Australian Bureau of Statistics

MARCH QUARTER 2005

1367.2

STATE AND REGIONAL INDICATORS

VICTORIA

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CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

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100 years of STATISTICS

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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	*RELEASE DATE*
June 2005	11 August 2005
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

Vince Lazzaro
Regional Director, Victoria

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AUSTRALIA, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA

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

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

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

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1 STATE COMPARISON

1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: State comparison

			Per cent change from the same period in the previous year					
	Period	Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %	**Vic.**	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	Aust.
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Dec qtr 04	24.8	**4.2**	2.8	7.2	3.6	5.5	4.5
Population								
Total population	Sep qtr 04	24.7	**1.2**	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.6	1.2
Natural increase(a)	Sep qtr 04	. .	**0.6**	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
Net overseas migration(a)	Sep qtr 04	. .	**0.7**	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6
Net interstate migration(a)	Sep qtr 04	. .	**–0.1**	–0.4	0.9	–0.2	0.1	. .
Labour								
Number employed (trend)	Feb 05	24.9	**3.5**	1.2	6.1	2.5	4.5	3.2
Unemployment rate (trend)(b)	Feb 05	. .	**–0.8**	–0.1	–0.9	–0.9	–0.4	–0.6
Participation rate (trend)(b)	Feb 05	. .	**0.5**	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Job vacancies (original)	Feb 05	22.7	**14.0**	29.7	92.7	58.7	49.1	29.8
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	Nov 04	. .	**2.7**	0.9	6.0	2.5	4.9	3.0
Wage cost index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Dec qtr 04	. .	**3.7**	3.2	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.6
Prices(c)								
Consumer price index	Dec qtr 04	. .	**2.3**	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Established house price index	Dec qtr 04	. .	**2.8**	2.8	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.5
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Feb 05	24.2	**–16.8**	–15.1	–15.4	–9.4	2.4	–12.6
Value of residential building approved (trend)	Feb 05	25.1	**–12.4**	–13.8	6.1	4.1	8.8	–3.5
Total value of building approved (trend)	Feb 05	24.6	**–17.8**	–9.4	12.7	10.7	6.4	–2.1
Value of building commenced (chain volume measure)	Sep 04	27.5	**–2.3**	–1.4	9.9	–10.0	5.2	1.1
Value of building work done (seas. adj., chain volume measure)	Sep 04	29.5	**8.4**	0.4	12.3	13.6	5.3	6.0
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Feb 05	26.2	**7.6**	5.2	10.3	4.2	11.5	7.7
Retail turnover (trend)	Feb 05	24.0	**0.4**	1.2	0.7	1.5	4.4	1.3
Takings from tourist accommodation	Dec qtr 04	17.1	**–0.2**	–3.6	3.5	4.3	8.5	0.9
International merchandise trade								
Imports	Feb 05	31.4	**18.3**	18.5	21.6	11.6	8.2	17.6
Exports	Dec 04	15.7	**9.7**	27.0	20.0	–11.9	13.2	14.6

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

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

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

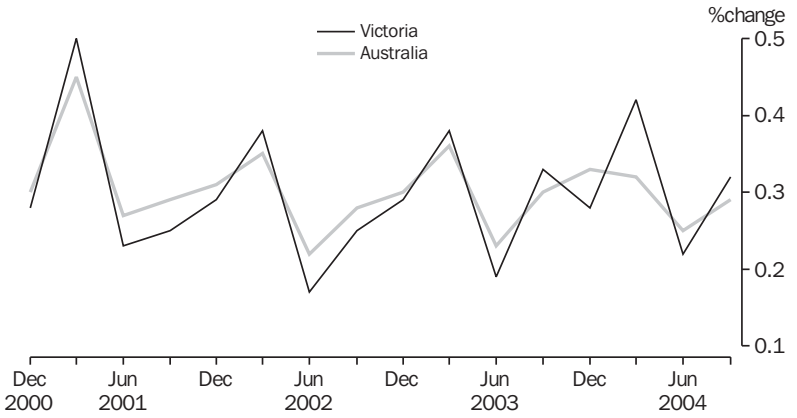
CHAPTER 2 POPULATION

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

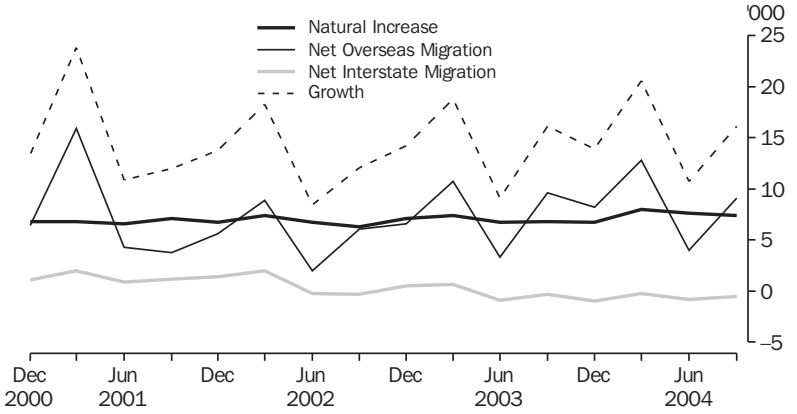
Over the last four years, the September quarter has represented a seasonal upswing for both Victorian and Australian population growth, as evident in the graphs below. In September quarter 2004, Victoria's ERP grew by 16,100 persons or 0.3%. Australia's ERP also grew by 0.3% (57,600 persons) over the same period.

The September 2004 population growth rate for Victoria was driven by natural increase, which added 7,400 persons. Net overseas migration contributed 9,100 persons for the quarter, accounting for 32.1% of the national net overseas migration. The positive increase in net overseas migration and natural increase was offset by the continuing negative growth for interstate migration (–510 persons for September quarter 2004).

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



POPULATION, Components of Victorian population growth



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

	Population at end of period			*Components of population change*				*Change from previous 12 months*	
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Natural increase*	*Net overseas migration*	*Net interstate migration*	*Total increase*	*Victoria*	*Australia*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*%*	*%*
1998–99	2 309.4	2 377.0	4 686.4	27.1	24.7	2.5	48.6	1.05	1.15
1999–2000	2 335.5	2 405.8	4 741.3	27.7	27.0	5.2	54.9	1.17	1.20
2000–01	2 366.3	2 438.4	4 804.7	26.4	35.3	5.2	63.4	1.34	1.36
2001–02	2 393.6	2 463.7	4 857.2	27.9	20.3	4.4	52.5	1.09	1.17
2002–03	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	27.4	26.8	—	54.2	1.12	1.18
2003–04	2 453.1	2 519.6	4 972.8	29.1	34.6	–2.3	61.4	1.25	1.20
2002									
September	2 399.9	2 469.4	4 869.3	6.3	6.1	–0.3	12.1	1.09	1.16
December	2 406.7	2 476.8	4 883.5	7.1	6.6	0.5	14.2	1.10	1.16
2003									
March	2 417.5	2 484.8	4 902.3	7.4	10.7	0.7	18.8	1.10	1.17
June	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	6.7	3.3	–0.9	9.1	1.12	1.18
September	2 430.3	2 497.2	4 927.5	6.8	9.6	–0.3	16.1	1.19	1.20
December	2 436.8	2 504.6	4 941.4	6.7	8.2	–1.0	13.9	1.18	1.23
2004									
March	2 447.8	2 514.2	4 962.0	8.0	12.8	–0.2	20.6	1.22	1.18
June	2 453.1	2 519.6	4 972.8	7.6	4.0	–0.8	10.7	1.25	1.20
September	2 461.5	2 527.3	4 988.8	7.4	9.1	–0.5	16.1	1.24	1.19

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

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

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

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

VITAL STATISTICS, BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA — 2003

As at December 2003, the LGAs of Loddon and Swan Hill in Regional Victoria recorded the highest total fertility rates of 2.55 and 2.34 respectively. In the Melbourne Statistical Division, the LGA of Cardinia (which includes the suburbs of Pakenham, Cardinia and Emerald) recorded the highest total fertility rate of 1.98. This was followed by the LGA of Hume (which includes the suburbs Broadmeadows, Craigieburn, Roxburgh Park and Greenvale) with a total fertility rate of 1.94.

The lowest total fertility rate for December 2003 was 0.97, recorded in the LGA of Melbourne (which includes the areas of East Melbourne, Carlton, Kensington and the inner city). Also in the Melbourne Statistical Division with the second lowest rate of 1.05 was the LGA of Port Phillip (including the suburbs of St Kilda, Elwood and Port Melbourne). The LGAs which recorded the lowest total fertility in Regional Victoria were Queenscliffe (1.59) and Ballarat (1.66).

3 VITAL STATISTICS, By Local Government Area — 2003(a)(b)

Local Government Area	*Births(c)*	*Total fertility rate(d)*	*Deaths(c)*	*Indirect standardised death rate(e)*
Melbourne(f)				
Banyule (C)	1 365	1.62	764	6.1
Bayside (C)	1 060	1.70	790	5.7
Boroondara (C)	1 590	1.37	1 190	5.8
Brimbank (C)	2 329	1.74	862	6.7
Cardinia (S)	674	1.98	269	6.4
Casey (C)	3 031	1.89	694	5.8
Darebin (C)	1 774	1.53	1 076	6.8
Frankston (C)	1 487	1.75	777	6.8
Glen Eira (C)	1 565	1.53	994	6.0
Greater Dandenong (C)	1 691	1.81	822	6.6
Hobsons Bay (C)	1 183	1.78	528	6.5
Hume (C)	2 197	1.94	507	6.7
Kingston (C)	1 693	1.63	1 073	6.6
Knox (C)	1 939	1.72	876	6.8
Manningham (C)	1 090	1.42	696	5.5
Maribyrnong (C)	979	1.76	489	7.0
Maroondah (C)	1 309	1.74	637	6.5
Melbourne (C)	464	0.97	217	5.6
Melton (S)	1 098	1.85	203	6.8
Monash (C)	1 593	1.37	1 007	5.7
Moonee Valley (C)	1 297	1.48	767	6.1
Moreland (C)	1 923	1.60	1 096	6.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	1 417	1.82	1 175	6.3
Nillumbik (S)	770	1.85	165	4.8
Port Phillip (C)	984	1.05	612	7.3
Stonnington (C)	983	1.16	591	5.5
Whitehorse (C)	1 864	1.65	1 104	5.7
Whittlesea (C)	1 673	1.70	450	6.0
Wyndham (C)	1 456	1.81	340	6.5
Yarra (C)	949	1.22	382	6.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	1 886	1.89	733	6.2
Barwon				
Colac-Otway (S)	232	2.04	181	6.6
Golden Plains (S)	221	2.23	53	6.1
Greater Geelong (C)	2 293	1.71	1 623	6.7
Queenscliffe (B)	17	1.59	75	7.8
Surf Coast (S)	301	1.89	130	5.7
Western District				
Corangamite (S)	177	2.21	170	7.7
Glenelg (S)	262	2.10	176	8.1
Moyne (S)	178	2.06	112	6.7
Southern Grampians (S)	218	2.20	160	6.9
Warrnambool (C)	400	1.90	240	6.5
Central Highlands				
Ararat (RC)	122	1.92	117	6.9
Ballarat (C)	1 000	1.66	708	7.3
Hepburn (S)	141	1.86	132	7.4
Moorabool (S)	300	1.89	126	6.7
Pyrenees (S)	57	2.08	63	6.7

For footnotes see end of table.

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3 VITAL STATISTICS, By Local Government Area — 2003(a)(b) — *continued*

Local Government Area	*Births(c)*	*Total fertility rate(d)*	*Deaths(c)*	*Indirect standardised death rate(e)*
Wimmera				
Hindmarsh (S)	64	2.19	102	7.3
Horsham (RC)	225	1.87	181	6.6
Northern Grampians (S)	131	2.12	143	7.9
West Wimmera (S)	43	2.09	45	7.3
Yarriambiack (S)	87	2.20	90	7.4
Mallee				
Buloke (S)	72	2.29	89	7.9
Gannawarra (S)	115	2.30	108	6.5
Mildura (RC)	602	1.91	405	6.8
Swan Hill (RC)	291	2.34	151	6.8
Loddon				
Central Goldfields (S)	110	2.02	131	6.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	1 101	1.79	722	6.8
Loddon (S)	95	2.55	73	6.9
Macedon Ranges (S)	432	1.85	192	6.3
Mount Alexander (S)	191	2.18	171	7.1
Goulburn				
Benalla (RC)	114	1.88	124	6.8
Campaspe (S)	477	2.10	317	7.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	788	1.94	405	6.4
Mansfield (S)	62	1.86	41	5.5
Mitchell (S)	415	2.07	162	6.9
Moira (S)	306	2.26	270	7.0
Murrindindi (S)	157	1.96	98	6.7
Strathbogie (S)	85	2.08	108	6.7
Ovens-Murray				
Alpine (S)	125	1.69	127	6.7
Indigo (S)	157	1.92	134	7.1
Towong (S)	63	2.26	61	7.3
Wangaratta (RC)	313	1.98	226	6.2
Wodonga (RC)	469	1.91	155	7.1
East Gippsland				
East Gippsland (S)	371	2.00	396	7.3
Wellington (S)	444	2.02	336	7.6
Gippsland(f)				
Bass Coast (S)	256	1.86	265	6.6
Baw Baw (S)	441	1.93	288	6.7
Latrobe (C)	872	1.88	552	8.0
South Gippsland (S)	310	2.11	252	7.1
Unincorporated Vic	2	1.58	0	4.7
Victoria(g)	**61 058**	**1.66**	**32 925**	**6.7**

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2003.

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

(c) Data is for calendar year 2003.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 2001 to 2003.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 2001 to 2003.

(f) 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.

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Demographic Statistics.

