Australian Bureau of Statistics

JUNE QUARTER 2006 1367.2

STATE AND REGIONAL INDICATORS

VICTORIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 10 AUG 2006

CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Christine Sergi on Melbourne (03) 9615 7695.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
September 2006	26 October 2006

NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled *Indigenous vital statistics*. 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 21 July 2006.

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

Vince Lazzaro
Regional Director, Victoria

ABBREVIATIONS

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

INTRODUCTION

Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples occupy a unique and important place in our society and culture. Complete and consistent Indigenous identification in censuses, surveys and administrative data collections is fundamental to developing high quality statistical information about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This article presents a general description of Indigenous statistics with a particular focus on vital statistics (birth and death registrations). Indigenous vital statistics give important clues to the overall health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. They are also important in estimating the size of the Indigenous population, being able to track changes in its growth and predicting how it may grow in the future.

WHAT ARE INDIGENOUS STATISTICS?

Indigenous statistics are those statistics which are collected about Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The 'Commonwealth working definition' of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person is 'a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives' (Department of Aboriginal Affairs 1981). In the absence of appropriate methodology to measure community acceptance, the definitions used in statistical collections generally focus on descent and/or self-identification.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, provides the basis for estimates of the Indigenous population and a wide range of socio-economic statistics, such as housing, income, employment and education at various geographic levels. Other key ABS Indigenous collection vehicles include: the six-yearly National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS); and the six-yearly National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

The content of the 2002 NATSISS had about 50 per cent overlap with the groundbreaking 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS). The 1994 NATSIS was the first national survey of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. It was part of the government response to a recommendation by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. It was designed to provide information on the social, demographic, economic and health status of Indigenous people at the national level together with some regional level data.

Data from government administrative collections are also important sources of information on the Indigenous population. For example, the Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state/territory provide information on the numbers of registered births and deaths that are identified as Indigenous.

INDIGENOUS VITAL STATISTICS

One prerequisite for the calculation of the size of Australia's population is accurate vitals data. The Census of Population and Housing provides a base from which to calculate Australia's Estimated Resident Population (ERP), which is the official measure of Australia's population. ERP figures for dates between censuses are obtained by adding births and net overseas migration and subtracting deaths. This method of calculating population estimates is known as the cohort component method.

INDIGENOUS VITAL STATISTICS *continued*

However, this method cannot be used for estimates of the Indigenous population due to deficiencies in the data quality of births and deaths. While Indigenous identification in birth registration data is considered to be reasonably accurate for many purposes, less than complete Indigenous identification in deaths records remains a limitation in estimating the Indigenous population between census years and in developing Indigenous population projections. That is why estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are deemed experimental. Released in 2004, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0), are the latest available and comprise consistent series of estimates and projections from 1991 through to 2009 based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Birth and death registrations are the responsibility of individual state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. The *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996* (hereafter 'the Act') is the enabling legislation in Victoria. When a birth occurs in Victoria, a Birth Registration Statement is given to the new parents at the maternity hospital or by the midwife. The Act requires that the Birth Registration Statement is lodged within 60 days after the date of birth.

When a death occurs in Victoria, a Death Registration Statement must be lodged within 7 days after disposal of the body. In addition, within 48 hours after the death a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death must be lodged by a medical practitioner as to the cause of death. If a coroner is notified of the death under the *Coroners Act 1985* and the coroner makes a finding about the cause of death, the coroner must give a copy of the finding to the Registrar.

The Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (VRBDM) provides information to the ABS for processing and production of birth, death and cause of death statistics. These are published annually in *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0), *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0), and *Causes of Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0), available free on the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

HOW IS INFORMATION ON INDIGENOUS STATUS COLLECTED?

In administrative data collections, such as registration of births and deaths, the Indigenous status question is modelled on the standard ABS question. In 1995, the ABS formally adopted the following question as the standard for identifying persons as members of the Indigenous population:

Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

- ❑ No
- ❑ Yes, Aboriginal
- ❑ Yes, Torres Strait Islander

The categories expected to be used in collecting Indigenous status data are derived from the answers to the question module, but include the supplementary category 'Not stated/inadequately described', where applicable.

HOW IS INFORMATION ON INDIGENOUS STATUS COLLECTED? *continued*

In Victoria, the VRBDM uses suitable variations of the Indigenous status question on its forms for the registration of births and deaths.

On the Birth Registration Statement, the following questions are asked of each parent:

> Is the mother of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? (For persons of mixed origin, Tick both 'Yes' boxes)
>
> Is the father of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? (For persons of mixed origin, Tick both 'Yes' boxes)

On both the Death Registration Statement and the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death, the following question is asked about the deceased:

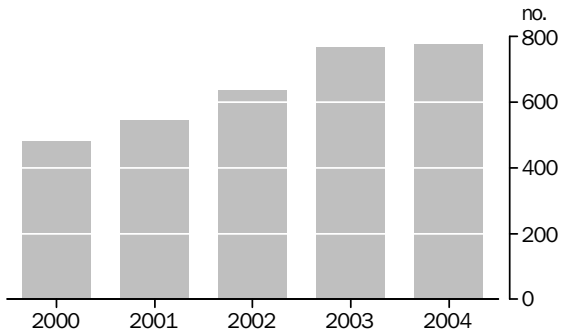
> Was the deceased person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

The extent to which identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians occurs in data collections is referred to as coverage and is usually expressed as a percentage. It is the number of events (e.g. births or deaths) that were actually recorded as Indigenous in a particular time-period taken as a proportion of the total number of events that would have been expected in that period given the size, structure, fertility and/or mortality rates of the Indigenous population.

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS REGISTERED IN VICTORIA

The total number of births registered in Victoria varies from year to year, usually in an irregular manner rather than by a steady increase or decrease. For instance, there were 59,900 births registered in 2000 compared to 63,400 in 2004 and the numbers registered between those years were: 59,400 (2001); 62,300 (2002); and 62,000 (2003). In the same period, the numbers of births registered in Victoria identified as Indigenous increased by 62%, from 479 in 2000 to 776 in 2004 (see graph below).

REGISTERED BIRTHS IDENTIFIED AS INDIGENOUS, Victoria

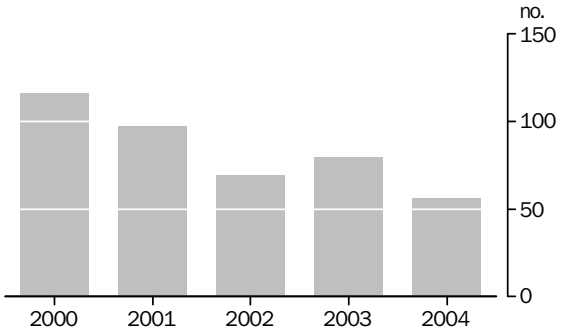


On a usual residence basis, coverage of Indigenous births in Victoria for the period 2000–2004 has been estimated at 85% using 2001 census-based estimates and projections. That is, the number of births identified as Indigenous in Victoria over the period 2000–2004 was about 85% of the number that would have been expected based on the size and structure of the Indigenous population and contemporary fertility rates. The remaining 15% of Indigenous births may have been registered as non-Indigenous, may have been registered but not identified as either Indigenous or non-Indigenous, or may not have been registered at all.

INDIGENOUS DEATHS REGISTERED IN VICTORIA

As with birth registrations, the total number of deaths registered in Victoria also varies from year to year. For instance, there were 32,100 deaths registered in 2000 compared to 32,500 in 2004 and the numbers registered between those years were: 32,300 (2001); 33,800 (2002); and 33,000 (2003). In the same period, the numbers of deaths registered in Victoria identified as Indigenous decreased from 116 in 2000 to 56 in 2004 (see graph below).

REGISTERED DEATHS IDENTIFIED AS INDIGENOUS, Victoria



On a usual residence basis, coverage of Indigenous deaths in Victoria for the period 2000–2004 has been estimated at 35% using 2001 census-based estimates and projections. That is, the number of deaths registered as Indigenous in Victoria over the period 2000–2004 was only 35% of the number expected. Further, the decrease in the number of deaths identified as Indigenous over the period suggests that coverage rates have actually declined. While it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are registered, not all are identified as Indigenous (see chapter 8 in *Deaths, Australia, 2004* for more details).

QUALITY ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH INDIGENOUS VITAL STATISTICS

As noted earlier, statistics on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are subject to a range of data quality issues. In addition to cultural and language considerations in relation to statistical matters (such as concepts, definitions, collection practices), data quality issues arise from the relatively small size of the Indigenous population in comparison with the total population, the dispersion of the Indigenous population, particularly across remote areas of Australia, and the way in which Indigenous persons are identified in statistical collections.

Completeness of Indigenous identification in statistical collections is determined by a range of factors, including: how the information is collected (e.g. census, survey, or administrative data); who provides the information (e.g. the person in question, a relative, a health professional, or an official); the perception of how the information will be used; educational programs about identifying as Indigenous; and cultural aspects associated with identifying as Indigenous.

In calculating estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, a key data quality issue is 'unexplained growth' in census counts between censuses. Unexplained growth, in this case, is growth in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population which cannot be attributed to natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths). Between 1996 and 2001, the Census count of the Indigenous population increased by 16%, where three-quarters was estimated to be due to births and deaths,

QUALITY ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH INDIGENOUS VITAL STATISTICS *continued*

and the remaining one quarter due to other factors (only some of which could be explained, for instance by changes to Census processing procedures). These figures are lower than the growth between 1991 and 1996 when the Indigenous Census count increased by 33%, where less than half was due to natural increase and over half was due to other factors.

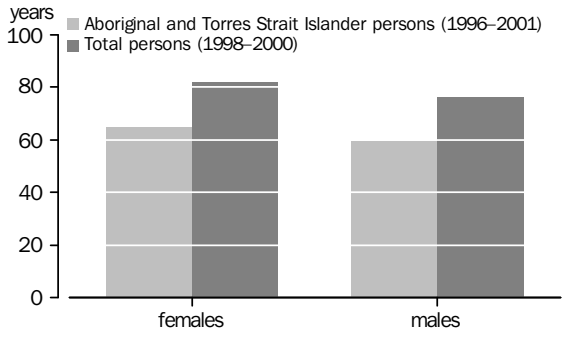
LIFE EXPECTANCY

An important application of Indigenous deaths data is in the construction of experimental Indigenous life tables and consequent estimates of life expectancy. Life tables are used to produce population estimates and projections, while life expectancy is interpreted as an indicator of the overall well-being of a population.

Estimates of life expectancy of the total population are reliable measures based on virtually complete information on deaths. However, life expectancy of the Indigenous population is less certain because of the incomplete coverage of Indigenous deaths. Therefore, while the latest available life expectancy estimates are the best that can be compiled with currently available data, and are assessed to be suitable for experimental population estimates and projections, over-precise analysis of the life expectancy estimates as measures of Indigenous health outcomes should be avoided.

The latest available expectancies of life at birth for the Indigenous population are for the period 1996–2001. At the national level, experimental Indigenous life expectancy at birth for 1996–2001 is estimated at 59.4 years for males and 64.8 years for females. This is well below the 76.6 years and 82.0 years for total males and females respectively, for the 1998–2000 period, as shown in the graph below.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, Australia



Although there are limitations with Indigenous deaths data at the state level due to both the low number of deaths and the poor coverage of those deaths, a combined Indigenous life table has been modelled for NSW and Victoria. Life expectancy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons (NSW and Victoria combined) is estimated to be 60.0 years for males and 65.1 years for females.

For further information on how ABS constructs experimental estimates of Indigenous life expectancy refer to *Demography Working Paper 2004/3 - Calculating Experimental Life Tables for Use in Population Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2001* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.003).

IMPROVING THE IDENTIFICATION OF INDIGENOUS STATUS

Data from government administrative collections are an important source of information about program performance and about the circumstances of those people who interact with service providers. The quality of the information about Indigenous Australians derived from these collections depends, in part, on the quality of the identification of Indigenous people in those systems.

The ABS is working with relevant agencies, through multilateral processes such as the National Indigenous Housing Information Implementation Committee, to improve the standards for, and quality of, information derived from the various administrative systems. Several years ago the ABS introduced a coordinated strategy to target improvements in a range of administrative datasets by working bilaterally with relevant agencies in each jurisdiction. The cooperation of state and territory agencies, and their enthusiasm to engage with the ABS project, have been instrumental in progress to date.

One approach taken by the ABS to improve coverage of Indigenous vital statistics was to produce a range of brochures that explained to funeral directors, hospitals and their clients the importance of asking the Indigenous status question. The Victorian office of ABS has used these brochures in liaising with funeral directors to raise their awareness about how they can assist with improving Indigenous mortality statistics. The assistance of funeral directors was sought in particular, as they are key collectors of information on numbers of deaths and, along with medical practitioners (who provide information on the cause of death), are required to complete the Indigenous status question. By asking the question on all occasions both parties will assist to improve coverage of Indigenous deaths.

The ABS continues to work with the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) and other expert advisers, including representatives from the National Advisory Group on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Information and Data, on Indigenous mortality data developments, and in particular on assessing the suitability of Indigenous death registration data for analysis of trends in Indigenous mortality over time. One aspect of ABS' work with AIHW is joint publication of the biennial report *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples* (cat. no. 4704.0).

Further information on Indigenous statistics can be found on the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au.> by searching under Themes/ People/ Indigenous. In particular, the ABS publications sourced for this article, together with other related publications, are all available on the ABS web site, free of charge.

ARTICLE SOURCES:

ABS 2006, *Recent Developments in the Collection of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health and Welfare Statistics*, cat. no. 4704.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.

ABS 2005a, *Births, Australia, 2004*, cat. no. 3301.0, ABS, Canberra.

ABS 2005b, *Deaths, Australia, 2004*, cat. no. 3302.0, ABS, Canberra.

ABS 2004a, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009*, cat. no. 3238.0, ABS, Canberra.

ABS 2004b, *Demography Working Paper 2004/3 - Calculating Experimental Life Tables for Use in Population Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2001*, cat. no. 3106.0.55.003, ABS, Canberra.

ABS 2004c, *Annual Report 2003-04*, cat. no. 1001.0, ABS, Canberra.

ABS 2003, *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples*, cat. no. 4704.0, ABS, Canberra.

ABS, Indigenous Theme Page, <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Vic) <http://www.austlii.edu.au> current to Act 43 of 2005 (14 July 2006).

LIST OF TABLES

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HEALTH

CHAPTER 1. STATE COMPARISON

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

	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) *(Mar qtr 06)*	24.6	3.4	1.9	7.7	3.0	11.1	4.5
Population							
Total population *(Dec qtr 05)*	24.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.6	1.7	1.2
Natural increase(a) *(Dec qtr 05)*	. .	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Net overseas migration(a) *(Dec qtr 05)*	. .	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6
Net interstate migration(a) *(Dec qtr 05)*	. .	–0.1	–0.4	0.7	–0.2	0.1	. .
Labour							
Number unemployed (trend) *(May 06)*	24.8	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.4	2.5	1.2
Unemployment rate(b) *(May 06)*	. .	–0.2	—	–0.4	—	–0.3	–0.1
Participation rate(b) *(May 06)*	. .	–0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	–1.1	–0.1
Job vacancies (original) *(May 06)*	21.5	3.6	1.3	5.2	45.6	46.1	10.3
Average weekely FT adult total earnings (trend) *(Feb 06)*	. .	1.6	4.7	3.7	5.5	5.7	3.8
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses) *(Mar qtr 06)*	. .	3.7	4.0	4.6	3.7	4.3	4.0
Prices(c)							
Consumer price index *(Mar qtr 06)*	. .	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	4.2	3.0
Established house price index *(Mar qtr 06)*	. .	3.8	–3.1	2.8	5.3	28.8	3.6
Building							
Dwelling units approved (trend) *(May 06)*	25.3	–9.2	–22.0	–7.0	8.2	14.3	–7.8
Total value of building approved (trend) *(May 06)*	23.9	–4.7	–1.7	–0.9	2.1	40.4	1.6
Value of residential building approved (trend) *(May 06)*	26.8	3.3	–14.8	–8.3	5.2	26.8	–2.8
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure) *(Dec qtr 05)*	27.1	4.3	–21.2	10.3	3.1	16.9	1.3
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure) *(Dec qtr 05)*	28.6	–5.5	–7.6	3.8	–4.7	9.4	–1.7
Consumer spending							
New motor vehicle sales (trend) *(May 06)*	25.3	–6.2	–6.0	–3.9	–2.8	9.5	–3.9
Retail turnover (trend) *(May 06)*	24.1	5.3	4.1	6.7	4.6	8.7	5.6
Takings from tourist accommodation *(Mar qtr 06)*	17.6	12.3	8.5	8.0	4.5	13.1	9.1
International merchandise trade							
Imports *(May 06)*	27.0	6.7	15.0	33.2	0.3	56.6	20.7
Exports *(May 06)*	13.3	8.6	14.3	10.9	25.0	–4.3	9.0

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

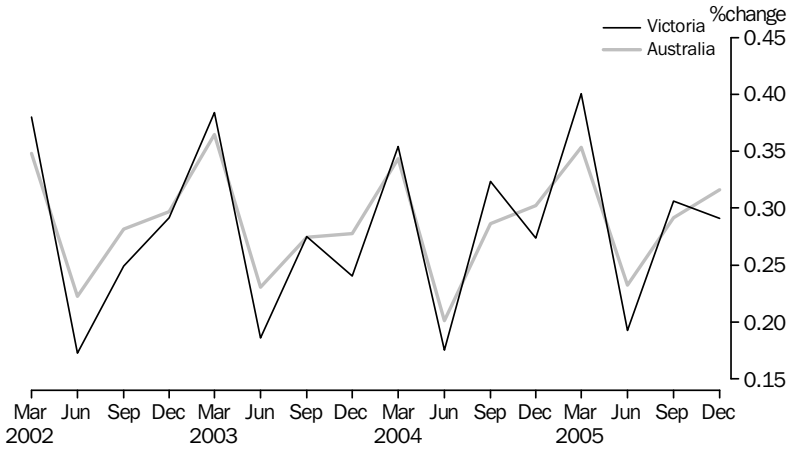
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

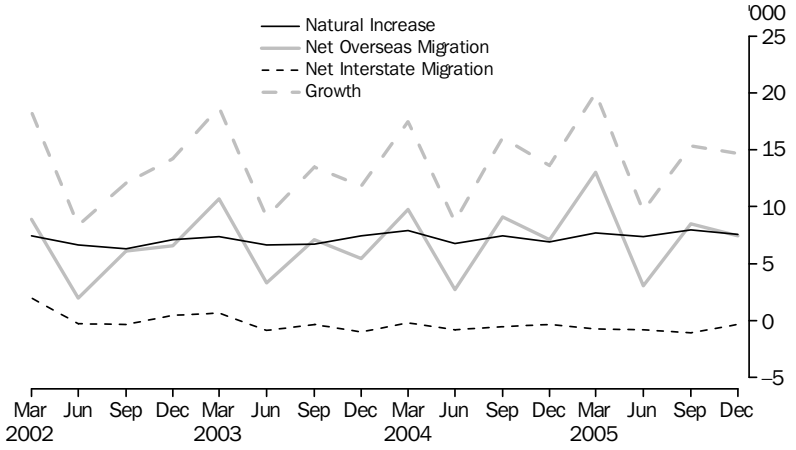
In December quarter 2005, Victoria's ERP grew by 14,664 persons or 0.29%. Australia's ERP grew by 0.32% (64,448 persons) over the same period.

