	96	96	—
Latrobe Regional	97	97	94	-3	99	99	99	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes both Austin and Repatriation campuses.

Source: Your Hospitals Report, Department of Human Services,
Victoria, <www.health.vic.gov.au/yourhospitals>.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT
BIRTH

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

Life expectancy at birth for Victorian children has continued to rise. A boy born in Victoria during 2001-05 had a life expectancy of 79.8 years, 2.4 years longer than a boy born during 1997-2001. The life expectancy of a girl born in 2001-05 was 84.3 years, 4.5 years longer than a boy, and 1.6 years longer than a girl born in 1997-2001.

In 2001-05, the highest life expectancy for a male born in Victoria was recorded in the Shire of Nillumbik (81.9 years), while the City of Melbourne recorded the highest female life expectancy (86.7 years). Loddon Shire recorded the lowest life expectancy for a male during this period (74.8 years), 5 years below the male life expectancy for Victoria. Glenelg Shire recorded the lowest life expectancy for female (81.3 years), which was 3 years below the female life expectancy for Victoria.

Between 1997-2001 and 2001-05, the gap between LGAs with highest and lowest male life expectancy widened from 5.8 years to 7.1 years. Similarly for females the gap increased from 4.7 to 5.4 years.

The largest percent changes in life expectancy for males between 1997-2001 and 2001-05 were recorded in the City of Melbourne (5.5%) and Shire of Surf Coast (3.8%). For females, the percent change was highest in the Shires of Golden Plains (4.1%) and Surf Coast (3.2%), both in the LGA of Barwon.

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

	MALES			FEMALES		
	1997-01	2001-05	% Change between 1997-01 and 2001-05	1997-01	2001-05	% Change between 1997-01 and 2001-05
Melbourne						
Banyule (C)	77.8	79.8	2.6	82.6	83.9	1.6
Bayside (C)	79.5	80.5	1.3	83.9	85.1	1.4
Boroondara (C)	79.2	80.8	2.0	83.4	85.0	1.9
Brimbank (C)	77.2	78.6	1.8	82.8	83.6	1.0
Cardinia (S)	78.2	80.0	2.3	81.9	82.9	1.2
Casey (C)	78.6	80.2	2.0	83.6	84.3	0.8
Darebin (C)	76.5	77.9	1.8	82.9	83.9	1.2
Frankston (C)	76.2	78.3	2.8	82.2	83.4	1.5
Glen Eira (C)	78.6	79.7	1.4	83.8	85.2	1.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	76.1	78.2	2.8	82.4	83.4	1.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	76.8	78.1	1.7	82.3	83.3	1.2
Hume (C)	77.4	79.0	2.1	82.9	82.9	—
Kingston (C)	78.2	79.2	1.3	82.5	83.1	0.7
Knox (C)	78.1	78.7	0.8	82.6	82.6	—
Manningham (C)	80.6	81.0	0.5	84.0	84.9	1.1
Maribyrnong (C)	74.8	76.5	2.3	82.3	83.4	1.3
Maroondah (C)	78.0	79.2	1.5	82.7	84.0	1.6
Melbourne (C)	76.8	81.0	5.5	84.3	86.7	2.8
Melton (S)	77.1	78.0	1.2	80.2	81.9	2.1
Monash (C)	79.6	80.8	1.5	84.1	85.1	1.2
Moonee Valley (C)	77.2	79.0	2.3	83.5	85.4	2.3
Moreland (C)	77.2	78.3	1.4	82.3	83.9	1.9
Mornington Peninsula (S)	77.5	79.0	1.9	83.0	83.1	0.1
Nillumbik (S)	79.6	81.9	2.9	84.9	85.4	0.6
Port Phillip (C)	75.7	78.3	3.4	81.6	83.2	2.0
Stonnington (C)	79.0	81.1	2.7	83.2	85.6	2.9
Whitehorse (C)	79.3	80.6	1.6	84.0	84.8	1.0
Whittlesea (C)	78.6	79.9	1.7	83.0	84.3	1.6
Wyndham (C)	76.5	79.0	3.3	82.2	83.8	1.9
Yarra (C)	75.8	78.2	3.2	81.8	83.0	1.5
Yarra Ranges (S)	78.0	79.5	1.9	83.8	84.3	0.6
Barwon						
Colac-Otway (S)	77.1	78.1	1.3	83.3	83.5	0.2
Golden Plains (S)	76.9	79.0	2.7	82.3	85.7	4.1
Greater Geelong (C)	77.1	78.3	1.6	82.4	83.1	0.8
Queenscliffe (B)	77.1	79.6	3.2	82.4	83.4	1.2
Surf Coast (S)	77.1	80.0	3.8	83.3	86.0	3.2
Western District						
Corangamite (S)	76.0	76.0	—	81.6	81.6	—
Glenelg (S)	75.8	75.8	—	81.7	81.3	-0.5
Moyne (S)	76.0	78.6	3.4	81.6	83.0	1.7
Southern Grampians (S)	75.8	76.6	1.1	81.7	83.1	1.7
Warrnambool (C)	76.2	77.6	1.8	82.9	83.4	0.6
Central Highlands						
Ararat (RC)	75.8	77.8	2.6	81.6	82.9	1.6
Ballarat (C)	75.8	76.8	1.3	81.5	82.3	1.0
Hepburn (S)	76.9	77.5	0.8	82.3	81.8	-0.6
Moorabool (S)	76.9	78.7	2.3	82.3	83.4	1.3
Pyrenees (S)	75.8	78.4	3.4	81.6	84.0	2.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) All-cause mortality by five-year age groups and sex was used to create abridged life tables according to the Chiang method. Contiguous LGAs with populations less than 30 000 were aggregated. Thus, the 79 LGAs in Victoria were collapsed to 56 small areas with an aggregated population size of at least 120 000 for both five-year periods 1997-01 and 2001-05.

(b) Life expectancy at birth is calculated using deaths data for both five year periods 1997-01 and 2001-05.

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

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

	MALES			FEMALES		
	1997-01	2001-05	% Change between 1997-01 and 2001-05	1997-01	2001-05	% Change between 1997-01 and 2001-05
Wimmera						
Hindmarsh (S)	76.5	77.1	0.8	82.0	81.6	-0.5
Horsham (RC)	76.5	77.1	0.8	82.0	84.2	2.7
Northern Grampians (S)	75.8	75.1	-0.9	81.6	82.7	1.3
West Wimmera (S)	76.5	77.2	0.9	82.0	82.9	1.1
Yarriambiack (S)	76.5	78.3	2.4	82.0	81.9	-0.1
Mallee						
Buloke (S)	76.1	78.0	2.5	82.3	82.2	-0.1
Gannawarra (S)	75.3	77.9	3.5	82.6	84.8	2.7
Mildura (RC)	75.8	77.0	1.6	81.8	83.3	1.8
Swan Hill (RC)	75.3	77.2	2.5	82.6	82.8	0.2
Loddon						
Central Goldfields (S)	76.1	78.2	2.8	82.3	82.1	-0.2
Greater Bendigo (C)	76.5	78.1	2.1	82.1	82.9	1.0
Loddon (S)	76.1	74.8	-1.7	82.3	83.2	1.1
Macedon Ranges (S)	76.7	79.4	3.5	82.5	83.6	1.3
Mount Alexander (S)	76.7	76.9	0.3	82.5	83.8	1.6
Goulburn						
Benalla (RC)	77.2	78.0	1.0	82.7	82.2	-0.6
Campaspe (S)	75.5	78.0	3.3	82.0	82.5	0.6
Greater Shepparton (C)	77.4	77.5	0.1	83.1	83.3	0.2
Mansfield (S)	77.2	80.1	3.8	82.7	84.3	1.9
Mitchell (S)	76.5	77.8	1.7	82.4	82.5	0.1
Moir (S)	76.1	75.7	-0.5	81.9	83.3	1.7
Murrindindi (S)	76.5	77.9	1.8	82.4	84.3	2.3
Strathbogie (S)	76.1	77.1	1.3	81.9	82.9	1.2
Ovens-Murray						
Alpine (S)	77.2	78.8	2.1	82.7	83.3	0.7
Indigo (S)	76.2	75.2	-1.3	82.0	83.8	2.2
Towong (S)	76.2	75.7	-0.7	82.0	82.9	1.1
Wangaratta (RC)	77.2	78.5	1.7	82.7	83.7	1.2
Wodonga (RC)	76.2	78.2	2.6	82.0	82.5	0.6
East Gippsland						
East Gippsland (S)	75.5	77.4	2.5	81.3	82.2	1.1
Wellington (S)	76.3	77.0	0.9	81.7	82.2	0.6
Gippsland						
Bass Coast (S)	76.5	78.6	2.7	81.7	83.8	2.6
Baw Baw (S)	76.2	78.4	2.9	82.5	83.4	1.1
Latrobe (C)	75.2	75.8	0.8	80.9	81.4	0.6
South Gippsland (S)	76.5	78.2	2.2	81.7	82.8	1.3
Victoria	77.4	79.8	3.1	82.7	84.3	1.9

(a) All-cause mortality by five-year age groups and sex was used to create abridged life tables according to the Chiang method. Contiguous LGAs with populations less than 30 000 were aggregated. Thus, the 79 LGAs in Victoria were collapsed to 56 small areas with an aggregated population size of at least 120 000 for both five-year periods 1997-01 and 2001-05.

(b) Life expectancy at birth is calculated using deaths data for both five year periods 1997-01 and 2001-05.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE
BY REGION

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

Between December 2006 and December 2007, the Victorian labour force grew by 85,300 people (3.1%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 87,400 (3.4%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 2,100 (–1.6%). The unemployment rate decreased from 5.0% to 4.7%.

Between December 2006 and December 2007, the labour force grew by 58,000 persons (2.9%) in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and by 27,300 persons (3.8%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The proportion of employed persons who worked full-time increased from 71.2% to 71.7% in the Melbourne MSR, but decreased in the Balance of Victoria MSR (69.6% to 67.9%).

The number of unemployed people increased by 4,500 (5.1%) in the Melbourne MSR and fell by 6,600 (–14.3%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate increased from 4.4% to 4.5% in the Melbourne MSR and decreased from 6.5% to 5.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate increased in both Melbourne MSR (66.2% to 66.9%) and Balance of Victoria MSR (63.3% to 64.5%).

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Barwon-Western District statistical region displayed the largest increase in employment (20,700 persons) followed by the Central Highlands-Wimmera statistical region (9,400 persons) and the All Gippsland statistical region (8,900 persons). A fall in employment was experienced in the Loddon-Mallee statistical region (8,900 persons). All statistical regions experienced a fall in their unemployment rate over the period, except for the All Gippsland statistical region.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
October	1 310.4	555.1	1 865.4	84.1	1 949.5	4.3	64.6
November	1 319.2	536.6	1 855.8	81.0	1 936.8	4.2	64.1
December	1 362.3	551.1	1 913.4	88.7	2 002.1	4.4	66.2
2007							
January	1 344.5	516.8	1 861.3	100.2	1 961.5	5.1	64.7
February	1 361.6	521.8	1 883.4	108.6	1 991.9	5.5	65.6
March	1 354.7	541.7	1 896.4	99.9	1 996.3	5.0	65.7
April	1 343.4	564.5	1 907.9	90.6	1 998.5	4.5	65.7
May	1 368.9	538.9	1 907.8	88.7	1 996.5	4.4	65.5
June	1 358.6	540.4	1 898.9	86.0	1 984.9	4.3	65.0
July	1 379.4	538.3	1 917.7	79.1	1 996.8	4.0	65.3
August	1 348.8	540.1	1 888.9	86.9	1 975.7	4.4	64.6
September	1 388.7	541.9	1 930.6	82.5	2 013.1	4.1	65.7
October	1 372.4	542.9	1 915.3	77.0	1 992.3	3.9	64.9
November	1 367.4	550.9	1 918.3	84.4	2 002.7	4.2	65.2
December	1 409.8	557.0	1 966.9	93.2	2 060.1	4.5	66.9
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
October	124.4	60.2	184.5	12.6	197.1	6.4	65.1
November	126.5	56.0	182.5	10.8	193.4	5.6	63.8
December	125.1	55.2	180.3	13.5	193.8	7.0	63.8
2007							
January	126.3	55.8	182.1	12.2	194.3	6.3	63.9
February	126.9	58.3	185.1	12.3	197.4	6.2	64.8
March	130.2	59.6	189.8	10.9	200.7	5.4	65.8
April	124.9	61.9	186.8	11.7	198.5	5.9	65.0
May	121.9	62.7	184.6	9.2	193.8	4.8	63.3
June	126.5	56.4	182.9	7.7	190.6	4.0	62.2
July	120.8	61.3	182.1	7.9	190.0	4.2	61.9
August	127.9	57.0	184.8	8.9	193.8	4.6	63.1
September	125.9	59.0	184.9	8.9	193.7	4.6	63.0
October	127.6	62.1	189.6	9.8	199.4	4.9	64.7
November	128.1	61.2	189.3	8.6	197.9	4.3	64.1
December	134.9	66.2	201.0	8.6	209.6	4.1	67.8