4 GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING STOCKS, By Local Government Area — As At 30 June 2004

Local Government Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 2004(b)	Occupied dwellings	Vacant dwellings	Total dwellings	Dwellings per 1,000 population
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(a)					
Banyule (C)	117 323	2 167	54	2 221	18.9
Bayside (C)	89 232	1 204	21	1 225	13.7
Boroondara (C)	158 290	711	32	743	4.7
Brimbank (C)	174 426	1 601	28	1 629	9.3
Cardinia (S)	54 543	318	10	328	6.0
Casey (C)	210 389	1 882	48	1 930	9.2
Darebin (C)	127 521	3 270	64	3 334	26.1
Frankston (C)	118 951	1 632	66	1 698	14.3
Glen Eira (C)	122 901	534	25	559	4.5
Greater Dandenong (C)	127 230	2 176	92	2 268	17.8
Hobsons Bay (C)	83 199	1 114	104	1 218	14.6
Hume (C)	148 195	2 048	36	2 084	14.1
Kingston (C)	136 684	1 197	84	1 281	9.4
Knox (C)	150 044	1 169	31	1 200	8.0
Manningham (C)	113 920	215	7	222	1.9
Maribyrnong (C)	62 054	2 058	99	2 157	34.8
Maroondah (C)	100 943	967	35	1 002	9.9
Melbourne (C)	61 670	1 807	120	1 927	31.2
Melton (S)	71 350	357	17	374	5.2
Monash (C)	161 544	1 293	65	1 358	8.4
Moonee Valley (C)	109 165	3 651	264	3 915	35.9
Moreland (C)	135 843	1 953	45	1 998	14.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	138 773	1 198	30	1 228	8.8
Nillumbik (S)	60 623	136	7	143	2.4
Port Phillip (C)	82 857	2 851	280	3 131	37.8
Stonnington (C)	90 903	1 519	133	1 652	18.2
Whitehorse (C)	144 935	1 368	42	1 410	9.7
Whittlesea (C)	126 297	711	17	728	5.8
Wyndham (C)	107 868	682	18	700	6.5
Yarra (C)	69 749	4 510	341	4 851	69.5
Yarra Ranges (S)	143 228	576	30	606	4.2
Barwon					
Colac-Otway (S)	21 495	302	11	313	14.6
Golden Plains (S)	16 319	3	5	8	.5
Greater Geelong (C)	202 615	3 489	123	3 612	17.8
Queenscliffe (B)	3 212	14	0	14	4.4
Surf Coast (S)	22 471	79	3	82	3.6
Western District					
Corangamite (S)	17 327	165	13	178	10.3
Glenelg (S)	20 220	373	6	379	18.7
Moyne (S)	15 851	77	3	80	5.0
Southern Grampians (S)	16 902	261	3	264	15.6
Warrnambool (C)	30 708	791	23	814	26.5
Central Highlands					
Ararat (RC)	11 539	187	2	189	16.4
Ballarat (C)	87 148	1 972	52	2 024	23.2
Hepburn (S)	14 828	139	3	142	9.6
Moorabool (S)	26 138	289	5	294	11.2
Pyrenees (S)	6 532	26	4	30	4.6

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

4 GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING STOCKS, By Local Government Area — As At 30 June 2004 — *continued*

Local Government Area	*Estimated resident population at 30 June 2004(b)* no.	*Occupied dwellings* no.	*Vacant dwellings* no.	*Total dwellings* no.	*Dwellings per 1,000 population* no.
Wimmera					
Hindmarsh (S)	6 407	41	8	49	7.6
Horsham (RC)	18 901	430	20	450	23.8
Northern Grampians (S)	12 749	186	16	202	15.8
West Wimmera (S)	4 741	17	6	23	4.9
Yarriambiack (S)	8 014	63	2	65	8.1
Mallee					
Buloke (S)	7 058	88	4	92	13.0
Gannawarra (S)	11 837	185	14	199	16.8
Mildura (RC)	51 263	1 169	18	1 187	23.2
Swan Hill (RC)	21 461	525	15	540	25.2
Loddon					
Central Goldfields (S)	12 964	250	5	255	19.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	94 614	1 808	42	1 850	19.6
Loddon (S)	8 407	59	22	81	9.6
Macedon Ranges (S)	40 004	195	0	195	4.9
Mount Alexander (S)	17 242	201	6	207	12.0
Goulburn					
Benalla (RC)	14 067	322	11	333	23.7
Campaspe (S)	37 193	732	20	752	20.2
Greater Shepparton (C)	60 025	1 222	89	1 311	21.8
Mansfield (S)	6 997	85	1	86	12.3
Mitchell (S)	31 574	443	10	453	14.3
Moira (S)	27 464	437	4	441	16.1
Murrindindi (S)	13 908	68	0	68	4.9
Strathbogie (S)	9 616	85	1	86	8.9
Ovens-Murray					
Alpine (S)	13 168	122	3	125	9.5
Indigo (S)	15 091	119	3	122	8.1
Towong (S)	6 204	42	0	42	6.8
Wangaratta (RC)	26 641	530	21	551	20.7
Wodonga (RC)	34 831	1 125	30	1 155	33.2
East Gippsland					
East Gippsland (S)	40 826	690	11	701	17.2
Wellington (S)	41 450	590	17	607	14.6
Gippsland(a)					
Bass Coast (S)	28 512	264	11	275	9.6
Baw Baw (S)	37 935	382	13	395	10.4
Latrobe (C)	70 315	1 905	72	1 977	28.1
South Gippsland (S)	26 888	204	8	212	7.9
Victoria	**4 972 779**	**69 626**	**3 004**	**72 630**	**14.6**

(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.

(b) Victorian total includes Unincorporated Victoria.

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

CHAPTER 3 LABOUR MARKET

For the year ending February 2005, the Victorian labour force grew by 80,800 people (3.2%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 82,200 (3.5%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 1,400 (0.9%).

In the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR), the labour force grew by 67,400 persons or 3.6% between February 2004 and February 2005. Over this period, the proportion of full-time employed persons fell from 69.5% to 68.8% of the labour force and the proportion of part-time employed grew from 24.3% to 25.5%. The number of unemployed people fell by 5,400 (4.6%), and the actual unemployment rate fell from 6.2% to 5.7%. The labour force participation rate grew by 1.4%.

Outside the Melbourne MSR, the Barwon-Western District and Central Highlands-Wimmera region displayed the biggest increase in employment for the period February 2004 to February 2005. During this period, in Barwon-Western District, the labour force grew by 15,100 persons (9.1%) and total employment grew by 14,100 persons (9.4%). The actual unemployment rate fell from 9.0% to 8.8%. In Central Highlands-Wimmera, the labour force grew by 5,700 persons (6.1%) and total employment grew by 5,300 persons (6.1%). The unemployment rate remained steady at 6.7%. Both regions also experienced rises in the participation rate over this period.

Both the Goulburn-Ovens-Murray and All Gippsland regions displayed a reduced labour force in February 2005 compared to February 2004, as well as reduced levels of employment. In Goulburn-Ovens-Murray, the number of unemployed persons increased by 14.5% over this period compared to 2.0% for the All Gippsland region. In the Loddon-Mallee region, there were modest rises in the labour force and the number of people employed, however the number of unemployed persons rose by 15.2%. The corresponding unemployment rate increased from 8.0% to 9.0%, which was the highest in the state for the year ended February 2005.

5 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a)(b), By Region

Month	Employed: Full-time '000	Employed: Part-time '000	Employed: Total '000	Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
December	1 293.1	483.3	1 776.4	105.2	1 881.6	5.6	64.8
2004							
January	1 286.6	452.9	1 739.5	107.9	1 847.4	5.8	63.6
February	1 306.5	455.9	1 762.4	116.3	1 878.7	6.2	64.6
March	1 277.0	496.4	1 773.4	107.7	1 881.1	5.7	64.6
April	1 278.5	484.4	1 762.9	107.3	1 870.2	5.7	64.1
May	1 286.3	491.5	1 777.8	91.3	1 869.1	4.9	64.0
June	1 285.7	489.7	1 775.4	92.2	1 867.6	4.9	63.9
July	1 289.5	501.5	1 791.0	93.2	1 884.2	4.9	64.3
August	1 285.0	498.6	1 783.5	102.1	1 885.6	5.4	64.3
September	1 299.5	512.9	1 812.4	116.3	1 928.7	6.0	65.7
October	1 296.3	512.0	1 808.3	99.6	1 907.9	5.2	64.9
November	1 307.6	505.4	1 813.0	91.1	1 904.1	4.8	64.7
December	1 339.3	519.0	1 858.3	95.1	1 953.5	4.9	66.3
2005							
January	1 323.0	487.2	1 810.2	101.8	1 912.1	5.3	64.9
February	1 339.3	495.9	1 835.2	110.9	1 946.1	5.7	66.0
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
December	105.3	53.4	158.7	7.4	166.0	4.4	57.1
2004							
January	104.4	50.2	154.6	9.6	164.1	5.8	56.3
February	105.8	44.3	150.2	14.9	165.1	9.0	56.6
March	106.5	49.8	156.2	11.5	167.8	6.9	57.4
April	104.9	51.7	156.6	14.5	171.0	8.5	58.5
May	105.3	49.3	154.7	14.0	168.7	8.3	57.6
June	110.6	51.7	162.3	14.9	177.2	8.4	60.4
July	105.4	49.9	155.3	13.7	169.0	8.1	57.5
August	104.0	47.8	151.8	13.4	165.2	8.1	56.2
September	110.6	56.6	167.2	13.5	180.7	7.5	61.4
October	109.1	58.4	167.5	14.3	181.8	7.9	61.7
November	112.3	54.3	166.7	10.3	176.9	5.8	59.9
December	120.3	52.7	173.0	12.3	185.3	6.7	62.7
2005							
January	116.4	51.7	168.1	12.5	180.7	6.9	61.1
February	112.8	51.5	164.3	15.9	180.2	8.8	60.9
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
December	62.8	31.4	94.2	6.3	100.5	6.3	64.1
2004							
January	64.4	27.2	91.6	8.5	100.0	8.5	63.7
February	58.6	27.9	86.5	6.2	92.7	6.7	58.9
March	58.4	29.4	87.9	4.4	92.3	4.8	58.6
April	59.3	31.6	91.0	5.6	96.6	5.8	61.3
May	56.7	27.6	84.3	6.4	90.7	7.1	57.5
June	53.7	30.5	84.2	7.2	91.4	7.9	57.9
July	51.0	28.0	79.0	8.3	87.3	9.5	55.2
August	48.9	28.2	77.1	10.4	87.4	11.8	55.2
September	49.9	29.4	79.2	8.9	88.1	10.1	55.5
October	48.2	31.6	79.8	7.7	87.5	8.8	55.1
November	56.3	30.1	86.4	7.6	94.0	8.1	59.1
December	57.7	29.4	87.1	8.3	95.4	8.7	59.9
2005							
January	62.3	31.2	93.5	4.3	97.8	4.4	61.4
February	61.6	30.2	91.8	6.6	98.4	6.7	61.7

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

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

Month	Employed: Full-time '000	Employed: Part-time '000	Employed: Total '000	Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
December	83.2	37.4	120.6	7.9	128.6	6.2	61.7
2004							
January	76.2	37.6	113.8	8.2	122.0	6.7	58.4
February	77.9	36.7	114.6	9.9	124.5	8.0	59.5
March	78.8	38.1	116.9	7.9	124.8	6.3	59.6
April	76.6	36.2	112.8	8.1	120.8	6.7	57.6
May	78.0	34.6	112.6	9.8	122.4	8.0	58.3
June	76.3	35.7	112.1	9.3	121.3	7.6	57.7
July	80.5	37.9	118.4	8.3	126.7	6.5	60.2
August	79.9	35.8	115.7	11.3	127.0	8.9	60.3
September	77.8	37.5	115.4	11.9	127.2	9.3	60.3
October	76.1	39.6	115.7	11.0	126.7	8.7	60.0
November	78.4	35.2	113.5	11.7	125.2	9.4	59.2
December	79.9	36.4	116.3	11.5	127.8	9.0	60.4
2005							
January	73.9	41.2	115.1	10.9	126.1	8.7	59.5
February	75.3	40.2	115.5	11.4	126.9	9.0	59.8
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
December	98.1	42.3	140.4	8.1	148.5	5.4	64.6
2004							
January	96.6	46.1	142.7	7.8	150.5	5.2	65.4
February	102.6	46.1	148.7	6.2	154.9	4.0	67.2
March	106.0	46.8	152.8	4.7	157.5	3.0	68.2
April	103.4	44.0	147.4	6.9	154.3	4.5	66.7
May	108.5	40.9	149.4	6.1	155.4	3.9	67.1
June	104.7	45.0	149.7	6.8	156.4	4.3	67.5
July	106.4	39.8	146.1	4.3	150.4	2.8	64.8
August	102.8	45.8	148.6	4.8	153.5	3.2	66.0
September	101.6	47.7	149.3	6.2	155.5	4.0	66.8
October	100.8	45.8	146.5	7.0	153.5	4.6	65.9
November	101.6	41.9	143.5	7.6	151.0	5.0	64.7
December	98.4	42.2	140.7	9.5	150.1	6.3	64.3
2005							
January	96.4	41.8	138.2	10.7	148.9	7.2	63.7
February	96.7	45.4	142.1	7.1	149.2	4.8	63.8

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

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

	Employed						
	Full-time	*Part-time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*%*	*%*
	ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION						
2003							
December	71.4	39.6	111.0	8.2	119.2	6.9	61.0
2004							
January	73.8	37.5	111.3	8.3	119.6	7.0	61.2
February	69.3	44.3	113.6	9.9	123.5	8.0	63.1
March	71.9	41.8	113.6	8.2	121.9	6.7	62.1
April	75.1	40.7	115.8	7.7	123.5	6.2	62.9
May	71.4	39.0	110.4	9.4	119.8	7.8	60.9
June	75.2	37.0	112.2	7.8	120.0	6.5	61.0
July	78.6	37.4	116.0	9.0	125.1	7.2	63.5
August	78.5	35.0	113.4	10.8	124.3	8.7	63.0
September	78.9	31.8	110.8	6.9	117.7	5.8	59.5
October	78.5	37.4	115.9	7.4	123.4	6.0	62.3
November	79.3	37.3	116.6	6.7	123.3	5.4	62.2
December	77.1	38.4	115.5	11.1	126.6	8.7	63.8
2005							
January	77.8	38.4	116.2	9.6	125.8	7.7	63.4
February	73.7	35.6	109.3	10.1	119.4	8.5	60.1

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

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

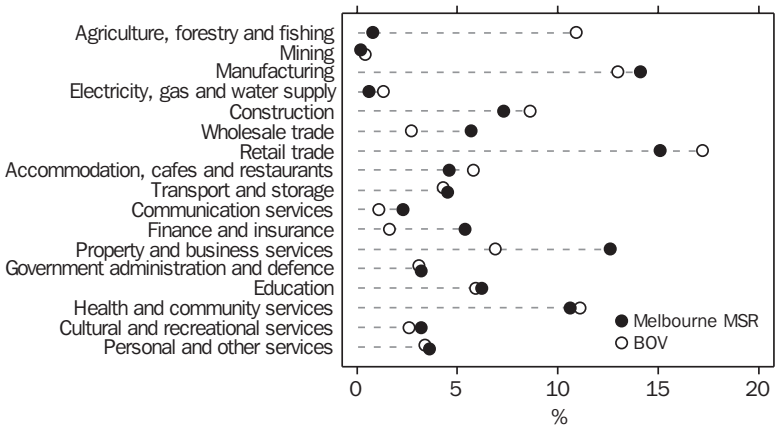
Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In February 2005, the industries that employed the most people in the Melbourne MSR were Retail Trade and Manufacturing. Retail Trade accounted for 15.1% of total employment whereas Manufacturing accounted for 14.1%. The next largest employing industry was Property and Business Services (12.6%). Within Manufacturing, the majority of employees (69.5%) in Melbourne MSR were males. In Retail Trade and Property and Business Services, the proportions of males and females employed are more evenly spread.

For the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (17.2%), Manufacturing (13.0%) and Health and Community Services (11.1%). Within these industries, Manufacturing had the largest proportion of males (75.0%) whereas Health and Community Services employed a higher proportion of females (76.6%) than males.