Natural increase contributed most to Victoria's population growth in the December quarter 2005 (7,550 persons), while net overseas migration was 7,462 persons. However net interstate migration was a loss of 348 people. Victoria has experienced a net loss of population to other Australian states for the last eleven quarters.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF VICTORIAN POPULATION GROWTH



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

	PERSONS			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Natural increase*	*Net international migration*	*Net interstate migration*	*Total increase*	*Victoria*	*Australia*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1999–2000	2 335.5	2 405.8	4 741.3	27.7	27.0	5.2	59.9	1.17	1.20
2000–01	2 366.3	2 438.4	4 804.7	26.4	35.3	5.2	66.9	1.34	1.36
2001–02	2 393.6	2 463.7	4 857.2	27.9	20.3	4.4	52.5	1.09	1.17
2002–03	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	27.4	26.8	—	54.2	1.12	1.18
2003–04	2 448.9	2 514.0	4 963.0	28.8	25.0	–2.3	51.5	1.05	1.10
2004–05	2 478.9	2 543.5	5 022.3	29.4	32.3	–2.4	59.4	1.20	1.18
2003									
December	2 434.9	2 501.9	4 936.8	7.4	5.4	–1.0	11.9	1.09	1.15
2004									
March	2 444.4	2 509.9	4 954.3	7.9	9.7	–0.2	17.5	1.06	1.13
June	2 448.9	2 514.0	4 963.0	6.8	2.7	–0.8	8.7	1.05	1.10
September	2 457.3	2 521.7	4 979.0	7.4	9.1	–0.5	16.1	1.10	1.11
December	2 464.0	2 528.7	4 992.7	6.9	7.1	–0.4	13.6	1.13	1.14
2005									
March	2 474.1	2 538.5	5 012.7	7.7	13.0	–0.7	20.0	1.18	1.15
June	2 478.9	2 543.5	5 022.3	7.3	3.1	–0.8	9.7	1.20	1.18
September	2 486.6	2 551.1	5 037.7	7.9	8.5	–1.1	15.4	1.18	1.19
December	2 493.7	2 558.7	5 052.4	7.6	7.5	–0.3	14.7	1.20	1.20

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) All ERP data from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2004 are revised and September quarter 2004 to December quarter 2005 are preliminary.

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

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

SPECIAL COMMENTARY-REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH 1996-2005

Estimated resident populations, whether in state, territory or local government areas, are critical for policy and planning purposes and GST revenue distribution. From June 1996 to June 2005, the Victorian ERP grew by 462,191 people (10.1%) to 5,022,346 people. Natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration all contributed towards this growth to varying degrees and for each geographical level.

To update ERP at the state/territory level, the ABS adds the number of births and net migration (overseas and interstate) that occurred within the reference period to the previous estimate, and then subtracts the number of deaths that occurred during the same period.

This commentary presents population growth in absolute and relative terms for Victoria, Melbourne, Balance of Victoria (BoV) and statistical division (SD) for the nine year period, 1996-2005. To aid understanding of the population growth, some of the SD level data is examined over the two periods of 1996-2000 and 2001-2005. Within each geographical region, the pattern of growth is described and the leading areas of population growth or decline are identified. Populations used in the remainder of this chapter are at 30 June each year.

Melbourne and Balance of Victoria

From 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2005, the population of Melbourne increased by 10.7% to 3,634,233 people. The rest of Victoria increased by 8.7% to 1,388,113 people in the same period.

As shown in the following graph, annual population growth for Victoria in the ten years from 30 June 1995 was lowest in 1996-97 at 0.8% and peaked at 1.3% in 2000-01.

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH, Victoria

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

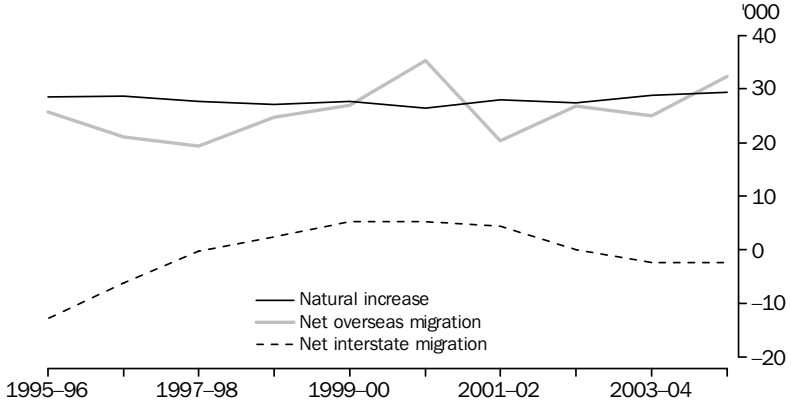
Over the ten years, the share of the state's population residing in Melbourne and BoV has remained relatively stable. In 1996, Melbourne had 72.0% of the state's population compared to 72.4% in 2005. For the BoV, this was 28.0% and 27.6% respectively.

As shown in the graph below, natural increase was a consistent contributor from 1995-96 to 2004-05, with a low of 26,433 in 2000-01 to a peak of 29,393 in 2004-05. Natural increase was the largest contributor to Victorian population growth in each year of the ten year period, except for 2000-01 and 2004-05 where net overseas migration led population growth. Net overseas migration fluctuated from a low of 19,313 in 1997-98 to a high of 35,336 in 2000-01.

Melbourne and Balance of Victoria continued

Net interstate migration was the smallest component of population growth. It was at its lowest in 1995-96, with 12,800 more people leaving the state than entering. Net interstate migration became positive in 1998-99 (2,527), and in 1999-2000 increased to 5,219, the highest level during the period. In 2003-04 and 2004-05, net interstate migration was again negative.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, Victoria



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

Statistical Division

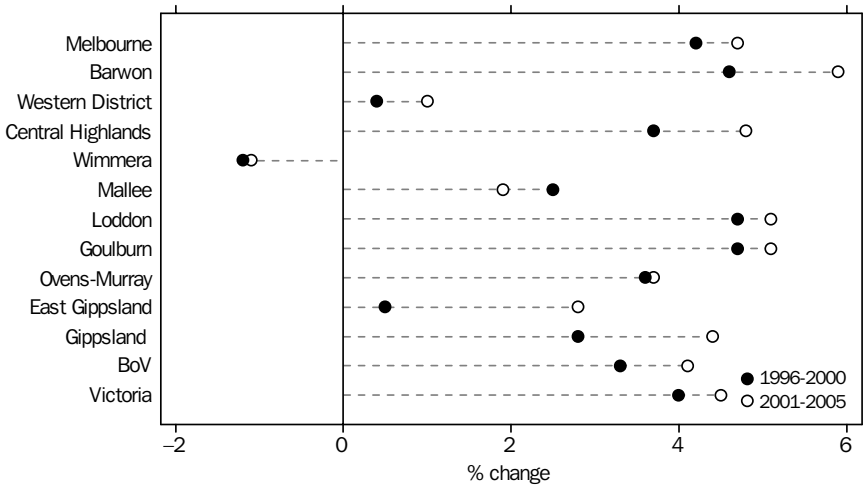
Between 1996 and 2005, the largest increases in SD populations in the BoV occurred in Barwon, up by 30,233 people (12.6%), Goulburn 18,071 people (11.7%) and Loddon 21,330 people (11.5%). Wimmera was the only Victorian SD to experience a population decline of 1,320 people (2.5%).

Between 1996 and 2000, the fastest growing SDs in Victoria were Loddon (4.7%), Goulburn (4.7%), Melbourne (4.7%) and Barwon (4.6%).

Between 2001 and 2005, the fastest growing SDs were Barwon (5.9%), Loddon and Goulburn (both 5.1%), Central Highlands (4.8%), and Melbourne (4.7%).

Of the SDs experiencing positive growth, all but Mallee experienced a faster rate of growth between 2001 and 2005 than between 1996 and 2000.

RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH



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

Local Government Areas in Melbourne

Between 30 June 1996 and 30 June 2005, the largest population increases occurred in Casey, Wyndham and Melton (68,392, 39,293 and 35,519 people respectively). The largest population declines were in Greater Dandenong (4,546 people), Moonee Valley (1,126 people) and Banyule (409 people).

The fastest growth rates were in Melton (87.5%), Melbourne LGA (63.7%) and Wyndham (51.5%). The fastest population declines occured in Greater Dandenong (3.4%), Moonee Valley (1.0%) and Moreland (0.6%).

Local Government Areas in Balance of Victoria

Outside Melbourne, the largest increases in population occurred in Greater Geelong (21,163 people), Greater Bendigo (11,453 people) and Ballarat (9,668 people). The largest population declines occurred in Yarriambiack (1,004 people), Buloke (912 people) and Gannawarra (756 people).

Bass Coast experienced the fastest population growth (36.6%), followed by Surf Coast (29.4%) and Mitchell (26.9%). The fastest declines were experienced in Buloke (11.5%), Yarriambiack (11.3%) and West Wimmera (9.2%).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By age group—As at 30 June

	AGE GROUP 2005							*Total persons 2005*	*Total persons 1996*
	0-14	*15-24*	*25-34*	*35-44*	*45-54*	*55-64*	*65+*		
Local Government Area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(a)									
Banyule (C)	20 363	16 460	16 465	16 720	16 675	13 368	17 441	117 492	117 901
Bayside (C)	16 922	10 476	9 025	13 663	13 645	10 432	15 100	89 263	86 365
Boroondara (C)	27 353	24 506	20 189	22 920	23 094	16 814	23 130	158 006	153 860
Brimbank (C)	36 174	26 014	26 720	26 670	24 394	18 104	17 903	175 979	155 584
Cardinia (S)	13 622	7 605	8 013	9 078	7 759	5 571	5 467	57 115	42 716
Casey (C)	53 545	30 438	33 621	37 345	28 564	17 593	16 243	217 349	148 957
Darebin (C)	20 060	17 038	22 806	20 154	15 141	11 701	20 829	127 729	127 405
Frankston (C)	24 297	16 083	17 524	18 280	16 100	12 740	15 538	120 562	109 190
Glen Eira (C)	20 570	16 049	18 358	19 001	17 019	11 858	19 883	122 738	120 271
Greater Dandenong (C)	22 861	19 412	18 367	17 591	17 234	14 230	17 555	127 250	131 796
Hobsons Bay (C)	16 051	9 925	12 442	13 881	11 346	8 127	11 422	83 194	77 764
Hume (C)	36 806	22 372	22 611	25 295	19 436	13 669	11 829	152 018	120 819
Kingston (C)	23 550	17 314	19 960	20 837	18 664	15 228	21 214	136 767	129 655
Knox (C)	30 912	21 421	20 533	23 644	22 580	15 823	15 017	149 930	136 825
Manningham (C)	18 832	15 661	13 525	16 283	16 125	15 905	17 345	113 676	110 506
Maribyrnong (C)	10 061	8 383	11 769	10 645	7 797	4 828	8 502	61 985	61 329
Maroondah (C)	19 433	13 704	14 641	15 228	13 744	11 030	13 333	101 113	95 879
Melbourne (C)	4 656	21 548	17 022	7 388	5 586	4 170	4 629	64 999	39 716
Melton (S)	18 362	11 261	14 594	12 006	10 311	6 052	3 545	76 131	40 612
Monash (C)	24 205	25 034	22 494	22 021	20 950	19 933	27 083	161 720	160 677
Moonee Valley (C)	18 106	14 404	17 176	16 790	14 472	11 299	16 631	108 878	110 004
Moreland (C)	22 020	18 458	24 431	20 971	15 248	11 579	23 154	135 861	136 733
Mornington Peninsula (S)	26 192	16 714	14 923	18 920	18 906	17 442	26 513	139 610	117 800
Nillumbik (S)	13 805	9 158	6 700	10 041	10 543	6 585	4 216	61 048	57 219
Port Phillip (C)	8 464	10 353	22 688	14 570	9 789	7 824	9 479	83 167	76 089
Stonnington (C)	11 862	13 684	18 106	12 805	11 067	9 607	13 171	90 302	88 562
Whitehorse (C)	24 179	18 874	20 305	21 135	18 688	16 017	25 250	144 448	143 013
Whittlesea (C)	27 683	18 578	19 812	20 532	17 090	12 467	11 753	127 915	106 212
Wyndham (C)	27 230	16 672	19 639	19 698	15 530	9 301	7 462	115 532	76 239
Yarra (C)	7 778	10 132	19 432	11 289	7 934	5 974	7 095	69 634	67 136
Yarra Ranges (S)	30 571	19 991	18 243	22 222	21 699	16 406	14 266	143 398	137 173
Barwon									
Colac-Otway (S)	4 380	2 610	2 418	2 920	3 102	2 629	3 639	21 698	20 710
Golden Plains (S)	3 930	1 909	1 799	2 766	2 826	2 092	1 565	16 887	13 783
Greater Geelong (C)	38 621	27 734	26 813	28 672	28 069	22 440	32 542	204 891	183 728
Queenscliffe (B)	451	284	234	319	465	448	990	3 191	3 453
Surf Coast (S)	4 825	2 698	2 835	3 542	3 607	2 567	3 011	23 085	17 845
Western District									
Corangamite (S)	3 729	1 888	1 756	2 378	2 376	2 123	3 037	17 287	17 812
Glenelg (S)	4 416	2 176	2 214	3 100	2 858	2 312	3 193	20 269	20 848
Moyne (S)	3 362	1 810	1 738	2 282	2 324	2 011	2 380	15 907	16 288
Southern Grampians (S)	3 291	2 109	1 641	2 162	2 424	2 084	3 184	16 895	17 548
Warrnambool (C)	6 669	4 477	3 727	4 507	4 112	3 028	4 563	31 083	27 372
Central Highlands									
Ararat (RC)	2 161	1 122	1 155	1 502	1 762	1 578	2 164	11 444	11 965
Ballarat (C)	17 821	13 844	11 785	12 490	11 509	8 803	12 525	88 777	79 109
Hepburn (S)	2 786	1 617	1 339	2 191	2 434	2 013	2 420	14 800	13 984
Moorabool (S)	6 158	3 427	3 190	4 250	3 908	2 985	2 803	26 721	22 934
Pyrenees (S)	1 136	697	615	844	1 035	1 008	1 217	6 552	6 978
Wimmera									
Hindmarsh (S)	1 236	665	613	774	853	812	1 439	6 392	6 864
Horsham (RC)	3 902	2 302	2 373	2 673	2 610	2 045	3 272	19 177	17 939
Northern Grampians (S)	2 550	1 369	1 342	1 802	1 746	1 563	2 315	12 687	13 292
West Wimmera (S)	910	489	418	684	648	604	957	4 710	5 187
Yarriambiack (S)	1 561	725	698	1 044	1 123	920	1 847	7 918	8 922

(a) 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: Population Estimates by Age and Sex, Australia and States (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By age group—As at 30 June *continued*

	AGE GROUP 2005								
	0-14	*15-24*	*25-34*	*35-44*	*45-54*	*55-64*	*65+*	*Total persons 2005*	*Total persons 1996*
Local Government Area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Mallee									
Buloke (S)	1 318	694	610	853	1 001	952	1 587	7 015	7 927
Gannawarra (S)	2 376	1 233	1 113	1 513	1 634	1 548	2 392	11 809	12 565
Mildura (RC)	11 477	6 575	6 502	7 586	6 898	5 291	7 425	51 754	45 811
Swan Hill (RC)	4 786	2 556	2 622	2 923	2 997	2 304	3 321	21 509	20 868
Loddon									
Central Goldfields (S)	2 405	1 396	1 207	1 591	1 849	1 753	2 788	12 989	12 914
Greater Bendigo (C)	19 093	14 047	11 940	13 130	13 474	10 197	14 087	95 968	84 515
Loddon (S)	1 472	852	694	1 079	1 298	1 168	1 801	8 364	9 098
Macedon Ranges (S)	9 274	4 775	4 270	6 753	6 551	4 925	4 295	40 843	34 087
Mount Alexander (S)	3 276	1 768	1 563	2 383	2 711	2 308	3 233	17 242	16 721
Goulburn									
Benalla (RC)	2 786	1 676	1 315	1 849	2 156	1 719	2 607	14 108	13 800
Campaspe (S)	8 130	4 243	4 305	5 216	5 158	4 579	6 197	37 828	34 708
Greater Shepparton (C)	13 181	7 834	8 387	8 805	8 248	6 154	7 916	60 525	54 179
Mansfield (S)	1 424	944	713	922	1 096	1 014	1 138	7 251	6 102
Mitchell (S)	7 761	4 587	4 323	5 213	4 312	3 152	3 201	32 549	25 655
Moira (S)	5 783	3 012	2 932	3 671	3 733	3 419	5 278	27 828	25 856
Murrindindi (S)	2 657	1 376	1 617	2 095	2 223	1 912	2 200	14 080	12 896
Strathbogie (S)	1 592	889	826	1 227	1 499	1 486	2 103	9 622	9 285
Ovens-Murray									
Alpine (S)	2 576	1 266	1 220	1 921	2 060	1 845	2 421	13 309	12 037
Indigo (S)	3 210	1 587	1 400	2 298	2 553	1 927	2 308	15 283	14 183
Towong (S)	1 171	538	524	876	1 018	880	1 173	6 180	6 489
Wangaratta (RC)	5 277	3 144	3 020	3 579	3 913	3 236	4 597	26 766	26 039
Wodonga (RC)	7 795	5 503	4 922	5 158	4 729	3 291	3 543	34 941	30 200
East Gippsland									
East Gippsland (S)	7 475	4 385	3 791	5 178	5 996	6 094	8 485	41 404	39 094
Wellington (S)	8 378	5 188	4 636	5 864	6 260	5 045	6 351	41 722	41 545
Gippsland(a)									
Bass Coast (S)	5 134	2 804	2 951	3 737	3 982	4 242	6 573	29 423	21 543
Baw Baw (S)	8 233	4 885	4 115	5 450	5 638	4 651	5 672	38 644	34 470
Latrobe (C)	14 753	9 829	8 630	9 949	9 993	7 767	9 622	70 543	71 115
South Gippsland (S)	5 332	3 021	2 791	3 646	4 041	3 573	4 803	27 207	25 488
Unincorporated Vic	51	102	68	75	66	49	49	460	397
Melbourne	***676 393***	***517 679***	***562 067***	***557 519***	***487 058***	***371 593***	***461 924***	***3 634 233***	***3 283 278***
Balance of Victoria	***282 203***	***174 704***	***161 777***	***195 546***	***196 950***	***160 630***	***216 303***	***1 388 113***	***1 276 877***
Victoria	**958 596**	**692 383**	**723 844**	**753 065**	**684 008**	**532 223**	**678 227**	**5 022 346**	**4 560 155**

(a) 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: Population Estimates by Age and Sex, Australia and States (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

For the year ending June 2006, the Victorian labour force grew by 40,800 people (1.6%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 43,400 (1.7%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 2,600 (2.0%). The unemployment rate decreased from 5.0% to 4.8%.

Between June 2005 and Jun 2006, the labour force grew by 20,800 persons or 1.1% in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and by 20,000 persons (2.9%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. Over this period, the proportion of employed persons working full-time fell from 71.3% to 70.0% in the Melbourne MSR and the proportion of part-time employed grew from 28.7% to 30.0%. In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the proportion of full-time employed rose from 66.1% to 68.0%, while part-time employment fell from 33.9% to 32.0%.