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
October	65.1	27.8	92.8	7.5	100.3	7.5	61.5
November	66.5	25.3	91.8	4.3	96.1	4.4	58.8
December	64.9	28.6	93.4	8.5	101.9	8.4	62.3
2007							
January	64.6	25.4	90.0	7.5	97.5	7.7	59.5
February	65.6	29.5	95.1	8.3	103.3	8.0	62.9
March	69.5	24.9	94.4	7.5	101.9	7.4	62.0
April	71.8	24.3	96.1	10.5	106.7	9.9	64.8
May	73.0	26.0	99.1	7.1	106.2	6.7	64.4
June	68.7	29.3	98.0	8.3	106.3	7.8	64.4
July	69.4	30.2	99.7	6.1	105.7	5.7	63.9
August	66.4	33.1	99.5	7.1	106.6	6.7	64.4
September	66.1	32.0	98.1	4.2	102.3	4.1	61.7
October	68.3	32.4	100.7	5.9	106.6	5.5	64.2
November	67.4	37.0	104.4	7.9	112.3	7.0	67.5
December	67.7	35.1	102.8	8.6	111.4	7.7	66.8
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
October	95.3	41.9	137.2	9.3	146.5	6.3	67.5
November	98.6	40.2	138.8	6.1	145.0	4.2	66.7
December	101.8	35.2	137.0	9.9	146.9	6.7	67.5
2007							
January	97.0	40.0	137.0	7.6	144.6	5.3	66.3
February	93.9	45.6	139.5	6.0	145.5	4.1	66.6
March	91.5	44.9	136.4	6.0	142.4	4.2	65.1
April	93.4	41.3	134.7	7.7	142.4	5.4	65.0
May	89.2	43.5	132.8	10.3	143.0	7.2	65.2
June	88.3	48.6	136.9	6.5	143.4	4.5	65.3
July	85.6	50.5	136.1	5.7	141.8	4.0	64.5
August	86.2	52.3	138.5	7.2	145.7	4.9	66.1
September	89.3	45.6	134.9	9.2	144.1	6.4	65.3
October	90.9	39.3	130.2	8.9	139.1	6.4	63.0
November	88.3	42.6	130.9	9.0	140.0	6.5	63.3
December	87.0	41.0	128.1	7.5	135.6	5.6	61.2

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
October	101.6	43.8	145.4	5.6	151.0	3.7	63.0
November	103.9	38.4	142.3	5.6	147.9	3.8	61.6
December	99.9	41.6	141.5	7.2	148.7	4.8	61.8
2007							
January	102.8	41.1	143.9	6.2	150.1	4.2	62.3
February	105.7	41.8	147.5	4.9	152.4	3.2	63.1
March	109.9	42.0	151.8	4.5	156.3	2.9	64.7
April	108.1	43.6	151.7	6.6	158.3	4.1	65.4
May	109.5	40.8	150.3	4.6	154.9	3.0	63.9
June	110.7	47.2	157.8	3.5	161.4	2.2	66.5
July	108.8	44.1	152.9	4.2	157.2	2.7	64.7
August	109.5	43.2	152.8	4.3	157.1	2.8	64.6
September	109.8	43.2	153.0	3.8	156.8	2.4	64.3
October	106.0	43.7	149.7	3.5	153.2	2.3	62.8
November	103.1	44.8	147.9	5.6	153.5	3.6	62.8
December	101.3	44.0	145.3	5.6	150.9	3.7	61.7
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
October	69.4	42.3	111.6	5.2	116.9	4.5	57.5
November	70.5	41.5	112.1	4.8	116.9	4.1	57.4
December	73.3	42.9	116.3	7.2	123.5	5.8	60.5
2007							
January	71.8	38.5	110.3	6.7	117.0	5.7	57.3
February	75.7	40.3	116.0	5.7	121.7	4.7	59.5
March	76.0	40.8	116.9	8.4	125.2	6.7	61.1
April	77.4	40.5	117.8	5.3	123.1	4.3	60.0
May	76.8	39.4	116.2	8.1	124.3	6.5	60.5
June	76.9	40.4	117.3	8.2	125.4	6.5	60.9
July	79.1	38.4	117.5	5.7	123.2	4.7	59.8
August	82.3	36.9	119.2	8.5	127.7	6.7	61.9
September	80.2	38.8	119.1	8.6	127.6	6.7	61.8
October	85.4	38.6	124.0	8.0	132.0	6.1	63.8
November	87.9	36.8	124.7	6.7	131.4	5.1	63.4
December	86.0	39.2	125.2	9.3	134.5	6.9	64.8

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2006							
October	455.8	215.8	671.6	40.2	711.8	5.6	63.2
November	466.1	201.4	667.5	31.7	699.2	4.5	62.0
December	465.1	203.4	668.5	46.3	714.8	6.5	63.3
2007							
January	462.5	200.8	663.3	40.2	703.5	5.7	62.2
February	467.8	215.4	683.2	37.1	720.3	5.1	63.6
March	477.1	212.2	689.3	37.3	726.6	5.1	64.0
April	475.7	211.5	687.1	41.8	729.0	5.7	64.1
May	470.5	212.4	682.9	39.3	722.3	5.4	63.4
June	471.2	221.8	693.0	34.2	727.1	4.7	63.8
July	463.8	224.6	688.3	29.7	718.0	4.1	62.9
August	472.3	222.5	694.8	36.1	730.8	4.9	63.9
September	471.3	218.7	690.0	34.5	724.5	4.8	63.3
October	478.2	216.1	694.3	36.1	730.4	4.9	63.7
November	474.9	222.4	697.2	37.8	735.0	5.1	64.0
December	476.9	225.5	702.4	39.7	742.1	5.3	64.5
VICTORIA							
2006							
October	1 766.1	770.9	2 537.0	124.3	2 661.3	4.7	64.3
November	1 785.2	738.1	2 523.3	112.7	2 636.0	4.3	63.5
December	1 827.4	754.5	2 581.9	135.0	2 716.9	5.0	65.4
2007							
January	1 806.9	717.6	2 524.6	140.4	2 665.0	5.3	64.0
February	1 829.4	737.2	2 566.6	145.6	2 712.2	5.4	65.1
March	1 831.8	753.9	2 585.7	137.2	2 722.9	5.0	65.2
April	1 819.1	775.9	2 595.0	132.4	2 727.4	4.9	65.2
May	1 839.4	751.3	2 590.8	128.0	2 718.8	4.7	64.9
June	1 829.7	762.1	2 591.9	120.2	2 712.1	4.4	64.7
July	1 843.2	762.9	2 606.0	108.8	2 714.8	4.0	64.7
August	1 821.0	762.6	2 583.7	122.9	2 706.6	4.5	64.4
September	1 860.0	760.6	2 620.6	117.1	2 737.7	4.3	65.1
October	1 850.6	759.0	2 609.6	113.1	2 722.7	4.2	64.6
November	1 842.3	773.2	2 615.5	122.2	2 737.7	4.5	64.8
December	1 886.7	782.6	2 669.3	132.9	2 802.2	4.7	66.3

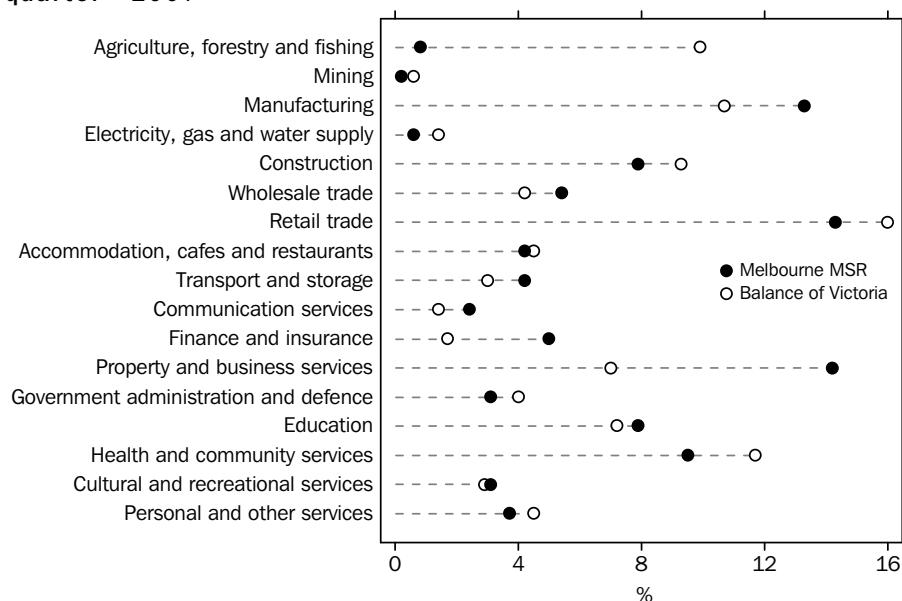
(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
INDUSTRY

In November quarter 2007, the largest proportion of persons employed in the Melbourne MSR were in Retail trade (14.3%), Property and business services (14.2%) and Manufacturing (13.3%).

In the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail trade (16.0%), Health and community services (11.7%) and Manufacturing (10.7%).

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

In Victoria, the Mining and Construction industries had the highest proportion of total males employed (88.0% and 86.4% respectively), whilst the highest proportion of total females employed were in Health and community services and Education (80.2% and 65.7% respectively).

In terms of full-time employment, Manufacturing accounted for the highest proportion of males employed in Victoria (18.2%) and Health and community services accounted for the highest proportion of full-time females employed (16.5%). In terms of part-time employment, Retail trade accounted for the largest proportion of both males and females employed (27.0% and 23.4% respectively).

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry and Major Statistical Region—November Quarter 2007

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.8	4.0	9.8	2.6	2.3	4.9
Mining	3.2	1.0	4.2	—	—	—
Manufacturing	164.6	57.5	222.1	12.3	20.4	32.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.5	4.1	10.6	0.5	0.9	1.4
Construction	121.0	8.5	129.5	9.0	13.5	22.5
Wholesale trade	63.4	25.0	88.4	4.9	10.3	15.2
Retail trade	94.1	46.4	140.5	44.2	89.8	134.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	24.7	20.2	44.9	14.6	20.8	35.5
Transport and storage	54.7	11.8	66.5	7.4	7.2	14.6
Communication services	29.1	10.5	39.7	3.0	3.3	6.3
Finance and insurance	44.0	33.7	77.7	6.2	12.1	18.3
Property and business services	130.4	75.1	205.5	23.4	43.9	67.3
Government administration and defence	22.1	24.1	46.2	1.8	12.2	14.1
Education	41.4	58.8	100.2	10.7	40.9	51.6
Health and Community Services	28.7	73.1	101.7	11.4	69.3	80.7
Cultural and Recreational Services	20.5	11.7	32.2	9.9	17.7	27.7
Personal and Other Services	29.5	18.2	47.7	6.3	17.8	24.0
BALANCE OF VICTORIA						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	38.4	10.5	48.9	10.8	9.6	20.4
Mining	4.1	—	4.1	—	—	—
Manufacturing	54.9	11.1	66.0	3.7	4.7	8.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	8.3	1.1	9.5	—	—	—
Construction	54.4	3.8	58.2	3.1	3.7	6.8
Wholesale trade	19.4	4.4	23.8	1.9	3.6	5.5
Retail trade	34.1	22.3	56.3	17.8	37.5	55.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7.2	5.9	13.1	3.8	14.5	18.3
Transport and storage	16.6	2.1	18.8	1.5	0.6	2.1
Communication services	3.7	2.3	6.0	1.4	2.1	3.6
Finance and insurance	5.2	3.6	8.8	0.4	2.7	3.1
Property and business services	21.7	11.0	32.7	4.9	11.1	16.0
Government administration and defence	10.4	11.0	21.4	1.3	4.9	6.2
Education	15.0	16.8	31.8	2.1	16.1	18.2
Health and Community Services	10.8	31.6	42.4	1.4	38.1	39.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	7.3	3.2	10.5	4.4	5.4	9.8
Personal and Other Services	11.1	11.3	22.5	2.5	6.7	9.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry and Major Statistical Region—November Quarter 2007
continued

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44.2	14.5	58.7	13.5	11.9	25.4
Mining	7.3	1.0	8.3	—	—	—
Manufacturing	219.5	68.6	288.1	16.0	25.1	41.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	14.9	5.2	20.1	0.5	0.9	1.4
Construction	175.4	12.3	187.7	12.1	17.2	29.3
Wholesale trade	82.8	29.4	112.2	6.8	13.9	20.7
Retail trade	128.1	68.7	196.8	62.0	127.2	189.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	31.9	26.1	58.0	18.4	35.3	53.8
Transport and storage	71.3	13.9	85.3	8.9	7.8	16.7
Communication services	32.8	12.9	45.7	4.5	5.4	9.9
Finance and insurance	49.2	37.3	86.5	6.6	14.8	21.4
Property and business services	152.2	86.1	238.3	28.3	55.0	83.3
Government administration and defence	32.5	35.1	67.6	3.2	17.1	20.3
Education	56.4	75.6	132.0	12.8	57.0	69.8
Health and Community Services	39.5	104.7	144.1	12.7	107.4	120.2
Cultural and Recreational Services	27.9	14.8	42.7	14.3	23.1	37.5
Personal and Other Services	40.6	29.5	70.1	8.7	24.5	33.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
OCCUPATION

In November quarter 2007, there were approximately 1,842,200 persons employed full-time in Victoria. The Melbourne MSR accounted for 1,367,400 (74.2%) of total full-time employed persons and the Balance of Victoria MSR, 474,900 persons (25.8%).