INDUSTRY SIZE BY PER CENT EMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria—February 2005



6 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry(a) and Major Statistical Region — February 2005

Industry division	*Males* '000	*Females* '000	*Persons* '000
Melbourne(b)			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.9	5.0	13.9
Mining	2.8	0.5	3.3
Manufacturing	179.5	78.6	258.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	9.3	2.2	11.5
Construction	120.8	14.1	134.8
Wholesale trade	69.0	36.1	105.2
Retail trade	135.4	141.4	276.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	40.7	42.9	83.6
Transport and storage	62.4	21.1	83.5
Communication services	32.6	9.7	42.3
Finance and insurance	44.0	54.5	98.5
Property and business services	131.3	100.1	231.5
Government administration and defence	25.6	33.2	58.8
Education	37.8	75.9	113.7
Health and community services	40.9	153.4	194.3
Cultural and recreational services	32.1	27.5	59.6
Personal and other services	32.1	33.7	65.8
Balance of Victoria			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46.0	22.1	68.1
Mining	2.3	0.4	2.7
Manufacturing	61.0	20.4	81.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.5	1.7	8.3
Construction	48.6	4.8	53.4
Wholesale trade	12.3	4.5	16.8
Retail trade	50.8	56.5	107.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	13.2	23.0	36.2
Transport and storage	23.0	4.1	27.1
Communication services	4.4	2.7	7.0
Finance and insurance	3.6	6.3	9.9
Property and business services	22.1	20.7	42.8
Government administration and defence	9.6	9.9	19.4
Education	11.1	25.5	36.5
Health and community services	16.2	53.0	69.2
Cultural and recreational services	6.1	9.8	15.9
Personal and other services	11.7	9.4	21.1

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

6 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry(a) and Major Statistical Region — February 2005 — *continued*

Industry division	*Males* '000	*Females* '000	*Persons* '000
Victoria			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.0	27.0	82.0
Mining	5.1	0.9	6.0
Manufacturing	240.4	99.0	339.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	15.8	3.9	19.8
Construction	169.4	18.8	188.2
Wholesale trade	81.3	40.6	122.0
Retail trade	186.2	197.9	384.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	53.9	65.9	119.8
Transport and storage	85.4	25.2	110.6
Communication services	37.0	12.4	49.4
Finance and insurance	47.6	60.8	108.4
Property and business services	153.4	120.8	274.2
Government administration and defence	35.1	43.1	78.2
Education	48.8	101.4	150.2
Health and community services	57.2	206.3	263.5
Cultural and recreational services	38.2	37.3	75.5
Personal and other services	43.9	43.1	86.9

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

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

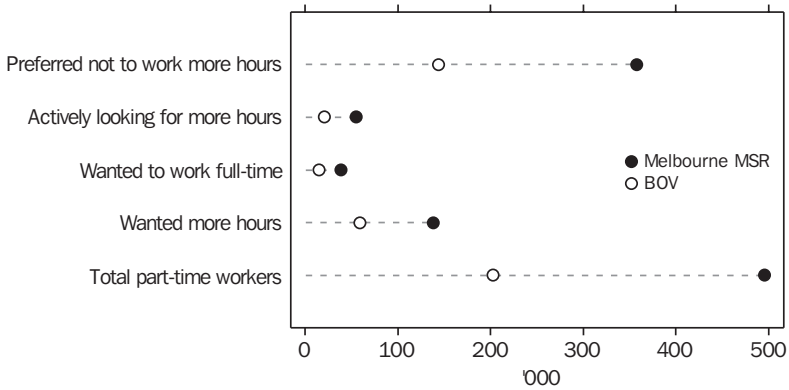
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS, BY SEX

In February 2005, there were an estimated 495,900 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. This represents an increase of 8.8% from February 2004. Females accounted for the majority of all part-time workers (72.0%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (72.1%) prefer not to work more hours, and this is more common amongst females than males.

For the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in February 2005 was 202,800. This represents a rise of 1.8% in the number of part-time workers since February 2004. The majority of these part-time workers (70.9%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females (75.2%) than males (60.0%).

PART-TIME WORKER INTENTIONS, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria —February 2005



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

Month	Preferred not to work more hours '000	Preferred to work more hours: Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours '000	Preferred to work more hours: Wanted to work full-time '000	Preferred to work more hours: All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours '000	Total part-time workers '000	Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours %
			MALES			
2003						
November	91.2	19.1	14.6	54.8	146.0	37.5
2004						
February	88.3	19.4	11.9	43.7	132.0	33.1
May	105.3	20.0	14.9	42.8	148.1	28.9
August	91.0	18.8	14.7	51.5	142.5	36.1
November	93.8	18.0	12.1	48.7	142.5	34.2
2005						
February	84.9	22.1	17.1	53.9	138.8	38.8
			FEMALES			
2003						
November	262.7	21.9	12.0	76.1	338.8	22.5
2004						
February	248.8	29.8	16.7	75.0	323.9	23.2
May	274.7	24.5	14.8	68.7	343.4	20.0
August	284.6	17.3	11.8	71.4	356.0	20.1
November	280.0	24.7	17.9	82.9	362.9	22.8
2005						
February	272.7	32.4	21.0	84.4	357.1	23.6
			PERSONS			
2003						
November	353.9	41.0	26.6	130.9	484.8	27.0
2004						
February	337.2	49.2	28.6	118.7	455.9	26.0
May	380.0	44.5	29.6	111.5	491.5	22.7
August	375.7	36.1	26.5	122.9	498.6	24.6
November	373.8	42.8	30.1	131.6	505.4	26.0
2005						
February	357.6	54.4	38.1	138.2	495.9	27.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

8 PART-TIME WORKERS(a)(b), By Sex — Balance Of Victoria

		Preferred to work more hours				
Month	Preferred not to work more hours '000	Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours '000	Wanted to work full-time '000	All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours '000	Total part-time workers '000	Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours %
			MALES			
2003						
November	36.0	7.8	7.2	24.3	60.2	40.3
2004						
February	39.3	6.3	5.1	13.0	52.2	24.8
May	38.8	* 4.1	* 3.4	12.5	51.2	24.4
August	33.3	7.9	5.2	20.4	53.7	38.0
November	34.3	4.8	* 3.0	18.2	52.5	34.6
2005						
February	35.0	7.4	6.5	23.3	58.3	40.0
			FEMALES			
2003						
November	107.9	9.9	8.5	37.5	145.4	25.8
2004						
February	109.5	12.4	6.9	37.5	147.0	25.5
May	102.8	15.6	10.2	37.4	140.1	26.7
August	102.7	12.1	9.0	36.2	138.9	26.0
Novemner	111.1	11.3	7.8	35.2	146.3	24.0
2005						
February	108.7	12.9	8.2	35.8	144.5	24.8
			PERSONS			
2003						
November	143.9	17.7	15.7	61.8	205.7	30.1
2004						
February	148.8	18.7	12.0	50.5	199.2	25.3
May	141.5	19.6	13.6	49.9	191.4	26.0
August	136.0	20.0	14.1	56.6	192.6	29.4
November	145.4	16.1	10.8	53.4	198.8	26.8
2005						
February	143.7	20.4	14.7	59.1	202.8	29.1

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

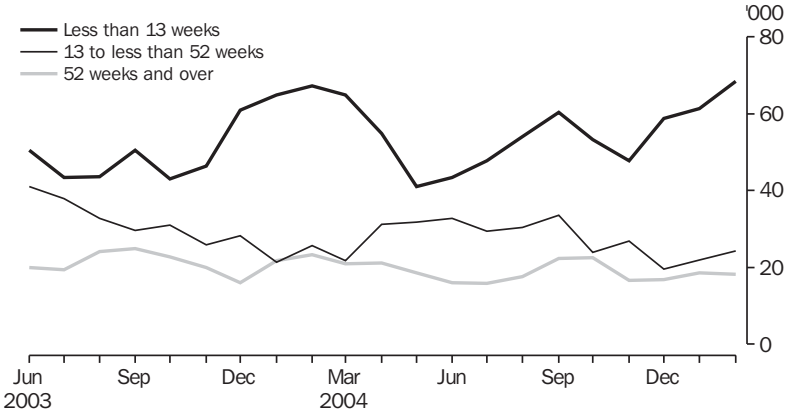
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between February 2004 and February 2005, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) rose by 1.5% in the Melbourne MSR. For the Balance of Victoria MSR, the increase was 2.0%.

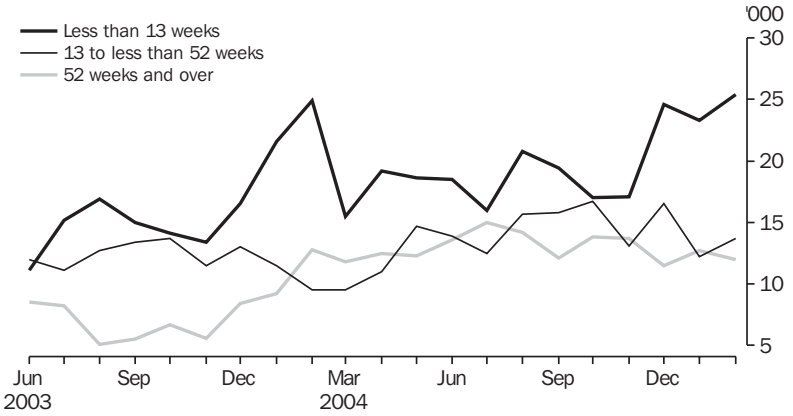
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) fell by 5.1% in the Melbourne MSR and rose by 44.2% for the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 4.6% in the Melbourne MSR for the year ending February 2005. For the Balance of Victoria MSR, the actual number of long term unemployed rose by 8.5% over this period.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



9 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, By Sex and Major Statistical Region

	Melbourne MSR			*Balance of Victoria MSR*			*Victoria*		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Month	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*
	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS								
2003									
December	29.4	31.5	61.0	10.3	6.1	16.5	39.8	37.7	77.5
2004									
January	35.4	29.4	64.8	14.6	7.0	21.6	50.0	36.4	86.4
February	31.2	36.1	67.3	10.6	14.2	24.9	41.9	50.3	92.2
March	31.6	33.3	64.9	4.8	10.7	15.5	36.3	44.1	80.4
April	32.7	22.2	54.9	8.4	10.8	19.2	41.1	33.0	74.1
May	25.0	16.0	41.0	11.1	7.5	18.6	36.1	23.5	59.6
June	25.5	17.9	43.4	11.0	7.5	18.5	36.4	25.5	61.9
July	24.3	23.5	47.8	8.5	7.5	16.0	32.8	31.1	63.8
August	27.1	26.9	54.0	11.3	9.5	20.8	38.4	36.4	74.8
September	32.3	28.1	60.4	9.8	9.6	19.4	42.1	37.7	79.8
October	28.0	25.1	53.2	7.9	9.1	17.0	35.9	34.2	70.1
November	23.7	23.9	47.7	7.9	9.2	17.1	31.7	33.1	64.8
December	27.1	31.6	58.8	13.0	11.6	24.6	40.1	43.3	83.4
2005									
January	28.9	32.3	61.2	13.0	10.2	23.3	41.9	42.6	84.5
February	32.5	35.8	68.3	12.9	12.5	25.4	45.4	48.3	93.7
	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS								
2003									
December	14.4	13.8	28.2	7.5	5.5	13.0	21.9	19.3	41.2
2004									
January	11.6	9.7	21.3	5.9	5.6	11.5	17.5	15.3	32.8
February	13.0	12.5	25.6	6.8	*2.6	9.5	19.9	15.2	35.0
March	13.3	8.5	21.8	7.2	*2.3	9.5	20.5	10.8	31.3
April	17.6	13.7	31.3	5.7	5.3	11.0	23.3	19.0	42.3
May	20.2	11.6	31.7	8.4	6.3	14.7	28.6	17.9	46.5
June	20.0	12.8	32.8	8.0	5.9	13.9	28.0	18.7	46.7
July	18.5	11.0	29.5	6.1	6.4	12.5	24.6	17.4	42.0
August	17.4	13.1	30.5	7.2	8.5	15.7	24.6	21.6	46.2
September	18.8	14.8	33.6	9.5	6.3	15.8	28.3	21.0	49.3
October	15.6	8.2	23.9	9.1	7.5	16.7	24.8	15.8	40.6
November	16.9	9.9	26.8	6.5	6.6	13.1	23.3	16.5	39.9
December	11.6	8.0	19.6	9.1	7.4	16.5	20.6	15.5	36.1
2005									
January	12.0	10.0	22.0	8.4	*3.8	12.2	20.5	13.7	34.2
February	12.4	11.9	24.3	7.7	5.9	13.7	20.1	17.9	37.9

...continued

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

	Melbourne MSR			*Balance of Victoria MSR*			*Victoria*		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Month	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*
	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER								
2003									
December	7.6	8.4	16.0	4.9	*3.5	8.4	12.4	12.0	24.4
2004									
January	13.1	8.7	21.8	5.9	*3.3	9.2	19.0	12.0	31.0
February	13.6	9.8	23.4	8.0	4.7	12.8	21.6	14.6	36.2
March	12.3	8.7	21.0	6.6	5.2	11.8	18.9	13.9	32.8
April	13.5	7.6	21.1	7.5	5.1	12.5	21.0	12.7	33.7
May	11.4	7.2	18.6	6.1	6.2	12.3	17.5	13.4	30.9
June	9.0	7.0	16.0	6.6	7.0	13.6	15.6	14.0	29.6
July	8.5	7.3	15.9	7.4	7.7	15.0	15.9	15.0	30.9
August	12.7	4.9	17.6	7.0	7.2	14.2	19.7	12.1	31.8
September	14.0	8.3	22.3	6.6	5.5	12.1	20.6	13.8	34.5
October	12.5	10.0	22.6	9.3	4.5	13.8	21.9	14.6	36.4
November	10.6	6.1	16.7	9.0	4.7	13.7	19.6	10.8	30.3
December	10.2	6.5	16.8	7.7	*3.9	11.5	17.9	10.4	28.3
2005									
January	11.7	6.9	18.6	8.7	*4.0	12.7	20.4	10.9	31.3
February	10.5	7.7	18.2	8.3	*3.8	12.0	18.7	11.5	30.3
	TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS								
2003									
December	51.4	53.8	105.2	22.7	15.2	37.9	74.1	68.9	143.1
2004									
January	60.1	47.8	107.9	26.5	15.8	42.3	86.5	63.6	150.2
February	57.9	58.4	116.3	25.5	21.6	47.1	83.4	80.0	163.4
March	57.2	50.5	107.7	18.5	18.2	36.8	75.7	68.8	144.5
April	63.8	43.5	107.3	21.6	21.1	42.7	85.4	64.6	150.1
May	56.6	34.7	91.3	25.6	20.1	45.7	82.2	54.8	137.0
June	54.5	37.7	92.2	25.5	20.4	46.0	80.0	58.2	138.2
July	51.3	41.9	93.2	22.0	21.6	43.6	73.3	63.5	136.8
August	57.2	45.0	102.1	25.5	25.2	50.7	82.7	70.1	152.8
September	65.2	51.2	116.3	25.9	21.4	47.3	91.1	72.5	163.6
October	56.2	43.4	99.6	26.4	21.1	47.5	82.6	64.5	147.1
November	51.2	39.9	91.1	23.4	20.5	43.9	74.6	60.4	135.0
December	48.9	46.2	95.1	29.7	22.9	52.6	78.6	69.1	147.8
2005									
January	52.7	49.2	101.8	30.1	18.0	48.2	82.8	67.2	150.0
February	55.3	55.5	110.9	28.9	22.2	51.1	84.2	77.7	161.9