The number of unemployed people decreased by 4,000 (4.3%) in the Melbourne MSR but increased by 1,400 (3.8%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate fell from 4.8% to 4.6% in Melbourne MSR and rose from 5.4% to 5.5% in Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate fell slightly from 65.3% to 65.2% in Melbourne MSR but rose from 62.0% to 63.0% in Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Goulburn-Ovens-Murray statistical region displayed the largest increase in employment (14,100 persons) followed by Barwon-Western District (12,000) and Loddon-Mallee (4,500). Central Highlands-Wimmera displayed the largest fall in employment (7,300) followed by All Gippsland region (4,700). The unemployment rate fell from 5.2% to 3.8% in Goulburn-Ovens-Murray and from 8.9% to 6.4% in All Gippsland region. All other regions experienced a rise in their unemployment rate, with Central Highlands-Wimmera showing the largest rise (from 4.5% to 8.9%). The participation rate in the All Gippsland region fell from 61.6% to 56.7%.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
April	1 313.1	519.9	1 833.0	99.5	1 932.5	5.1	65.4
May	1 322.9	519.2	1 842.1	99.2	1 941.3	5.1	65.6
June	1 312.8	528.2	1 840.9	93.8	1 934.7	4.8	65.3
July	1 325.3	512.2	1 837.5	90.4	1 927.9	4.7	65.0
August	1 303.3	528.7	1 832.0	91.7	1 923.7	4.8	64.8
September	1 321.5	518.6	1 840.1	104.5	1 944.7	5.4	65.4
October	1 318.5	533.8	1 852.3	93.5	1 945.8	4.8	65.4
November	1 326.1	512.6	1 838.7	87.3	1 926.1	4.5	64.7
December	1 340.0	531.7	1 871.7	99.4	1 971.1	5.0	66.1
2006							
January	1 329.0	495.3	1 824.3	103.1	1 927.4	5.3	64.6
February	1 338.8	518.5	1 857.2	108.2	1 965.5	5.5	65.8
March	1 313.0	545.0	1 858.1	101.2	1 959.2	5.2	65.5
April	1 309.8	550.8	1 860.6	99.2	1 959.8	5.1	65.5
May	1 302.7	552.6	1 855.3	90.5	1 945.8	4.7	64.9
June	1 306.3	559.4	1 865.7	89.8	1 955.5	4.6	65.2
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
April	115.2	54.3	169.5	12.2	181.7	6.7	61.3
May	112.2	53.2	165.3	12.8	178.1	7.2	60.0
June	114.7	56.9	171.6	8.9	180.5	4.9	60.7
July	115.2	53.1	168.3	12.0	180.3	6.6	60.6
August	114.0	56.5	170.5	10.0	180.5	5.5	60.6
September	116.3	53.4	169.7	11.2	180.9	6.2	60.7
October	115.6	54.6	170.2	11.2	181.4	6.2	60.8
November	114.3	58.9	173.2	10.4	183.6	5.7	61.4
December	118.0	55.4	173.5	12.5	186.0	6.7	62.2
2006							
January	112.2	52.5	164.6	12.4	177.1	7.0	59.1
February	119.7	51.7	171.3	13.1	184.5	7.1	61.5
March	122.7	57.3	180.1	12.6	192.7	6.6	64.2
April	121.3	57.0	178.3	11.2	189.6	5.9	63.1
May	124.0	56.0	180.0	9.6	189.7	5.1	63.1
June	130.1	53.5	183.6	9.9	193.5	5.1	64.3

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
April	70.2	28.7	98.9	6.4	105.4	6.1	66.0
May	66.4	33.0	99.3	6.3	105.7	6.0	66.1
June	69.9	29.2	99.0	4.6	103.6	4.5	64.7
July	69.9	29.1	99.0	4.8	103.8	4.6	64.7
August	70.7	30.9	101.6	6.9	108.5	6.4	67.6
September	71.2	28.8	99.9	6.0	105.9	5.6	65.9
October	71.7	24.9	96.6	6.2	102.8	6.1	63.9
November	68.6	27.6	96.1	5.8	101.9	5.7	63.3
December	69.9	26.8	96.8	8.5	105.3	8.1	65.3
2006							
January	67.9	25.4	93.3	9.1	102.4	8.9	63.5
February	65.0	21.7	86.6	11.3	97.9	11.5	60.6
March	65.7	24.4	90.1	8.1	98.2	8.3	60.8
April	66.9	24.1	91.0	8.4	99.4	8.4	61.4
May	64.6	25.7	90.3	8.7	99.0	8.8	61.1
June	64.3	27.4	91.7	9.0	100.7	8.9	62.0
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
April	75.6	40.0	115.5	8.3	123.8	6.7	58.3
May	78.3	41.7	120.0	8.3	128.3	6.5	60.3
June	80.2	47.7	128.0	5.4	133.4	4.1	62.7
July	82.9	38.4	121.3	6.9	128.2	5.4	60.2
August	81.7	37.8	119.6	8.6	128.2	6.7	60.1
September	82.7	36.6	119.3	7.4	126.7	5.8	59.3
October	80.6	40.1	120.8	8.2	128.9	6.3	60.3
November	81.2	37.6	118.8	10.7	129.5	8.2	60.5
December	84.4	40.5	124.8	7.2	132.0	5.5	61.6
2006							
January	79.3	37.6	117.0	9.1	126.1	7.2	58.8
February	81.2	38.5	119.7	11.5	131.2	8.8	61.1
March	83.3	41.0	124.2	9.0	133.3	6.8	62.0
April	87.3	38.4	125.7	9.8	135.5	7.3	62.9
May	87.3	36.6	123.9	10.3	134.1	7.7	62.2
June	87.6	45.0	132.5	6.6	139.1	4.8	64.5

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
April	96.1	46.0	142.1	8.2	150.3	5.5	64.1
May	94.6	46.7	141.3	8.4	149.7	5.6	63.7
June	92.4	44.6	137.0	7.5	144.5	5.2	61.4
July	94.1	37.6	131.7	7.2	138.9	5.2	59.0
August	94.8	43.3	138.1	6.1	144.2	4.2	61.1
September	102.2	41.1	143.3	12.5	155.9	8.0	66.0
October	99.1	43.5	142.6	11.5	154.1	7.5	65.2
November	101.5	43.8	145.3	8.6	153.9	5.6	65.0
December	94.4	44.9	139.3	10.1	149.4	6.7	63.1
2006							
January	97.4	49.0	146.4	7.5	153.8	4.8	64.9
February	104.1	43.5	147.5	9.5	157.0	6.1	66.1
March	101.2	46.9	148.1	6.9	155.0	4.5	65.2
April	103.9	40.6	144.5	8.2	152.7	5.4	64.2
May	103.0	40.5	143.5	8.6	152.1	5.7	63.9
June	104.5	46.6	151.1	5.9	157.0	3.8	65.9
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
April	74.4	39.4	113.7	11.2	124.9	8.9	62.8
May	76.2	41.2	117.4	8.5	125.9	6.8	63.2
June	70.8	41.3	112.0	10.9	122.9	8.9	61.6
July	74.8	35.3	110.1	10.5	120.6	8.7	60.4
August	71.1	35.7	106.8	9.5	116.3	8.1	58.2
September	71.7	36.9	108.6	11.8	120.4	9.8	60.1
October	73.1	37.0	110.1	9.8	119.9	8.2	59.8
November	73.0	36.3	109.3	6.7	115.9	5.7	57.8
December	77.0	34.1	111.1	5.2	116.3	4.5	57.9
2006							
January	72.6	40.0	112.7	6.6	119.3	5.5	59.3
February	77.0	39.0	116.0	5.9	121.9	4.8	60.6
March	76.2	40.3	116.5	4.3	120.8	3.6	59.9
April	71.7	41.5	113.1	6.2	119.3	5.2	59.1
May	72.8	38.6	111.4	4.9	116.3	4.2	57.6
June	66.7	40.7	107.3	7.3	114.7	6.4	56.7

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
April	431.4	208.4	639.8	46.3	686.1	6.7	62.2
May	427.6	215.7	643.3	44.3	687.6	6.4	62.3
June	428.0	219.7	647.6	37.3	685.0	5.4	62.0
July	436.9	193.4	630.4	41.3	671.7	6.2	60.7
August	432.4	204.2	636.7	41.1	677.7	6.1	61.2
September	444.0	196.9	640.8	48.9	689.8	7.1	62.2
October	440.1	200.2	640.3	46.9	687.2	6.8	61.9
November	438.6	204.1	642.7	42.1	684.9	6.2	61.6
December	443.8	201.7	645.5	43.5	689.1	6.3	61.9
2006							
January	429.4	204.5	633.9	44.7	678.7	6.6	60.9
February	446.9	194.3	641.2	51.3	692.5	7.4	62.1
March	449.0	209.9	658.9	41.0	699.9	5.9	62.7
April	451.1	201.5	652.6	43.9	696.4	6.3	62.3
May	451.8	197.3	649.1	42.2	691.2	6.1	61.8
June	453.1	213.2	666.3	38.7	705.0	5.5	63.0
VICTORIA							
2005							
April	1 744.5	728.3	2 472.8	145.8	2 618.5	5.6	64.5
May	1 750.5	734.9	2 485.5	143.5	2 628.9	5.5	64.7
June	1 740.7	747.9	2 488.6	131.1	2 619.7	5.0	64.4
July	1 762.3	705.6	2 467.8	131.8	2 599.6	5.1	63.8
August	1 735.7	732.9	2 468.7	132.7	2 601.4	5.1	63.8
September	1 765.5	715.5	2 481.0	153.5	2 634.5	5.8	64.5
October	1 758.7	733.9	2 492.6	140.3	2 632.9	5.3	64.4
November	1 764.7	716.7	2 481.4	129.5	2 610.9	5.0	63.8
December	1 783.8	733.4	2 517.2	143.0	2 660.2	5.4	65.0
2006							
January	1 758.5	699.8	2 458.3	147.8	2 606.1	5.7	63.6
February	1 785.7	712.8	2 498.5	159.5	2 658.0	6.0	64.8
March	1 762.1	754.9	2 517.0	142.2	2 659.2	5.3	64.7
April	1 760.9	752.3	2 513.2	143.1	2 656.2	5.4	64.6
May	1 754.5	749.9	2 504.4	132.7	2 637.0	5.0	64.1
June	1 759.4	772.6	2 532.0	128.5	2 660.5	4.8	64.6

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

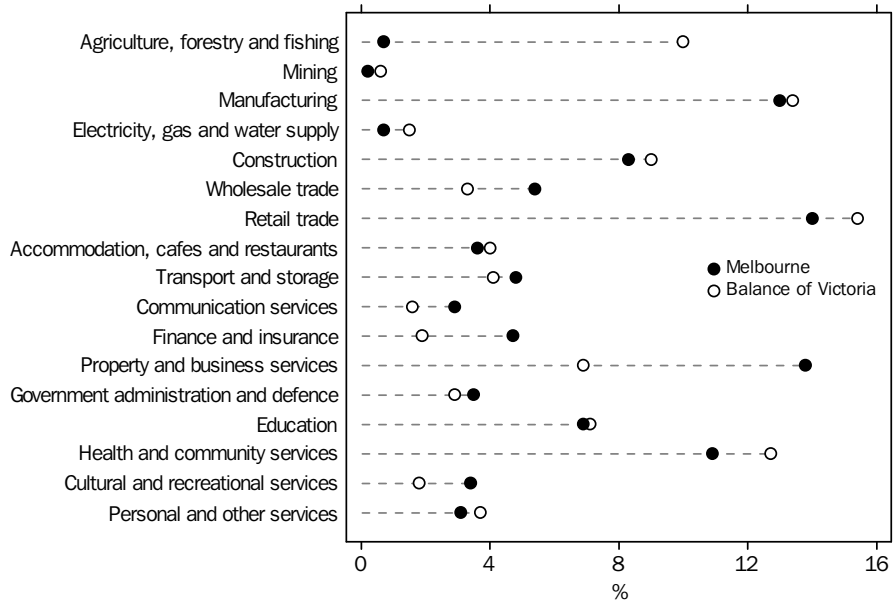
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In May quarter 2006, the industries that employed the most people in the Melbourne MSR were Retail Trade, Property and Business Services and Manufacturing. Retail Trade accounted for 14.0% of total employees, while Property and Business Services accounted for 13.8% and Manufacturing for 13.0%.

For the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (15.4%), Manufacturing (13.4%) and Health and Community Services (12.7%).

In Victoria, the Construction and Mining industries had predominantly male employees with 86.6% and 86.1% respectively, while employees in the Health and Community Services and Education industries were predominantly female (79.4% and 68.9%).

INDUSTRY BY PER CENT EMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria—May quarter 2006



EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Major Statistical Region—May quarter 2006

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE (a)			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7.2	6.8	13.9
Mining	2.5	0.9	3.4
Manufacturing	175.2	65.1	240.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	9.0	4.0	13.1
Construction	131.2	23.7	154.9
Wholesale Trade	65.5	35.6	101.1
Retail Trade	129.1	131.2	260.3
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	30.0	36.9	67.0
Transport and Storage	65.6	23.4	89.0
Communication Services	38.3	15.5	53.8
Finance and Insurance	42.5	44.2	86.7
Property and Business Services	143.2	112.3	255.5
Government Administration and Defence	27.7	37.1	64.8
Education	38.4	89.6	128.0
Health and Community Services	42.8	159.0	201.8
Cultural and Recreational Services	30.9	32.9	63.7
Personal and Other Services	30.8	27.3	58.1
BALANCE OF VICTORIA			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	46.1	19.1	65.2
Mining	3.8	—	3.8
Manufacturing	63.8	23.4	87.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	8.2	1.5	9.7
Construction	53.6	5.0	58.7
Wholesale Trade	18.4	3.3	21.6
Retail Trade	42.7	57.6	100.3
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	9.6	16.4	26.1
Transport and Storage	19.5	6.7	26.3
Communication Services	8.6	1.7	10.3
Finance and Insurance	6.2	6.4	12.6
Property and Business Services	22.9	21.6	44.5
Government Administration and Defence	10.1	8.6	18.7
Education	15.9	30.5	46.4
Health and Community Services	15.8	66.5	82.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	5.7	5.7	11.4
Personal and Other Services	13.3	10.7	24.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Major Statistical Region—May quarter 2006 *continued*

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	53.3	25.8	79.1
Mining	6.2	0.9	7.2
Manufacturing	239.0	88.5	327.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	17.2	5.5	22.7
Construction	184.8	28.7	213.5
Wholesale Trade	83.9	38.9	122.8
Retail Trade	171.8	188.7	360.6
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	39.7	53.4	93.0
Transport and Storage	85.1	30.2	115.3
Communication Services	46.9	17.2	64.0
Finance and Insurance	48.7	50.6	99.3
Property and Business Services	166.1	133.9	300.0
Government Administration and Defence	37.8	45.8	83.6
Education	54.3	120.1	174.4
Health and Community Services	58.6	225.5	284.1
Cultural and Recreational Services	36.6	38.5	75.1
Personal and Other Services	44.1	38.0	82.1

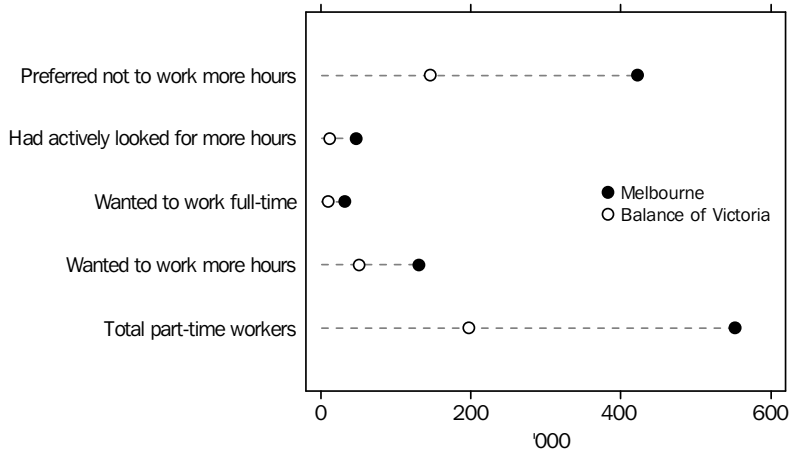
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS

In May 2006, there were an estimated 552,600 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. This represents an increase of 6.4% from May 2005. Females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (70.2%) 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.

For the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in May 2006 was 197,300. This represents a decrease of 18,400 persons (8.5%) in the number of part-time workers since May 2005. The majority of these part-time workers (74.0%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females than males.

PART-TIME WORKERS' INTENTION, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria—May quarter 2006



PART-TIME WORKERS

continued

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

	PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS					
	Preferred not to work more hours	*Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week*	*Wanted to work full-time*	*All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours*	*Total part-time workers*	*Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2005						
February	84.9	22.1	17.1	53.9	138.8	38.8
May	109.0	19.0	15.1	49.5	158.6	31.2
August	109.3	17.9	13.6	50.1	159.4	31.4
November	90.3	18.8	14.7	51.6	141.8	36.4
2006						
February	101.8	21.5	14.1	47.7	149.5	31.9
May	116.3	18.4	14.1	48.1	164.5	29.3
FEMALES						
2005						
February	272.7	32.4	21.0	84.4	357.1	23.6
May	289.7	26.4	16.1	70.9	360.6	19.7
August	298.0	23.5	14.1	71.3	369.3	19.3
November	290.8	23.3	12.4	80.0	370.8	21.6
2006						
February	288.6	31.3	19.3	80.4	369.0	21.8
May	305.6	29.0	18.6	82.6	388.2	21.3
PERSONS						
2005						
February	357.6	54.4	38.1	138.2	495.9	27.9
May	398.8	45.5	31.2	120.5	519.2	23.2
August	407.2	41.4	27.7	121.4	528.7	23.0
November	381.0	42.1	27.0	131.6	512.6	25.7
2006						
February	390.4	52.8	33.4	128.1	518.5	24.7
May	421.9	47.4	32.6	130.7	552.6	23.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

continued

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

	PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS					
	Preferred not to work more hours	*Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours*	*Wanted to work full-time*	*All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours*	*Total part-time workers*	*Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2005						
February	35.0	7.4	6.5	23.3	58.3	40.0
May	38.4	6.2	4.7	15.8	54.3	29.2
August	32.8	5.4	5.4	18.4	51.2	36.0
November	35.6	6.0	5.4	15.6	51.3	30.5
2006						
February	36.7	7.6	5.5	18.4	55.1	33.4
May	35.8	4.2	4.2	14.8	50.6	29.2
FEMALES						
2005						
February	108.7	12.9	8.2	35.8	144.5	24.8
May	118.2	15.8	11.1	43.3	161.5	26.8
August	114.6	14.7	10.7	38.4	153.0	25.1
November	115.6	9.4	5.3	37.3	152.9	24.4
2006						
February	104.0	10.7	5.2	35.1	139.2	25.2
May	110.3	7.8	5.8	36.4	146.7	24.8
PERSONS						
2005						
February	143.7	20.4	14.7	59.1	202.8	29.1
May	156.6	22.0	15.8	59.1	215.7	27.4
August	147.4	20.1	16.2	56.9	204.2	27.8
November	151.3	15.4	10.7	52.9	204.1	25.9
2006						
February	140.8	18.3	10.6	53.6	194.3	27.6
May	146.1	12.0	10.0	51.2	197.3	25.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

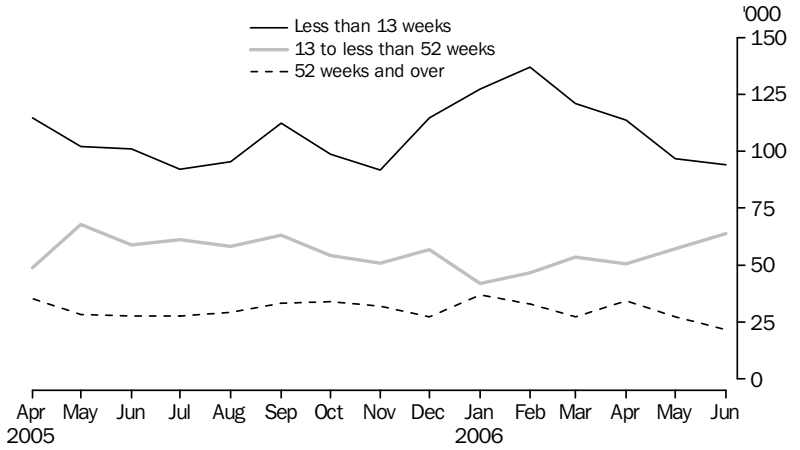
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between June 2005 and June 2006, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) decreased by 6.9% in the Melbourne MSR but increased by 5.6% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