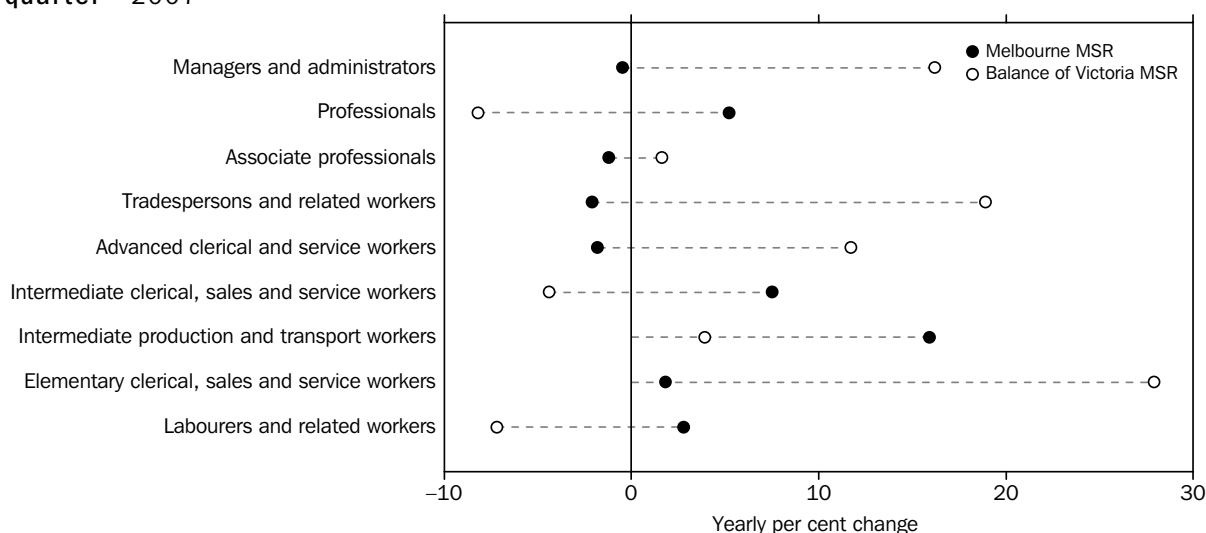
In the Melbourne MSR over half of full-time and part-time workers were employed in three occupational categories: Professionals (22.9%), Intermediate clerical sales and service workers (17.0%) and Associate professionals (12.7%). In the Balance of Victoria, Tradespersons was the predominant group of workers (15.2%) followed closely by Professionals (14.7%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (13.7%).

Dissecting occupation by gender reveals that in the Melbourne MSR the three most predominant occupations for female employees were Professionals, Intermediate clerical sales and service and Elementary clerical, sales and services workers (25.7%, 25.7% and 12.7% respectively). For male employees, the three most predominant occupations were Professionals, Tradespersons and Associated professionals (20.7%, 19.2% and 12.8% respectively). In comparison, the proportion of female employees working as Professionals in Balance of Victoria was slightly lower (19.1%) and significantly lower for male employees (11.1%). The predominant occupation for females in Balance of Victoria was Intermediate clerical, sales and service (23.5%) while male employees tended to work as Tradespersons (23.6%), Intermediate production and transport workers (15.4%) and Managers and administrators (14.1%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
OCCUPATION *continued*

Full-time workers in the Melbourne MSR worked mainly as Professionals (24.4%), Associate professionals (14.6%), Tradespersons (14.4%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (14.3%). In the Balance of Victoria the three most predominant occupational groups working on a full-time basis were Tradespersons (19.5%), Professionals (15.4%) and Associate professionals (13.9%).

In terms of part-time workers, in the Melbourne MSR three occupational groups comprised 63.4% of the total: Intermediate clerical, sales and service (23.5%), Elementary clerical, sales and service (20.6%) and Professionals (19.3%). Part-time workers in Balance of Victoria were characterised by fewer Professionals (13.3%) and tended to concentrate predominantly in the following occupations: Elementary clerical, sales and service (21.1%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service (18.7%).

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Occupation and Major Statistical Region—November Quarter 2007

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE						
Managers and administrators	98.7	35.7	134.4	6.6	6.9	13.5
Professionals	188.9	144.8	333.7	28.6	77.5	106.1
Associate professionals	120.9	78.8	199.7	13.3	29.8	43.1
Tradespersons and related workers	185.1	12.3	197.4	17.4	8.1	25.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	7.3	37.0	44.3	0.9	32.6	33.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	78.0	118.0	196.0	24.8	104.9	129.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	113.2	12.2	125.4	19.1	9.3	28.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	32.4	25.6	58.0	29.3	84.3	113.6
Labourers and related workers	59.1	19.3	78.5	28.4	29.1	57.5
BALANCE OF VICTORIA						
Managers and administrators	47.2	12.1	59.3	6.9	4.1	11.0
Professionals	38.6	34.4	73.1	4.0	25.4	29.5
Associate professionals	39.9	26.1	65.9	4.7	14.2	19.0
Tradespersons and related workers	83.6	9.2	92.8	7.0	6.2	13.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	1.1	6.8	7.9	0.3	16.6	16.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	18.3	35.4	53.8	3.4	38.3	41.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	50.6	4.5	55.1	8.5	3.0	11.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	9.6	16.4	26.0	10.5	36.4	46.9
Labourers and related workers	34.0	7.0	41.0	15.7	17.1	32.7
VICTORIA						
Managers and administrators	145.9	47.8	193.7	13.5	11.0	24.5
Professionals	227.6	179.2	406.8	32.6	102.9	135.5
Associate professionals	160.8	104.9	265.7	18.0	44.0	62.0
Tradespersons and related workers	268.7	21.5	290.2	24.5	14.3	38.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	8.4	43.8	52.2	1.2	49.2	50.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	96.3	153.4	249.7	28.2	143.2	171.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	163.8	16.7	180.4	27.6	12.3	39.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	42.0	42.0	84.0	39.8	120.7	160.5
Labourers and related workers	93.2	26.4	119.5	44.0	46.2	90.3

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

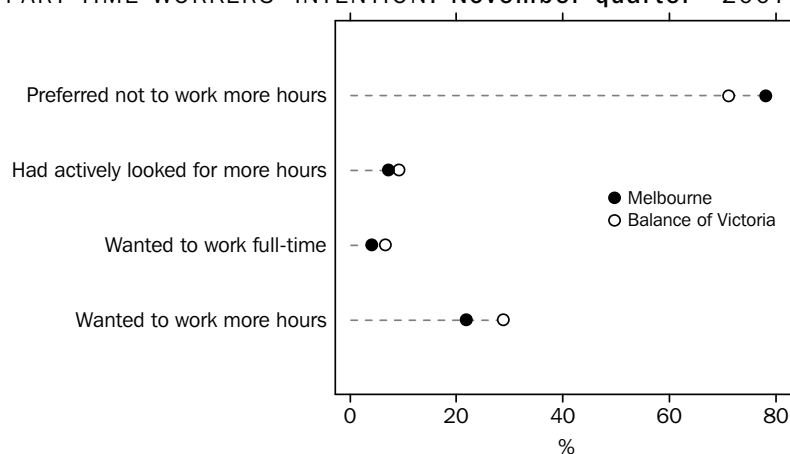
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS

In November quarter 2007, there were 550,900 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. From November quarter 2006 to November quarter 2007 total part-time workers increased by 14,300 persons (2.7%) in the Melbourne MSR. Females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (69.4%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (76.3%) preferred not to work more hours, and this was more common amongst females than males.

In the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in November quarter 2007 was 222,400, an increase of 21,000 persons (10.4%) since November quarter 2006. The majority of these part-time workers (72.2%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females than males.

PART-TIME WORKERS' INTENTION: November quarter—2007



PART-TIME WORKERS

continued

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

PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS						
	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2006						
August	112.6	23.6	16.9	53.5	166.1	32.2
November	110.9	15.7	11.7	47.1	158.0	29.8
2007						
February	100.0	22.9	16.9	57.2	157.3	36.4
May	113.8	18.8	14.7	49.4	163.2	30.3
August	116.3	17.2	11.6	46.9	163.1	28.7
November	110.3	18.6	14.5	58.0	168.3	34.5
FEMALES						
2006						
August	301.5	28.6	13.5	77.5	379.0	20.5
November	303.7	25.6	15.2	74.9	378.6	19.8
2007						
February	288.7	25.9	15.4	75.8	364.5	20.8
May	306.7	21.5	10.2	69.1	375.8	18.4
August	305.9	22.0	10.6	71.0	377.0	18.8
November	310.2	23.0	13.8	72.4	382.6	18.9
PERSONS						
2006						
August	414.1	52.2	30.4	131.0	545.1	24.0
November	414.6	41.3	26.9	122.0	536.6	22.7
2007						
February	388.7	48.7	32.3	133.1	521.8	25.5
May	420.4	40.4	25.0	118.5	538.9	22.0
August	422.2	39.2	22.2	117.9	540.1	21.8
November	420.5	41.6	28.3	130.4	550.9	23.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

continued

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

PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS						
	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2006						
August	32.6	9.7	8.7	19.7	52.3	37.6
November	37.6	6.8	6.1	18.8	56.5	33.4
2007						
February	36.6	7.4	6.7	20.6	57.2	36.0
May	40.7	7.3	4.7	17.8	58.5	30.4
August	41.1	8.7	7.7	23.6	64.8	36.5
November	39.3	7.3	6.8	21.8	61.1	35.7
FEMALES						
2006						
August	115.3	8.6	5.5	39.4	154.7	25.5
November	113.2	9.3	6.0	31.8	145.0	21.9
2007						
February	123.1	15.5	8.9	35.2	158.2	22.2
May	111.6	11.2	7.7	42.3	153.9	27.5
August	117.2	11.7	7.2	40.6	157.7	25.7
November	121.3	15.7	9.6	40.0	161.3	24.8
PERSONS						
2006						
August	147.9	18.3	14.2	59.1	207.0	28.6
November	150.8	16.1	12.1	50.6	201.4	25.1
2007						
February	159.7	22.9	15.6	55.7	215.4	25.9
May	152.3	18.4	12.5	60.1	212.4	28.3
August	158.3	20.5	14.9	64.2	222.5	28.9
November	160.5	23.0	16.4	61.8	222.4	27.8

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

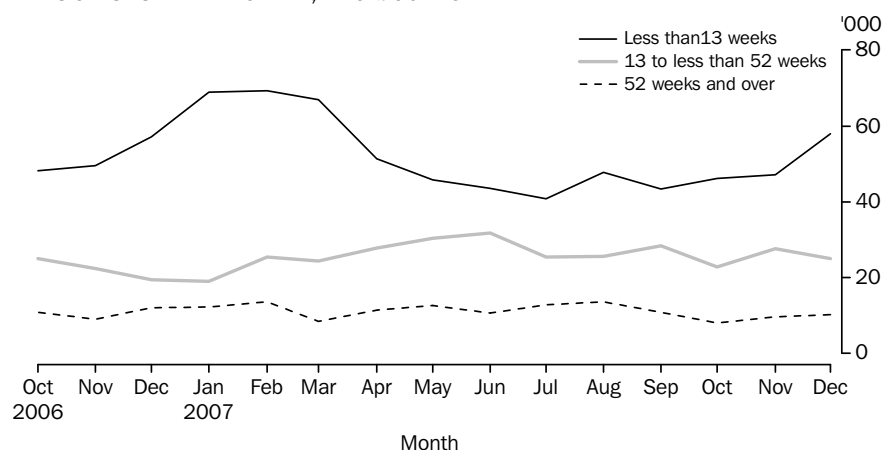
DURATION OF
UNEMPLOYMENT

Between December 2006 and December 2007, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) increased by 1.4% in the Melbourne MSR and decreased by 8.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