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

10 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, Victoria(a), By Sex—All Series

	Males			*Females*			*Persons*		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All males total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All females total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*
				ORIGINAL ($)					
2003									
August	983.0	1 044.1	906.9	834.8	848.8	583.2	931.9	976.7	752.5
November	1 000.7	1 073.0	923.9	834.6	852.4	587.2	944.3	998.0	767.1
2004									
February	1 014.6	1 080.3	919.4	844.3	860.9	590.6	956.1	1 004.9	765.1
May	1 009.4	1 069.0	912.8	839.5	857.4	584.7	950.5	995.6	755.3
August	1 025.8	1 095.0	936.7	861.2	879.1	598.1	971.0	1 023.2	778.9
November	1 052.6	1 135.5	954.6	882.0	898.8	590.4	996.2	1 057.2	779.7
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($)					
2003									
August	982.1	1 045.1	908.3	832.7	847.1	579.1	930.3	976.3	751.5
November	1 005.7	1 073.2	927.8	835.0	851.4	591.2	948.3	999.4	771.0
2004									
February	1 011.2	1 080.4	914.9	847.6	864.6	591.0	954.0	1 005.7	762.4
May	1 008.7	1 067.6	912.3	838.0	856.6	584.7	950.1	993.8	755.4
August	1 024.6	1 095.8	937.9	858.9	877.2	593.7	969.3	1 022.8	777.6
November	1 057.9	1 135.8	959.0	882.6	897.9	594.5	1 000.5	1 058.8	783.8
				TREND ESTIMATES ($)					
2003									
August	987.4	1 049.7	909.0	835.2	850.4	584.4	935.0	981.1	755.3
November	1 000.8	1 067.0	917.6	838.2	854.1	587.7	945.1	994.3	762.5
2004									
February	r 1 007.3	r 1 073.1	r 917.8	r 839.6	r 857.1	589.0	r 949.6	r 998.9	r 763.1
May	r 1 015.5	r 1 081.4	r 922.0	r 847.3	r 865.3	589.8	r 958.0	r 1 007.3	r 765.1
August	r 1 029.4	r 1 098.9	r 935.3	r 859.8	r 877.4	r 591.2	r 972.5	r 1 024.4	r 772.1
November	1 048.8	1 124.1	954.9	875.8	892.3	594.0	992.1	1 048.6	782.7
				PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM AUGUST 2004 TO NOVEMBER 2004)					
Original	2.6	3.7	1.9	2.4	2.2	–1.3	2.6	3.3	0.1
Seasonally Adjusted	3.2	3.7	2.3	2.8	2.4	0.1	3.2	3.5	0.8
Trend	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	0.5	2.0	2.4	1.4
				PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM NOVEMBER 2003 TO NOVEMBER 2004)					
Original	5.2	5.8	3.3	5.7	5.4	0.5	5.5	5.9	1.6
Seasonally Adjusted	5.2	5.8	3.4	5.7	5.5	0.6	5.5	5.9	1.7
Trend	4.8	5.4	4.1	4.5	4.5	1.1	5.0	5.5	2.7

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

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

11 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES, By Local Government Area, Smoothed Series(a)(b)

Unemployment rate

Local Government Area	*Mar 02* %	*Jun 02* %	*Sep 02* %	*Dec 02* %	*Mar 03* %	*Jun 03* %	*Sep 03* %	*Dec 03* %	*Mar 04* %	*Jun 04* %	*Sep 04* %
Melbourne(c)											
Banyule (C)	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8
Bayside (C)	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1
Boroondara (C)	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3
Brimbank (C)	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.3
Cardinia (S)	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.4
Casey (C)	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.4
Darebin (C)	10.3	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.8	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.3	8.9
Frankston (C)	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.8
Glen Eira (C)	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.5	8.3
Hobsons Bay (C)	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9
Hume (C)	9.4	9.1	8.4	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.0
Kingston (C)	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.4
Knox (C)	4.9	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0
Manningham (C)	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8
Maribyrnong (C)	12.8	13.0	12.5	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3
Maroondah (C)	4.9	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1
Melbourne (C)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.2
Melton (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3
Monash (C)	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9
Moonee Valley (C)	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0
Moreland (C)	9.7	9.2	8.3	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.3
Nillumbik (S)	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Port Phillip (C)	5.5	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.3
Stonnington (C)	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5
Whitehorse (C)	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8
Whittlesea (C)	7.9	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	6.9	6.8
Wyndham (C)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.0
Yarra (C)	7.4	6.5	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.3
Yarra Ranges (S)	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4
Barwon											
Colac-Otway (S)	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.2
Golden Plains (S)	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.6
Greater Geelong (C)	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.3	8.0
Queenscliffe (B)	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.5	5.3
Surf Coast (S)	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.8
Western District											
Corangamite (S)	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1
Glenelg (S)	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.3	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.9
Moyne (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3
Southern Grampians (S)	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.3
Warrnambool (C)	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.4
Central Highlands											
Ararat (RC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.2
Ballarat (C)	9.4	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.9
Hepburn (S)	10.1	11.4	11.1	10.2	9.9	8.5	7.8	8.2	8.0	8.4	9.9
Moorabool (S)	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.2
Pyrenees (S)	7.0	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.8

For footnotes see end of table.

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11 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES, By Local Government Area, Smoothed Series(a)(b) — *continued*

Unemployment rate

Local Government Area	*Mar 02* %	*Jun 02* %	*Sep 02* %	*Dec 02* %	*Mar 03* %	*Jun 03* %	*Sep 03* %	*Dec 03* %	*Mar 04* %	*Jun 04* %	*Sep 04* %
Wimmera											
Hindmarsh (S)	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.0
Horsham (RC)	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.6
Northern Grampians (S)	6.1	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.0
West Wimmera (S)	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6
Yarriambiack (S)	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.7
Mallee											
Buloke (S)	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.6
Gannawarra (S)	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.3
Mildura (RC)	8.5	7.8	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.7
Swan Hill (RC)	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.3
Loddon											
Central Goldfields (S)	12.2	11.2	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.9
Greater Bendigo (C)	9.2	8.3	7.3	7.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.9
Loddon (S)	7.4	6.7	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.9
Macedon Ranges (S)	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3
Mount Alexander (S)	10.7	9.4	8.1	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.2	7.7	8.9
Goulburn											
Campaspe (S)	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5
Delatite (S)	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.2
Mitchell (S)	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7
Moira (S)	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8
Murrindindi (S)	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5
Strathbogie (S)	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.4
Ovens-Murray											
Alpine (S)	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8
Indigo (S)	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8
Towong (S)	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
Wangarratta (RC)	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1
Wodonga (RC)	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.6	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7
East Gippsland											
East Gippsland (S)	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5
Wellington (S)	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2
Gippsland(c)											
Bass Coast (S)	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.1	7.2	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.2
Baw Baw (S)	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Latrobe (S)	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.8	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.1
South Gippsland (S)	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4
Unincorporated Vic	8.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.1	5.1
Victoria	**6.4**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**6.0**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.6**	**5.7**

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4 ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Over the four years from 2001 to 2004, the year 2001 showed a peak in the number of road traffic fatalities and major injuries requiring hospitalisation for the majority of LGAs in Victoria.

In the Melbourne statistical division, road traffic fatalities were 33.1% lower in 2004 than in 2001, and major injuries sustained were 19.1% lower. For the Balance of Victoria, road traffic fatalities decreased by 9.7% and major injuries decreased by 17.7% for the same period.

For the whole of Victoria, total road traffic fatalities were 22.7% lower in 2004 than in 2001, and major injuries sustained were 19.9% lower over the same period.

12 ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND MAJOR INJURIES, By Local Government Area

	Fatalities				Major injuries(a)			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Local Government Area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(b)								
Banyule (C)	4	2	—	3	29	33	40	32
Bayside (C)	4	1	—	2	35	34	34	27
Boroondara (C)	6	7	2	4	59	48	43	42
Brimbank (C)	9	13	9	13	77	75	59	60
Cardinia (S)	15	7	9	5	62	54	55	41
Casey (C)	12	13	6	14	81	90	77	102
Darebin (C)	9	6	7	1	71	45	62	43
Frankston (C)	19	7	4	9	62	55	52	51
Glen Eira (C)	1	1	3	5	39	44	32	20
Greater Dandenong (C)	10	9	5	9	79	63	66	56
Hobsons Bay (C)	2	5	9	3	27	35	29	29
Hume (C)	8	16	11	7	65	86	77	64
Kingston (C)	11	8	2	5	65	55	39	54
Knox (C)	6	6	6	4	78	49	63	45
Manningham (C)	6	5	3	6	35	24	26	37
Maribyrnong (C)	3	2	2	3	36	42	41	27
Maroondah (C)	5	4	3	5	46	47	39	43
Melbourne (C)	9	5	5	6	102	85	111	95
Melton (S)	7	9	6	1	17	29	25	29
Monash (C)	7	5	7	10	66	79	71	78
Moonee Valley (C)	7	3	1	1	74	35	38	39
Moreland (C)	11	5	2	2	57	46	36	48
Mornington Peninsula (S)	17	17	9	8	119	111	110	86
Nillumbik (S)	1	—	4	1	21	31	20	17
Port Phillip (C)	7	3	1	2	63	55	50	49
Stonnington (C)	9	4	1	4	93	50	50	55
Whitehorse (C)	5	4	6	—	41	49	47	37
Whittlesea (C)	7	6	2	10	53	51	47	47
Wyndham (C)	6	5	4	6	36	45	48	43
Yarra (C)	9	2	2	5	73	49	47	44
Yarra Ranges (S)	16	7	11	12	131	110	92	90
Barwon								
Colac-Otway (S)	4	2	4	1	38	36	19	20
Golden Plains (S)	4	5	4	6	29	25	17	11
Greater Geelong (C)	15	16	12	4	93	87	75	80
Queenscliffe (B)	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	—
Surf Coast (S)	4	6	4	3	36	32	29	44
Western District								
Corangamite (S)	4	3	2	3	24	22	19	20
Glenelg (S)	5	4	3	6	18	18	11	13
Moyne (S)	4	2	3	2	15	12	14	16
Southern Grampians (S)	6	5	1	3	26	12	11	14
Warrnambool (C)	1	2	3	3	13	15	14	7
Central Highlands								
Ararat (RC)	3	5	—	1	7	12	7	10
Ballarat (C)	6	2	4	7	38	33	24	29
Hepburn (S)	1	1	2	2	16	13	8	5
Moorabool (S)	5	5	5	4	35	32	33	22
Pyrenees (S)	3	3	3	—	9	18	12	12

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

12 ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND MAJOR INJURIES, By Local Government Area — *continued*

	Fatalities				*Major injuries(a)*			
	2001	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Local Government Area	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
Wimmera								
Hindmarsh (S)	2	1	3	6	11	10	1	6
Horsham (RC)	1	—	2	2	11	15	10	3
Northern Grampians (S)	2	4	8	4	24	9	13	5
West Wimmera (S)	—	—	4	2	9	8	2	12
Yarriambiack (S)	—	1	—	1	7	3	3	5
Mallee								
Buloke (S)	3	—	1	—	8	6	3	13
Gannawarra (S)	1	3	3	2	15	10	8	10
Mildura (RC)	2	5	5	8	52	37	35	23
Swan Hill (RC)	2	5	4	5	11	20	12	8
Loddon								
Central Goldfields (S)	3	2	2	2	11	6	3	14
Greater Bendigo (C)	6	7	13	8	44	47	44	54
Loddon (S)	1	3	2	6	22	16	11	18
Macedon Ranges (S)	6	4	1	5	45	27	26	27
Mount Alexander (S)	5	5	1	9	17	11	11	11
Goulburn								
Banella (RC)	3	11	1	1	—	—	17	18
Campaspe (S)	6	11	1	5	26	54	28	27
Greater Shepparton (C)	9	11	12	9	57	53	41	37
Mansfield (S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	18
Mitchell (S)	7	6	10	3	46	39	42	42
Moira (S)	9	2	12	2	26	27	23	20
Murrindindi (S)	8	9	5	2	57	56	48	29
Strathbogie (S)	9	6	7	2	24	16	27	16
Ovens-Murray								
Alpine (S)	2	—	3	1	25	19	17	28
Indigo (S)	1	1	2	4	8	7	15	17
Towong (S)	2	5	1	3	15	21	12	16
Wangarratta (RC)	3	3	3	6	25	25	13	11
Wodonga (RC)	1	1	3	2	15	21	9	21
East Gippsland								
East Gippsland (S)	16	10	8	12	64	43	47	61
Wellington (S)	7	11	3	4	50	44	34	54
Gippsland(b)								
Bass Coast (S)	3	2	3	3	33	25	25	22
Baw Baw (S)	7	3	3	2	55	58	53	52
Latrobe (C)	1	11	8	7	38	42	31	25
South Gippsland (S)	3	5	3	4	45	37	53	41
Victoria	**444**	**397**	**330**	**343**	**3 243**	**2 934**	**2 667**	**2 597**

(a) Major Injuries: Injured, Admitted to Hospital.

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

CHAPTER 5 STATE FINAL DEMAND

STATE FINAL DEMAND

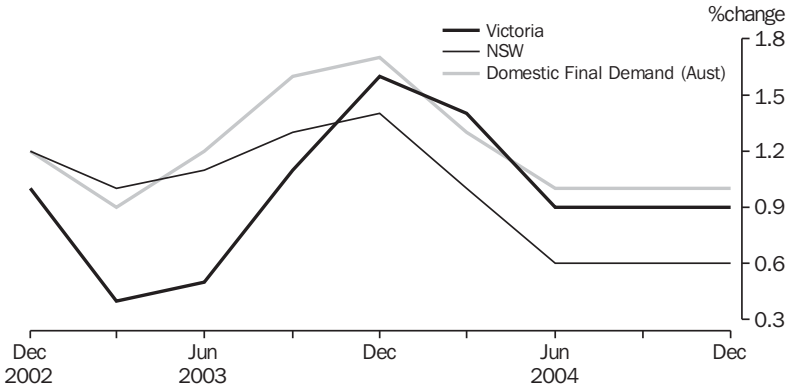
State final demand describes the total value of goods and services that are sold to buyers in a state, who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation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

In December quarter 2004, the trend estimate for Victorian state final demand in volume terms was $52,797m, an increase of 0.9% from September quarter 2004. This was above the trend growth level for New South Wales (0.6%), and slightly below the Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which increased by 1.0% over the same period. The growth rates of the trend estimate for these three series remained constant since June quarter 2004.

In December quarter 2004, Household final consumption expenditure was the largest component of Victoria's state final demand representing almost 60 percent of the trend volume estimate.

Household final consumption expenditure for Victoria recorded an increase of 0.8% in December quarter 2004, whereas private gross fixed capital formation increased by 1.1% and government final consumption expenditure increased by 1.2% over the same period.