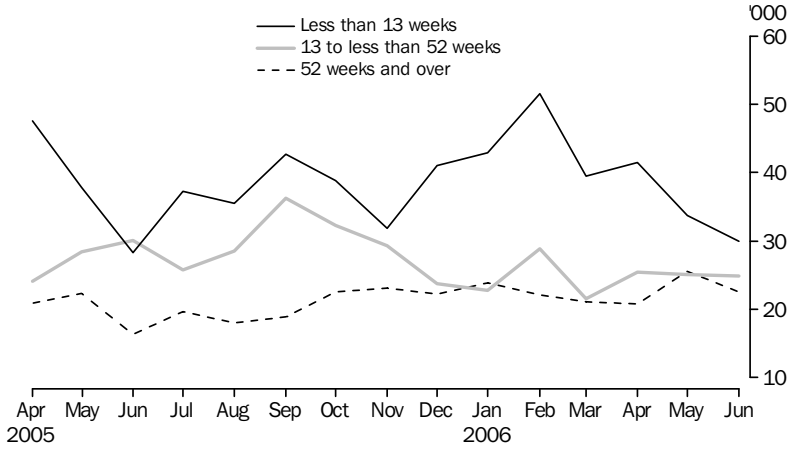
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) rose by 8.8% in the Melbourne MSR and fell by 17.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 21.6% in the Melbourne MSR but increased by 37.8% in the Balance of Victoria MSR for the year ending June 2006.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria MSR



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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2005									
April	29.5	27.9	57.4	12.9	10.9	23.8	42.4	38.8	81.2
May	26.3	24.7	51.0	9.9	9.1	18.9	36.1	33.8	69.9
June	25.9	24.6	50.5	5.8	8.4	14.2	31.7	33.0	64.6
July	22.3	23.7	46.0	9.7	9.0	18.7	32.0	32.7	64.7
August	22.3	25.5	47.8	5.3	12.5	17.7	27.6	37.9	65.5
September	26.8	29.4	56.2	10.4	11.0	21.3	37.2	40.3	77.5
October	21.5	27.9	49.4	9.6	9.8	19.4	31.1	37.6	68.8
November	25.9	19.9	45.8	7.0	8.9	15.9	32.9	28.8	61.7
December	31.2	26.2	57.4	6.5	14.1	20.5	37.7	40.3	77.9
2006									
January	31.3	32.3	63.6	8.1	13.3	21.4	39.4	45.6	85.0
February	34.0	34.5	68.4	12.1	13.7	25.8	46.0	48.2	94.2
March	34.5	26.0	60.6	8.2	11.5	19.7	42.7	37.5	80.3
April	30.3	26.6	56.9	10.2	10.6	20.7	40.4	37.2	77.6
May	22.9	25.4	48.3	8.9	8.0	16.8	31.8	33.4	65.2
June	26.0	21.0	47.0	9.0	6.0	15.0	35.0	26.9	61.9
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2005									
April	11.1	13.4	24.5	7.6	4.5	12.0	18.7	17.9	36.5
May	15.9	18.1	34.0	7.3	6.9	14.2	23.3	24.9	48.2
June	14.4	15.0	29.4	9.3	5.8	15.0	23.7	20.7	44.4
July	13.2	17.3	30.5	5.7	7.2	12.9	18.9	24.5	43.4
August	17.2	11.9	29.1	8.2	6.1	14.3	25.4	18.0	43.4
September	16.8	14.8	31.6	9.9	8.2	18.1	26.7	23.0	49.7
October	16.1	11.0	27.0	8.0	8.2	16.2	24.1	19.1	43.2
November	13.8	11.7	25.5	7.1	7.6	14.6	20.9	19.3	40.1
December	16.7	11.7	28.4	6.0	5.9	11.9	22.7	17.6	40.3
2006									
January	11.6	9.4	20.9	6.0	5.3	11.4	17.6	14.7	32.3
February	13.3	10.0	23.3	5.6	8.8	14.4	18.9	18.8	37.8
March	14.9	12.0	26.9	3.3	7.5	10.8	18.2	19.5	37.6
April	12.5	12.8	25.2	3.8	8.9	12.7	16.3	21.7	38.0
May	14.7	13.8	28.5	5.6	6.9	12.5	20.4	20.7	41.1
June	16.2	15.8	32.0	4.2	8.2	12.4	20.4	24.0	44.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2005									
April	11.1	6.5	17.6	4.3	6.1	10.5	15.5	12.6	28.1
May	8.7	5.5	14.2	6.4	4.8	11.1	15.1	10.2	25.3
June	10.2	3.7	13.9	4.2	4.0	8.2	14.4	7.6	22.0
July	8.4	5.5	13.9	4.6	5.3	9.8	13.0	10.7	23.7
August	8.3	6.4	14.8	4.0	5.0	9.0	12.3	11.5	23.8
September	9.1	7.6	16.7	4.4	5.1	9.5	13.5	12.7	26.2
October	11.4	5.6	17.0	6.2	5.1	11.3	17.6	10.7	28.3
November	9.5	6.5	16.0	6.6	4.9	11.6	16.1	11.4	27.6
December	7.5	6.2	13.6	7.2	3.9	11.1	14.6	10.1	24.8
2006									
January	11.1	7.4	18.6	7.0	4.9	11.9	18.1	12.3	30.5
February	10.2	6.2	16.5	6.9	4.2	11.1	17.1	10.4	27.5
March	9.7	4.1	13.7	5.6	5.0	10.5	15.2	9.0	24.3
April	9.6	7.5	17.1	6.3	4.0	10.4	16.0	11.5	27.5
May	9.0	4.6	13.7	8.3	4.4	12.8	17.4	9.1	26.4
June	5.4	5.5	10.9	7.6	3.7	11.3	13.0	9.2	22.2
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2005									
April	51.7	47.7	99.5	24.8	21.5	46.3	76.5	69.2	145.8
May	50.9	48.3	99.2	23.6	20.7	44.3	74.5	69.0	143.5
June	50.6	43.2	93.8	19.2	18.1	37.3	69.7	61.3	131.1
July	43.9	46.5	90.4	19.9	21.4	41.3	63.9	67.9	131.8
August	47.9	43.8	91.7	17.4	23.6	41.1	65.3	67.4	132.7
September	52.7	51.8	104.5	24.7	24.2	48.9	77.4	76.0	153.5
October	49.0	44.4	93.5	23.8	23.0	46.9	72.8	67.5	140.3
November	49.2	38.1	87.3	20.7	21.5	42.1	69.9	59.6	129.5
December	55.4	44.1	99.4	19.6	23.9	43.5	75.0	68.0	143.0
2006									
January	54.0	49.1	103.1	21.1	23.6	44.7	75.1	72.7	147.8
February	57.5	50.7	108.2	24.6	26.7	51.3	82.1	77.4	159.5
March	59.1	42.0	101.2	17.0	24.0	41.0	76.1	66.0	142.2
April	52.3	46.9	99.2	20.3	23.6	43.9	72.6	70.4	143.1
May	46.7	43.8	90.5	22.8	19.3	42.2	69.5	63.2	132.7
June	47.6	42.3	89.8	20.8	17.8	38.7	68.4	60.1	128.5

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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 *($)*									
2004									
November	1 052.6	1 135.5	954.6	882.0	898.8	590.4	996.2	1 057.2	779.7
2005									
February	1 052.8	1 145.0	978.8	902.9	918.1	617.1	1 002.5	1 068.8	804.5
May	1 044.2	1 147.1	964.9	893.8	909.6	613.1	992.1	1 064.8	794.1
August	1 054.0	1 125.9	974.4	907.3	921.4	626.0	1 005.0	1 057.5	809.8
November	1 056.9	1 144.1	972.5	918.1	935.0	623.4	1 012.2	1 076.8	809.8
2006									
February	1 084.1	1 162.1	987.6	921.5	936.0	630.4	1 030.4	1 087.4	819.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED *($)*									
2004									
November	1 053.6	1 131.2	957.2	882.3	897.8	595.6	996.8	1 054.6	783.8
2005									
February	1 047.5	1 141.0	971.7	900.3	916.3	614.6	996.3	1 064.3	800.5
May	1 047.5	1 148.4	970.3	897.2	913.2	614.6	997.3	1 066.7	799.0
August	1 055.5	1 133.5	973.7	906.3	920.7	621.6	1 005.8	1 063.3	804.6
November	1 057.3	1 139.1	974.8	918.5	934.1	629.0	1 012.3	1 073.5	814.1
2006									
February	1 078.7	1 157.9	980.4	918.4	933.7	627.5	1 024.0	1 082.7	815.4
TREND *($)*									
2004									
November	1 043.5	1 125.8	955.3	880.5	897.1	600.1	989.0	1 049.6	785.4
2005									
February	1 050.0	1 141.8	968.1	894.4	910.2	609.0	997.3	1 063.4	795.4
May	1 050.2	1 142.5	972.6	902.1	917.5	616.9	1 000.3	1 066.0	801.6
August	1 053.6	1 140.4	973.7	907.7	923.0	622.2	1 005.1	1 067.8	806.3
November	1 062.6	1 143.3	975.9	914.4	929.5	626.2	1 013.5	1 073.1	811.4
2006									
February	1 073.6	1 149.9	979.4	921.5	936.7	629.9	1 022.6	1 080.4	816.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM NOVEMBER 2005 TO FEBRUARY 2005) *(%)*									
Original	2.6	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.2
Seasonally Adjusted	2.0	1.7	0.6	—	—	–0.2	1.2	0.9	0.2
Trend	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM FEBRUARY 2005 TO FEBRUARY 2006) *(%)*									
Original	3.0	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.8	1.7	1.9
Seasonally Adjusted	3.0	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.9
Trend	2.2	0.7	1.2	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.5	1.6	2.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Local Government Area(c)	*2003* Jun Qtr %	Sep Qtr %	Dec Qtr %	*2004* Mar Qtr %	Jun Qtr %	Sep Qtr %	Dec Qtr %	*2005* Mar Qtr %	Jun Qtr %	Sep Qtr %	Dec Qtr %	*2006* Mar Qtr %
Melbourne(d)												
Banyule (C)	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3
Bayside (C)	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2
Boroondara (C)	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8
Brimbank (C)	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.5
Cardinia (S)	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4
Casey (C)	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2
Darebin (C)	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.3	7.6
Frankston (C)	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.9
Glen Eira (C)	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.2
Greater Dandenong (C)	9.0	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.5	8.3	7.6	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9
Hume (C)	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.8
Kingston (C)	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.8
Knox (C)	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1
Manningham (C)	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4
Maribyrnong (C)	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.7
Maroondah (C)	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.5
Melbourne (C)	na	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.3	5.7	5.3
Melton (S)	na	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6
Monash (C)	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.5
Moonee Valley (C)	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0
Moreland (C)	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5
Nillumbik (S)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
Port Phillip (C)	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.6
Stonnington (C)	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4
Whitehorse (C)	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.6
Whittlesea (C)	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.9
Wyndham (C)	na	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5
Yarra (C)	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.4	5.6	5.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.5
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5
Golden Plains (S)	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.5
Greater Geelong (C)	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.2
Queenscliffe (B)	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.7
Surf Coast (S)	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7
Glenelg (S)	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.9
Moyne (S)	na	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2
Southern Grampians (S)	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5
Warrnambool (C)	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.7
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	na	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.6	6.4
Ballarat (C)	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.9	7.5	7.0	7.9
Hepburn (S)	8.5	7.8	8.2	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.4	10.0	9.5	7.9	7.2	8.2
Moorabool (S)	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.6
Pyrenees (S)	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.5	7.1	6.7	7.5

na not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE											
	2003			*2004*				*2005*				*2006*
	Jun Qtr	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*
Local Government Area(c)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.4
Horsham (RC)	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.7	6.2
Northern Grampians (S)	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.7	6.6
West Wimmera (S)	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.4
Yarriambiack (S)	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.6
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8
Gannawarra (S)	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.8
Mildura (RC)	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.7	9.6	9.9	9.4	8.6	7.8	7.7
Swan Hill (RC)	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.0
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.9	13.4	13.8	13.0	12.1	11.2	11.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.3
Loddon (S)	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.9	7.7	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.0
Macedon Ranges (S)	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0
Mount Alexander (S)	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.2	7.7	8.9	9.9	10.3	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.1
Goulburn												
Campaspe (S)	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.7
Delatite (S)	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.1
Mitchell (S)	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.8
Moira (S)	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.3
Murrindindi (S)	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.0
Strathbogie (S)	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.6
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.7
Indigo (S)	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9
Towong (S)	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
Wangarratta (RC)	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.2
Wodonga (RC)	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.9
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.5
Wellington (S)	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.2
Gippsland(d)												
Bass Coast (S)	7.2	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.7	7.7
Baw Baw (S)	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.4
La Trobe (S)	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.7	10.5	9.3
South Gippsland (S)	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5
Unincorporated Vic	3.8	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.4	3.4

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4. STATE FINAL DEMAND

STATE FINAL DEMAND

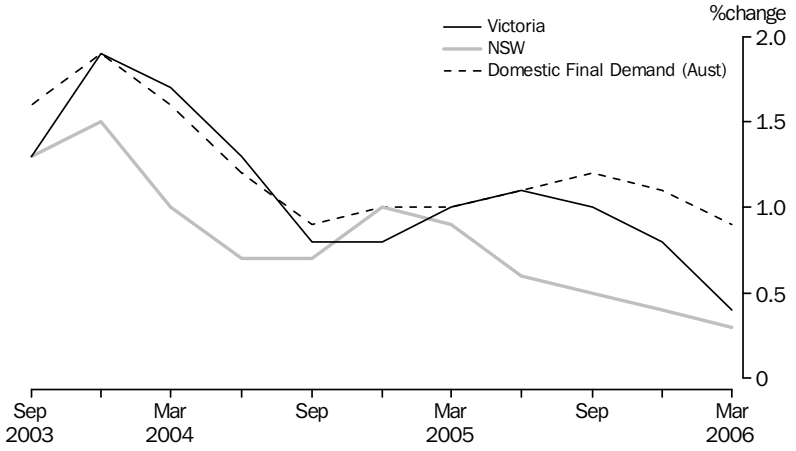
State final demand measures the total value of goods and services that are sold in a state to buyers who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation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

For the March quarter 2006, the trend estimate for Victorian state final demand, in volume terms, was $57,592m, an increase of 0.4% on the December quarter 2005. This was above the trend growth level for New South Wales (0.3%) but below the Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which increased by 0.9% over the same period.

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand. In March quarter 2006, this component accounted for 58.9% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand and recorded an increase of 0.8% on the December quarter 2005. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.7% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (15.6%).

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



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

	2004				2005				2006
	Mar Qtr	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 527	8 444	8 654	8 790	8 819	8 959	9 018	9 016	8 990
Households	31 865	32 000	32 567	32 794	32 970	33 235	33 406	33 573	34 018
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 671	3 586	3 771	4 099	4 118	4 377	4 458	4 780	5 192
Livestock	163	163	166	166	166	166	176	176	176
Intangible fixed assets	729	739	740	787	796	808	788	811	796
Dwellings	3 830	3 841	3 707	3 720	3 339	3 734	3 664	3 521	3 239
Ownership transfer costs	942	862	855	794	777	887	788	797	831
Total private	11 783	11 710	11 627	12 238	11 860	12 733	12 992	13 139	13 007
Public	1 869	2 130	1 631	1 676	1 642	1 709	1 426	1 725	1 504
State final demand	**54 049**	**54 292**	**54 480**	**55 497**	**55 292**	**56 636**	**56 842**	**57 452**	**57 519**
International trade–exports of goods	4 833	5 201	4 954	4 814	4 422	4 930	4 678	4 633	4 716
International trade–imports of goods	10 450	10 661	11 072	11 043	11 152	11 706	11 742	12 428	11 759
TREND ESTIMATES ($m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 464	8 528	8 631	8 750	8 864	8 945	8 997	9 015	9 007
Households	31 702	32 138	32 496	32 777	33 020	33 195	33 408	33 656	33 928
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 531	3 600	3 790	4 011	4 181	4 320	4 535	4 812	5 030
Livestock	167	164	165	165	166	169	173	176	178
Intangible fixed assets	728	738	753	778	796	802	801	801	800
Dwellings	3 815	3 823	3 734	3 609	3 567	3 615	3 613	3 506	3 316
Ownership transfer costs	919	884	834	808	814	820	820	811	809
Total private	11 571	11 683	11 787	11 941	12 214	12 596	12 915	13 095	13 096
Public	1 852	1 915	1 804	1 685	1 625	1 622	1 591	1 577	1 572
State final demand	**53 592**	**54 269**	**54 720**	**55 153**	**55 722**	**56 358**	**56 910**	**57 342**	**57 592**
International trade–exports of goods	4 904	5 040	4 968	4 777	4 675	4 694	4 717	4 699	4 655
International trade–imports of goods	10 386	10 739	10 935	11 094	11 266	11 591	11 904	12 052	12 054
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	–0.1
Households	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	–0.1	2.0	5.3	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.0	6.1	4.5
Livestock	2.7	–2.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.9
Intangible fixed assets	1.6	1.4	2.1	3.3	2.3	0.8	–0.2	—	–0.1
Dwellings	2.5	0.2	–2.3	–3.4	–1.2	1.3	—	–3.0	–5.4
Ownership transfer costs	–1.6	–3.7	–5.7	–3.0	0.7	0.8	–0.1	–1.0	–0.3
Total private	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.3	3.1	2.5	1.4	—
Public	10.6	3.4	–5.8	–6.6	–3.6	–0.2	–1.9	–0.9	–0.3
State final demand	**1.7**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.4**
International trade–exports of goods	4.3	2.8	–1.4	–3.9	–2.1	0.4	0.5	–0.4	–0.9
International trade–imports of goods	3.9	3.4	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.9	2.7	1.2	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2003–04.

(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**

	2004				2005				2006
	Mar Qtr	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*
CURRENT PRICE ($m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 470	8 716	8 791	9 245	9 076	9 863	9 355	9 819	9 582
Households	30 871	31 732	32 800	34 764	32 225	33 469	34 358	36 206	34 120
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 220	3 556	3 505	4 282	3 487	4 176	3 990	4 795	4 234
Livestock	163	163	180	180	180	180	171	171	171
Intangible fixed assets	702	715	722	804	741	753	737	798	715
Dwellings	3 585	3 980	3 897	3 892	3 242	4 002	3 964	3 798	3 204
Ownership transfer costs	924	860	890	828	831	868	886	919	911
Total private	10 842	11 808	11 746	13 017	11 158	13 027	13 216	14 017	12 081
Public	1 627	2 564	1 349	1 748	1 454	2 143	1 179	1 813	1 333
State final demand	**51 810**	**54 820**	**54 686**	**58 774**	**53 913**	**58 501**	**58 107**	**61 854**	**57 116**
International trade–exports of goods	4 516	5 356	5 156	5 222	4 315	5 180	4 957	5 213	4 797
International trade–imports of goods	9 674	10 427	11 589	11 518	10 604	11 430	12 102	13 132	11 693
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES ($m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 442	8 602	8 593	8 834	8 681	9 114	8 799	9 055	8 849
Households	30 725	31 587	32 625	34 426	31 667	32 849	33 480	35 222	32 752
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 289	3 711	3 674	4 485	3 694	4 513	4 339	5 233	4 660
Livestock	163	163	166	166	166	166	176	176	176
Intangible fixed assets	708	726	736	828	774	794	783	854	774
Dwellings	3 581	3 934	3 806	3 768	3 111	3 817	3 752	3 567	3 018
Ownership transfer costs	934	825	891	803	770	850	823	806	822
Total private	10 916	11 916	11 693	12 866	10 979	12 920	13 014	13 850	12 029
Public	1 639	2 566	1 351	1 737	1 446	2 124	1 180	1 813	1 328
State final demand	**51 714**	**54 684**	**54 262**	**57 864**	**52 772**	**57 008**	**56 472**	**59 940**	**54 958**
International trade–exports of goods	4 593	5 221	4 928	5 060	4 183	4 949	4 653	4 864	4 450
International trade–imports of goods	10 062	10 402	11 337	11 478	10 728	11 430	12 013	12 915	11 312

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

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2003-04.