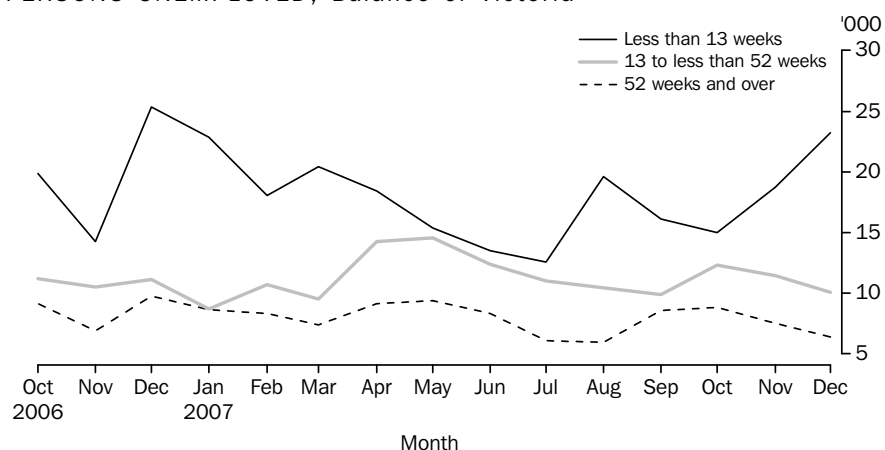
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) increased by 27.7% in the Melbourne MSR but decreased by 9.8% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 14.0% in the Melbourne MSR and by 34.7% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2006									
October	25.6	22.6	48.2	8.0	11.9	19.9	33.6	34.5	68.0
November	23.8	25.8	49.7	5.6	8.6	14.3	29.5	34.5	63.9
December	32.1	25.0	57.1	11.7	13.6	25.3	43.9	38.6	82.5
2007									
January	36.8	32.2	68.9	11.4	11.4	22.8	48.2	43.6	91.8
February	33.3	36.1	69.4	8.1	9.9	18.0	41.4	46.0	87.4
March	32.5	34.3	66.9	10.1	10.3	20.4	42.7	44.6	87.3
April	26.3	25.1	51.3	8.4	10.1	18.5	34.6	35.2	69.8
May	22.1	23.6	45.7	8.4	7.0	15.4	30.5	30.6	61.1
June	21.5	22.0	43.5	4.7	8.8	13.5	26.2	30.8	57.0
July	20.0	20.7	40.8	6.8	5.7	12.6	26.9	26.5	53.4
August	25.4	22.3	47.7	9.2	10.5	19.6	34.6	32.8	67.4
September	18.4	25.0	43.4	7.5	8.6	16.1	25.9	33.7	59.5
October	23.3	22.8	46.1	6.0	8.9	15.0	29.4	31.7	61.1
November	23.5	23.6	47.1	9.4	9.3	18.8	33.0	32.9	65.9
December	33.9	24.0	57.9	11.4	11.8	23.2	45.4	35.8	81.1
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2006									
October	15.3	9.6	25.0	6.1	5.0	11.2	21.5	14.7	36.1
November	12.8	9.6	22.4	5.8	4.7	10.5	18.6	14.3	32.9
December	11.1	8.4	19.5	4.6	6.6	11.2	15.7	15.0	30.7
2007									
January	10.0	9.1	19.1	3.7	5.1	8.7	13.6	14.1	27.8
February	14.1	11.4	25.4	4.1	6.6	10.7	18.2	17.9	36.1
March	12.6	11.9	24.5	4.2	5.3	9.5	16.8	17.2	34.0
April	13.6	14.2	27.9	7.0	7.2	14.2	20.7	21.5	42.1
May	16.5	13.8	30.4	7.7	6.8	14.5	24.2	20.7	44.9
June	16.2	15.6	31.8	4.9	7.5	12.4	21.1	23.0	44.2
July	12.5	12.9	25.5	4.8	6.2	11.0	17.3	19.1	36.5
August	12.3	13.2	25.6	4.5	6.0	10.4	16.8	19.2	36.0
September	15.1	13.3	28.3	4.2	5.6	9.9	19.3	18.9	38.2
October	11.9	11.0	22.9	5.8	6.6	12.3	17.7	17.5	35.2
November	13.3	14.2	27.6	4.4	7.1	11.5	17.7	21.4	39.1
December	12.0	12.9	24.9	3.6	6.4	10.1	15.7	19.3	35.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2006									
October	5.6	5.4	11.0	6.3	2.9	9.2	11.8	8.3	20.1
November	5.4	3.6	9.0	4.3	2.6	6.9	9.7	6.2	15.9
December	6.6	5.4	12.1	4.5	5.2	9.8	11.2	10.6	21.8
2007									
January	6.0	6.2	12.2	5.1	3.6	8.6	11.1	9.7	20.8
February	8.0	5.8	13.7	3.6	4.7	8.3	11.6	10.5	22.1
March	6.0	2.6	8.5	2.5	4.9	7.4	8.5	7.5	15.9
April	6.1	5.3	11.4	3.1	6.1	9.1	9.2	11.4	20.5
May	5.4	7.3	12.6	3.4	6.0	9.4	8.8	13.3	22.0
June	5.1	5.6	10.7	3.1	5.2	8.3	8.2	10.8	19.0
July	6.5	6.3	12.8	2.6	3.5	6.1	9.2	9.8	18.9
August	7.5	6.1	13.5	2.7	3.3	6.0	10.2	9.3	19.5
September	5.4	5.4	10.8	5.5	3.0	8.6	10.9	8.4	19.3
October	3.9	4.1	8.0	6.0	2.8	8.8	9.9	6.9	16.8
November	5.1	4.6	9.7	4.4	3.2	7.5	9.5	7.7	17.2
December	6.0	4.4	10.4	4.2	2.2	6.4	10.2	6.6	16.7
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2006									
October	46.5	37.6	84.1	20.4	19.8	40.2	66.9	57.4	124.3
November	42.0	39.0	81.0	15.8	15.9	31.7	57.7	54.9	112.7
December	49.9	38.8	88.7	20.8	25.4	46.3	70.8	64.2	135.0
2007									
January	52.8	47.4	100.2	20.2	20.0	40.2	72.9	67.5	140.4
February	55.3	53.2	108.6	15.9	21.2	37.1	71.2	74.4	145.6
March	51.1	48.8	99.9	16.8	20.5	37.3	67.9	69.3	137.2
April	46.0	44.6	90.6	18.5	23.4	41.8	64.4	68.0	132.4
May	44.0	44.7	88.7	19.5	19.8	39.3	63.5	64.5	128.0
June	42.9	43.1	86.0	12.7	21.5	34.2	55.6	64.6	120.2
July	39.1	39.9	79.1	14.2	15.5	29.7	53.4	55.4	108.8
August	45.2	41.6	86.9	16.4	19.7	36.1	61.6	61.4	122.9
September	38.9	43.7	82.5	17.2	17.3	34.5	56.1	61.0	117.1
October	39.1	37.8	77.0	17.8	18.3	36.1	57.0	56.2	113.1
November	42.0	42.4	84.4	18.2	19.6	37.8	60.2	62.0	122.2
December	52.0	41.3	93.2	19.2	20.4	39.7	71.2	61.7	132.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	2004	2005	2006	2007								
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.0
Ballarat (C)	9.5	9.4	8.9	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.5	8.0
Hepburn (S)	10.4	10.0	9.5	7.9	7.2	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.6	8.5	8.1
Moorabool (S)	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8
Pyrenees (S)	9.3	9.0	8.5	7.1	6.7	7.5	8.5	9.0	8.8	8.3	8.1	7.7
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2
Horsham (RC)	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.6
Northern Grampians (S)	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.7	6.6	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.2	6.9
West Wimmera (S)	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2
Yarriambiack (S)	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.7
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9
Gannawarra (S)	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6
Mildura (RC)	9.6	9.9	9.4	8.6	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.6	6.8	6.6	6.8
Swan Hill (RC)	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.9
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	13.4	13.8	13.0	12.1	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.0	10.5	9.0	8.5	8.4
Greater Bendigo (C)	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.7
Loddon (S)	7.7	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mount Alexander (S)	9.9	10.3	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.4	6.1	5.9
Goulburn												
Campaspe (S)	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.8
Delatite (S)	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.2
Mitchell (S)	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.1
Moir (S)	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.0
Murrindindi (S)	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.6
Strathbogie (S)	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.0
Indigo (S)	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.3
Towong (S)	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7
Wangaratta (RC)	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.5
Wodonga (RC)	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.2

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	2004	2005				2006				2007		
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.5	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.1
Wellington (S)	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.9
Gippsland(e)												
Bass Coast (S)	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.0	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.2
Baw Baw (S)	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.8
La Trobe (S)	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.7	10.5	9.3	8.3	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.4
South Gippsland (S)	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.6
Unincorporated Vic(f)	5.0	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

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

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

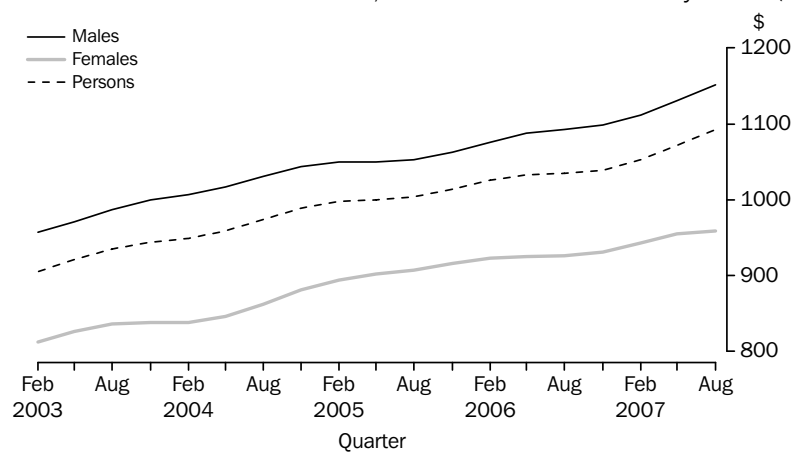
(f) Due to the small size of the labour force, particular care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In August quarter 2007, the trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings was \$1,092.7, an increase of 5.5% from August quarter 2006. Over the same period, trend adult male full-time ordinary time earnings increased by 5.4%, compared to 3.5% for adult female earnings.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)



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

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All males total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All females total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
ORIGINAL (\$)									
2006									
May	1 084.9	1 149.4	983.4	930.1	946.1	644.6	1 032.7	1 080.8	822.9
August	1 092.3	1 153.0	984.8	922.0	937.8	636.6	1 034.0	1 079.4	818.0
November	1 099.3	1 167.0	992.1	929.2	943.1	647.0	1 037.7	1 085.9	820.3
2007									
February	1 109.8	1 171.6	1 016.3	942.8	955.9	666.8	1 052.8	1 097.9	852.1
May	1 129.0	1 188.1	1 022.9	953.8	968.4	655.0	1 070.0	1 114.1	848.0
August	1 153.3	1 217.0	1 052.8	967.8	984.3	657.1	1 092.8	1 141.1	866.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$)									
2006									
May	1 089.6	1 154.2	988.8	931.4	948.5	646.9	1 037.8	1 085.0	828.6
August	1 092.6	1 159.5	984.2	921.9	937.4	634.2	1 034.3	1 084.4	814.7
November	1 098.3	1 161.0	994.4	930.0	942.6	652.4	1 036.5	1 081.6	825.1
2007									
February	1 105.6	1 165.8	1 008.9	940.8	954.4	661.3	1 048.5	1 092.8	844.4
May	1 134.3	1 193.6	1 028.7	955.2	971.0	657.7	1 075.4	1 118.7	854.3
August	1 153.1	1 223.7	1 052.1	967.7	983.9	654.6	1 092.9	1 146.3	863.2
TREND (\$)									
2006									
May	1 087.3	1 156.6	986.5	925.3	941.3	638.6	1 033.0	1 084.0	821.4
August	1 093.1	1 157.9	989.7	926.3	941.2	645.0	1 035.3	1 082.8	823.1
November	1 098.2	1 160.0	995.6	930.7	944.6	651.8	1 039.1	1 084.3	828.9
2007									
February	1 111.8	1 175.6	1 009.9	942.9	955.1	656.4	1 052.6	1 097.3	840.5
May	1 130.8	1 194.4	1 029.3	955.1	969.5	658.6	1 071.9	1 118.1	853.8
August	1 151.9	1 204.1	1 049.6	959.0	983.3	656.8	1 092.7	1 142.6	864.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM MAY 2007 TO AUGUST 2007) (%)									
Original	2.1	2.4	2.9	1.5	1.6	0.3	2.1	2.4	2.2
Seasonally Adjusted	1.7	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.3	-0.5	1.6	2.5	1.0
Trend	1.9	0.8	2.0	0.4	1.4	-0.3	1.9	2.2	1.3
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM AUGUST 2006 TO AUGUST 2007) (%)									
Original	5.6	5.5	6.9	5.0	5.0	3.2	5.7	5.7	6.0
Seasonally Adjusted	5.5	5.5	6.9	5.0	5.0	3.2	5.7	5.7	6.0
Trend	5.4	4.0	6.1	3.5	4.5	1.8	5.5	5.5	5.0

(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 6

STATE FINAL DEMAND

STATE FINAL DEMAND

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

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

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

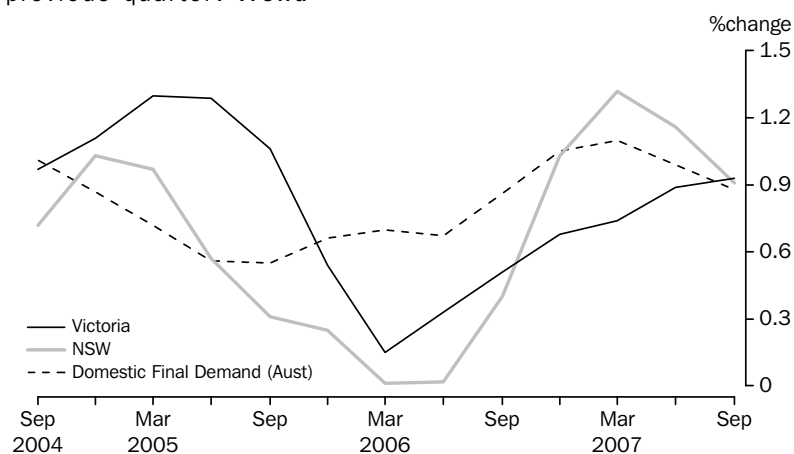
For the September quarter 2007, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was \$62,555m, an increase of 0.9% on the June quarter 2007. This was the same as the trend growth level for New South Wales and Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand) over the same period.