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



13 STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain Volume Measures(a): Seasonally Adjusted and Trend

	Mar qtr 2003	*Jun qtr 2003*	*Sep qtr 2003*	*Dec qtr 2003*	*Mar qtr 2004*	*Jun qtr 2004*	*Sep qtr 2004*	*Dec qtr 2004*
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)							
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	8 002	8 066	8 121	8 194	8 235	8 223	8 320	8 550
Households	29 125	29 408	29 767	30 206	30 851	30 905	31 417	31 536
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 297	3 027	3 293	3 413	3 484	3 524	3 393	3 489
Non-dwelling construction	1 828	1 854	1 786	1 930	1 992	1 968	1 958	2 075
Machinery and equipment	3 725	3 544	3 746	3 591	3 773	3 723	3 763	4 040
Livestock	115	115	139	139	139	139	153	153
Intangible fixed assets	814	784	781	825	834	843	855	928
Ownership transfer costs	820	783	788	790	795	726	719	667
Total private	*10 589*	*10 067*	*10 532*	*10 688*	*11 017*	*10 923*	*10 840*	*11 353*
Public	1 514	1 698	1 371	1 546	1 676	1 609	1 608	1 653
State final demand	**49 233**	**49 233**	**49 791**	**50 634**	**51 780**	**51 660**	**52 186**	**53 092**
International trade—exports of goods	4 898	4 744	5 036	4 934	5 141	5 646	5 370	5 207
International trade—imports of goods	10 771	10 936	10 737	11 334	11 685	12 127	12 414	12 557
	TREND ESTIMATES(b) ($m)							
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	8 008	8 070	8 128	8 183	8 209	8 263	8 358	8 461
Households	29 136	29 399	29 799	30 253	30 691	31 037	31 321	31 569
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 197	3 185	3 249	3 390	3 485	3 479	3 464	3 452
Non-dwelling construction	1 803	1 808	1 859	1 908	1 956	1 981	1 998	2 025
Machinery and equipment	3 669	3 657	3 647	3 677	3 701	3 748	3 840	3 918
Livestock	113	122	132	138	140	143	149	154
Intangible fixed assets	797	791	796	812	829	846	872	908
Ownership transfer costs	834	799	786	789	777	743	707	684
Total private	*10 405*	*10 343*	*10 456*	*10 713*	*10 890*	*10 939*	*11 029*	*11 147*
Public	1 568	1 548	1 521	1 544	1 597	1 637	1 629	1 629
State final demand	**49 118**	**49 357**	**49 901**	**50 692**	**51 387**	**51 875**	**52 337**	**52 797**
International trade—exports of goods	5 000	4 853	4 858	5 032	5 255	5 397	5 412	5 321
International trade—imports of goods	10 627	10 821	10 982	11 255	11 692	12 088	12 375	12 613

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

13 STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain Volume Measures(a): Seasonally Adjusted and Trend — *continued*

	Mar qtr 2003	*Jun qtr 2003*	*Sep qtr 2003*	*Dec qtr 2003*	*Mar qtr 2004*	*Jun qtr 2004*	*Sep qtr 2004*	*Dec qtr 2004*
	TREND ESTIMATES (PER CENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER)							
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.2
Households	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	–1.9	–0.4	2.0	4.3	2.8	–0.2	–0.4	–0.3
Non-dwelling construction	0.1	0.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.3	0.9	1.4
Machinery and equipment	0.9	–0.3	–0.3	0.8	0.7	1.3	2.5	2.0
Livestock	–0.9	8.0	8.2	4.5	1.4	2.1	4.2	3.4
Intangible fixed assets	–0.1	–0.8	0.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.1	4.1
Ownership transfer costs	–3.0	–4.2	–1.6	0.4	–1.5	–4.4	–4.8	–3.3
Total private	–0.7	*–0.6*	*1.1*	*2.5*	*1.7*	*0.4*	*0.8*	*1.1*
Public	3.4	–1.3	–1.7	1.5	3.4	2.5	–0.5	0.0
State final demand	**0.4**	**0.5**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**
International trade—exports of goods	–6.0	–2.9	0.1	3.6	4.4	2.7	0.3	–1.7
International trade—imports of goods	3.3	1.8	1.5	2.5	3.9	3.4	2.4	1.9

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

(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.

14 STATE FINAL DEMAND — Original(a)

	Mar qtr 2003	*Jun qtr 2003*	*Sep qtr 2003*	*Dec qtr 2003*	*Mar qtr 2004*	*Jun qtr 2004*	*Sep qtr 2004*	*Dec qtr 2004*
	CURRENT PRICES ($m)							
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	7 959	8 341	r 8 017	r 8 393	r 8 395	8 601	r 8 605	9 091
Households	27 910	29 350	30 117	r 32 083	r 29 943	r 31 171	r 32 111	33 988
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 107	3 166	3 566	3 559	3 430	r 3 819	r 3 787	3 782
Non-dwelling construction	1 705	1 910	1 830	2 115	1 956	r 2 145	r 2 151	2 463
Machinery and equipment	3 296	3 522	r 3 463	r 3 595	r 2 955	r 3 299	r 3 168	3 860
Livestock	115	115	145	145	145	145	r 166	179
Intangible fixed assets	795	753	753	814	770	766	r 782	873
Ownership transfer costs	809	813	945	946	928	864	r 898	829
Total private	*9 828*	*10 280*	*r 10 668*	*r 11 145*	*r 10 161*	*r 11 030*	*r 11 021*	*11 985*
Public	1 373	2 076	1 104	1 621	1 494	1 926	r 1 325	1 740
State final demand	**47 069**	**50 046**	**r 49 941**	**r 53 271**	**50 017**	**r 52 736**	**r 52 967**	**56 804**
International trade—exports of goods	4 747	4 509	4 678	4 783	4 516	r 5 356	r 5 156	5 275
International trade—imports of goods	10 452	10 077	10 198	10 429	9 674	r 10 427	r 11 593	11 564
Compensation of employees	22 484	23 439	r 23 936	r 24 967	23 926	r 24 900	r 25 491	26 673
	CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b) ($m)							
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	7 923	8 183	r 8 009	r 8 225	r 8 196	r 8 344	r 8 310	8 575
Households	27 703	29 164	r 29 881	r 31 810	r 29 421	r 30 618	r 31 521	33 243
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 099	3 088	3 427	3 412	3 270	r 3 604	r 3 529	3 492
Non-dwelling construction	1 707	1 879	1 783	r 2 036	1 861	r 1 995	r 1 953	2 196
Machinery and equipment	3 305	3 643	r 3 683	r 3 955	r 3 367	r 3 829	r 3 687	4 473
Livestock	115	115	139	139	139	139	r 144	153
Intangible fixed assets	800	770	780	855	820	828	r 854	962
Ownership transfer costs	804	754	818	793	790	698	753	679
Total private	*r 9 812*	*r 10 207*	*r 10 632*	*r 11 190*	*r 10 246*	*r 11 092*	*r 10 930*	*11 955*
Public	1 378	2 069	1 110	1 635	1 517	1 940	r 1 301	1 739
State final demand	**46 803**	**r 49 625**	**r 49 632**	**r 52 860**	**r 49 380**	**r 51 993**	**r 52 062**	**55 512**
International trade—exports of goods	4 692	4 694	4 987	5 227	4 932	r 5 612	r 5 331	5 516
International trade—imports of goods	10 438	10 561	11 087	11 740	11 336	r 11 721	r 12 820	13 002

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

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

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

CHAPTER 6 PRICE INDEXES

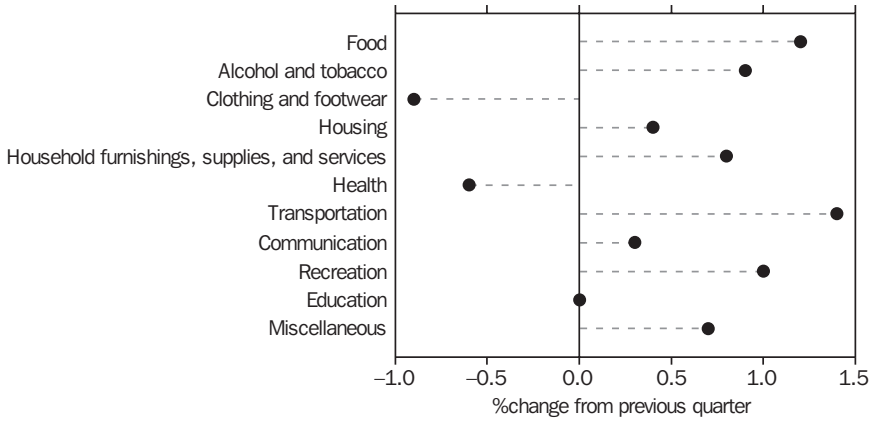
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services that are representative of the expenditure of private households in each capital city. Between September quarter 2004 and December quarter 2004, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 0.8%. This was identical to the increase in the CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities.

In Melbourne, most groups recorded modest increases during the December quarter 2004. The largest increases were seen in Transportation (1.4%), Food (1.2%) and Recreation (1.0%). The only groups which recorded price decreases were Clothing and Footwear (0.9%) and Health (0.6%).

In annual terms (year ending December quarter 2004) the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose 2.3%. This compares to a corresponding increase of 2.6% in the CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities. For Melbourne, the biggest annual rises were recorded in Education (6.6%), Transportation (5.0%) and Health (4.6%). The only price falls for the year occurred in Clothing and Footwear (2.2%).

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



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

15 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), By Group — Melbourne

Group	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Sep qtr 2004	Dec qtr 2004	Per cent change from Sep qtr 2004 to Dec qtr 2004		Per cent change from Dec qtr 2003 to Dec qtr 2004	
						Melbourne	Weighted average of eight capital cities	Melbourne	Weighted average of eight capital cities
Food	151.8	154.5	152.9	151.5	153.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.7
Alcohol and tobacco	217.6	219.9	220.7	222.3	224.3	0.9	0.7	3.1	3.5
Clothing and footwear	114.9	112.9	113.0	113.4	112.4	–0.9	–1.4	–2.2	–1.9
Housing	109.3	110.5	110.7	112.0	112.5	0.4	0.9	2.9	3.9
Household furnishings, supplies and services	121.9	121.1	120.8	121.0	122.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	–0.1
Health	202.6	209.3	214.7	213.2	212.0	–0.6	–0.6	4.6	5.0
Transportation	139.7	141.3	144.1	144.7	146.7	1.4	1.4	5.0	4.6
Communication	109.7	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2
Recreation	131.0	130.3	129.4	129.8	131.1	1.0	0.8	0.1	–0.2
Education	208.0	221.6	221.6	221.7	221.7	0.0	0.1	6.6	7.7
Miscellaneous	172.2	173.6	174.0	175.8	177.1	0.7	0.5	2.8	3.0
All groups	**142.1**	**143.5**	**143.9**	**144.2**	**145.3**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**2.3**	**2.6**

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

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

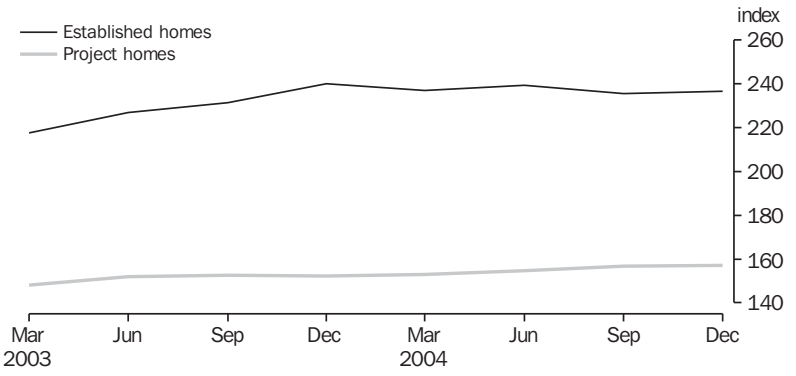
HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

Established house prices in Melbourne rose by 0.4% in December quarter 2004. Project homes rose by a slightly lesser amount (0.3%) in Melbourne over the same period. This is the fourth consecutive quarter for which project home prices have risen.

In annual terms (year ended December quarter 2004), established home prices in Melbourne fell by 1.5% whereas project home prices rose by 3.3%.

The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a 0.6% fall in established home prices in December quarter 2004 and a 1.7% increase in project home prices over the same period. For the year ended December quarter 2004, established homes rose 2.7% and project homes 6.1% in the weighted average for the eight capital cities.

QUARTERLY HOUSE PRICES(a), Melbourne



(a) Base of the index: 1988-89 = 100.0.

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

	Melbourne				*Weighted average of eight capital cities*			
	Established homes		*Project homes*		*Established homes*		*Project homes*	
Period	*Index number*	*Per cent change from previous period*	*Index number*	*Per cent change from previous period*	*Index number*	*Per cent change from previous period*	*Index number*	*Per cent change from previous period*
2001–02	193.7	21.7	142.1	3.8	178.0	16.5	138.1	2.4
2002–03	216.4	11.7	147.2	3.6	209.9	17.9	144.1	4.3
2003–04	237.0	9.5	153.1	4.0	245.0	16.7	154.8	7.4
2003								
September	231.3	1.9	152.5	0.5	231.3	3.4	151.2	2.2
December	240.2	3.8	152.2	–0.2	245.1	6.0	153.7	1.7
2004								
March	237.0	–1.3	153.0	0.5	251.3	2.5	155.8	1.4
June	239.4	1.0	154.6	1.0	252.1	0.3	158.4	1.7
September	235.6	–1.6	156.7	1.4	250.3	–0.7	160.3	1.2
December	236.6	0.4	157.2	0.3	251.7	0.6	163.1	1.7

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

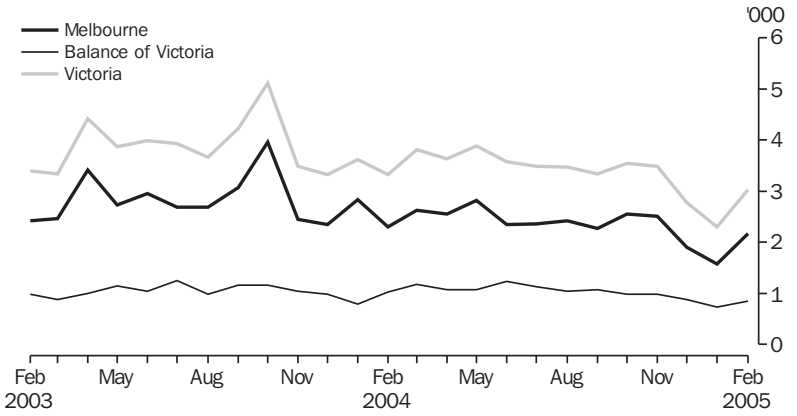
Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

CHAPTER 7 CONSTRUCTION

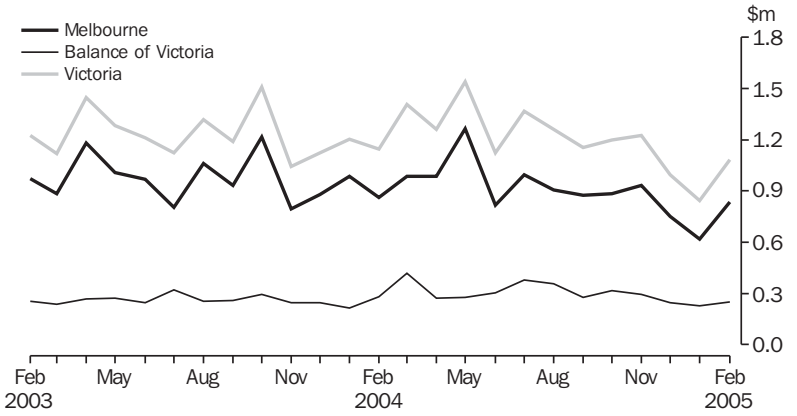
BUILDING APPROVALS

From November 2004 to January 2005, there was a marked fall in the number of new building approvals in Victoria. This decrease was evident in both the Melbourne MSR and the Balance of Victoria MSR, however the decrease was more pronounced in the Melbourne MSR. The value of all building approvals fell consequently for both regions over this period. February 2005 however, showed a rise in the number of new building approvals across both regions, reflecting the volatily evident with new building approvals.