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

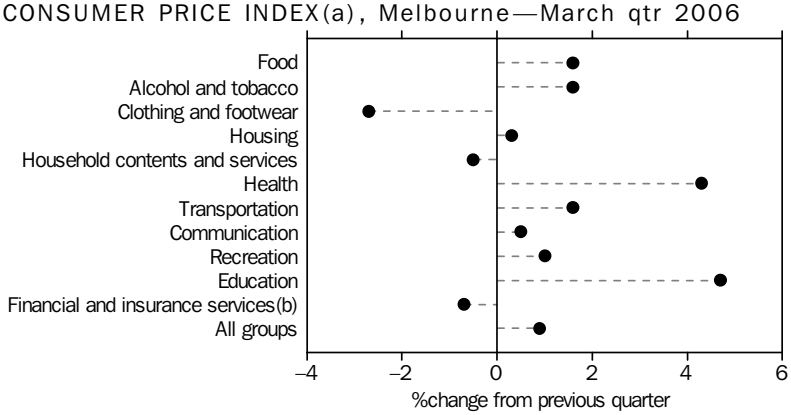
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

In September quarter 2005, the 15th Series Australian Consumer Price Index was introduced. It incorporates an updated weighting pattern and some structural changes, including the introduction of financial services into the CPI in a new group 'Financial and insurance services'. For more details of changes resulting from the introduction of the 15th Series CPI, refer to Information Paper: *Introduction of the 15th Series Australian Consumer Price Index* (Reissue) (cat. no. 6462.0), released on 11 October 2005. Details of the new weighting pattern have also been released in *Consumer Price Index: 15th Series Weighting Pattern (Reissue)* (cat. no. 6430.0).

Between December quarter 2005 and March quarter 2006, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 0.9%. The largest quarterly increases were seen in the Education (4.7%) and Health (4.3%) groups. The groups which recorded price decreases were Clothing and footwear (2.7%), Financial institution services (0.7%) and Household contents and services (0.5%).

For the year ending March quarter 2006 the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 2.8%. 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 Transportation(6.9%), Education (5.1%) and Food (4.2%) groups. The groups which recorded price decreases for the year were Communication (1.9%) and Clothing and footwear (1.4%).

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



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

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

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES	
	Mar Qtr 2005	*Jun Qtr 2005*	*Sep Qtr 2005*	*Dec Qtr 2005*	*Mar Qtr 2006*	*Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year*	*Per cent change from previous quarter*	*Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year*	*Per cent change from previous quarter*
	index	index	index	index	index	%	%	%	%
Food	154.1	154.5	156.0	158.1	160.6	4.2	1.6	4.2	1.4
Alcohol and tobacco	226.5	227.5	230.1	231.5	235.3	3.9	1.6	3.3	1.3
Clothing and footwear	110.3	111.7	110.9	111.8	108.8	–1.4	–2.7	–1.7	–2.5
Housing	114.0	113.9	115.5	115.6	115.9	1.7	0.3	3.3	0.6
Household contents and services	120.9	121.4	122.3	123.3	122.7	1.5	–0.5	1.8	–0.4
Health	220.5	224.4	221.9	219.8	229.2	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.4
Transportation	145.4	148.3	153.9	153.1	155.5	6.9	1.6	6.3	1.3
Communication	111.4	110.4	109.6	108.8	109.3	–1.9	0.5	–1.9	0.5
Recreation	132.7	130.4	132.0	132.0	133.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6
Education	234.4	234.7	234.8	235.3	246.4	5.1	4.7	5.9	5.6
Financial and insurance services(b)	. .	100.0	100.2	102.2	101.5	. .	–0.7	. .	–0.6
All groups	**146.4**	**146.9**	**148.6**	**149.2**	**150.5**	**2.8**	**0.9**	**3.0**	**0.9**

. . not applicable

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

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

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

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

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

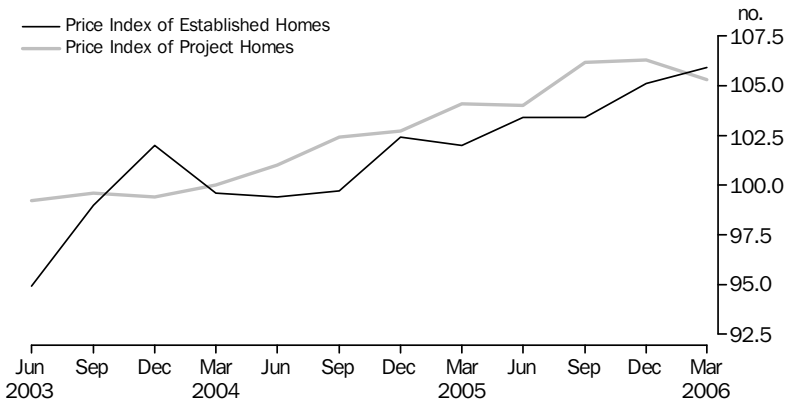
Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes in Melbourne rose by 0.8% during the March quarter 2006. This follows a rise of 1.6% in the previous quarter. The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a rise of 1.0% in established house prices in March quarter 2006. Project homes however, fell by 0.9% in Melbourne over the same period.

In annual terms (year ended March quarter 2006), established home prices in Melbourne rose by 3.8% whereas project home prices rose by 1.2%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

continued

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne



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

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

	MELBOURNE				WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES			
	Established homes		*Project homes*		*Established homes*		*Project homes*	
		Per cent change from previous period		*Per cent change from previous period*		*Per cent change from previous period*		*Per cent change from previous period*
	index	%	index	%	index	%	index	%
2002–03	89.9	. .	96.2	3.6	86.6	. .	93.1	4.4
2003–04	100.0	11.2	100.0	4.0	100.0	15.5	100.0	7.4
2004–05	101.9	1.9	103.3	3.3	101.2	1.2	106.1	6.1
2004								
December	102.4	2.7	102.7	0.3	101.7	1.7	105.4	1.7
2005								
March	102.0	–0.4	104.1	1.4	101.3	–0.4	107.1	1.6
June	103.4	r1.4	104.0	–0.1	101.9	0.6	108.2	1.0
September	r103.4	r—	106.2	2.1	r101.7	r–0.2	109.1	0.8
December	p105.1	p1.6	106.3	0.1	p103.9	p2.2	110.0	0.8
2006								
March	p105.9	p0.8	105.3	–0.9	p104.9	p1.0	110.4	0.4

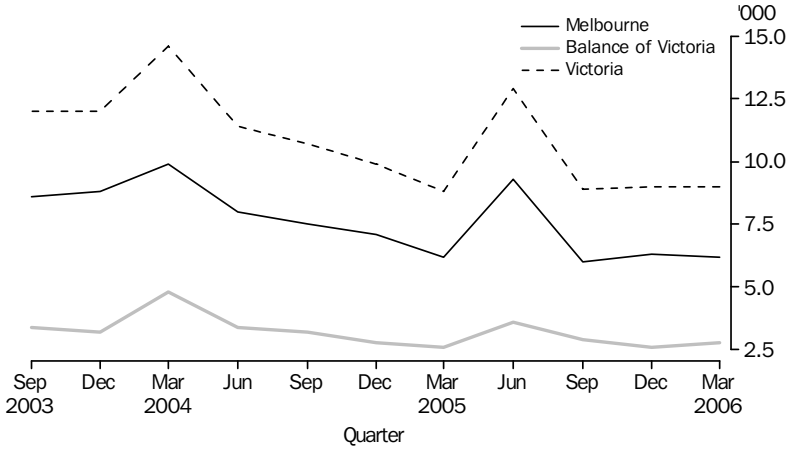
. . not applicable
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
p preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r revised
(a) Base of each index 2003-04 = 100.0.

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

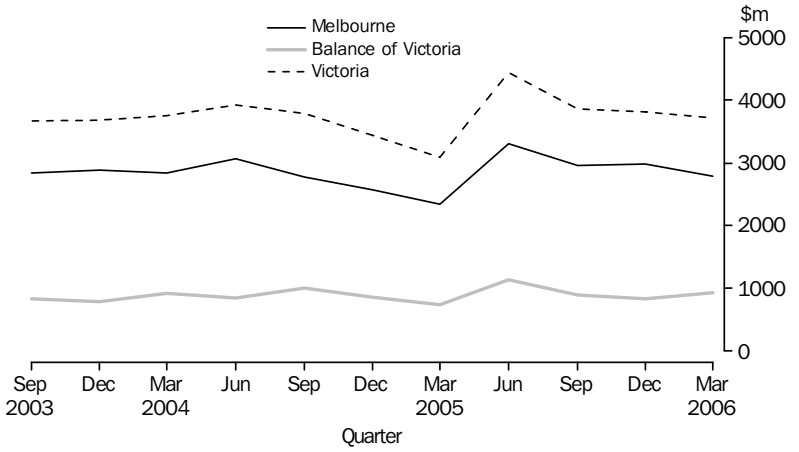
BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

In March quarter 2006, the total number of new building approvals for Victoria rose by 5 or 0.1%. In value terms, this represented a fall of $99.0 million in new building approvals for Victoria. The Balance of Victoria MSR experienced a rise of 5.2% in the number of new building approvals in March quarter 2006 compared to December quarter 2005. The Melbourne MSR saw a fall of 2.1% in the number of new building approvals over the same period.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVALS



VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



BUILDING APPROVALS

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)					VALUE OF APPROVALS				
	2005				2006	2005				2006
	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr
Local Government Area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Melbourne										
Banyule (C)	99	219	97	99	172	38.7	75.4	44.7	39.5	66.4
Bayside (C)	133	159	102	122	141	62.7	79.7	64.6	88.8	92.5
Boroondara (C)	214	217	160	247	196	101.2	168.1	109.4	116.2	179.1
Brimbank (C)	208	285	167	269	194	60.7	79.6	87.2	168.4	89.5
Cardinia (S)	202	308	280	291	230	48.3	62.6	65.5	56.5	53.6
Casey (C)	563	727	574	604	572	132.5	176.8	172.4	135.8	196.4
Darebin (C)	187	257	143	176	174	53.2	59.0	45.2	56.6	84.1
Frankston (C)	221	306	230	262	229	59.6	90.9	65.7	63.6	76.2
Glen Eira (C)	128	247	296	79	156	46.1	92.6	73.5	43.5	62.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	172	242	143	151	169	99.7	108.3	71.8	78.5	109.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	90	281	57	116	70	42.4	62.6	37.3	63.5	49.0
Hume (C)	375	461	378	342	248	99.7	119.7	173.3	223.2	129.6
Kingston (C)	153	161	162	196	150	89.4	79.1	88.3	79.4	45.3
Knox (C)	90	256	156	176	156	40.0	70.9	47.5	61.9	47.9
Manningham (C)	79	272	85	95	103	33.6	65.5	29.4	31.5	35.7
Maribyrnong (C)	84	174	124	109	118	37.6	45.4	55.5	39.0	46.9
Maroondah (C)	84	153	155	48	76	28.4	38.2	45.5	20.9	33.1
Melbourne (C)	728	811	26	105	45	279.2	472.7	528.4	368.3	302.6
Melton (S)	458	750	554	436	381	92.1	138.6	113.8	100.3	84.9
Monash (C)	200	265	194	181	193	114.8	116.9	102.9	124.4	97.7
Moonee Valley (C)	101	158	86	123	84	50.8	116.6	36.3	50.7	53.4
Moreland (C)	171	245	177	175	170	39.0	53.7	65.1	48.0	41.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	342	517	318	324	297	138.3	160.5	108.9	154.6	125.9
Nillumbik (S)	51	71	58	60	72	19.4	25.4	20.5	23.5	27.8
Port Phillip (C)	59	154	89	164	235	92.5	69.2	89.3	126.0	129.5
Stonnington (C)	61	129	76	74	185	56.1	90.2	100.5	99.1	98.1
Whitehorse (C)	147	193	101	118	250	91.9	84.1	79.1	63.7	76.4
Whittlesea (C)	253	312	257	295	314	58.4	106.4	99.0	184.4	89.7
Wyndham (C)	455	682	523	594	646	127.8	182.3	237.6	134.1	155.5
Yarra (C)	55	163	72	167	27	50.8	116.4	45.9	97.8	45.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	108	146	142	125	137	53.8	54.8	59.0	39.4	60.4
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	36	60	37	28	36	11.1	25.2	11.5	10.6	15.8
Golden Plains (S)	31	50	47	41	53	8.6	14.4	9.8	10.6	13.9
Greater Geelong (C)	404	484	386	320	327	112.8	236.0	147.7	107.1	121.6
Queenscliffe (B)	10	10	15	14	14	3.5	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.8
Surf Coast (S)	93	189	95	117	100	27.7	65.1	34.3	46.4	60.8
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	14	32	16	11	11	6.1	12.1	5.5	11.7	4.2
Glenelg (S)	28	30	18	19	35	7.1	6.6	8.9	6.2	15.2
Moyne (S)	25	31	22	29	23	8.7	9.1	6.1	6.9	10.4
Southern Grampians (S)	23	34	32	15	28	5.0	9.8	8.6	5.2	7.9
Warrnambool (C)	66	67	67	67	68	17.2	41.3	20.9	17.1	22.2
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	12	20	9	12	10	5.0	8.4	11.3	2.7	3.8
Ballarat (C)	170	290	246	183	144	55.3	61.9	64.5	55.0	50.9
Hepburn (S)	33	36	31	19	46	7.7	7.7	7.4	5.4	12.8
Moorabool (S)	55	70	57	46	58	12.3	15.9	12.1	11.8	15.2
Pyrenees (S)	9	13	5	10	6	1.7	2.6	0.8	2.5	1.1

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

BUILDING APPROVALS *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)					VALUE OF APPROVALS				
	2005				2006	2005				2006
	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr
Local Government Area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	2	7	5	1	1	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.6
Horsham (RC)	44	52	36	41	29	20.2	12.3	11.8	12.4	7.8
Northern Grampians (S)	11	12	19	13	11	4.8	5.0	5.4	3.0	3.0
West Wimmera (S)	1	13	3	—	4	1.1	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.9
Yarriambiack (S)	3	4	3	—	4	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.3
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	3	2	10	2	3	0.8	0.5	1.8	1.2	1.4
Gannawarra (S)	8	19	18	5	10	2.8	6.0	5.2	2.7	3.5
Mildura (RC)	100	150	162	111	107	24.8	55.3	32.7	34.3	59.7
Swan Hill (RC)	17	25	34	28	28	9.2	10.6	7.9	7.6	8.0
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	18	17	11	13	8	4.4	4.2	2.1	4.9	2.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	200	304	206	227	215	50.1	79.7	134.3	87.0	61.0
Loddon (S)	6	8	4	8	8	4.6	2.2	1.5	4.9	3.0
Macedon Ranges (S)	64	99	103	91	81	18.8	28.3	25.5	27.0	25.6
Mount Alexander (S)	26	30	32	22	31	6.5	7.6	8.9	15.3	10.2
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	29	20	39	29	19	12.3	6.0	11.8	6.4	5.6
Campaspe (S)	61	83	64	67	89	15.3	24.5	15.5	18.0	21.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	82	130	117	103	102	26.1	48.8	29.1	30.3	41.2
Mansfield (S)	20	49	26	28	40	5.7	10.8	6.3	7.6	10.7
Mitchell (S)	57	85	68	51	137	17.8	27.2	15.0	17.0	34.0
Moira (S)	65	93	78	68	62	12.9	24.8	21.9	16.3	14.0
Murrindindi (S)	47	39	21	32	21	8.9	8.3	7.5	8.5	8.7
Strathbogie (S)	13	30	15	20	19	4.4	7.5	3.3	5.9	9.2
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	40	34	10	22	36	9.2	10.6	3.3	7.0	16.3
Indigo (S)	25	35	24	26	26	6.5	9.0	7.6	7.9	8.5
Towong (S)	6	5	2	7	5	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.8
Wangaratta (RC)	32	64	37	41	34	10.3	14.8	12.8	10.9	11.1
Wodonga (RC)	34	67	47	59	41	14.9	18.0	23.1	18.8	20.3
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	69	141	99	107	135	22.9	40.7	23.1	29.5	38.1
Wellington (S)	63	110	82	80	62	17.5	26.4	21.2	19.7	15.1
Gippsland										
Bass Coast (S)	153	154	114	121	167	34.0	31.7	27.4	36.7	52.2
Baw Baw (S)	107	122	109	94	99	27.9	32.7	23.5	26.6	28.0
Latrobe (C)	91	135	153	103	98	39.7	38.8	29.6	34.2	25.3
South Gippsland (S)	57	55	67	62	56	14.2	16.7	19.0	18.3	14.3
Unincorporated Vic	9	—	1	18	22	3.2	1.6	0.8	10.6	9.8
Victoria	**8 843**	**12 930**	**8 884**	**8 954**	**8 959**	**3 083.9**	**4 399.7**	**3 861.0**	**3 818.1**	**3 719.1**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The value of total engineering work done in Victoria during December quarter 2005 was $2,040.7m. This represents an increase of 28.0% from September quarter 2005. The overall increase in December quarter 2005 was mainly due to an increase of $236.9m in the value of work done for Heavy industry, as well as an increase of $156.1m in Roads, highways and subdivisions.

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

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	*Bridges, railways and harbours*	*Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines*	*Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage*	*Tele communi cations*	*Heavy industry*	*Recreation and other*	*Total*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED								
2002–03	1 080.0	633.5	1 123.4	274.2	684.2	675.1	416.3	4 886.8
2003–04	1 259.2	419.3	1 171.9	326.5	769.0	312.5	324.6	4 583.0
2004–05	4 299.5	134.8	1 345.0	299.6	815.0	1 358.8	492.0	8 744.7
2004								
September	^ 378.1	*40.8	178.5	^ 110.2	188.3	*62.8	^ 117.7	1 076.4
December	370.4	33.6	^ 420.5	^ 60.6	^ 210.3	862.4	^ 134.7	2 092.5
2005								
March	3 032.8	^ 34.6	504.5	^ 66.4	182.2	387.0	^ 112.4	4 319.9
June	^ 518.2	^ 25.7	241.5	^ 62.4	234.2	*46.7	^ 127.3	1 256.0
September	^ r306.0	r28.6	198.0	*84.9	219.0	322.8	^ r143.8	r1 303.1
December	781.0	*122.6	224.3	^ 106.5	225.9	*29.0	^ 248.5	1 737.7
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
2002–03	1 137.3	164.1	1 144.6	176.4	726.3	493.5	402.1	4 244.3
2003–04	1 285.1	483.7	1 090.1	370.6	731.5	698.0	324.3	4 983.3
2004–05	1 871.8	r626.0	1 195.2	354.4	857.1	589.7	417.4	5 911.5
2004								
September	^ 340.3	116.5	239.1	^ 102.3	200.6	112.1	^ 98.1	1 209.0
December	375.6	174.3	307.0	^ r82.4	223.6	132.8	^ 120.0	1 415.7
2005								
March	566.3	144.2	346.7	^ r68.3	196.7	163.2	^ 86.7	1 572.0
June	589.6	191.0	302.4	^ 101.5	236.2	181.6	^ 112.6	1 714.8
September	r474.2	r120.4	r342.6	^ r80.2	227.6	223.5	^ r125.3	r1 593.7
December	630.3	128.9	299.9	^ 110.6	229.3	460.4	^ 181.3	2 040.7
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2002–03	295.5	515.8	413.0	123.8	18.3	545.8	3.7	1 916.0
2003–04	291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	12.2	1 658.7
2004–05	2 770.3	278.3	817.7	133.5	35.0	946.9	10.9	4 992.5
2004								
September	^ 378.9	551.9	401.5	81.5	44.8	^ 125.5	*11.0	1 595.1
December	^ 350.5	458.6	504.7	64.9	^ 76.3	861.7	*20.7	2 337.4
2005								
March	2 808.8	r401.5	657.9	112.2	36.8	1 100.6	*27.3	5 145.1
June	2 770.3	r278.3	817.7	133.5	35.0	946.9	^ 10.9	4 992.5
September	2 554.2	194.2	560.6	114.2	27.9	r1 070.3	*16.3	r4 537.7
December	2 687.1	^ 218.3	495.0	143.9	^ 22.5	619.1	*56.6	4 242.6

^ 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

r revised

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

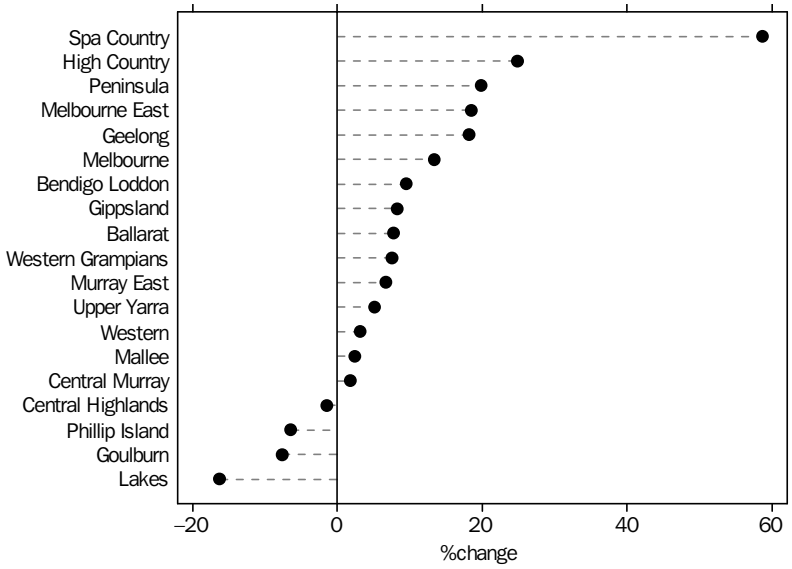
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In March quarter 2006, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were approximately $326.9m. This represents an increase of 12.1% over March quarter 2005.