STATE FINAL DEMAND

continued

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand. In September quarter 2007, this component accounted for 58.3% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand and recorded an increase of 0.9% on the June quarter 2007. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.6% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (16.7%).

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



STATE FINAL DEMAND(a): Seasonally Adjusted and Trend

	2005		2006				2007		
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	10 001	10 042	10 028	10 214	10 366	10 209	10 349	10 400	10 473
Households	34 435	34 564	34 768	34 997	35 144	35 505	35 906	36 091	36 507
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 253	4 747	4 855	4 762	4 855	4 759	5 083	4 658	4 802
Livestock	178	178	178	178	118	118	118	118	159
Intangible fixed assets	738	750	745	762	782	772	816	885	868
Dwellings	3 762	3 655	3 303	3 557	3 691	3 664	3 572	3 572	3 766
Ownership transfer costs	889	879	911	935	827	854	841	993	972
Total private	13 183	13 614	13 141	13 114	13 570	13 193	13 674	13 878	14 232
Public	1 912	2 030	1 868	1 903	1 611	2 044	1 418	1 615	1 431
State final demand	59 533	60 255	59 803	60 223	60 690	60 952	61 347	61 984	62 643
International trade—exports of goods	4 997	5 022	5 153	5 166	5 451	5 216	4 956	4 991	5 309
International trade—imports of goods	11 916	12 654	12 343	12 099	12 311	12 536	13 207	13 548	13 219
TREND ESTIMATES (\$m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 981	10 027	10 100	10 198	10 272	10 303	10 332	10 395	10 466
Households	34 443	34 588	34 760	34 957	35 208	35 506	35 836	36 161	36 470
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 415	4 642	4 800	4 830	4 830	4 853	np	np	np
Livestock	179	182	178	161	136	116	117	130	145
Intangible fixed assets	747	744	751	764	769	778	836	858	882
Dwellings	3 753	3 597	3 471	3 521	3 623	3 648	3 611	3 627	3 685
Ownership transfer costs	901	904	904	897	860	845	884	942	985
Total private	13 312	13 371	13 292	13 264	13 286	13 369	13 675	13 893	14 150
Public	1 910	1 982	1 906	1 832	1 800	1 840	np	np	np
State final demand	59 650	59 970	60 057	60 256	60 566	60 977	61 431	61 978	62 555
International trade—exports of goods	5 055	5 062	5 117	5 262	5 304	5 191	5 072	5 063	5 160
International trade—imports of goods	12 230	12 356	12 338	12 237	12 277	12 672	13 089	13 349	13 475
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
Households	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	5.0	5.1	3.4	0.6	—	0.5	np	np	np
Livestock	-0.9	1.3	-2.1	-9.8	-15.4	-14.7	0.7	11.3	11.6
Intangible fixed assets	-0.5	-0.3	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.1	7.5	2.7	2.7
Dwellings	-1.4	-4.1	-3.5	1.4	2.9	0.7	-1.0	0.4	1.6
Ownership transfer costs	0.8	0.3	—	-0.8	-4.1	-1.7	4.6	6.6	4.6
Total private	2.2	0.4	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.6	2.3	1.6	1.9
Public	7.8	3.8	-3.9	-3.9	-1.7	2.2	np	np	np
State final demand	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
International trade—exports of goods	0.3	0.1	1.1	2.8	0.8	-2.1	-2.3	-0.2	1.9
International trade—imports of goods	2.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.8	0.3	3.2	3.3	2.0	0.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

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

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

STATE FINAL DEMAND(a): Original

	2005		2006				2007		
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
CURRENT PRICE (\$ m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 751	10 117	9 945	10 471	10 522	10 571	10 733	11 068	11 141
Households	34 230	35 952	33 656	34 927	35 773	37 794	35 466	36 827	38 069
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 118	5 299	4 463	4 736	4 608	5 196	4 511	4 483	4 392
Livestock	178	178	178	178	108	108	108	108	179
Intangible fixed assets	736	797	717	745	759	799	763	846	815
Dwellings	3 902	3 751	3 017	3 606	3 859	3 753	3 271	3 683	4 062
Ownership transfer costs	886	922	918	889	918	1 016	972	1 180	1 151
Total private	13 322	14 518	12 182	13 030	13 789	14 208	12 736	14 174	14 895
Public	1 732	1 991	1 832	2 158	1 486	2 056	1 423	1 862	1 338
State final demand	59 035	62 578	57 616	60 585	61 570	64 630	60 358	63 931	65 442
International trade—exports of goods	4 957	5 213	4 801	5 368	5 612	5 611	4 822	5 395	5 555
International trade—imports of goods	12 102	13 119	11 679	12 112	13 005	13 054	12 251	13 016	13 272

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (\$ m) (b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 920	10 132	9 951	10 282	10 331	10 273	10 277	10 443	10 418
Households	34 535	36 236	33 464	34 530	35 240	37 212	34 589	35 604	36 585
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 093	5 273	4 447	4 803	4 680	5 305	4 675	4 694	4 631
Livestock	178	178	178	178	118	118	118	118	159
Intangible fixed assets	728	794	720	754	770	820	789	877	855
Dwellings	3 927	3 738	3 012	3 600	3 868	3 762	3 245	3 625	3 954
Ownership transfer costs	903	887	906	919	837	862	837	979	982
Total private	13 308	14 458	12 155	13 131	13 732	14 084	12 611	13 889	14 479
Public	1 750	1 997	1 822	2 144	1 464	2 020	1 393	1 810	1 289
State final demand	59 520	62 843	57 373	60 079	60 767	63 590	58 870	61 746	62 771
International trade—exports of goods	5 020	5 225	4 792	5 301	5 486	5 409	4 585	5 135	5 344
International trade—imports of goods	12 324	13 216	11 634	11 837	12 752	13 102	12 459	13 290	13 708

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

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

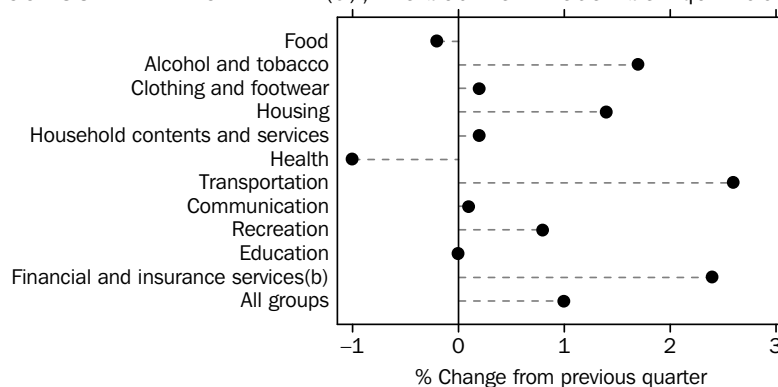
Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0); ABS data available on request, Australian National Accounts.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between September quarter 2007 and December quarter 2007, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 1.0%. The groups which recorded the largest increases were Transportation (2.6%), Financial and insurance services (2.4%), Alcohol and tobacco (1.7%) and Housing (1.4%). The groups which recorded decreases were Health (–1.0%) and Food (–0.2%).

Between December quarter 2006 and December quarter 2007, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 3.3%. The CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 3.0% over the same period. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in Financial institution and insurance services (6.3%), Transportation (5.8%) and Alcohol and tobacco (4.3%). The only group which recorded a decrease for the year was Household contents and services (–1.1%).

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



(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), By Group, Melbourne

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES	
	Dec Qtr 2006	Mar Qtr 2007	Jun Qtr 2007	Sep Qtr 2007	Dec Qtr 2007	Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Per cent change from previous quarter	Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Per cent change from previous quarter
	index	index	index	index	index	%	%	%	%
Food	171.7	168.2	171.8	175.8	175.5	2.2	-0.2	1.2	-0.1
Alcohol and tobacco	241.2	243.4	244.6	247.3	251.5	4.3	1.7	3.6	1.3
Clothing and footwear	109.0	108.4	112.0	111.1	111.3	2.1	0.2	1.6	0.2
Housing	117.4	118.6	119.2	120.5	122.2	4.1	1.4	4.8	1.1
Household contents and services	125.6	124.8	126.3	123.9	124.2	-1.1	0.2	-1.0	0.8
Health	230.9	239.0	242.7	242.2	239.8	3.9	-1.0	4.1	-1.0
Transportation	154.9	155.8	160.5	159.7	163.9	5.8	2.6	5.6	2.4
Communication	110.3	110.5	110.7	110.7	110.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	—
Recreation	134.3	134.6	132.8	135.5	136.6	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Education	245.8	255.2	255.8	253.6	253.7	3.2	—	4.1	—
Financial and insurance services(b)	103.3	103.3	104.5	107.2	109.8	6.3	2.4	4.9	2.1
All groups	153.5	153.8	155.6	156.9	158.5	3.3	1.0	3.0	0.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

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

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

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

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

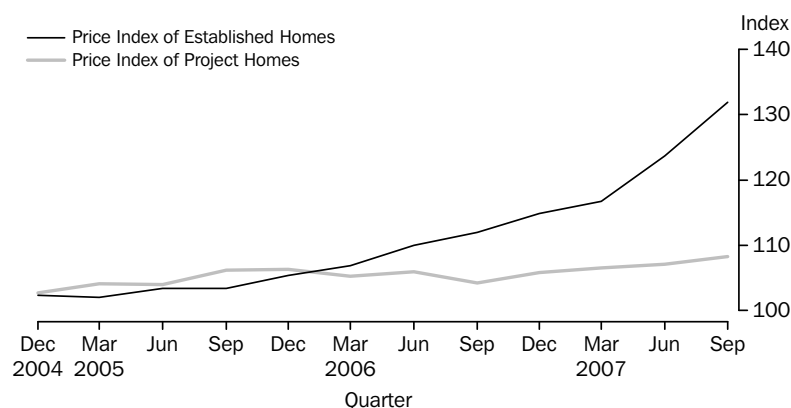
Project homes are dwellings available for construction on an existing block of land. Price changes relate only to the cost of constructing the dwelling (excluding land).

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

The price of project homes in Melbourne rose by 1.0% during the September quarter 2007. Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes has risen by 6.7% in Melbourne over the same period. This was the highest quarterly price increase since June quarter 2002. These followed a rise of 0.6% in project homes and a rise of 5.9% in established homes in the previous quarter. The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a rise of 3.5% in established house prices and 1.1% in project house prices in September quarter 2007.

From the September quarter 2006 to September quarter 2007, established home prices in Melbourne rose by 17.8% while project home prices rose by 3.8%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES—Melbourne



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

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES
continued

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

	MELBOURNE				WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES			
	Established homes(b)		Project homes		Established homes(b)		Project homes	
	Per cent change from previous period		Per cent change from previous period		Per cent change from previous period		Per cent change from previous period	
	index	%	index	%	index	%	index	%
2004-05	101.9	1.9	103.3	3.3	101.2	1.2	106.1	6.1
2005-06	106.4	4.5	105.9	2.5	105.1	3.8	110.3	4.0
2006-07	116.8	9.7	105.9	—	115.3	9.7	113.3	2.7
2006								
June	110.0	2.9	105.9	0.6	109.3	3.8	111.7	1.2
September	112.0	1.8	104.2	-1.6	112.0	2.5	111.9	0.2
December	r114.8	r2.5	105.8	1.5	r114.1	r1.9	112.6	0.6
2007								
March	116.7	1.7	106.5	0.7	115.4	1.1	113.7	1.0
June	p123.6	p5.9	107.1	0.6	p119.7	p3.7	114.9	1.1
September	p131.9	p6.7	108.2	1.0	p123.9	p3.5	116.2	1.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

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

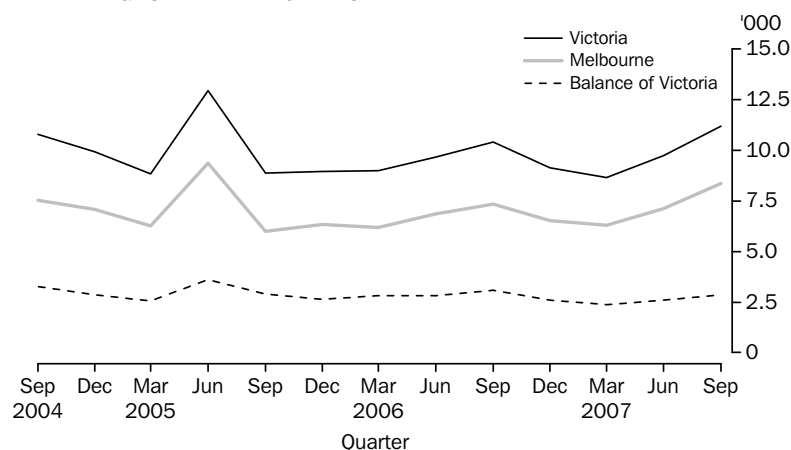
(b) Estimates for the two most recent quarters are experimental.