NEW BUILDING APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region



VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region



17 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region

	Number of new dwelling units(a)(b)				Value of building approvals				
			All new dwelling units					All building	
Period	Private sector no.	Public sector no.	no.	Proportion of state total %	New dwelling units(a) $m	Residential alterations, additions and conversions(a)(c) $m	Non-residential building(d) $m	$m	Proportion of state total %
					MELBOURNE				
2001–02	35 611	636	36 247	75.0	5 930.1	1 153.8	3 843.4	10 927.4	80.8
2002–03	34 964	572	35 536	75.3	6 574.4	1 215.5	4 243.6	12 033.6	80.6
2003–04	r 32 267	r 391	r 32 658	71.6	r 6 323.8	r 1 301.9	r 3 963.5	r 11 589.2	77.4
2003									
December	2 333	r 10	r 2 343	70.4	r 445.7	89.6	342.0	r 877.4	r 78.0
2004									
January	r 2 786	47	r 2 833	r 78.2	517.9	80.7	387.5	986.1	82.1
February	2 271	29	2 300	69.1	467.0	103.1	292.9	863.0	75.5
March	2 588	37	2 625	68.9	491.9	110.2	r 383.5	985.7	70.1
April	r 2 525	32	r 2 557	r 70.5	r 488.0	107.7	r 389.8	r 985.6	r 78.2
May	2 779	44	2 823	72.6	678.8	113.1	472.4	1 264.4	82.1
June	r 2 321	21	r 2 342	65.4	r 442.6	r 120.6	r 255.5	r 818.7	r 73.1
July	r 2 249	106	r 2 355	67.6	r 446.9	r 134.2	r 410.9	r 992.1	r 72.5
August	2 355	72	2 427	69.9	r 477.0	129.8	r 299.2	r 906.0	71.8
September	r 2 254	r 18	r 2 272	r 68.1	r 475.8	r 96.2	r 303.7	r 875.7	r 75.9
October	r 2 535	r 19	r 2 554	r 72.1	r 496.0	r 97.1	r 289.7	r 882.8	73.7
November	r 2 341	168	r 2 509	71.9	r 492.4	103.4	r 334.9	r 930.7	r 76.0
December	1 868	32	1 900	68.3	412.4	82.5	257.2	752.0	75.5
2005									
January	1 539	31	1 570	68.3	304.3	81.6	230.0	615.9	72.9
February	2 152	22	2 174	71.8	454.4	115.7	263.6	833.7	76.9
					BALANCE OF VICTORIA				
2001–02	11 818	260	12 078	25.0	1 687.4	238.3	675.6	2 601.3	19.2
2002–03	11 485	155	11 640	24.7	1 833.2	267.3	794.0	2 894.6	19.4
2003–04	12 827	118	12 945	28.4	2 192.8	321.0	875.4	3 389.2	22.6
2003									
December	982	4	986	29.6	166.6	26.1	54.1	246.8	r 22.0
2004									
January	784	5	789	r 21.8	137.4	23.1	54.8	215.2	17.9
February	1 024	5	1 029	30.9	178.9	29.8	71.6	280.3	24.5
March	1 181	3	1 184	31.1	202.2	27.1	190.8	420.1	29.9
April	1 069	3	1 072	r 29.5	191.5	26.3	56.7	274.5	r 21.8
May	1 056	9	1 065	27.4	187.9	25.3	61.6	274.7	17.9
June	1 205	33	1 238	34.6	217.5	29.6	54.5	301.6	r 26.9
July	r 1 127	1	r 1 128	32.4	200.5	29.7	146.1	376.2	r 27.5
August	1 022	r 21	r 1 043	30.1	r 184.8	30.9	139.4	r 355.1	28.2
September	1 061	5	1 066	r 31.9	197.0	r 29.8	r 50.7	r 277.6	r 24.1
October	975	11	986	r 27.9	185.5	31.9	r 97.2	r 314.6	26.3
November	972	8	980	28.1	182.2	r 26.4	r 86.1	r 294.7	r 24.0
December	876	6	882	31.7	163.5	24.9	56.1	244.4	24.5
2005									
January	720	10	730	31.7	137.8	23.3	67.8	228.9	27.1
February	854	0	854	28.2	153.9	26.5	69.9	250.3	23.1

...continued

17 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region — *continued*

	Number of new dwelling units(a)(b)				*Value of building approvals*				
			All new dwelling units					*All building*	
Period	*Private sector* no.	*Public sector* no.	no.	*Proportion of state total* %	*New dwelling units(a)* $m	*Residential alterations, additions and conversions(a)(c)* $m	*Non-residential building(d)* $m	$m	*Proportion of state total* %
					VICTORIA				
2001–02	47 429	896	48 325	100.0	7 617.5	1 392.1	4 519.0	13 528.7	100.0
2002–03	46 449	727	47 176	100.0	8 407.7	1 482.9	5 037.6	14 928.1	100.0
2003–04	r 45 094	r 509	r 45 603	100.0	r 8 516.6	r 1 622.9	r 4 838.9	r 14 978.4	100.0
2003									
December	3 315	r 14	r 3 329	100.0	r 612.3	115.7	396.2	r 1 124.2	100.0
2004									
January	r 3 570	52	r 3 622	100.0	655.2	103.7	442.3	1 201.3	100.0
February	3 295	34	3 329	100.0	646.0	132.9	364.4	1 143.3	100.0
March	3 769	40	3 809	100.0	694.1	137.3	574.4	1 405.8	100.0
April	r 3 594	35	r 3 629	100.0	r 679.5	134.0	r 446.5	r 1 260.1	100.0
May	3 835	53	3 888	100.0	866.7	138.4	534.0	1 539.1	100.0
June	r 3 526	54	r 3 580	100.0	r 660.1	r 150.2	r 310.0	r 1 120.3	100.0
July	3 376	107	3 483	100.0	r 647.5	r 163.9	r 557.0	r 1 368.3	100.0
August	3 377	r 93	r 3 470	100.0	r 661.8	r 160.7	r 438.6	r 1 261.1	100.0
September	r 3 315	r 23	r 3 338	100.0	r 672.8	r 126.1	r 354.4	r 1 153.2	100.0
October	r 3 510	r 30	r 3 540	100.0	r 681.6	128.9	r 386.8	r 1 197.3	100.0
November	r 3 313	176	r 3 489	100.0	r 674.6	r 129.8	r 421.0	r 1 225.4	100.0
December	2 744	38	2 782	100.0	575.8	107.3	313.3	996.4	100.0
2005									
January	2 259	41	2 300	100.0	442.1	104.9	297.8	844.8	100.0
February	3 006	22	3 028	100.0	608.3	142.2	333.4	1 083.9	100.0

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

18 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	December quarter 2004			12 months ending December quarter 2004			
Local Government Area	Number of dwelling units(a) no.	Number of dwelling jobs no.	Value of all approvals $m	Number of dwelling units(a) no.	Number of dwelling jobs no.	Value of all approvals $m	Number of dwelling units per '000 population(b)
Melbourne(c)							
Banyule (C)	115	214	42.2	624	980	206.5	5.3
Bayside (C)	168	253	73.4	500	946	266.0	5.6
Boroondara (C)	165	399	127.1	874	1 580	535.2	5.5
Brimbank (C)	314	327	95.8	1 064	1 333	352.2	6.1
Cardinia (S)	186	265	51.9	1 095	1 319	231.2	20.1
Casey (C)	569	773	128.1	2 645	3 330	595.1	12.6
Darebin (C)	204	227	50.6	927	1 080	237.7	7.3
Frankston (C)	206	304	84.2	1 023	1 343	378.0	8.6
Glen Eira (C)	133	249	48.9	589	1 083	261.4	4.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	164	237	66.9	673	926	319.3	5.3
Hobsons Bay (C)	91	152	40.7	502	701	204.9	6.0
Hume (C)	291	412	94.7	1 640	2 121	530.8	11.1
Kingston (C)	148	275	62.8	706	1 194	283.1	5.2
Knox (C)	144	299	52.7	598	1 161	211.9	4.0
Manningham (C)	80	203	33.8	378	770	164.2	3.3
Maribyrnong (C)	153	163	38.0	482	600	191.5	7.8
Maroondah (C)	101	207	40.3	456	841	170.1	4.5
Melbourne (C)	541	417	241.1	2 358	1 548	1 426.7	38.2
Melton (S)	483	469	85.8	2 117	2 175	509.8	29.7
Monash (C)	229	367	102.5	1 071	1 419	490.2	6.6
Moonee Valley (C)	231	223	83.4	708	885	257.3	6.5
Moreland (C)	199	240	53.4	862	1 071	228.6	6.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	345	608	114.5	1 514	2 545	491.6	10.9
Nillumbik (S)	70	134	23.7	257	564	95.7	4.2
Port Phillip (C)	353	162	157.0	1 026	672	580.1	12.4
Stonnington (C)	121	238	134.9	354	893	347.6	3.9
Whitehorse (C)	127	299	71.0	559	1 200	309.4	3.9
Whittlesea (C)	247	312	63.1	1 087	1 305	263.7	8.6
Wyndham (C)	691	692	163.5	2 747	2 966	652.7	25.5
Yarra (C)	126	164	97.0	448	701	257.1	6.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	105	318	42.5	562	1 268	193.8	3.9
Barwon							
Colac-Otway (S)	50	86	15.9	204	342	61.7	9.5
Golden Plains (S)	43	84	10.3	230	391	50.4	14.1
Greater Geelong (C)	427	646	113.5	1 944	2 652	627.0	9.6
Queenscliffe (B)	11	21	3.3	36	68	12.6	11.2
Surf Coast (S)	145	157	61.3	543	705	185.8	24.2
Western District							
Corangamite (S)	19	65	5.3	72	215	24.3	4.2
Glenelg (S)	48	108	12.7	136	299	34.0	6.7
Moyne (S)	33	66	12.1	109	229	33.7	6.9
Southern Grampians (S)	14	40	5.4	65	189	32.1	3.8
Warrnambool (C)	30	87	10.6	255	416	83.8	8.3
Central Highlands							
Ararat (RC)	20	31	4.0	69	126	16.3	6.0
Ballarat (C)	169	274	49.6	886	1 246	225.8	10.2
Hepburn (S)	28	58	6.7	124	250	33.8	8.4
Moorabool (S)	67	109	16.2	317	429	68.6	12.1
Pyrenees (S)	8	20	1.3	44	75	6.6	6.7

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

18 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area — *continued*

	December quarter 2004			12 months ending December quarter 2004			
Local Government Area	*Number of dwelling units(a)* no.	*Number of dwelling jobs* no.	*Value of all approvals* $m	*Number of dwelling units(a)* no.	*Number of dwelling jobs* no.	*Value of all approvals* $m	*Number of dwelling units per '000 population(b)*
Wimmera							
Hindmarsh (S)	3	17	3.1	6	42	15.0	.9
Horsham (RC)	41	74	9.1	169	282	46.6	8.9
Northern Grampians (S)	11	24	2.7	42	124	12.9	3.3
West Wimmera (S)	3	11	1.9	10	34	4.1	2.1
Yarriambiack (S)	0	7	0.8	6	29	2.8	0.7
Mallee							
Buloke (S)	3	8	.9	20	39	4.1	2.8
Gannawarra (S)	3	20	1.3	55	112	18.3	4.6
Mildura (RC)	104	171	26.9	404	661	114.0	7.9
Swan Hill (RC)	23	59	10.2	102	234	43.1	4.8
Loddon							
Central Goldfields (S)	15	40	19.3	76	155	29.9	5.9
Greater Bendigo (C)	193	327	48.9	897	1 386	225.3	9.5
Loddon (S)	7	21	1.8	27	66	6.2	3.2
Macedon Ranges (S)	83	171	24.3	431	697	113.9	10.8
Mount Alexander (S)	27	76	6.6	126	283	28.2	7.3
Goulburn							
Benalla (RC)(d)	15	28	3.8	59	109	14.9	4.2
Campaspe (S)	75	122	24.5	311	493	81.0	8.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	98	171	27.6	361	638	109.8	6.0
Mansfield (S)(d)	31	49	6.5	152	206	27.2	21.7
Mitchell (S)	77	117	16.3	446	567	104.6	14.1
Moira (S)	47	81	15.9	310	427	80.7	11.3
Murrindindi (S)	35	61	7.2	173	280	40.2	12.4
Strathbogie (S)	20	38	8.5	65	138	19.1	6.8
Ovens-Murray							
Alpine (S)	50	68	12.6	134	207	33.4	10.2
Indigo (S)	28	64	7.6	123	235	32.3	8.2
Towong (S)	7	17	3.8	20	52	7.3	3.2
Wangarratta (RC)	45	66	14.5	194	325	62.0	7.3
Wodonga (RC)	42	103	27.6	154	352	141.4	4.4
East Gippsland							
East Gippsland (S)	106	168	28.1	466	704	113.2	11.4
Wellington (S)	90	174	17.6	332	602	65.0	8.0
Gippsland(c)							
Bass Coast (S)	135	242	29.4	596	931	153.7	20.9
Baw Baw (S)	121	182	31.1	431	690	115.5	11.4
Latrobe (S)	107	195	46.8	479	805	168.9	6.8
South Gippsland (S)	82	131	19.5	299	512	69.3	11.1
Unincorporated Victoria	25	19	18.9	50	48	27.8	109.4
Victoria	**9 964**	**14 576**	**3 419.2**	**43 006**	**60 617**	**14 871.8**	**8.6**

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

(b) Preliminary Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2004 based on ASGC 2004.

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

(d) Formerly included in Delatite (S).

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The value of total engineering work done in Victoria in September quarter 2004 was $1,200.3m. This represents a fall of 12.4% over the record levels achieved in June quarter 2004. The September quarter 2004 estimates were characterised by falls across most of the major types of engineering construction work done. The largest of these was a decrease of 30.7% in Bridges, railways and harbours, as well as a 29.2% decrease in Heavy Industry. The only sector which recorded a rise in the value of work done in September quarter 2004 was Recreation and other (6.6%).