Although the Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (77.9%), the highest growth in accommodation takings between March quarter 2005 and March quarter 2006 occurred in the Spa Country (58.7%), followed by High Country (24.9%) and Peninsula (19.9%) Tourism Regions.

Over the same period, some tourism regions experienced decreases in accommodation takings. The largest falls in takings were in Lakes (16.2%) and Goulburn (7.6%).

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Per cent Change—March qtr 2005 to March qtr 2006



TOURIST ACCOMMODATION *continued*

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region—March quarter 2006

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	75.7	2 553.4	999.0	2.6	254 722
Wimmera	np	np	np	np	np
Mallee	52.4	100.2	56.5	1.8	5 057
Western	64.3	206.3	117.9	1.8	12 436
Western Grampians	54.5	38.4	27.7	1.4	2 397
Bendigo Loddon	57.8	72.7	40.6	1.8	4 469
Peninsula	60.8	76.0	40.1	1.9	5 378
Central Murray	54.0	48.7	32.8	1.5	2 438
Goulburn	51.4	58.5	35.6	1.6	3 303
High Country	32.3	113.2	70.9	1.6	6 218
Lakes	56.1	74.9	40.8	1.8	3 797
Gippsland	47.2	70.9	44.4	1.6	3 800
Melbourne East	42.3	31.4	16.6	1.9	3 041
Geelong	67.0	95.1	50.3	1.9	6 877
Macedon	np	np	np	np	np
Spa Country	49.9	11.6	5.9	2.0	1 518
Ballarat	51.4	80.8	44.1	1.8	4 121
Central Highlands	45.4	22.5	14.8	1.5	1 029
Upper Yarra	26.6	10.3	5.2	2.0	1 143
Murray East	48.8	35.2	20.7	1.7	1 696
Phillip Island	63.8	45.2	21.1	2.1	2 594
Victoria	**66.4**	**3 754.7**	**1 691.3**	**2.2**	**326 867**

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

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

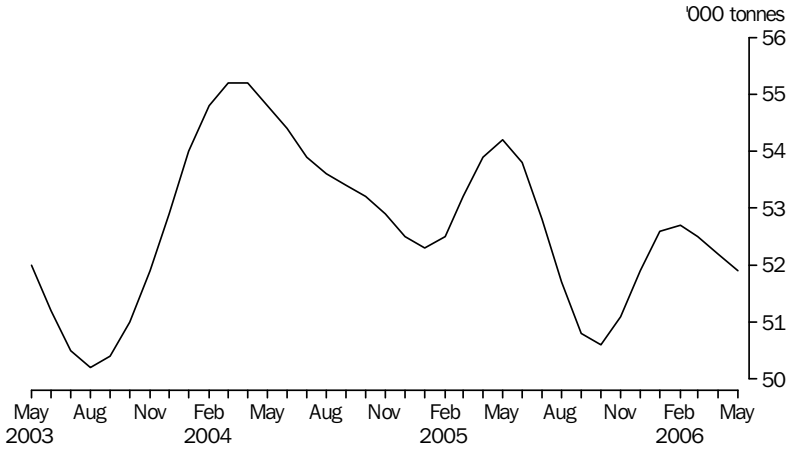
Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria (cat. no. 8635.2.55.001).

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Between May 2005 and May 2006, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria fell by 4.3% from 54,225.2 tonnes to 51,890.8 tonnes. The decrease was mainly attributable to falls in beef and mutton production. Mutton production fell by 14.2% and beef production by 9.2% over the period.

Lamb, pigmeat and veal production all rose during the period May 2005 to May 2006. The trend estimate for lamb production rose by 9.7%, while veal and pigmeat production increased by 7.5% and 1.8% respectively.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria



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

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS					MEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT)				
	Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Beef*	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Lamb*	*Pigmeat*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2005										
May	133.6	42.3	343.8	616.1	72.3	32 431.5	942.2	6 600.0	12 862.3	5 426.5
June	125.2	47.8	303.6	601.5	68.2	29 802.3	920.0	5 630.2	12 161.3	5 165.4
July	114.9	60.7	251.7	591.9	59.9	27 574.7	1 152.8	4 699.3	11 976.9	4 488.7
August	99.2	119.7	251.5	537.3	64.5	23 764.2	2 240.8	4 742.9	10 695.0	4 888.3
September	98.4	96.7	288.0	625.8	57.5	23 249.4	1 882.5	5 579.5	12 255.8	4 275.9
October	119.8	50.7	302.1	641.2	59.7	29 543.3	997.7	6 003.8	12 608.4	4 340.8
November	117.4	16.3	371.5	668.0	67.6	29 074.7	399.4	7 519.5	13 062.3	4 797.0
December	118.9	6.7	333.6	638.3	64.9	28 334.3	157.5	6 594.2	12 511.9	4 447.3
2006										
January	113.5	7.0	359.0	604.9	64.1	27 228.0	172.1	6 688.0	12 244.1	4 577.9
February	120.9	8.9	357.7	636.4	61.0	29 390.3	204.6	6 657.6	13 091.8	4 480.6
March	132.9	21.0	356.7	663.6	70.2	31 855.0	459.6	6 653.3	13 659.0	5 106.7
April	110.0	31.9	268.1	619.0	59.2	25 831.2	646.5	4 886.2	12 777.9	4 233.0
May	118.2	39.6	321.2	699.0	79.6	27 740.8	807.2	5 708.9	14 330.0	5 997.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2005										
May	129.1	42.1	336.9	598.6	64.6	30 708.6	1 011.2	6 809.7	12 200.4	4 853.7
June	119.2	41.1	368.8	604.1	62.6	29 595.7	831.4	6 963.2	12 132.4	4 699.7
July	128.5	42.2	337.0	661.0	62.6	30 941.2	821.3	6 502.8	13 310.8	4 574.3
August	106.3	39.9	308.1	597.7	62.4	25 834.2	822.4	5 708.3	12 116.9	4 660.6
September	101.0	40.7	316.7	629.2	60.4	23 795.1	823.6	6 126.0	12 429.3	4 431.3
October	117.2	42.6	279.5	609.3	63.2	28 744.9	830.9	5 254.5	12 136.2	4 521.4
November	110.4	42.0	323.2	601.1	65.6	27 677.2	788.8	6 221.6	11 947.6	4 667.5
December	128.6	37.5	320.6	620.5	64.3	29 543.5	656.3	6 072.8	12 223.6	4 617.0
2006										
January	115.3	41.3	310.3	640.3	68.0	27 482.5	706.8	5 946.7	12 729.5	4 920.0
February	118.0	55.2	307.0	660.9	66.8	28 848.8	834.0	5 770.2	13 366.9	4 993.0
March	119.7	58.6	318.4	623.7	65.8	28 204.1	1 091.8	6 046.9	12 739.9	4 910.3
April	115.6	50.0	297.0	637.4	63.9	27 738.3	877.6	5 587.7	13 232.3	4 438.5
May	111.0	39.4	301.3	651.6	68.1	25 933.3	845.3	5 577.4	13 288.8	5 118.2
TREND										
2005										
May	121.9	42.8	334.0	605.5	64.4	29 863.0	865.2	6 565.2	12 139.5	4 792.3
June	118.4	42.4	338.2	616.4	63.1	29 280.4	867.8	6 572.8	12 367.6	4 696.1
July	114.5	41.8	334.1	621.3	62.3	28 455.8	860.9	6 419.4	12 471.1	4 621.3
August	111.5	41.0	324.7	620.4	62.1	27 662.2	839.3	6 187.0	12 435.8	4 570.3
September	110.4	40.2	315.0	617.5	62.3	27 170.5	803.3	5 975.4	12 330.7	4 538.6
October	111.6	40.1	309.0	616.5	63.3	27 156.3	771.0	5 865.2	12 251.2	4 571.0
November	114.6	41.4	308.0	618.6	64.4	27 581.3	758.6	5 862.7	12 265.6	4 641.8
December	117.5	43.7	310.1	623.5	65.3	28 122.7	769.5	5 909.3	12 400.0	4 721.2
2006										
January	118.9	46.4	312.0	630.7	66.0	28 430.7	797.5	5 932.4	12 624.5	4 786.8
February	118.6	48.5	311.1	636.8	66.2	28 309.1	837.1	5 894.7	12 852.6	4 830.9
March	117.5	49.8	308.7	641.3	66.3	27 945.7	876.4	5 824.4	13 044.0	4 855.6
April	115.9	50.0	306.2	644.8	66.4	27 488.6	906.7	5 752.6	13 200.9	4 871.1
May	114.7	49.6	301.6	647.2	66.4	27 122.4	930.0	5 635.1	13 322.7	4 880.6

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

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION(a)

	2004	2005				2006
	Dec Qtr	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*
Milk						
Factory intake *(million litres)*	2 314.1	1 616.7	1 147.1	1 556.1	r2 308.3	1 545.5
Market sales by factories(b) *(million litres)*	r120.4	r117.4	r122.2	r123.6	r120.2	120.2
Milk products						
Cheese *(tonnes)*	139 473	123 898	r94 160	r89 896	r131 527	101 689
Whole milk powder(c) *(tonnes)*	59 223	32 602	19 671	28 121	r65 039	41 382
Skim milk/buttermilk powder *(tonnes)*	85 657	46 327	26 786	55 721	r89 455	42 854
Butter/butteroil *(tonnes)*	43 133	32 705	22 796	26 252	r41 891	29 069
Wool receivals						
Original (tonnes)	36 591	28 550	26 120	29 417	36 097	30 607
Seasonally Adjusted (tonnes)	27 933	30 283	35 149	29 307	27 637	32 368
Trend (tonnes)	29 303	30 896	31 677	30 736	29 816	29 848
Live sheep						
Quantity *(number)*	27 740	72 115	51 940	98 867	163 786	61 683
Gross Weight *(tonnes)*	1 612	4 164	3 834	5 132	9 009	3 597
Chicken slaughtered						
Original *('000)*	33 740.6	30 463.9	31 025.2	29 610.1	31 130.2	30 892.3
Seasonally Adjusted *('000)*	33 007.3	30 205.0	31 222.5	30 725.9	30 310.4	30 788.8
Trend(d) *('000)*	30 174.8	30 533.0	30 752.9	30 748.9	30 631.4	30 516.6
Chicken meat						
Original *(tonnes)*	56 172	54 924	58 058	50 901	54 125	54 226
Seasonally Adjusted *(tonnes)*	54 371	54 610	58 375	53 298	52 472	53 810
Trend(d) *(tonnes)*	54 086	55 812	55 838	54 599	53 368	52 518

r revised

(a) Original series.

(b) Includes processed cheese.

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

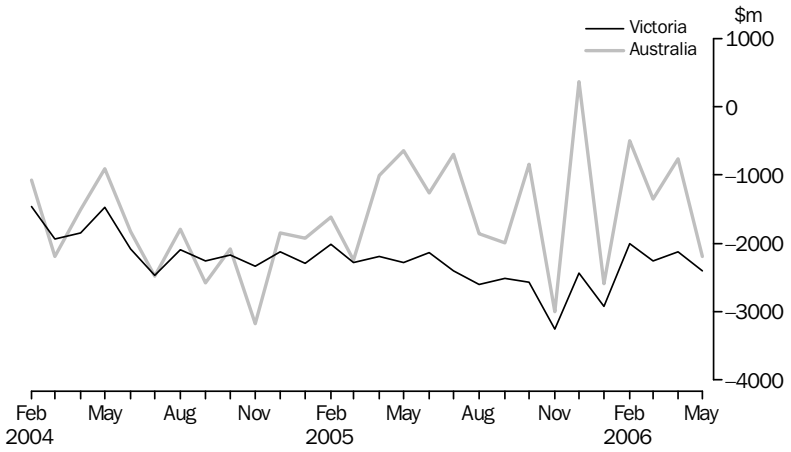
(d) Trend estimates for the most recent quarters are subject to revision when data for the subsequent quarters become available.

BALANCE OF TRADE

The value of Victoria's exports in May 2006 was 8.6% higher than in May 2005, while imports were up 6.7%. Victoria's overall net trade position declined by $121m or 5.3%.

At the national level, imports were 20.7% higher in May 2006 than in May 2005, while exports (including re-exports) were up 9.0%.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA			*Victorian exports as a proportion of Australia*	*Victorian imports as a proportion of Australia*
	Exports	*Imports*	*Excess of exports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Excess of exports*		
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	%	%
2002–03	18 904	42 129	–23 225	115 479	133 129	–17 650	16.4	31.6
2003–04	18 012	40 727	–22 715	109 049	130 997	–21 947	16.5	31.1
2004–05	18 513	45 140	–26 627	126 823	149 469	–22 646	14.6	30.2
2005								
March	1 439	3 713	–2 274	10 452	12 699	–2 248	13.8	29.2
April	1 567	3 754	–2 187	11 567	12 574	–1 008	13.5	29.9
May	1 628	3 905	–2 277	12 150	12 788	–639	13.4	30.5
June	1 631	3 771	–2 140	11 583	12 845	–1 262	14.1	29.4
July	1 482	3 885	–2 402	12 268	12 965	–697	12.1	30.0
August	1 440	4 043	–2 602	11 904	13 760	–1 856	12.1	29.4
September	1 665	4 174	–2 509	r11 744	r13 733	–1 989	14.2	30.4
October	r1 656	4 224	r–2 567	r12 527	r13 366	–840	r13.2	31.6
November	r1 546	r4 802	r–3 256	r12 131	r15 129	–2 998	r12.7	r31.7
December	r1 667	r4 097	r–2 430	r13 980	r13 612	368	r11.9	30.1
2006								
January	r1 164	r4 087	r–2 923	r10 775	r13 364	–2 589	r10.8	30.6
February	r1 532	r3 539	r–2 007	r12 175	r12 675	–500	12.6	27.9
March	1 792	4 051	–2 259	13 069	14 414	–1 345	13.7	28.1
April	1 591	3 711	–2 120	13 240	14 007	–768	12.0	26.5
May	1 768	4 166	–2 398	13 243	15 431	–2 188	13.3	27.0

r revised

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

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

TRADE BY COMMODITY

For the year ending May 2006, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by $307m (1.6%) in comparison with the year ending May 2005. The main items which contributed to this rise were increases in exports of Machinery and transport equipment ($382m) and Beverages and tobacco ($125m). The largest decreases were $168m in exports of Combined confidential items of trade and $158m in Food and live animals chiefly for food.

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by $3,350m (7.4%), with increases recorded in all of the major import commodity categories except Crude materials, inedible (except fuels) and Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material. The most significant increases were in Machinery and transport equipment ($1,308m) and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials ($1,188m).

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

	YEAR ENDED MAY 2004		YEAR ENDED MAY 2005		YEAR ENDED MAY 2006	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Section and Division of the SITC Rev3	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
0 Food and live animals chiefly for food(d)	4 603	1 601	5 100	1 876	4 942	2 009
1 Beverages and tobacco(e)(d)	440	227	563	252	688	288
2 Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)(e)(d)	1 607	664	1 730	720	1 731	673
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	1 098	2 222	858	3 319	904	4 507
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(e)(d)	106	123	114	125	97	156
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(e)(d)	1 310	4 157	1 494	4 387	1 617	4 539
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(e)(d)	2 371	5 240	2 558	5 630	2 664	5 628
7 Machinery and transport equipment(e)(d)	3 905	18 181	4 012	19 903	4 394	21 211
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(e)(d)	1 207	6 520	1 139	7 307	991	7 569
9 Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	36	6	9	7	21	9
98 Combined confidential items of trade	733	1 318	831	1 667	663	1 953
Other Section 9	208	8	219	7	223	8
Total Section 9	*978*	*1 332*	*1 060*	*1 680*	*907*	*1 970*
Total	**17 625**	**40 266**	**18 629**	**45 199**	**18 936**	**48 549**

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

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

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

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

	YEAR ENDED MAY 2004		YEAR ENDED MAY 2005		YEAR ENDED MAY 2006	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Country	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Belgium	50	399	55	402	49	539
Brazil	31	182	37	237	64	288
Canada	190	438	213	571	235	469
China	1 795	5 171	1 868	6 335	1 780	7 171
Fiji	123	75	127	80	143	71
Finland	11	223	16	256	13	232
France	112	1 696	93	1 751	111	1 813
Germany	464	3 271	497	3 542	411	3 238
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	492	353	531	354	551	375
India	198	367	205	433	204	463
Indonesia	426	780	474	996	504	920
Italy	253	1 358	226	1 393	275	1 406
Japan	1 589	4 971	1 776	5 067	1 665	4 909
Korea, Republic of	873	1 069	1 048	1 426	1 005	1 572
Malaysia	439	1 045	466	1 341	454	1 640
Mexico	113	137	142	276	198	341
Netherlands	99	433	138	445	130	429
New Zealand	2 124	1 915	2 374	2 126	2 136	2 219
Pakistan	42	78	96	73	55	70
Papua New Guinea	103	43	133	68	148	60
Philippines	288	210	295	223	250	217
Saudi Arabia	926	221	892	103	1 016	153
Singapore	477	996	556	1 418	582	2 074
South Africa	192	378	237	380	326	496
Sweden	50	474	55	533	90	678
Switzerland	44	318	38	351	68	371
Taiwan	620	969	561	1 169	538	1 157
Thailand	438	989	478	1 115	589	1 364
United Kingdom	570	1 685	572	1 603	668	1 612
United States of America	1 892	6 604	1 963	6 692	1 869	7 117
Other and unknown	2 603	3 419	2 471	4 439	2 808	5 086
Total(c)	**17 625**	**40 266**	**18 629**	**45 199**	**18 936**	**48 549**

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

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

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

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

AIR QUALITY

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

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

AIR QUALITY(a)

	PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH OZONE POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL(b)(c)								PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH VISIBILITY POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL							
	2003	*2004*				*2005*			*2003*	*2004*				*2005*		
	Dec	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	54	62	88	88	47	52	81	72	72	69	55	67	65	68	52	70
Good	35	37	12	12	50	40	19	28	24	27	34	23	25	27	27	27
Fair	11	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	4	2	7	10	8	4	14	3
Poor	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	5	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
East(d)																
Very Good	59	57	88	90	48	51	78	75	63	66	32	40	57	57	29	45
Good	38	42	12	10	49	40	22	25	33	31	44	42	40	31	37	36
Fair	3	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	3	1	18	14	2	9	12	18
Poor	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	1	2	16	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	7	—
City(d)																
Very Good	74	91	98	99	77	74	99	98	78	84	64	70	66	68	51	73
Good	26	8	2	1	23	26	1	2	21	13	29	27	31	22	24	24
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	1	9	20	2
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	5	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	73	86	97	89	67	68	81	78	85	86	68	73	80	76	55	81
Good	22	13	3	11	29	30	19	22	11	13	24	23	20	17	40	18
Fair	5	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	1	8	2	—	3	3	2
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	65	65	90	71	60	71	89	91	62	70	26	27	85	80	19	30
Good	34	35	10	29	40	28	11	9	35	27	37	48	13	13	41	45
Fair	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	21	21	2	2	21	22
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	2	—	2	12	3
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	2	—	2	8	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

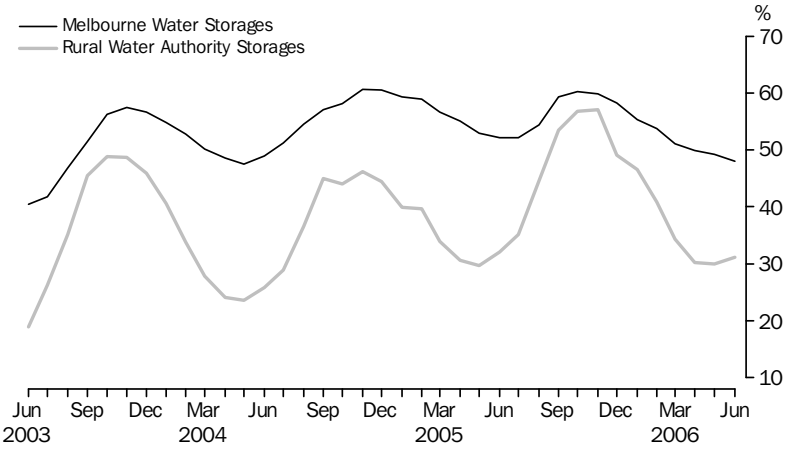
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

WATER RESOURCES

Victoria's water storages at the end of June 2006 were at 35.6% of capacity. Total water storage levels rose by 1.3% between May 2006 and June 2006, and they remain 0.8% higher than in June 2005.