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

BUILDING APPROVALS

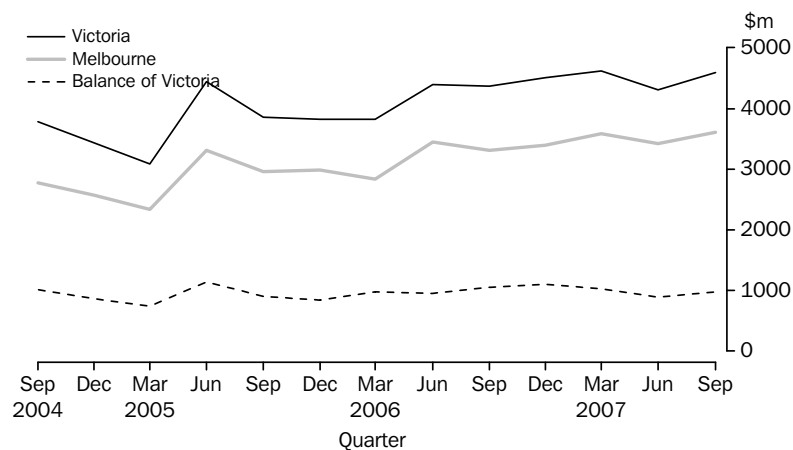
In September quarter 2007, the total number of new dwelling units approved in Victoria was 11,212. This was 1,458 more than in the June quarter 2007, or an increase of 14.9%. Over the same period, the number of new dwelling units approved in Melbourne MSR increased by 17.1%, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the increase was 9.0%. The three LGAs with the highest number of new dwelling units approved in the September 2007 quarter were Melbourne (856), Wyndham (737) and Casey (565). From September quarter 2006 to September quarter 2007, the biggest increases in new dwelling unit approvals were in Melbourne (741), Darebin (177) and Moreland (166) and the largest decreases were in Stonnington (-127), Whittlesea (-89) and Greater Bendigo (-85).

DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS



The value of new building approvals for Victoria was \$294.9 million higher in September quarter 2007 than in the previous quarter.

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)					VALUE OF APPROVAL				
	2006		2007			2006		2007		
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne(b)										
Banyule (C)	168	130	103	123	159	59.3	73.1	48.7	60.6	67.8
Bayside (C)	130	174	106	124	130	91.3	106.7	71.2	93.1	116.9
Boroondara (C)	162	151	185	204	154	167.4	120.2	138.0	180.8	150.7
Brimbank (C)	296	154	187	210	385	100.7	97.4	104.8	82.2	143.8
Cardinia (S)	297	195	282	254	331	59.0	60.5	74.6	60.6	75.5
Casey (C)	618	561	615	601	565	173.1	149.6	152.6	183.9	156.9
Darebin (C)	149	125	138	162	326	46.6	73.0	39.5	75.1	172.3
Frankston (C)	250	254	273	241	276	79.5	54.7	67.9	52.2	82.5
Glen Eira (C)	102	83	181	236	130	51.0	54.1	86.7	128.6	88.9
Greater Dandenong (C)	131	139	158	148	124	88.0	116.2	68.0	76.8	86.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	88	81	118	84	90	95.4	58.3	32.6	44.8	42.5
Hume (C)	396	254	266	290	345	155.5	135.6	143.8	147.0	152.3
Kingston (C)	238	165	206	231	267	87.3	89.6	73.1	102.5	133.6
Knox (C)	197	192	111	102	146	84.6	115.2	44.8	37.9	63.7
Manningham (C)	89	104	100	101	107	35.8	56.9	340.2	46.6	54.2
Maribyrnong (C)	166	130	133	113	234	54.6	60.8	47.8	57.7	63.6
Maroondah (C)	94	91	74	105	112	32.6	50.9	36.2	29.3	52.2
Melbourne (C)	115	235	466	521	856	348.6	634.7	694.6	509.6	509.0
Melton (S)	426	417	316	438	550	118.2	82.9	83.6	102.6	180.3
Monash (C)	241	232	152	282	265	152.3	188.8	71.1	100.0	81.6
Moonee Valley (C)	246	186	86	128	164	93.9	67.3	66.8	102.2	80.4
Moreland (C)	205	201	145	324	371	68.5	54.4	40.7	111.0	98.4
Mornington Peninsula (S)	348	342	322	354	400	132.7	137.7	132.9	147.6	144.1
Nilfumbik (S)	75	38	41	85	41	27.9	21.8	21.0	34.3	19.2
Port Phillip (C)	200	337	102	91	121	163.9	136.5	136.3	82.0	80.7
Stonnington (C)	241	72	75	130	114	165.1	92.7	114.2	179.2	114.6
Whitehorse (C)	142	117	197	113	171	95.0	92.4	83.0	54.3	96.3
Whittlesea (C)	585	397	346	472	496	148.1	85.5	210.8	166.5	138.4
Wyndham (C)	724	616	611	678	737	216.2	201.4	149.1	254.4	199.8
Yarra (C)	52	212	76	43	28	61.9	82.2	86.6	48.5	93.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	160	133	118	154	171	57.8	49.1	103.9	58.6	70.8
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	36	40	21	35	50	14.9	24.3	6.9	17.3	13.9
Golden Plains (S)	43	24	30	53	39	24.2	6.2	14.3	12.9	9.8
Greater Geelong (C)	423	349	296	305	476	169.5	230.4	273.0	143.1	141.0
Queenscliffe (B)	20	9	11	11	17	5.7	4.5	4.4	9.5	12.4
Surf Coast (S)	130	103	77	129	104	39.4	39.1	38.5	42.7	39.0
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	23	20	13	13	34	6.8	6.9	6.2	5.6	12.4
Glenelg (S)	23	49	41	27	21	6.5	11.0	11.7	8.0	7.4
Moyne (S)	34	31	29	31	29	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.5	9.4
Southern Grampians (S)	20	28	15	20	16	7.1	15.9	6.5	10.0	9.6
Warrnambool (C)	73	54	48	58	64	33.1	30.3	26.8	18.5	28.0
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	15	6	10	11	21	5.1	1.3	3.2	10.6	4.5
Ballarat (C)	222	172	166	202	261	58.8	56.7	65.8	56.1	113.4
Hepburn (S)	27	23	25	28	38	10.1	48.6	6.9	7.9	8.3
Moorabool (S)	39	49	44	36	59	11.6	13.9	13.8	8.5	14.1
Pyrenees (S)	9	9	4	7	8	3.4	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.6

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)					VALUE OF APPROVAL				
	2006		2007			2006		2007		
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	3	1	4	4	—	1.4	0.5	1.9	1.0	1.9
Horsham (RC)	93	35	27	36	23	23.5	11.0	12.4	11.8	8.7
Northern Grampians (S)	12	6	9	6	9	5.1	3.4	6.3	2.6	3.7
West Wimmera (S)	—	2	2	2	2	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.1
Yarriambiack (S)	3	2	2	4	—	2.2	16.1	1.0	0.9	0.6
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	2	5	4	3	2	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0
Gannawarra (S)	13	8	9	6	8	3.7	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.6
Mildura (RC)	155	102	88	86	104	45.2	48.0	22.5	23.9	27.4
Swan Hill (RC)	46	42	20	22	22	17.1	11.1	22.7	10.1	10.6
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	10	8	15	14	11	3.5	2.8	5.5	5.7	5.2
Greater Bendigo (C)	283	209	240	196	198	73.3	61.6	50.8	69.7	64.1
Loddon (S)	8	5	6	7	5	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.5
Macedon Ranges (S)	81	74	37	70	75	27.5	23.1	28.2	21.3	28.0
Mount Alexander (S)	36	21	29	27	26	11.2	8.6	8.5	7.4	7.4
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	23	12	12	12	17	5.9	5.4	5.1	3.5	6.7
Campaspe (S)	74	42	65	62	38	17.7	31.6	17.8	18.7	22.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	116	105	101	102	110	48.3	42.5	35.5	34.8	47.1
Mansfield (S)	20	35	19	19	28	5.3	15.9	5.7	5.4	10.8
Mitchell (S)	61	57	50	86	70	24.1	17.9	18.4	18.4	16.2
Moirā (S)	69	48	42	57	52	20.4	12.8	11.2	20.2	14.6
Murrindindi (S)	27	27	33	20	34	6.3	6.8	10.1	6.2	12.0
Strathbogie (S)	15	25	13	17	20	3.9	7.9	3.9	5.3	5.2
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	13	32	38	12	18	6.4	10.6	11.3	4.2	6.3
Indigo (S)	16	31	24	16	31	5.8	9.6	6.1	5.7	14.4
Towong (S)	5	10	8	7	3	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7
Wangaratta (RC)	49	43	30	115	74	14.0	20.3	13.5	17.9	23.5
Wodonga (RC)	54	55	64	52	54	25.6	21.0	20.4	17.3	32.2
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	109	86	93	94	101	35.3	23.3	29.1	26.4	27.7
Wellington (S)	115	66	60	68	65	76.4	18.6	22.5	18.9	23.8
Gippsland(b)										
Bass Coast (S)	159	155	117	149	158	52.8	44.2	43.7	36.6	43.3
Baw Baw (S)	101	98	99	94	104	27.7	35.8	34.1	30.4	30.7
Latrobe (C)	124	135	97	121	100	38.1	33.4	54.9	70.0	33.1
South Gippsland (S)	42	51	57	60	47	13.9	13.5	16.8	20.7	18.4
Unincorporated Vic	—	1	9	—	—	—	32.4	8.4	0.4	2.5
Victoria	10 405	9 118	8 642	9 754	11 212	4 365.2	4 500.2	4 591.8	4 298.4	4 593.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The total value of engineering work done during September quarter 2007 was \$1695.1m, a decrease of 12.8% from June quarter 2007. The overall decrease in September quarter 2007 was mainly due to decreases in the value of work done for Roads, highways and subdivisions (–\$192m), Telecommunications (–\$90.3m), Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines (–\$26m) and Recreation and other (–\$23.9m).

In contrast, the value of work done for Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage increased by (\$103.4m).

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

	<i>Roads, highways and subdivisions</i>	<i>Bridges, railways and harbours</i>	<i>Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines</i>	<i>Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage</i>	<i>Tele- communi- cations</i>	<i>Heavy industry</i>	<i>Recreation and other</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED								
2004–05	4 299.5	134.8	1 345.0	299.4	815.0	1 358.8	492.0	8 744.5
2005–06	2 328.1	279.1	728.4	348.3	1 098.2	443.8	769.5	5 995.4
2006–07	2 084.1	231.8	1 193.1	575.6	945.6	605.1	799.9	6 435.2
2006								
June	^ 523.0	*31.6	139.4	^ 86.9	373.7	*47.6	^ 138.9	1 341.0
September	^ 545.2	^ 21.3	366.0	^ 117.5	184.3	^ 325.5	*183.9	1 743.7
December	663.9	*55.7	302.4	^ 127.2	277.9	57.0	*223.8	1 707.9
2007								
March	^ 352.9	^ 70.0	302.2	*98.0	182.3	^ 80.2	*175.6	1 261.2
June	522.0	84.8	222.4	232.9	301.1	^ 142.5	*216.6	1 722.4
September	^ 617.3	138.4	505.2	213.2	210.0	235.8	*319.1	2 239.0
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
2004–05	1 871.8	626.0	1 195.2	354.2	857.1	589.7	417.4	5 911.3
2005–06	2 591.0	427.9	1 040.7	377.1	1 102.9	1 280.2	586.1	7 406.0
2006–07	3 345.4	286.8	941.5	370.3	960.7	814.8	496.9	7 216.5
2006								
June	775.1	89.1	195.9	^ 101.4	370.7	264.2	^ 125.1	1 921.5
September	847.5	91.8	213.8	^ 74.3	190.0	210.6	^ 85.5	1 713.5
December	799.8	65.7	249.6	^ 96.1	282.3	181.0	^ 159.4	1 834.0
2007								
March	856.5	^ 64.1	220.2	^ 90.5	188.7	178.7	^ 126.5	1 725.2
June	841.7	^ 65.2	257.9	109.4	299.8	244.4	^ 125.4	1 943.8
September	649.7	^ 58.0	231.9	^ 212.8	209.5	231.6	^ 101.5	1 695.1
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2004–05	2 770.3	278.3	817.7	133.5	35.0	946.9	10.9	4 992.5
2005–06	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.8	17.2	315.9	28.2	3 423.7
2006–07	1 132.9	108.1	612.0	355.2	9.2	194.0	190.2	2 601.5
2006								
June	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.8	^ 17.2	315.9	*28.2	3 423.7
September	2 018.8	99.1	478.8	183.3	^ 13.6	420.1	**98.6	3 312.2
December	1 852.3	76.3	505.3	226.7	^ 12.0	333.3	*63.6	3 069.6
2007								
March	1 486.1	^ 85.7	688.8	^ 259.0	5.1	283.7	*48.0	2 856.5
June	1 132.9	108.1	612.0	355.2	9.2	194.0	**190.2	2 601.5
September	1 150.5	212.2	1 044.1	^ 461.2	11.1	223.9	**330.4	3 433.4

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

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

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

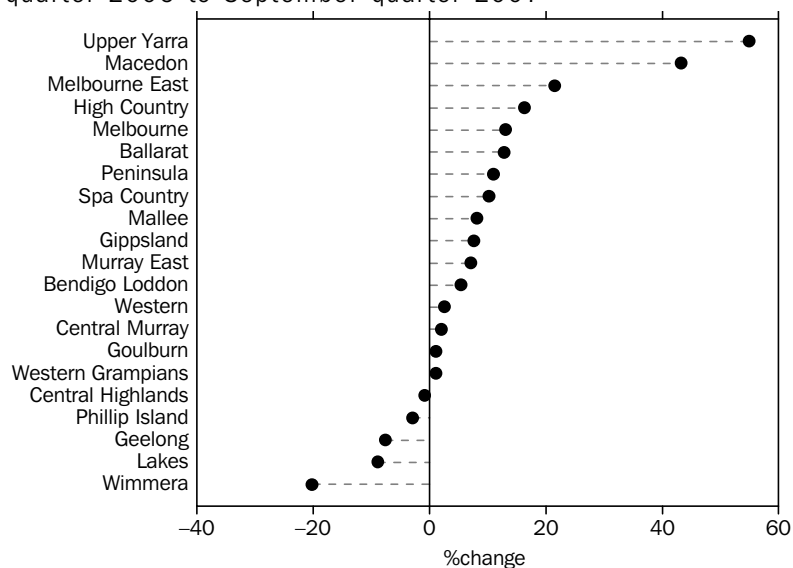
Source: Engineering Construction Activity (cat. no. 8762.0).

TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION

In September quarter 2007, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were \$336.5m, an increase of 12.1% over September quarter 2006. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (77.3%).

The highest growth in accommodation takings between September quarter 2007 and September quarter 2006 occurred in the Tourism Regions of Upper Yarra (54.9%), Macedon (43.2%) and Melbourne East (21.5%). Over the same period, the largest declines in accommodation takings occurred in Wimmera (-20.1%), Lakes (-8.9%) and Geelong (-7.6%).

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



TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION
continued

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region—September Quarter
2007

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS (a)

	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights occupied	Guest arrivals	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	%	'000	'000	days	\$'000
Melbourne	75.5	2 580.5	1 096.6	2.4	260 223
Wimmera	28.3	4.5	3.4	1.3	207
Mallee	53.5	97.9	62.4	1.6	5 874
Western	41.0	120.0	76.8	1.6	6 983
Western Grampians	54.2	34.7	26.4	1.3	2 373
Bendigo Loddon	56.6	72.2	44.0	1.6	4 701
Peninsula	42.0	52.5	30.8	1.7	3 621
Central Murray	43.7	37.5	25.9	1.4	2 007
Goulburn	45.9	50.2	33.5	1.5	3 358
High Country	50.3	269.4	125.6	2.1	21 530
Lakes	32.2	38.4	23.0	1.7	1 964
Gippsland	39.5	59.2	33.7	1.8	3 563
Melbourne East	39.9	36.1	22.4	1.6	3 396
Geelong	47.2	67.5	35.2	1.9	4 752
Macedon	38.1	6.0	3.0	2.0	1 077
Spa Country	50.6	11.8	7.4	1.6	1 626
Ballarat	50.0	87.6	50.2	1.7	4 440
Central Highlands	33.7	16.0	10.4	1.5	733
Upper Yarra	30.5	13.5	7.0	1.9	1 599
Murray East	39.0	29.4	17.2	1.7	1 434
Phillip Island	28.9	20.2	9.7	2.1	1 055
Victoria	63.7	3 705.0	1 744.6	2.1	336 516

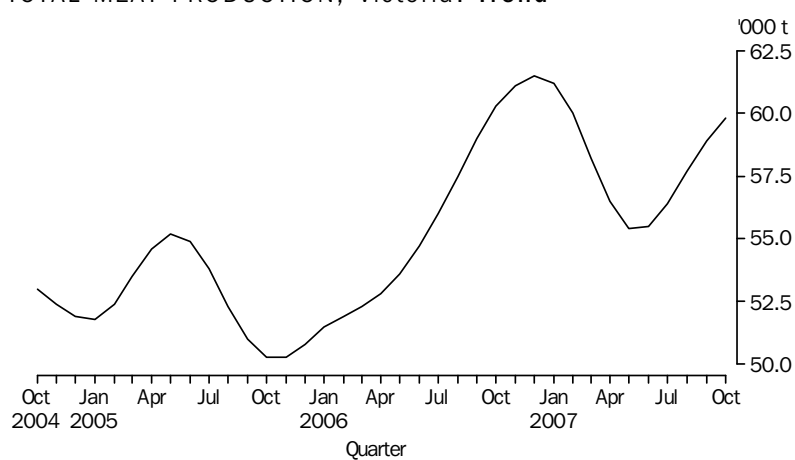
(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

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

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Between October 2006 and October 2007, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria fell by 0.7% from 60,258 tonnes to 59,850 tonnes. The production of lamb increased by 8.3%, while pig meat, mutton, beef and veal decreased by 10.4%, 3.8%, 2.8% and 1.7% respectively over the period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: **Trend**



Trend estimates for lamb slaughtering increased by 3.0% while sheep, pigs, calves and cattle slaughtering decreased by 15.6%, 10.8%, 10.0% and 6.0% respectively between October 2006 and October 2007.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: All Series

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING					MEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT)				
	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Beef</i>	<i>Veal</i>	<i>Mutton</i>	<i>Lamb</i>	<i>Pigmeat</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2006										
October	148.3	65.6	412.0	839.9	65.3	35 735.4	1 351.9	7 941.5	17 046.8	4 936.5
November	148.2	26.0	455.8	868.6	65.5	35 183.2	569.7	8 806.1	17 133.5	4 765.4
December	134.4	10.7	394.9	746.1	65.2	31 922.2	249.4	7 591.7	14 849.5	4 544.3
2007										
January	145.6	9.3	451.5	781.2	67.2	35 054.4	218.0	8 541.6	15 853.1	4 958.2
February	141.6	10.5	418.1	797.2	49.6	33 595.1	229.5	7 735.4	16 531.4	3 615.2
March	145.6	28.2	360.8	821.6	63.8	34 309.9	564.2	6 525.0	17 048.0	4 711.8
April	129.4	41.7	246.4	721.3	63.5	29 671.8	834.8	4 422.6	14 835.3	4 669.3
May	127.9	50.7	238.0	766.2	79.6	29 390.1	1 026.4	4 392.6	15 542.8	5 961.9
June	114.2	47.5	174.0	668.8	65.3	26 505.3	996.8	3 254.7	13 602.6	4 849.3
July	111.4	65.2	174.1	713.2	67.5	26 531.4	1 260.7	3 427.5	14 545.4	4 990.1
August	107.5	121.6	235.0	760.8	61.6	25 789.3	2 390.3	4 906.5	15 581.5	4 480.2
September	127.7	111.1	285.0	763.6	53.1	30 991.3	2 287.2	6 242.4	15 914.8	3 917.1
October	139.7	60.8	370.8	864.7	66.6	33 847.5	1 357.0	8 162.7	18 313.2	4 970.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2006										
October	137.8	49.4	363.6	776.5	66.6	32 366.2	1 020.6	6 737.9	15 614.4	4 903.3
November	136.5	62.7	377.8	777.7	66.8	32 838.7	1 087.9	6 979.0	15 566.0	4 845.1
December	146.1	56.7	375.2	768.5	66.8	33 507.2	1 047.6	6 813.1	15 336.7	4 873.2
2007										
January	141.2	53.8	366.9	788.3	66.8	33 232.5	966.5	6 880.6	15 970.2	4 955.4
February	135.8	56.6	352.4	787.5	54.4	32 134.5	961.1	6 589.0	16 165.9	4 173.0
March	133.0	69.7	331.3	798.0	64.2	31 062.1	1 144.0	6 130.8	16 408.3	4 786.0
April	130.6	54.0	270.7	733.2	65.9	30 638.6	1 062.7	5 204.6	14 869.3	4 818.6
May	120.9	50.3	247.3	742.7	66.1	27 871.8	1 024.9	4 991.1	14 964.7	4 881.6
June	119.7	44.7	225.3	728.7	65.2	28 629.7	976.4	4 259.8	14 832.7	4 670.1
July	123.5	45.7	236.6	760.2	64.6	29 444.7	958.6	5 088.2	15 427.8	4 722.4
August	119.1	44.2	279.9	815.3	60.5	29 343.1	935.1	5 732.7	16 773.2	4 346.0
September	142.0	47.8	347.2	807.9	58.8	34 476.0	1 012.8	7 100.0	17 147.9	4 357.8
October	127.4	46.8	309.9	770.9	65.0	30 492.6	1 016.2	6 522.3	16 556.3	4 756.3
TREND										
2006										
October	134.9	51.1	366.0	766.4	67.9	31 974.1	992.0	6 758.2	15 522.9	5 011.2
November	138.9	54.7	372.3	773.8	67.2	32 755.9	1 018.0	6 838.0	15 624.6	4 897.6
December	140.8	57.6	372.4	780.0	66.6	33 076.6	1 033.0	6 844.1	15 751.4	4 794.6
2007										
January	140.2	59.4	362.8	782.5	66.1	32 844.9	1 040.6	6 702.8	15 841.8	4 719.7
February	137.3	59.5	342.0	777.9	65.8	32 109.2	1 043.8	6 371.2	15 796.6	4 694.3
March	132.7	58.0	311.6	767.6	65.8	31 006.9	1 042.5	5 870.9	15 605.4	4 709.0
April	127.8	55.2	280.4	757.0	65.6	29 953.6	1 033.6	5 366.9	15 384.0	4 722.4
May	124.6	51.8	258.6	753.4	65.1	29 344.8	1 020.2	5 056.0	15 294.5	4 716.4
June	123.5	48.7	252.4	757.1	64.4	29 317.6	1 002.7	5 045.9	15 408.2	4 685.6
July	124.2	46.5	260.9	766.6	63.5	29 739.5	985.0	5 313.8	15 724.7	4 630.4
August	125.5	45.6	277.4	777.4	62.4	30 304.3	974.8	5 728.1	16 141.0	4 561.6
September	126.4	45.6	294.5	785.1	61.4	30 773.3	973.5	6 143.5	16 518.5	4 514.3
October	126.8	46.0	309.0	789.3	60.6	31 066.5	975.6	6 500.0	16 818.4	4 489.2

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

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

		2006			2007		
		<i>Jun Qtr</i>	<i>Sep Qtr</i>	<i>Dec Qtr</i>	<i>Mar Qtr</i>	<i>Jun Qtr</i>	<i>Sep Qtr</i>
Milk							
Factory intake(a)	million litres	1 190.1	1 697.6	2 191.5	1 362.6	1 045.2	1 553.7
Market sales by factories(b)	million litres	127.0	129.4	125.5	125.5	129.5	na
Milk products							
Cheese(c)	tonnes	85 836	78 559	103 472	78 633	70 933	74 188
Whole milk powder(d)	tonnes	17 642	42 518	55 703	22 029	15 114	40 992
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	31 311	62 719	71 582	34 487	21 779	48 652
Butter/buttermilk	tonnes	19 572	25 258	35 062	23 316	14 764	21 435
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	23 261	29 009	38 146	30 828	23 457	25 965
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	29 815	29 779	30 379	31 138	29 719	26 797
Trend	tonnes	30 097	30 211	30 513	30 404	29 343	27 972
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	158 493	109 177	99 140	170 399	45 620	114 247
Gross Weight	tonnes	7 691	5 831	5 976	9 010	2 418	6 147
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	30 687.6	31 713.9	32 323.5	31 106.6	31 159.4	30 704.8
Seasonally Adjusted	'000	30 769.7	32 475.1	31 522.7	31 100.8	31 210.3	31 459.3
Trend	'000	31 329.7	31 719.3	31 657.5	31 363.4	31 207.7	31 316.9
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	56 196	60 927	58 997	56 976	59 120	57 002
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	56 372	61 460	57 860	57 518	59 280	57 282
Trend	tonnes	57 472	58 915	59 032	58 388	58 001	58 057

na not available

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

(b) Original series.

(c) Includes processed cheese.

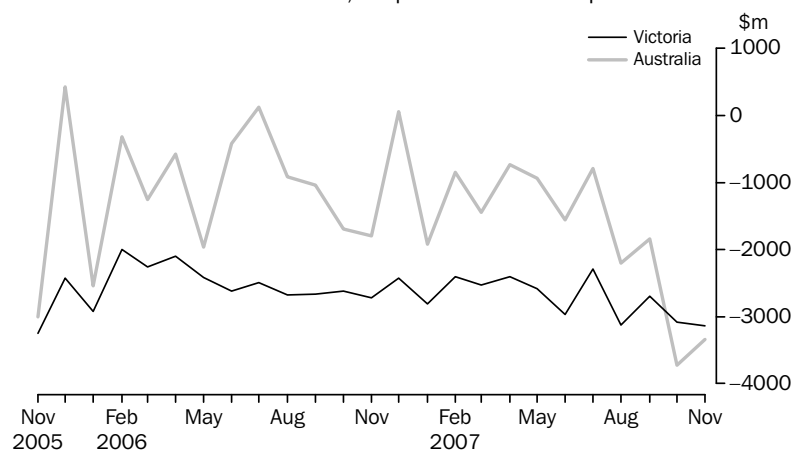
(d) Data from September quarter 2001 onwards are for Australia. For confidentiality reasons, state data are no longer available. The majority of whole milk powder production occurs in Victoria.