19 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY By Type–Victoria, Original

Period	*Roads, highways and subdivisions* $m	*Bridges, railways and harbours* $m	*Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines* $m	*Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage* $m	*Telecom-munication* $m	*Heavy industry* $m	*Recreation and other* $m	*Total* $m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED DURING PERIOD								
2001–02	836.5	105.6	941.5	160.7	721.9	405.5	319.2	3 490.8
2002–03	1 080.0	633.5	1 123.4	274.2	684.2	675.1	416.3	4 886.8
2003–04	r 1 259.2	419.3	1 171.9	r 326.5	769.0	312.5	r 324.6	r 4 583.0
2003								
June	254.3	2.0	219.1	144.6	230.6	48.5	87.4	986.4
September	381.8	304.9	248.4	^86.6	134.9	97.4	^95.2	1 349.3
December	^272.6	**8.3	185.3	*78.2	199.3	^51.9	^77.3	872.9
2004								
March	^326.8	74.0	544.0	*78.2	153.7	78.6	^67.2	1 322.6
June	r ^277.9	32.0	194.2	r ^83.5	281.1	84.7	r ^84.9	r 1 038.2
September	^372.2	*41.1	178.6	^111.4	188.3	*62.8	^111.5	1 065.8
VALUE OF WORK DONE DURING PERIOD								
2001–02	997.4	108.7	785.6	178.9	760.8	221.5	336.1	3 389.0
2002–03	1 137.3	164.1	1 144.6	176.4	726.3	493.5	402.1	4 244.3
2003–04	r 1 285.1	483.7	1 090.1	r 370.6	731.5	698.0	r 324.3	r 4 983.3
2003								
June	329.5	48.4	308.7	65.8	227.8	143.3	90.5	1 214.0
September	^281.2	98.2	288.8	^57.6	136.6	151.0	^83.8	1 097.2
December	^301.0	76.7	278.1	^105.2	198.9	201.0	^85.4	1 246.2
2004								
March	335.6	140.3	268.9	^98.0	170.0	187.6	^68.9	1 269.3
June	r 367.4	168.5	254.4	r ^109.8	226.1	158.4	r ^86.3	r 1 370.7
September	^335.4	116.8	239.4	104.1	200.6	112.1	^92.0	1 200.3
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2001–02	284.8	35.0	385.4	55.1	150.4	359.0	22.8	1 292.4
2002–03	295.5	515.8	413.0	123.8	18.3	545.8	3.7	1 916.0
2003–04	r 291.7	512.1	549.3	r 78.2	57.7	157.3	r 12.2	r 1 658.7
2003								
June	295.5	515.8	413.0	123.8	18.3	545.8	3.7	1 916.0
September	367.8	743.9	385.2	145.6	4.5	580.7	^18.7	2 246.4
December	^353.3	691.4	313.6	^132.6	5.1	465.8	^14.5	1 976.5
2004								
March	^378.6	620.3	631.5	88.2	**29.6	364.1	^11.5	2 123.7
June	r ^291.7	512.1	549.3	r 78.2	57.7	157.3	r ^12.2	r 1 658.7
September	^384.4	551.9	401.7	82.4	44.8	^125.5	*11.0	1 601.7

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

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

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

Source: Engineering Construction Activity (cat. no. 8762.0); ABS data available on request, Engineering Construction Activity collection.

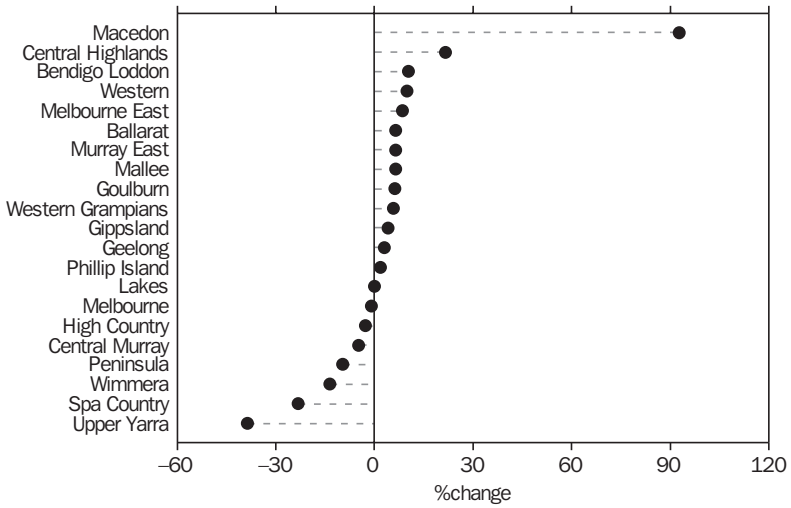
CHAPTER 8 TOURISM

In December quarter 2004, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were approximately $258.1m. This represents a fall of 0.2% over December quarter 2003.

Although the Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (77.5%), the highest growth in accommodation takings between December quarter 2003 and December quarter 2004 occurred in the Macedon Tourism Region (92.6%), followed by Central Highlands (21.7%) and Bendigo Loddon (10.3%) tourism regions. These regions experienced both increases in the number of guest arrivals and guest nights stayed.

Over the same period, many tourism regions experienced decreases in accommodation takings. Upper Yarra Tourism Region saw the largest fall in takings (38.7%) followed by Spa Country (23.3%) and Wimmera (13.6%). These tourism regions experienced decreases in both guest arrivals and in the number of guest nights stayed.

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION,
Per cent Change, December 2003 to December 2004



20 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region, December Quarter 2004

	Hotels, motels and serviced apartments(a)				
Tourism region	Room occupancy rate %	Guest nights '000	Guest arrivals '000	Average length of stay days	Takings from accommodation $'000
Melbourne	71.2	2 348.1	980.3	2.4	199 984
Melbourne East	39.0	28.0	16.7	1.7	2 579
Peninsula	45.1	54.8	27.8	2.0	3 757
Geelong	53.9	72.3	42.1	1.7	4 662
Western	58.0	151.0	100.6	1.5	8 709
Western Grampians	56.3	40.4	28.6	1.4	2 157
Central Highlands	48.9	23.9	14.1	1.7	1 295
Ballarat	57.1	87.1	52.1	1.7	4 116
Macedon	39.8	5.6	3.4	1.7	572
Spa Country	49.8	7.4	4.8	1.5	1 003
Bendigo Loddon	57.8	72.6	43.2	1.7	4 237
Wimmera	33.7	5.5	4.1	1.3	228
Mallee	52.0	104.8	65.6	1.6	5 182
Central Murray	51.2	46.1	33.0	1.4	2 159
Goulburn	49.5	59.0	36.9	1.6	3 259
Upper Yarra	22.4	12.6	8.9	1.4	974
High Country	29.6	94.0	55.1	1.7	4 565
Murray East	43.7	30.8	18.2	1.7	1 451
Lakes	52.0	50.1	30.5	1.6	2 278
Gippsland	42.3	61.6	38.6	1.6	3 100
Phillip Island	44.9	35.7	18.7	1.9	1 858
Total Victoria	**62.1**	**3 391.3**	**1 623.6**	**2.1**	**258 123**

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

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

21 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION — All Series

	Livestock slaughterings					*Meat (carcass weight)*				
	Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Beef*	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Lamb*	*Pigmeat*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*	*tonnes*
					ORIGINAL					
2004										
January	134.9	16.5	275.6	503.2	72.4	32 015	859	5 630	10 225	5 265
February	135.5	10.0	325.4	521.6	74.9	31 843	365	6 268	10 790	5 356
March	143.5	18.9	317.1	600.2	86.4	34 217	590	5 988	12 329	6 263
April	133.4	33.9	285.9	582.5	81.2	31 205	908	5 250	11 938	5 929
May	137.4	46.7	287.0	573.9	80.4	32 170	1 066	5 323	11 736	5 932
June	135.9	54.9	240.9	465.3	86.1	31 634	1 088	4 350	9 381	6 389
July	123.9	67.7	212.9	459.6	79.9	29 263	1 520	3 972	8 918	5 933
August	121.4	142.8	226.3	440.7	77.2	28 689	2 730	4 291	8 926	5 667
September	129.8	97.5	233.5	493.3	78.1	29 892	2 043	4 591	9 490	5 957
October	131.8	54.4	283.2	645.0	73.4	32 112	1 152	5 859	12 731	5 450
November	134.1	18.5	308.8	615.5	66.6	32 342	488	6 397	12 229	4 891
December	115.7	7.9	294.6	579.1	70.3	28 822	218	6 141	11 563	4 890
2005										
January	120.4	6.8	300.6	515.8	105.1	28 723	210	5 970	10 559	7 523
					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
2004										
January	130.9	91.1	231.7	520.8	78.4	30 825	3 570	4 872	10 646	5 745
February	131.2	65.0	273.0	543.6	78.9	30 485	1 704	5 294	11 158	5 749
March	133.3	54.0	280.1	564.5	82.3	31 800	1 468	5 417	11 642	5 939
April	135.8	55.3	294.1	596.2	81.7	31 452	1 405	5 630	11 703	5 899
May	136.6	52.7	307.9	572.2	76.8	31 748	1 208	5 864	11 284	5 679
June	136.5	44.5	299.2	467.5	81.4	33 490	877	5 555	9 652	5 975
July	132.9	46.1	273.6	499.3	80.1	31 162	1 018	5 225	9 407	5 815
August	129.7	46.5	284.4	492.5	78.7	31 139	962	5 390	9 940	5 724
September	132.8	41.5	258.3	484.0	77.5	30 769	895	5 015	9 814	5 827
October	126.8	46.2	262.2	631.0	78.6	31 170	1 036	5 167	12 518	5 807
November	124.3	43.0	261.1	535.8	67.3	29 426	978	5 187	10 709	4 965
December	122.3	41.5	275.1	541.0	63.5	29 705	956	5 461	10 926	4 614
2005										
January	125.2	39.7	260.0	557.4	115.7	29 459	922	5 249	11 281	8 409
					TREND ESTIMATES					
2004										
January	129.3	84.4	256.6	546.1	79.3	30 078	1 615	5 119	11 243	5 759
February	132.0	77.3	268.3	555.4	79.7	30 821	1 605	5 291	11 342	5 799
March	134.0	66.6	280.6	559.2	80.1	31 450	1 513	5 452	11 313	5 830
April	135.2	56.2	290.4	552.0	80.3	31 866	1 365	5 565	11 070	5 845
May	135.6	49.0	295.0	536.6	80.4	32 050	1 201	5 595	10 689	5 863
June	135.1	46.1	293.0	520.5	80.4	32 027	1 066	5 534	10 322	5 883
July	133.8	45.6	285.8	510.6	79.1	31 803	983	5 415	10 113	5 803
August	131.8	45.0	276.9	511.3	77.0	31 410	952	5 292	10 151	5 674
September	129.5	44.2	269.8	522.7	75.7	30 929	952	5 218	10 421	5 584
October	127.5	43.5	265.7	538.4	75.9	30 460	961	5 201	10 772	5 595
November	125.7	42.7	263.7	551.0	77.9	30 051	963	5 219	11 059	5 727
December	124.2	41.9	262.8	560.0	81.4	29 691	962	5 250	11 270	5 965
2005										
January	123.3	41.0	263.2	563.4	86.0	29 505	950	5 290	11 397	6 280

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

22 OTHER PRODUCTION(a)

	Units	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Sep qtr 2004	Dec qtr 2004
Livestock products							
Milk							
Factory intake	million litres	1 492.3	2 325.7	1 546.3	r 1 070.0	r 1 535.4	2 314.0
Market sales by factories(a)	million litres	124.2	120.3	119.2	120.1	r 121.3	120.8
Milk products							
Cheese(b)	tonnes	65 305	97 487	84 748	r 90 750	r 94 504	139 472
Whole milk powder(c)	tonnes	42 747	65 263	34 127	18 837	40 072	59 223
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	45 124	84 814	34 829	r 22 721	r 47 004	85 657
Butter/butteroil	tonnes	22 264	42 142	29 037	r 18 584	r 24 134	43 133
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	27 518	38 987	29 160	24 001	29 087	36 591
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	26 758	28 393	32 361	34 433	28 384	26 723
Trend(d)	tonnes	27 259	29 302	31 839	31 970	29 938	27 460
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	210 003	177 012	76 077	126 215	16 972	27 740
Gross weight	tonnes	10 173	9 211	4 314	6 690	854	1 612
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	29 312.9	31 092.4	30 319.2	29 621.5	29 496.7	33 740.6
Seasonally adjusted	'000	30 061.3	30 069.2	29 982.2	29 916.7	30 302.6	32 720.4
Trend(d)	'000	29 910.2	29 997.7	29 884.4	30 102.8	30 864.6	31 895.8
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	49 055	51 857	54 627	49 810	50 354	56 172
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	50 752	49 249	55 044	50 452	52 048	53 361
Trend(d)	tonnes	50 230	51 174	51 985	52 179	52 278	52 329

(a) Original series.

(b) Includes processed cheese.

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

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

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

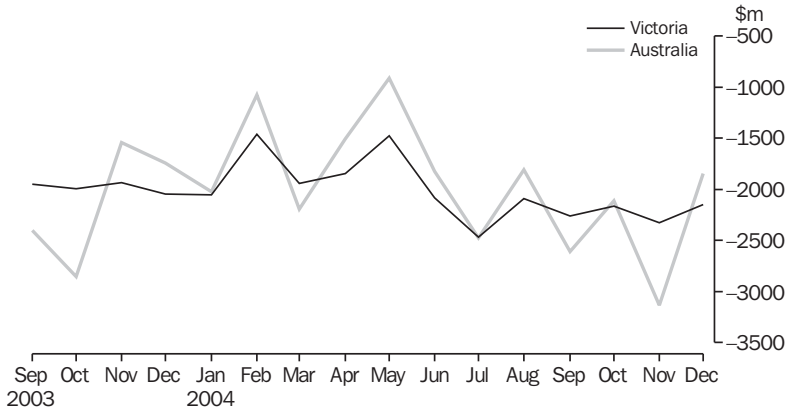
CHAPTER 10 TRADE

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

The period December 2003 to December 2004 saw an improvement in the net trade performance for Victoria. Exports in December 2004 were 9.7% higher than in December 2003, whereas imports rose by 7.0% over the same period. The overall net trade position strengthened by $104m or 5.1%.

At the national level, in December 2004, Australia's exports (including re-exports) rose by 14.2% compared to December 2003. By comparison, imports rose by 12.8% over the same period. This resulted in an overall improvement in Australia's trade deficit position.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



23 BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a)

	Victoria(b)			Australia				
Period	Exports $m	Imports $m	Excess of exports $m	Exports (including re-exports) $m	Imports $m	Excess of exports $m	Victoria exports as a proportion of Australia %	Victoria imports as a proportion of Australia %
2001–02	22 242	37 558	–15 316	121 108	119 649	1 460	18.4	31.4
2002–03	18 904	42 129	–23 225	115 479	133 129	–17 650	16.4	31.6
2003–04	18 012	r 40 727	r –22 715	r 109 049	r 130 997	r –21 947	16.5	31.1
2003								
December	1 514	3 561	–2 046	9 234	10 978	–1 744	16.4	32.4
2004								
January	1 131	3 183	–2 051	7 903	9 925	–2 022	14.3	32.1
February	1 482	2 941	–1 460	8 379	9 451	–1 072	17.7	31.1
March	1 609	3 550	–1 941	9 220	11 415	–2 196	17.5	31.1
April	1 562	3 405	–1 843	9 341	10 844	–1 502	16.7	31.4
May	1 719	3 191	–1 472	10 110	11 022	–913	17.0	29.0
June	1 747	r 3 831	r –2 084	r 10 484	r 12 306	r –1 822	16.7	31.1
July	1 546	r 4 011	r –2 465	r 10 070	r 12 546	r –2 475	15.4	32.0
August	1 601	r 3 691	r –2 089	r 10 373	r 12 183	r –1 810	15.4	30.3
September	1 626	r 3 888	r –2 262	r 10 447	r 13 055	r –2 608	15.6	29.8
October	r 1 678	r 3 839	r –2 161	r 10 676	r 12 787	r –2 110	r 15.7	r 30.0
November	1 582	r 3 912	r –2 330	r 10 018	r 13 152	r –3 134	r 15.8	29.7
December	1 661	3 812	–2 150	10 542	12 384	–1 842	15.8	30.8
2005								
January	n.a.	3 409	n.a.	n.a.	11 157	n.a.	n.a.	30.6
February	n.a.	3 485	n.a.	n.a.	11 113	n.a.	n.a.	31.4

(a) Due to incomplete data received from the Australian Customs Service, export data for January and February 2005 has not been provided. Refer to corrigendum (cat. no. 5368.0).