Melbourne's water storage levels at the end of June 2006 were at 48.0% of capacity. This was 1.2% lower than in May 2006 and 4.2% lower than in June 2005. Rural water storages were at 31.2% of capacity at the end of June 2006. This represents a rise of 1.2% in storage levels over May 2006, but rural water storages were 0.9% lower in June 2006 than in June 2005.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of Capacity—Monthly



WATER STORAGES, By River Basin, Victoria

	CAPACITY AT FULL SERVICE LEVEL	STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE (PERCENT OF CAPACITY)	
	2006	*2005*			*2006*			*2006*	
	Jun	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*in last month*	*in last year*
	ML							%	%
Goulburn	3 833 500.0	27.9	26.3	28.4	22.5	22.6	23.3	0.7	–5.1
Broken	405 000.0	29.7	27.9	30.0	33.1	32.2	31.9	–0.3	2.0
Campaspe	387 060.0	11.2	10.0	10.7	8.0	7.6	7.6	—	–3.1
Loddon	284 300.0	30.3	27.6	28.4	25.1	23.1	22.6	–0.5	–5.8
Murray	7 113 210.0	35.0	36.3	39.4	44.2	43.9	46.4	2.5	7.0
Ovens	37 500.0	55.7	27.6	74.6	41.3	30.6	31.5	0.9	–43.1
Werribee	68 999.0	36.2	33.1	32.1	16.2	16.1	15.4	–0.6	–16.6
Maribyrnong	25 368.0	14.5	14.0	14.0	7.7	7.3	7.1	–0.2	–7.0
Glenelg/Wimmera	746 560.0	11.2	10.6	10.9	6.4	6.5	6.4	—	–4.3
Thomson/Latrobe	1 466 200.0	53.8	50.1	49.3	43.2	43.2	42.3	–0.9	–7.0
Victoria	**14 367 697.0**	**32.9**	**32.5**	**34.8**	**34.5**	**34.2**	**35.6**	**1.3**	**0.8**
Total volume of water									
In Melbourne Water storages(a)	1 772 500.0	55.0	53.0	52.2	49.9	49.2	48.0	–1.2	–4.2
In rural water authority storages(b)	9 743 092.0	30.6	29.7	32.1	30.2	30.0	31.2	1.2	–0.9

— 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>.

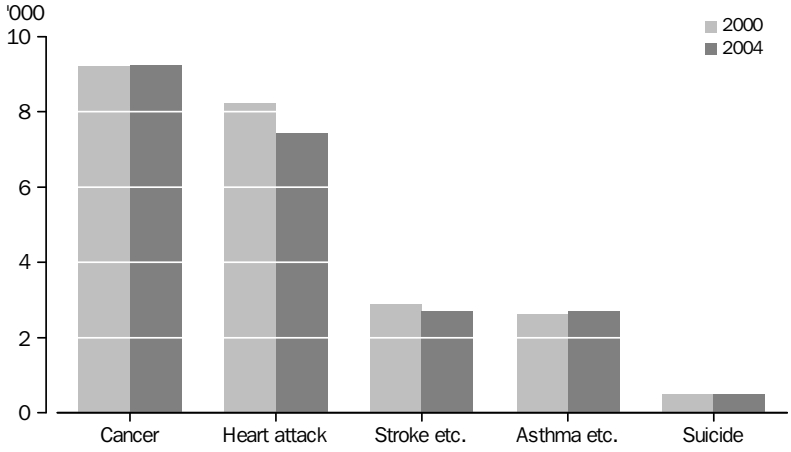
CAUSES OF DEATH

There were 31,474 deaths of Victorian residents in 2004, 776 (2.4%) fewer than in 2000. Cancer claimed the most lives (9,230 or 29.3%). At the Statistical Subdivision (SSD) level, the largest increases in deaths from cancer occurred in Eastern Outer Melbourne (74) and the population growth area of Melton-Wyndham (72), while the largest decreases occurred in Southern Melbourne (69) and Inner Melbourne (67).

Heart attacks claimed 7,433 lives in 2004, a fall of 790 (9.6%) from four years earlier. This was the largest reduction in a cause of death. At the SSD level, the greatest reductions in deaths from heart attack occurred in Inner Melbourne, Southern Melbourne and Eastern Middle Melbourne (down 102, 101 and 83 respectively).

In 2004, strokes claimed 2,706 lives, down 5.8% from four years earlier. A similar number of people died from asthma (2,710, up 3.8%). Numbers of deaths from suicide were virtually unchanged: 495 compared with 512 in 2000.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, Victoria



CAUSES OF DEATH(a)

	CANCER(b)		HEART ATTACK(c)		STROKE ETC.(d)		ASTHMA ETC.(e)		SUICIDE(f)		ALL CAUSES	
	2000	*2004*	*2000*	*2004*	*2000*	*2004*	*2000*	*2004*	*2000*	*2004*	*2000*	*2004*
Statistical Subdivision	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne												
Inner Melbourne	435	368	364	262	115	91	132	100	34	27	1 575	1 216
Western Melbourne	725	744	634	570	187	179	229	211	29	27	2 559	2 471
Melton-Wyndham	125	197	113	114	31	34	40	43	14	13	473	561
Moreland City	321	306	267	203	100	77	101	89	17	16	1 110	967
Northern Middle Melbourne	572	535	456	437	165	136	181	206	22	23	1 920	1 808
Hume City	160	163	118	102	29	40	51	46	10	9	512	515
Northern Outer Melbourne	185	213	150	133	53	59	41	49	17	23	621	674
Boroondara City	336	274	348	303	156	135	104	85	23	8	1 373	1 161
Eastern Middle Melbourne	840	814	712	629	243	252	208	221	31	33	2 741	2 693
Eastern Outer Melbourne	362	436	344	303	130	114	122	134	22	28	1 384	1 399
Yarra Ranges Shire Pt A	193	186	175	153	52	56	44	58	11	21	676	644
Southern Melbourne	939	870	819	718	346	285	242	256	44	30	3 162	3 032
Greater Dandenong City	233	249	210	194	57	77	83	60	17	11	820	839
South Eastern Outer Melbourne	271	331	216	204	58	68	73	72	19	28	853	962
Frankston City	196	206	229	182	74	51	73	70	17	19	782	711
Mornington Peninsula Shire	317	330	265	283	122	148	76	111	16	11	1 078	1 183
Barwon												
Gr. Geelong City Pt A	351	339	316	341	123	104	91	93	23	12	1 255	1 273
East Barwon	152	140	116	98	27	32	29	33	4	5	431	405
West Barwon	78	87	64	60	14	15	17	14	4	6	244	254
Western District												
Warrnambool City(g)	na	66	na	66	na	21	na	19	na	4	na	234
Hopkins	150	74	157	79	45	20	32	17	8	4	521	261
Glenelg	108	107	101	83	39	28	27	38	3	7	356	357
Central Highlands												
Ballarat City	175	161	189	181	78	69	46	64	10	11	683	688
East Central Highlands	79	71	71	70	22	17	22	27	4	7	261	265
West Central Highlands	50	46	37	44	17	16	19	15	3	3	161	174
Wimmera												
South Wimmera	107	83	91	91	42	35	20	19	6	np	353	325
North Wimmera	46	34	47	31	14	19	10	10	np	np	174	143
Mallee												
Mildura RC Pt A	88	105	93	77	20	16	21	38	4	np	314	338
West Mallee	27	42	28	23	11	9	10	5	np	np	116	113
East Mallee	70	80	53	49	16	20	30	17	np	np	249	251
Loddon												
Gr. Bendigo City Pt A	157	173	183	163	49	71	51	60	9	15	631	633
North Loddon	145	130	122	116	50	34	44	34	13	1	502	440
South Loddon	57	54	44	42	11	14	12	9	3	7	186	188
Goulburn												
Gr. Shepparton (C) Pt A	66	104	74	71	25	32	22	24	5	6	267	324
North Goulburn	175	180	172	154	50	51	59	64	11	8	641	640
South Goulburn	74	95	69	64	22	30	18	28	np	np	258	294
South West Goulburn	77	83	59	55	25	16	17	28	6	3	257	268

na not available

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

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

(b) Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97).

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

(d) Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69).

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

(f) Intentional self-harm (X60–X84).

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

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

CAUSES OF DEATH(a) *continued*

	CANCER(b)		HEART ATTACK(c)		STROKE ETC.(d)		ASTHMA ETC.(e)		SUICIDE(f)		ALL CAUSES	
	2000	*2004*	*2000*	*2004*	*2000*	*2004*	*2000*	*2004*	*2000*	*2004*	*2000*	*2004*
Statistical Subdivision	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Ovens-Murray												
Wodonga	80	91	70	72	38	18	18	33	6	8	283	311
West Ovens-Murray	62	67	73	82	27	22	21	30	np	np	262	275
East Ovens-Murray	41	38	43	32	14	13	17	12	np	np	156	140
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland Shire	113	96	103	95	39	41	28	39	6	8	386	378
Wellington Shire	84	104	78	81	27	25	22	21	6	8	307	337
Gippsland												
La Trobe Valley	165	148	134	124	50	51	49	53	13	10	553	555
West Gippsland	70	72	66	62	26	17	21	18	6	8	254	250
South Gippsland	144	132	127	118	30	45	28	35	6	4	462	467
Victoria(g)	**9 216**	**9 230**	**8 223**	**7 433**	**2 874**	**2 706**	**2 610**	**2 710**	**512**	**495**	**32 250**	**31 474**

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

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

(b) Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97).

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

(d) Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69).

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

(f) Intentional self-harm (X60–X84).

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

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

HOSPITALS

PUBLIC HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND EMERGENCY PATIENTS

	ADMISSIONS(a)			PATIENTS TREATED IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS(b)		
	January to June 2005	*July to December 2005*	*Per cent change*	*January to June 2005*	*July to December 2005*	*Per cent change*
Hospital	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Metropolitan						
Alfred	27 437	28 994	5.7	20 479	21 432	4.7
Angliss	12 093	12 457	3.0	18 981	20 071	5.7
Austin(c)	37 640	30 028	–20.2	21 326	24 057	12.8
Box Hill	21 610	23 666	9.5	19 385	20 436	5.4
Casey(d)	6 118	9 998	63.4	5 358	12 812	139.1
Dandenong	15 354	19 460	26.7	22 265	21 895	–1.7
Frankston	24 179	24 973	3.3	23 738	25 114	5.8
Maroondah	13 027	13 864	6.4	21 373	23 093	8.0
Mercy Hospital for Women	8 112	9 198	13.4	4 915	6 222	26.6
Mercy Werribee Hospital	10 706	12 361	15.5	18 116	18 742	3.5
Monash Medical Centre	41 203	38 299	–7.0	26 634	27 956	5.0
Northern Hospital	17 942	18 891	5.3	32 499	32 718	0.7
Royal Children's	16 357	17 288	5.7	27 887	29 624	6.2
Royal Melbourne	45 092	48 007	6.5	25 694	25 258	–1.7
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear	6 801	7 006	3.0	19 313	20 039	3.8
Royal Women's	16 397	16 757	2.2	14 131	14 034	–0.7
Rosebud	5 456	5 361	–1.7	9 979	9 858	–1.2
Sandringham	8 279	8 768	5.9	10 812	11 525	6.6
St Vincent's	22 731	24 497	7.8	16 209	17 080	5.4
Sunshine	17 404	18 666	7.3	28 721	30 703	6.9
Western	19 310	20 693	7.2	15 356	15 750	2.6
Williamstown	3 977	3 609	–9.3	10 813	11 010	1.8
Regional						
Ballarat Health Services	13 061	14 286	9.4	18 131	20 645	13.9
Barwon Health	30 435	30 728	1.0	19 472	20 374	4.6
Bendigo Health Care Group	12 930	13 784	6.6	16 564	17 868	7.9
Goulburn Valley Health	12 549	12 539	–0.1	15 905	17 145	7.8
Latrobe Regional Hospital	12 318	13 183	7.0	12 343	12 672	2.7

(a) Data refer to the 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.

(d) Casey hospital started operating from September 2004.

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

HOSPITALS *continued*

TIMELINESS OF ELECTIVE SURGERY

	SEMI-URGENT CASES ADMITTED WITHIN 90 DAYS DURING THE QUARTER			NUMBER OF NON-URGENT PATIENTS ADMITTED WITHIN A YEAR		
	July to December 2004	*January to June 2005*	*July to December 2005*	*July to December 2004*	*January to June 2005*	*July to December 2005*
Hospital	%	%	%	%	%	%
Metropolitan						
Alfred	73	69	69	89	94	94
Angliss	89	78	76	100	99	95
Austin(a)	57	53	61	93	84	83
Box Hill	66	60	61	88	86	70
Casey(b)	na	58	61	na	59	80
Dandenong	59	54	58	97	95	91
Frankston	49	40	44	80	78	69
Maroondah	75	76	67	83	78	71
Mercy Hospital for Women	95	83	92	99	98	100
Mercy Werribee Hospital	99	99	98	100	100	100
Monash Medical Centre	62	52	51	76	62	68
Northern Hospital	75	72	77	78	87	88
Royal Children's	100	99	82	97	96	95
Royal Melbourne	71	63	63	83	82	72
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear	98	96	97	98	98	98
Royal Women's	100	100	100	97	96	99
Rosebud	na	na	na	na	na	na
St Vincent's	61	58	56	65	71	57
Sandringham	86	82	72	96	97	92
Sunshine	91	96	95	98	97	98
Western	71	75	80	88	88	91
Williamstown	98	97	95	98	98	99
Regional						
Ballarat Health Services	89	84	80	90	89	87
Barwon Health	73	72	71	77	78	81
Bendigo Health Care Group	59	79	77	94	86	89
Goulburn Valley Health	86	79	78	97	96	87
Latrobe Regional Hospital	98	96	96	98	99	99

(a) Includes both Austin and Repatriation campuses.

(b) Casey hospital started operating from September 2004.

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

CHILDREN FULLY IMMUNISED AT AGE 12 TO LESS THAN 15 MONTHS(a)

	1999				2000	2005				2006
Local Government Area(b)	*Mar Qtr* %	*Jun Qtr* %	*Sep Qtr* %	*Dec Qtr* %	*Mar Qtr* %	*Mar Qtr* %	*Jun Qtr* %	*Sep Qtr* %	*Dec Qtr* %	*Mar Qtr* %
Melbourne(b)										
Banyule (C)	87.3	90.2	85.1	90.3	90.7	89.6	90.3	93.6	90.6	94.5
Bayside (C)	86.5	86.3	86.1	86.5	90.9	89.3	90.0	93.5	92.5	88.9
Boroondara (C)	85.8	88.2	88.0	87.3	90.5	90.9	92.1	89.5	93.4	90.2
Brimbank (C)	85.6	86.7	88.2	87.3	89.7	90.6	93.5	93.0	92.6	92.5
Cardinia (S)	85.2	84.5	86.8	92.4	90.2	92.6	89.8	90.2	91.6	90.5
Casey (C)	89.7	90.6	91.5	90.0	90.8	89.1	90.5	90.6	91.7	89.9
Darebin (C)	86.0	84.4	86.2	85.0	83.7	89.6	91.8	90.9	89.8	86.9
Frankston (C)	85.5	91.5	88.8	88.4	92.4	91.1	90.8	92.4	90.6	90.2
Glen Eira (C)	84.3	84.4	87.9	86.4	89.5	89.0	92.0	91.8	93.4	91.4
Greater Dandenong (C)	84.0	84.0	86.1	91.8	88.3	83.2	90.0	94.0	92.1	88.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	93.7	87.4	92.1	91.7	89.1	89.4	90.3	93.9	92.9	90.9
Hume (C)	75.2	89.2	90.0	87.4	86.7	93.7	91.0	93.8	92.1	90.4
Kingston (C)	87.9	87.7	90.8	89.9	89.0	93.0	94.5	92.2	93.0	93.7
Knox (C)	90.0	90.7	88.4	91.1	85.6	91.5	91.1	91.4	91.5	90.6
Manningham (C)	80.5	85.9	87.3	85.4	88.9	86.4	92.1	91.5	90.5	91.1
Maribyrnong (C)	77.6	82.9	76.6	80.0	90.4	95.8	93.7	93.4	92.0	93.9
Maroondah (C)	88.5	87.8	91.2	85.8	91.2	94.8	91.4	89.8	92.2	89.4
Melbourne (C)	86.1	83.2	82.6	70.1	78.3	77.5	86.5	88.1	85.9	85.0
Melton (S)	85.5	91.6	91.3	89.9	90.4	91.4	89.4	92.8	94.5	89.0
Monash (C)	86.1	86.2	86.6	84.0	85.7	90.0	94.0	91.7	90.3	91.8
Moonee Valley (C)	90.5	89.5	86.9	88.1	92.6	90.5	96.2	94.0	94.0	91.8
Moreland (C)	87.9	89.0	88.6	88.6	89.0	89.9	91.4	91.3	91.1	89.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	84.4	88.2	84.8	83.6	92.7	91.8	90.2	90.9	90.6	89.6
Nillumbik (S)	87.1	88.9	85.5	88.4	89.8	94.2	94.2	89.2	89.8	88.0
Port Phillip (C)	79.9	76.2	84.0	81.6	86.0	87.6	88.8	89.5	89.1	85.7
Stonnington (C)	86.9	86.6	89.0	85.7	88.5	94.4	89.2	91.9	91.4	90.9
Whitehorse (C)	89.3	90.3	83.9	88.2	91.6	91.5	91.9	93.8	94.0	90.1
Whittlesea (C)	88.8	90.7	88.1	89.3	91.0	90.8	94.8	92.6	93.3	91.1
Wyndham (C)	89.5	86.6	91.5	90.0	90.1	90.1	92.5	92.1	91.8	90.1
Yarra (C)	85.0	85.7	76.3	79.5	86.7	91.0	89.9	89.4	89.8	90.2
Yarra Ranges (S)	81.5	87.7	83.3	86.3	87.2	88.7	88.1	90.2	86.5	88.6
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	78.5	85.0	83.8	92.3	86.7	94.8	90.7	96.9	95.8	92.3
Golden Plains (S)	88.1	93.9	95.6	94.7	85.9	93.3	89.1	90.4	96.3	93.1
Greater Geelong (C)	90.8	88.1	88.1	90.3	91.7	91.2	91.0	93.0	93.1	90.4
Queenscliffe (B)	81.8	73.3	100.0	78.6	93.8	85.7	83.3	100.0	100.0	77.8
Surf Coast (S)	72.4	78.4	87.4	86.0	89.5	89.0	92.7	93.8	93.7	85.7
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	89.8	90.0	87.3	87.8	96.9	97.6	95.8	95.9	93.6	96.1
Glenelg (S)	78.7	88.6	89.4	94.9	81.6	95.3	95.1	91.8	98.3	84.0
Moyne (S)	91.9	96.6	81.3	93.7	86.2	93.2	91.2	95.8	95.9	92.0
Southern Grampians (S)	88.2	88.7	87.7	94.2	98.3	96.4	100.0	97.7	92.6	95.4
Warrnambool (C)	92.8	89.6	93.5	91.5	91.6	89.3	97.0	94.7	92.5	86.5
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	83.8	97.0	75.9	93.0	98.5	100.0	96.3	91.7	93.9	100.0
Ballarat (C)	88.5	90.3	89.7	90.9	91.6	93.3	93.1	90.4	94.1	87.0
Hepburn (S)	79.1	81.4	87.9	92.5	92.5	84.6	89.5	78.1	85.3	70.0
Moorabool (S)	93.0	89.2	88.0	90.3	95.0	87.0	94.3	91.7	94.4	95.5
Pyrenees (S)	95.6	96.9	92.3	96.5	95.3	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9

(a) Data shown is processing quarter; the reference quarter is one quarter earlier.