BALANCE OF TRADE

In November 2007, the value of Victoria's exports was \$1,707m. This was 7.7% lower than in November 2006. Over the same period, the value of imports rose by 6.2% and Victoria's overall net trade position declined by \$424m or 15.6%. On average, Victoria recorded a monthly trade deficit of \$2,704.3m in merchandise trade for the year ended in November 2007.

At the national level, exports (including re-exports) were 1.4% higher in November 2007 than in November 2006, whilst imports rose by 11.0%.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



BALANCE OF TRADE

continued

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA			Victorian exports as a proportion of Australia	Victorian imports as a proportion of Australia
	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
2004–05	18 513	45 140	–26 627	126 823	149 469	–22 646	14.6	30.2
2005–06	18 929	49 010	–30 081	152 492	167 503	–15 011	12.4	29.3
2006–07	20 049	51 324	–31 275	168 100	180 804	–12 704	11.9	28.4
2006								
September	1 787	4 448	–2 661	14 000	15 044	–1 044	12.8	29.6
October	1 757	4 378	–2 621	14 646	16 341	–1 695	12.0	26.8
November	1 850	4 566	–2 716	13 896	15 694	–1 798	13.3	29.1
December	1 690	4 110	–2 420	14 697	14 644	54	11.5	28.1
2007								
January	1 254	4 058	–2 805	12 625	14 541	–1 917	9.9	27.9
February	1 513	3 919	–2 407	13 253	14 093	–841	11.4	27.8
March	1 751	4 274	–2 524	13 929	15 373	–1 444	12.6	27.8
April	r1 684	4 085	r–2 401	r13 878	r14 615	r–737	12.1	27.9
May	r1 801	r4 386	r–2 585	r14 700	15 636	r–936	12.3	28.1
June	r1 570	r4 543	r–2 973	r13 863	15 414	r–1 552	11.3	29.5
July	r1 787	r4 082	r–2 295	r14 451	r15 245	r–793	12.4	26.8
August	r1 702	r4 826	r–3 125	r14 667	r16 867	r–2 200	11.6	r28.6
September	1 669	4 363	–2 695	13 721	15 559	–1 838	12.2	28.0
October	1 723	4 804	–3 082	13 654	17 383	–3 729	12.6	27.6
November	1 707	4 847	–3 140	14 087	17 428	–3 341	12.1	27.8

r revised

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

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

TRADE BY COMMODITY

For the year ended November 2007, Victoria's merchandise exports fell by \$79m (0.4%) in comparison to the year ended November 2006. The main items contributing to this fall were decreases in exports of Food and live animals (–\$389m), Beverages and tobacco (–\$223m) and Crude materials, inedible, except fuels (–\$114m). Rises in exports were recorded mainly for Commodities and transactions merchandise trade n.e.c. (\$289m), Chemical and related products, n.e.c. (\$271m) and Machinery and transport equipment (\$184m).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by \$2,467m (5.0%), with increases recorded in most of the import commodity categories. The largest increases were recorded in Machinery and transport equipment (\$859m), Food and live animals (\$412m) and Commodities and transactions merchandise trade n.e.c. (\$409m).

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

	YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2005		YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2006		YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2007	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
<i>Section and Division of the SITC Rev3</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0 Food and live animals(d)	4 817	1 938	5 128	2 160	4 739	2 572
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	644	275	710	338	487	369
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(d)(e)	1 669	681	1 823	684	1 709	735
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	874	3 812	974	4 907	891	4 871
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	97	133	109	201	124	256
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(d)(e)	1 594	4 381	1 753	4 770	2 024	4 797
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 527	5 707	2 954	5 715	2 956	6 074
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	4 186	20 661	4 483	21 086	4 667	21 945
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	1 014	7 445	968	7 924	936	8 224
Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	14	7	85	15	49	18
98 Combined confidential items of trade	628	1 887	727	2 023	1 038	2 427
Other Section 9	228	7	215	9	230	11
Total Section 9	870	1 902	1 027	2 047	1 316	2 456
Total	18 291	46 935	19 927	49 832	19 848	52 299

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

(b) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

For the year ended November 2007, Victoria's trade deficit was –\$32,451m. Victoria recorded its highest trade deficit with China (–\$6,830m) followed by USA (–\$5,042m) and Japan (–\$3,284m). For the same period, Victoria recorded its highest trading surplus with Saudi Arabia (\$959m) followed by Papua New Guinea (\$145m) and Hong Kong (\$84m).

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

	YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2005		YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2006		YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2007	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Belgium	51	463	53	515	100	561
Brazil	51	242	54	291	86	255
Canada	220	570	253	469	214	563
China	1 819	6 626	1 859	7 899	2 080	8 910
Fiji	136	76	126	68	94	64
Finland	18	260	12	243	18	280
France	93	1 563	128	1 381	163	1 686
Germany	455	3 403	408	3 224	391	3 377
Hong Kong (Sar of China)	516	329	563	395	450	366
India	190	448	296	468	293	490
Indonesia	461	1 037	527	888	510	1 062
Italy	203	1 422	284	1 494	258	1 689
Japan	1 667	5 107	1 761	4 812	1 722	5 006
Korea, Republic of	957	1 465	1 283	1 529	1 255	1 430
Malaysia	444	1 535	496	1 570	549	1 819
Mexico	184	336	177	361	152	430
Netherlands	146	438	154	489	142	489
New Zealand	2 354	2 225	2 124	2 141	2 188	2 294
Pakistan	37	66	81	73	79	68
Papua New Guinea	148	54	157	62	158	13
Philippines	252	232	232	195	204	194
Saudi Arabia	854	39	1 094	167	1 056	97
Singapore	526	1 707	635	2 303	640	2 226
South Africa	313	452	237	470	203	415
Sweden	78	568	83	827	54	626
Switzerland	55	369	57	381	60	478
Taiwan	520	1 193	566	1 232	531	1 290
Thailand	535	1 288	616	1 568	618	2 224
United Kingdom	618	1 607	702	1 609	682	1 612
United States of America	1 905	7 063	1 842	7 249	1 802	6 844
Other and unknown	2 485	4 751	3 065	5 459	3 095	5 441
Total (c)	18 291	46 935	19 927	49 832	19 848	52 299

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

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

(c) Any 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 12

ENVIRONMENT

AIR QUALITY

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

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

AIR QUALITY(a)

	PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH OZONE POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL(b)(c)								PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH VISIBILITY POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL							
	2005			2006				2007	2005			2006				2007
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	81	72	29	44	96	70	40	34	52	70	77	54	42	54	59	48
Good	19	28	69	47	4	30	52	51	27	27	19	33	32	39	22	31
Fair	—	—	2	8	—	—	5	13	14	3	3	8	10	7	4	6
Poor	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	5	—	1	2	12	—	—	10
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	15	6
East(d)																
Very Good	78	75	34	46	93	64	40	27	29	45	69	37	13	17	35	26
Good	22	25	64	42	7	36	49	50	37	36	27	43	33	44	41	46
Fair	—	—	2	12	—	—	8	22	12	18	3	12	22	31	4	19
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	16	1	1	1	20	8	3	4
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	11	—	16	6
City(d)																
Very Good	99	98	75	67	99	100	na	na	51	73	91	57	46	54	na	52
Good	1	2	25	31	1	—	na	na	24	24	9	32	30	33	na	29
Fair	—	—	—	2	—	—	na	na	20	2	—	7	9	13	na	9
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	na	na	5	—	—	1	13	—	na	5
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	na	na	—	—	—	3	2	—	na	5
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	81	78	63	66	97	85	62	58	55	81	91	73	61	64	63	49
Good	19	22	37	31	3	15	34	39	40	18	8	22	27	31	23	31
Fair	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	3	2	1	4	8	3	3	8
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	2	8
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	4
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	89	91	67	66	100	76	46	50	19	30	86	68	19	18	53	40
Good	11	9	33	30	—	4	46	43	41	45	12	23	48	49	24	34
Fair	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	7	21	22	2	—	24	25	3	11
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	12	3	—	2	8	8	6	6
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	1	—	14	9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

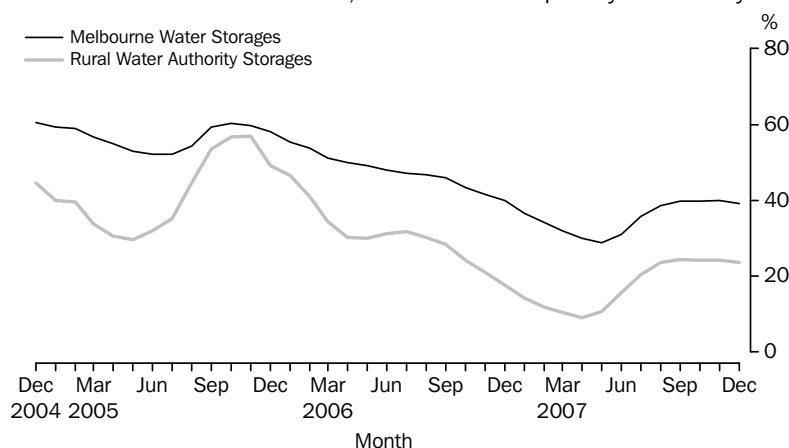
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

WATER RESOURCES

At the end of December 2007, Victoria's water storages were at 23.3% of capacity. This was 0.7% lower than the level in November 2007, and 4.2% higher than in December 2006.

Melbourne's water storage levels at the end of December 2007 were at 39.2% of capacity. This was 0.8% lower than both in November 2007 and in December 2006. Rural water storages held 23.7% of their capacity at the end of December 2007, 0.5% lower than in November 2007, and 6.1% higher than the level in December 2006.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of Capacity—Monthly



WATER STORAGES, By River Basin, Victoria

	CAPACITY AT FULL SERVICE LEVEL	STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE (PERCENT OF CAPACITY)	
	2007	2006			2007			in last month	in last year
	Dec	Oct	Nov	Dec	Oct	Nov	Dec		
	ML							%	%
Goulburn	3 833 500	18.9	16.9	14.5	24.7	25.2	25.2	0.1	10.7
Broken	405 000	27.4	24.3	20.7	12.9	12.6	13.0	0.3	-7.7
Campaspe	387 060	5.6	5.0	4.3	8.7	8.3	9.3	0.9	5.0
Loddon	284 300	23.1	22.2	20.8	21.6	20.9	21.1	0.2	0.3
Murray	7 113 210	31.9	26.9	21.5	23.2	22.0	20.7	-1.3	-0.8
Ovens	37 500	70.2	61.1	44.0	98.1	98.8	98.7	-0.1	54.7
Werribee	68 999	14.7	13.4	12.3	13.1	13.3	12.8	-0.4	0.5
Maribyrnong	25 368	6.0	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	—	-0.4
Glenelg/Wimmera	746 560	5.7	5.3	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.0	-0.7	0.3
Thomson/Latrobe	1 496 200	36.3	32.9	29.6	43.4	45.8	45.4	-0.4	15.8
Victoria	14 397 697	26.5	22.9	19.1	24.2	24.0	23.3	-0.7	4.2
Total volume of water									
In Melbourne									
Water storages(a)	1 772 500	43.4	41.5	40.0	39.8	40.0	39.2	-0.8	-0.8
In rural water									
authority storages(b)	9 743 092	24.2	21.0	17.6	24.3	24.2	23.7	-0.5	6.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2006



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

Local Government Areas, Victoria

2006



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

APPENDIX

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GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures	<p>Annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year (i.e. the year when the quarterly chain volume measures sum to the current price annual values). Chain Laspeyres volume measures are compiled by linking together (compounding) movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year, and applying the compounded movements to the current price estimates of the reference year. Quarterly chain volume estimates are benchmarked to annual chain volume estimates, so that the quarterly estimates for a financial year sum to the corresponding annual estimate.</p> <p>Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do. In order to minimise the impact of this property, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity exists for the quarters following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the quarters in the reference year and the quarters immediately preceding it. The latest base year and the reference year will be advanced one year with the release of the June quarter data each year. A change in reference year changes levels but not growth rates, although some revision to recent growth rates can be expected because of the introduction of a more recent base year (and revisions to the current price estimates underlying the chain volume measures).</p>
Duration of unemployment	<p>The elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for two weeks or more, whichever is the shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than two weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.</p>
Employed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; ■ on strike or locked out; ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; ■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Indirect standardised death rate	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. Standardised death rates are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p>

Indirect standardised death rate <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The direct method—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. ■ The indirect method—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.
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	<p>Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation).</p> <p>National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the System of National Accounts, 1993, but for regional (including state) estimates there is no separate international standard. Although national concepts are generally applicable to state accounts, there remain several conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant nationally. Most of the problems arise in the measurement of gross state product for the transport and storage, communication services, and finance and insurance industries, where production often takes place across state borders. In these cases, a number of conceptual views can be applied to the allocation of value added by state. For more information, see chapter 28 of Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).</p>
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	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were available for work in the reference week; ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

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