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

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

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, BY COMMODITY

For the year ending December 2004, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by $1,635m (9.4%) in comparison to the year ending December 2003. The main items which contributed to this rise were increases in exports of Food and live animals chiefly for food ($914m), Combined confidential items ($200m) and Crude materials, inedible except fuels ($159m).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by $2,097m (5.1%), with increases recorded in all of the major import commodity categories. The most significant increases were in Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials at $652m, Miscellaneous manufactured articles ($433m) and Machinery and transport equipment ($275m).

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

	Year ending December 2002		Year ending December 2003		Year ending December 2004	
	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(e)(f)	5 748	1 572	4 343	1 691	5 257	1 767
1 Beverages and tobacco(e)(f)	339	225	372	242	518	249
2 Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)(e)(f)	2 106	653	1 629	672	1 788	696
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials(f)	983	2 075	978	2 277	1 015	2 949
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(e)(f)	108	124	99	120	122	127
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(e)(f)	1 308	4 112	1 291	4 106	1 429	4 365
6 Manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material(e)(f)	2 746	5 186	2 388	5 294	2 515	5 481
7 Machinery and transport equipment(e)(f)	3 715	17 571	4 021	18 807	3 939	19 082
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(e)(f)	1 299	6 708	1 229	6 591	1 231	7 024
9 Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.(g)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	1 428	462	39	5	8	6
98 Combined confidential items of trade	1 076	1 382	712	1 344	912	1 500
Other Section 9	271	9	211	8	213	7
Total Section 9	2 776	1 853	962	1 357	1 133	1 513
Total	**21 126**	**40 081**	**17 311**	**41 156**	**18 946**	**43 253**

(a) Due to incomplete data received from the Australian Customs Service, data for January and February 2005 has not been provided. Refer to corrigendum (cat. no. 5368.0).

(b) 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.

(c) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Year ending December 2002		*Year ending December 2003*		*Year ending December 2004*	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Country	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
Belgium(d)	n.p.	n.p.	29	208	54	419
Brazil	48	171	30	180	34	203
Canada	226	411	202	467	207	452
China	1 678	4 857	1 646	5 106	1 866	5 961
Fiji	199	130	125	79	129	77
Finland	8	206	10	230	13	226
France	147	1 193	125	1 876	100	1 956
Germany	439	2 988	464	3 383	486	3 405
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	912	396	483	323	534	389
India	227	366	181	370	221	408
Indonesia	421	1 172	374	805	474	926
Italy	427	1 265	324	1 332	236	1 403
Japan	1 986	4 935	1 581	5 183	1 825	4 951
Korea, Republic of (South)	1 040	1 029	904	1 014	960	1 314
Malaysia	501	1 079	420	1 075	456	1 222
Mexico	163	111	112	134	118	192
Netherlands	105	419	106	435	120	434
New Zealand	2 122	1 776	2 137	1 868	2 265	2 033
Pakistan	70	98	43	84	100	74
Papua New Guinea	129	10	105	10	126	78
Philippines	412	196	282	221	327	200
Saudi Arabia	1 192	108	984	197	950	194
Singapore	923	919	470	920	561	1 247
South Africa	210	288	205	353	207	375
Sweden	28	594	51	516	52	476
Switzerland	52	323	42	341	45	333
Taiwan	744	961	617	975	628	1 116
Thailand	722	921	452	1 017	464	998
United Kingdom	812	1 969	531	1 767	588	1 686
United States of America	1 920	7 605	1 807	6 904	2 026	6 520
Other and unknown(c)	3 264	3 584	2 470	3 785	2 775	3 982
Total(e)	**21 126**	**40 081**	**17 311**	**41 156**	**18 946**	**43 253**

(a) Due to incomplete data transferred to ABS from the Australian Customs Service, data for January and February 2005 have not been provided. Refer to corrigendum (cat. no. 5368.0).

(b) 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.

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

(d) Before June 2003, items for Belgium and Luxembourg were reported together. The Other and unknown figures include Belgium-Luxembourg exports of $76m in 2002 and $24m in 2003 and imports of $339m and $213m.

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

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

CHAPTER 11 ENVIRONMENT

AIR QUALITY

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

26 AIR QUALITY(a)

	Proportion of days per quarter with Ozone Pollutant Index(b) at stated level(c)								*Proportion of days per quarter with Visibility Pollutant Index(b) at stated level(c)*							
	2002				*2003*		*2004*		*2002*				*2003*		*2004*	
	Sep	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	87	60	51	91	96	54	62	88	60	59	50	41	61	72	r 69	55
Good	13	37	40	9	4	35	37	12	34	34	28	34	35	24	r 27	34
Fair	—	3	7	—	—	11	—	—	6	6	8	19	2	4	2	—
Poor	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	7	5	1	—	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	—	1	—
East(d)																
Very Good	76	46	49	93	94	59	57	88	46	61	52	26	39	63	r 66	32
Good	24	50	40	7	6	38	42	12	36	35	23	35	39	33	r 31	44
Fair	—	4	9	—	—	3	—	—	12	3	10	26	16	3	1	18
Poor	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	4	11	3	1	1	4
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	2	—	1	2
City(d)																
Very Good	100	89	77	98	100	74	92	98	75	74	59	51	72	78	r 84	64
Good	—	11	20	2	—	26	8	2	22	23	22	32	25	21	r 13	29
Fair	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	14	1	1	3	5
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	2	—	—	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	98	77	71	92	97	73	86	97	72	85	72	61	81	85	r 86	68
Good	2	23	21	8	3	22	13	3	22	15	13	34	16	11	r 13	24
Fair	—	—	8	—	—	5	1	—	6	—	5	3	2	2	r 1	8
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	89	60	61	97	92	65	65	90	25	84	56	21	29	62	r 70	26
Good	11	40	36	3	8	34	35	10	45	15	20	48	42	35	r 27	37
Fair	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	26	1	8	19	21	2	1	21
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	10	8	—	1	9
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	2	—	1	—	7

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

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

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

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

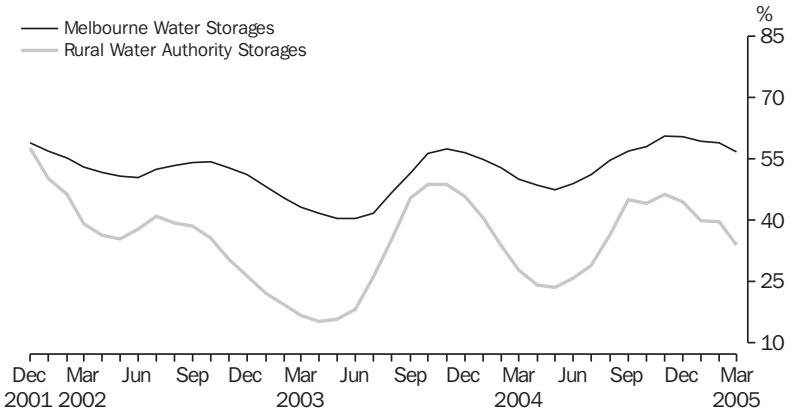
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

WATER RESOURCES

Victoria's water storages at the end of March 2005 were at 35.9% of capacity. Total water storage levels fell by 12.3% between February 2005 and March 2005, and they remain 17.3% higher than in March 2004.

Melbourne's water storages held below 60% of capacity in both February and March 2005. Melbourne's water storage levels have not reached over 60% capacity since December 2000. Rural Water Authority storages have exhibited a greater volatility over time with storage levels falling to 33.9% capacity in March 2005.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of capacity—Monthly



27 STORAGE VOLUMES IN VICTORIAN WATER STORAGES, By River Basin

		Storage levels at end of month (per cent of capacity)							
		2004			*2005*			*Change (per cent of capacity) from*	
Basin	*Capacity at full service level ML*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Feb 2005 to Mar 2005*	*Mar 2004 to Mar 2005*
Goulburn	3 833 500	38.2	30.9	24.3	41.6	40.5	32.4	–19.9	33.2
Broken	405 000	40.3	33.5	29.3	32.8	37.9	32.8	–13.2	12.0
Campaspe	387 060	18.9	14.8	11.5	17.3	15.9	13.1	–17.5	14.5
Loddon	284 300	29.0	25.8	23.7	34.3	35.3	32.5	–8.0	37.2
Murray	7 113 210	49.3	41.7	35.0	43.0	41.7	37.4	–10.4	7.0
Ovens	37 500	97.5	82.9	54.2	97.2	99.9	81.0	–18.9	49.4
Werribee(a)	68 999	14.2	10.9	9.0	25.7	44.1	39.0	–11.6	334.9
Maribyrnong(a)	25 368	10.1	8.6	7.5	9.6	15.7	15.0	–4.1	99.4
Glenelg/Wimmera	770420	11.3	10.1	9.6	12.5	12.3	11.3	–8.1	17.5
Thomson/Latrobe	1 466 200	51.6	48.7	44.5	58.7	60.8	57.3	–5.9	28.6
Total	**14 391 557**	**43.0**	**36.5**	**30.6**	**41.4**	**41.0**	**35.9**	**–12.3**	**17.3**
Total Volume of Water									
In Melbourne Water storages(b)	1 772 500	54.8	52.8	50.1	59.3	58.9	56.7	–3.7	13.3
In rural water authority storages(c)	9 766 952	40.6	33.8	27.8	39.9	39.6	33.9	–14.5	21.9

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

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

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

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

SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF MAINS/TOWN WATER – MELBOURNE

Over the ten year period 1994 to 2004, there has been a overall rise in the proportion of people satisfied with the quality of mains/town water within Melbourne. This rise was most consistent in North Eastern Melbourne and South Eastern Melbourne statistical regions. Both of these regions showed constant increases in the proportion of people satisfied with water quality throughout the decade. Outer Western Melbourne was the only statistical region to display a lower proportion of satisfaction with water quality in 2004 (76.8%) than in 1994 (80.5%).

28 SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF MAINS/TOWN WATER — Melbourne

	Statistical Region									
Satisfaction Level	*Inner Melbourne* %	*South Melbourne* %	*Inner Eastern Melbourne* %	*North Eastern Melbourne* %	*North Western Melbourne* %	*Outer Western Melbourne* %	*Mornington Peninsula* %	*Outer Eastern Melbourne* %	*South Eastern Melbourne* %	*Total* %
Satisfied										
2004	83.6	84.9	88.4	82.5	76.8	76.8	71.4	87.4	83.1	82.2
2001	84.3	80.8	78.3	75.9	69.8	73.8	73.5	78.3	79.7	77.3
1998	81.4	80.3	77.9	70.5	65.3	76.8	61.2	73.2	79.2	74.9
1994	79.0	81.5	80.7	69.7	65.7	80.5	59.8	77.2	75.9	75.9
Not satisfied										
2004	14.1	12.1	8.8	13.7	13.5	18.2	18.8	* 7.1	12.8	13.0
2001	10.0	15.4	17.0	20.8	23.7	21.7	21.1	16.5	15.3	17.9
1998	12.7	13.2	16.8	22.2	26.9	18.2	29.7	20.8	14.0	18.7
1994	18.4	14.4	16.9	27.7	31.5	18.6	36.8	21.1	23.6	22.0
Depends										
2004	* 1.7	* 3.0	* 2.5	* 3.1	* 8.0	* 3.0	* 7.1	* 4.6	* 2.6	3.7
2001	5.4	3.4	4.0	2.6	4.7	3.5	4.7	3.9	3.1	3.8
1998	3.9	6.2	4.1	6.2	3.0	4.0	8.3	2.6	2.8	4.5
1994	2.6	4.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	0.8	3.4	1.8	0.5	2.2
Do not drink mains water										
2004	* 0.7	—	* 0.4	* 0.7	* 1.7	* 2	* 2.9	* 0.9	* 1.4	1.1
2001	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.0
1998	2.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	4.8	1.1	0.8	3.3	4.0	1.9
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (cat. no. 4602.0), ABS data available on request.

SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF MAINS/TOWN WATER – BALANCE OF VICTORIA

For the Balance of Victoria, the period 1994 to 2004 also saw an overall rise in the proportion of people satisfied with the quality of mains/town water. This rise was most consistent in Central Highlands-Wimmera, which showed an increasing proportion of people satisfied with water quality throughout the period. Within the Balance of Victoria, Goulburn-Ovens-Murray was the only statistical region which displayed a lower proportion of people satisfied with water quality in 2004 (63.4%) than in 1994 (62.1%).

29 SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF MAINS/TOWN WATER — Balance Of Victoria

	Statistical Region					
	Barwon-Western District	*Central Highlands—Wimmera*	*Loddon-Mallee*	*Goulburn-Ovens-Murray*	*All Gippsland*	*Total*
Satisfaction Level	%	%	%	%	%	%
Satisfied						
2004	69.5	55.0	65.9	62.1	52.9	63.0
2001	60.7	41.0	39.2	56.2	57.1	52.1
1998	53.6	32.9	41.3	56.1	37.3	45.9
1994	64.4	30.6	40.1	63.4	50.3	51.3
Not satisfied						
2004	22.5	33.4	20.8	29.8	36.1	26.8
2001	29.0	52.1	49.8	32.0	31.0	37.5
1998	34.5	50.7	46.5	34.1	44.0	40.6
1994	31.9	63.8	59.6	31.5	44.9	45.1
Depends						
2004	* 4.0	* 5.3	* 3.3	* 7.2	* 8.4	5.2
2001	6.0	3.4	3.2	7.0	11.4	6.1
1998	6.8	7.3	6.2	7.4	12.1	7.9
1994	3.7	5.4	0.3	5.1	4.0	3.4
Do not drink mains water						
2004	* 4.1	* 6.3	10.0	* 1	* 2.5	4.9
2001	4.3	3.6	7.7	5.0	0.5	4.3
1998	5.0	9.1	6.0	2.5	6.6	5.6
1994	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.1

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (cat. no. 4602.0), ABS data available on request.

Local Government Areas, Victoria

2003

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2003

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2003

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2003

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

Particles as 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).

Indirect standardised death rate Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. Standardised death rates are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:

The direct method—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.

The indirect method—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

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

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

Total fertility rate The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

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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