(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: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

CHILDREN FULLY IMMUNISED AT AGE 12 TO LESS THAN 15 MONTHS(a) *continued*

	1999				2000	2005				2006
	Mar Qtr	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*
Local Government Area(b)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	94.1	95.8	88.9	100.0	90.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.3
Horsham (RC)	95.1	96.2	93.3	91.5	90.8	98.2	93.9	98.2	95.4	93.8
Northern Grampians (S)	86.3	80.1	85.6	92.2	97.2	97.4	97.4	100.0	92.7	96.9
West Wimmera (S)	92.3	100.0	91.7	100.0	83.3	100.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yarriambiack (S)	94.2	91.4	89.4	84.9	96.2	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	55.5	83.8	84.1	88.7	76.7	89.5	93.8	92.9	94.1	80.8
Gannawarra (S)	86.7	91.2	89.2	92.9	88.2	84.9	93.9	96.0	84.9	95.8
Mildura (RC)	89.1	90.1	93.2	89.6	89.7	91.1	92.3	89.5	94.0	94.8
Swan Hill (RC)	87.8	94.0	84.0	88.8	86.2	87.5	95.7	94.4	94.4	87.1
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	80.8	93.6	92.8	97.8	91.9	92.3	86.1	95.4	88.5	91.9
Greater Bendigo (C)	86.2	88.3	87.2	91.1	88.5	90.1	94.1	90.6	90.5	87.0
Loddon (S)	75.0	93.6	82.2	84.6	82.6	85.7	92.3	87.0	91.7	88.5
Macedon Ranges (S)	85.2	93.8	91.1	87.5	92.5	89.9	90.2	95.4	87.5	86.6
Mount Alexander (S)	71.9	79.4	91.1	94.1	82.9	81.0	84.4	89.5	82.9	77.6
Goulburn										
Campaspe (S)	86.1	91.4	88.7	90.7	91.7	91.3	96.1	95.8	90.8	87.7
Delatite (S)	84.3	87.5	87.3	88.9	88.2	85.2	87.0	82.0	96.4	93.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	87.6	87.7	88.0	84.2	88.5	94.1	93.3	91.8	93.5	91.6
Mitchell (S)	85.8	90.4	85.2	89.6	93.1	92.7	92.8	93.5	94.7	89.9
Moira (S)	90.4	82.0	86.9	87.3	92.7	94.3	88.1	90.8	82.6	89.9
Murrindindi (S)	91.6	87.7	87.1	79.9	83.6	91.2	89.7	90.7	88.4	93.9
Strathbogie (S)	90.3	94.9	96.9	89.6	88.0	95.8	93.8	85.7	92.3	100.0
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	90.6	87.7	88.9	89.6	93.0	94.4	90.0	96.0	90.9	90.5
Indigo (S)	91.8	94.5	93.5	79.1	88.3	87.2	89.5	94.4	94.7	87.9
Towong (S)	77.6	71.8	82.7	97.6	91.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	100.0
Wangarratta (RC)	87.0	80.8	78.0	87.8	83.9	93.8	90.4	96.9	96.2	93.2
Wodonga (RC)	93.6	91.3	90.3	89.6	86.7	97.4	93.3	97.0	90.3	90.4
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	75.9	83.0	90.9	86.0	88.6	94.9	94.7	90.2	92.0	90.8
Wellington (S)	91.3	79.4	88.5	84.1	88.8	91.1	97.2	92.1	93.5	93.2
Gippsland(b)										
Bass Coast (S)	86.2	88.8	92.1	91.6	93.2	88.1	96.6	93.4	96.2	91.4
Baw Baw (S)	93.6	92.7	93.8	87.5	90.6	91.3	87.5	91.1	96.5	91.5
La Trobe (S)	88.7	84.3	85.3	84.5	91.1	93.8	88.6	91.1	94.8	92.7
South Gippsland (S)	84.5	80.2	83.2	89.0	83.5	93.6	92.3	96.9	93.9	91.3
Victoria	**86.5**	**87.9**	**87.7**	**88.1**	**89.4**	**90.8**	**91.8**	**92.1**	**91.9**	**90.3**

(a) Data shown is processing quarter; the reference quarter is one quarter earlier.

(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: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

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 2000-04 had a life expectancy of 79.6 years, 2.2 years longer than a boy born in 1997-2001. The life expectancy of a girl born in 2000-04 was 84.3 years, 4.7 years longer than a boy, and 1.6 years longer than a girl born in 1997-2001.

In 2000-04, the highest life expectancy for a male born in Victoria was recorded in the Shire of Nillumbik (81.6 years), while the City of Melbourne recorded the highest female life expectancy (86.5 years). Northern Grampians Shire recorded the lowest life expectancy for a male during this period (74.6 years), 5 years below the male life expectancy for Victoria. Hindmarsh Shire recorded the lowest life expectancy for a female (80.9 years), which was 3.4 years below the female life expectancy for Victoria.

Between 1997-2001 and 2000-2004, the gap between LGAs with the highest and lowest male life expectancy widened from 5.8 years to 7 years. Similarly for females the gap increased from 4.7 to 5.6 years.

The largest percentage changes in life expectancy for males between 1997-2001 and 2000-2004 were recorded in the Shire of Moyne (3.6%) and the City of Melbourne (3.4%). For females, the percentage change was highest in the Shires of Golden Plains (5.1%), Surf Coast and Bass Coast (both 2.9%).

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(a)(b)

	MALES			FEMALES		
Local Government Area	*1997-01*	*2000-04*	*% Change between 1997-01 and 2000-04*	*1997-01*	*2000-04*	*% Change between 1997-01 and 2000-04*
Melbourne						
Banyule (C)	77.8	79.6	2.3	82.6	83.7	1.3
Bayside (C)	79.5	80.3	1.0	83.9	84.9	1.3
Boroondara (C)	79.2	80.6	1.8	83.4	84.4	1.2
Brimbank (C)	77.2	78.2	1.3	82.8	83.4	0.7
Cardinia (S)	78.2	79.5	1.7	81.9	82.8	1.1
Casey (C)	78.6	79.8	1.5	83.6	84.4	0.9
Darebin (C)	76.5	77.4	1.2	82.9	83.5	0.7
Frankston (C)	76.2	77.8	2.0	82.2	83.0	0.9
Glen Eira (C)	78.6	79.5	1.1	83.8	85.1	1.5
Greater Dandenong (C)	76.1	77.8	2.2	82.4	83.3	1.1
Hobsons Bay (C)	76.8	77.9	1.4	82.3	83.1	1.0
Hume (C)	77.4	78.6	1.6	82.9	82.8	–0.2
Kingston (C)	78.2	79.0	1.1	82.5	83.0	0.6
Knox (C)	78.1	78.6	0.6	82.6	82.5	–0.1
Manningham (C)	80.6	81.1	0.7	84.0	84.8	0.9
Maribyrnong (C)	74.8	76.7	2.5	82.3	83.5	1.4
Maroondah (C)	78.0	78.8	1.0	82.7	83.6	1.1
Melbourne (C)	76.8	79.4	3.4	84.3	86.5	2.6
Melton (S)	77.1	78.3	1.5	80.2	81.9	2.2
Monash (C)	79.6	80.6	1.2	84.1	84.8	0.8
Moonee Valley (C)	77.2	78.6	1.8	83.5	84.8	1.6
Moreland (C)	77.2	78.0	1.1	82.3	83.5	1.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	77.5	78.9	1.9	83.0	83.7	0.8
Nillumbik (S)	79.6	81.6	2.5	84.9	84.9	—
Port Phillip (C)	75.7	77.5	2.4	81.6	82.5	1.2
Stonnington (C)	79.0	80.7	2.1	83.2	84.9	2.0
Whitehorse (C)	79.3	80.3	1.2	84.0	85.0	1.2
Whittlesea (C)	78.6	79.6	1.3	83.0	84.0	1.3
Wyndham (C)	76.5	78.5	2.6	82.2	83.5	1.6
Yarra (C)	75.8	77.7	2.4	81.8	82.5	0.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	78.0	79.2	1.5	83.8	84.4	0.6
Barwon						
Colac-Otway (S)	77.1	77.8	0.8	83.3	83.4	0.1
Golden Plains (S)	76.9	78.8	2.5	82.3	86.4	5.1
Greater Geelong (C)	77.1	78.3	1.5	82.4	83.1	0.9
Queenscliffe (B)	77.1	79.1	2.6	82.4	83.7	1.6
Surf Coast (S)	77.1	79.6	3.2	83.3	85.7	2.9
Western District						
Corangamite (S)	76.0	75.9	–0.1	81.6	81.2	–0.4
Glenelg (S)	75.8	75.5	–0.4	81.7	81.1	–0.7
Moyne (S)	76.0	78.8	3.6	81.6	82.9	1.6
Southern Grampians (S)	75.8	76.6	1.1	81.7	83.0	1.6
Warrnambool (C)	76.2	77.9	2.2	82.9	83.8	1.1
Central Highlands						
Ararat (RC)	75.8	77.7	2.6	81.6	82.7	1.3
Ballarat (C)	75.8	76.7	1.2	81.5	82.0	0.5
Hepburn (S)	76.9	77.7	1.1	82.3	81.8	–0.6
Moorabool (S)	76.9	77.5	0.8	82.3	83.6	1.6
Pyrenees (S)	75.8	77.6	2.4	81.6	82.6	1.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) All-cause mortality by 5-year age groups and sex was used to create abridged life tables according to 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 2000-04.

(b) Life expectancy at birth is calculated using deaths data for both five year periods 1997-01 and 2000-04.

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(a)(b) *continued*

	MALES			FEMALES		
Local Government Area	*1997-01*	*2000-04*	*% Change between 1997-01 and 2000-04*	*1997-01*	*2000-04*	*% Change between 1997-01 and 2000-04*
Wimmera						
Hindmarsh (S)	76.5	77.5	1.2	82.0	80.9	–1.3
Horsham (RC)	76.5	77.1	0.7	82.0	84.1	2.5
Northern Grampians (S)	75.8	74.6	–1.5	81.6	82.3	0.9
West Wimmera (S)	76.5	76.4	–0.2	82.0	82.7	0.9
Yarriambiack (S)	76.5	77.9	1.8	82.0	81.1	–1.1
Mallee						
Buloke (S)	76.1	77.6	2.0	82.3	82.6	0.4
Gannawarra (S)	75.3	77.4	2.8	82.6	84.5	2.3
Mildura (RC)	75.8	76.9	1.5	81.8	83.1	1.6
Swan Hill (RC)	75.3	77.2	2.5	82.6	83.1	0.5
Loddon						
Central Goldfields (S)	76.1	78.0	2.6	82.3	81.3	–1.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	76.5	77.7	1.6	82.1	82.7	0.7
Loddon (S)	76.1	75.4	–0.8	82.3	83.5	1.5
Macedon Ranges (S)	76.7	78.9	2.9	82.5	83.5	1.3
Mount Alexander (S)	76.7	76.5	–0.3	82.5	83.0	0.7
Goulburn						
Benalla (RC)	77.2	78.1	1.3	82.7	82.6	–0.1
Campaspe (S)	75.5	77.5	2.6	82.0	82.1	0.2
Greater Shepparton (C)	77.4	78.0	0.8	83.1	83.3	0.3
Mansfield (S)	77.2	79.6	3.1	82.7	84.2	1.9
Mitchell (S)	76.5	77.6	1.4	82.4	83.0	0.8
Moira (S)	76.1	76.1	0.1	81.9	82.8	1.1
Murrindindi (S)	76.5	77.1	0.8	82.4	83.2	1.0
Strathbogie (S)	76.1	77.1	1.3	81.9	83.0	1.3
Ovens-Murray						
Alpine (S)	77.2	78.1	1.2	82.7	82.5	–0.2
Indigo (S)	76.2	76.2	0.1	82.0	82.9	1.0
Towong (S)	76.2	77.6	1.8	82.0	82.9	1.0
Wangaratta (RC)	77.2	77.9	1.0	82.7	83.9	1.5
Wodonga (RC)	76.2	77.1	1.2	82.0	82.5	0.6
East Gippsland						
East Gippsland (S)	75.5	76.3	1.1	81.3	82.2	1.0
Wellington (S)	76.3	76.7	0.4	81.7	82.1	0.5
Gippsland						
Bass Coast (S)	76.5	78.2	2.2	81.7	84.0	2.9
Baw Baw (S)	76.2	77.9	2.3	82.5	82.5	—
Latrobe (C)	75.2	75.7	0.6	80.9	81.5	0.8
South Gippsland (S)	76.5	77.4	1.2	81.7	82.9	1.4
Victoria	**77.4**	**79.6**	**2.8**	**82.7**	**84.3**	**1.9**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) All-cause mortality by 5-year age groups and sex was used to create abridged life tables according to 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 2000-04.

(b) Life expectancy at birth is calculated using deaths data for both five year periods 1997-01 and 2000-04.

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

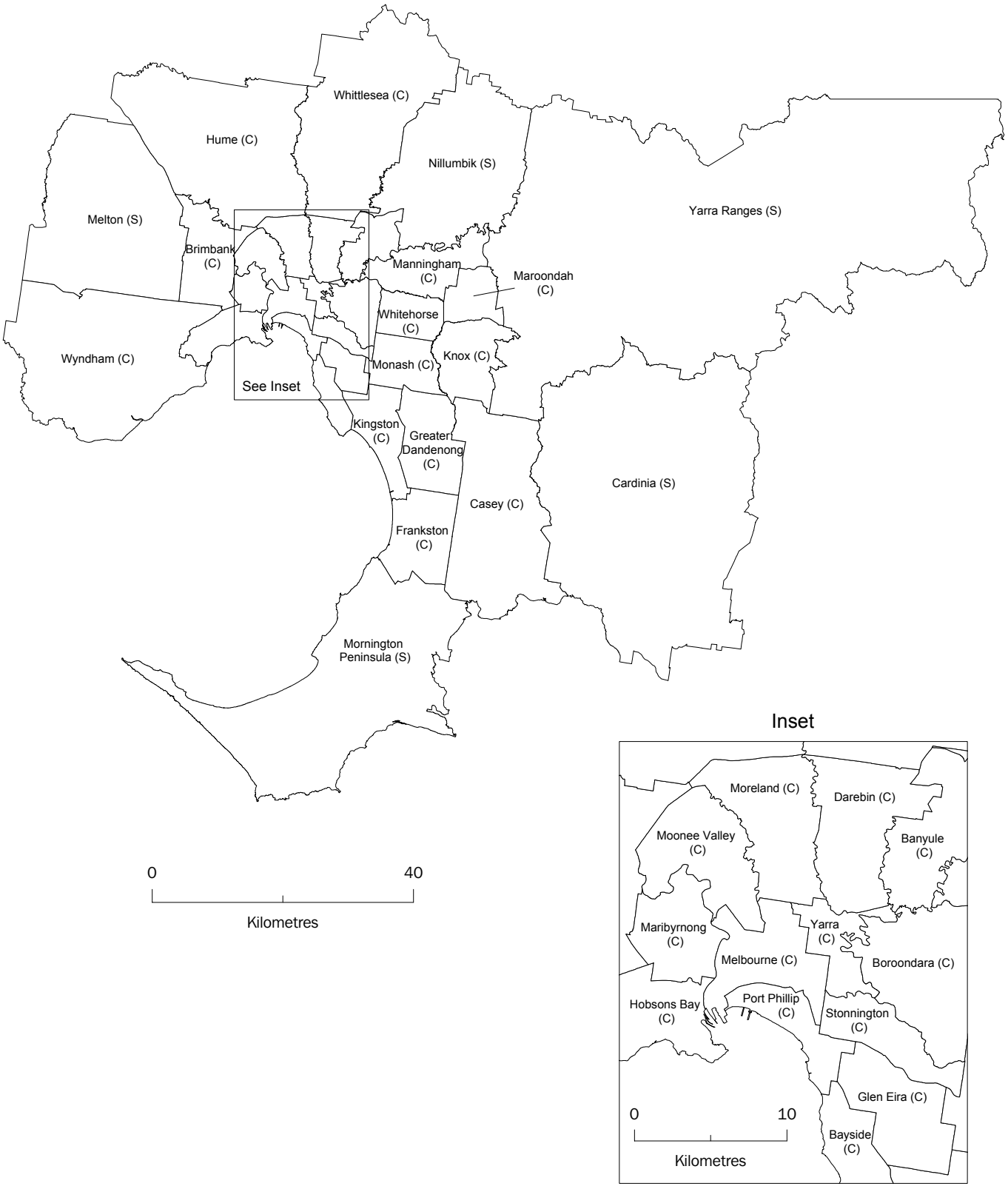
Local Government Areas, Victoria

2004

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004.

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2004



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004.

APPENDIX INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

1	March Quarter 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria
2	June Quarter 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues
3	September Quarter 2002	Population Change in Victoria 1991–2001
4	June Quarter 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999–2002
5	September Quarter 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
6	March Quarter 2004	Children aged 0-8 years in Victoria
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GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures

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

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

Duration of unemployment

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

Employed

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

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

Part-time workers

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

Particles as PM_{10}

Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.

Seasonal adjustment

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

State final demand

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

State final demand *continued*

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

Trend estimates

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

Unemployed

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

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

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ISSN 1445 6710

RRP $32.00